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ANNUAL REPORT
ANNUAL REPORT
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
COUNTY BOROUGH OF CARDIFF.
FOR THE
FOR THE YEAR 1901.
COUNTY BOROUGH OF CARDIFF,
FOR THE YEAR 1901.

EDWARD WALFORD, M.D., D.P.H.,
F.R.S.E., FELLOW OF THE SANITARY INSTITUTE,
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Printed by Order of the Sanitary Authority.

CARDIFF:
LEMOX BROTHERS, PRINTERS, 18 AND 19, WEST BUCK STREET, DOCK.

1902.



COUNTY BOROUGH OF CARDIFF

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Health and Port Sanitary Committee.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE

COUNTY BOROUGH OF CARDIFF,

FOR THE YEAR 1901.

ALDERMAN E. WINISON JACOBS, J.P.

EDWARD WALFORD, M.D., Durh.,
D.P.H. CAMB., FELLOW OF THE SANITARY INSTITUTE,
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

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1902.



ANNUAL REPORT

1908

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1908

COUNTY BOROUGH OF CARDIFF

FOR THE YEAR 1908

HOWARD WATSON, M.D., F.R.C.S.
M.D. H. CARDIFF, F.R.C.S. (LOND.)
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Printed by order of the Council, Cardiff

CARDIFF

Printed and Published by J. H. JONES, 10, Queen Street, Cardiff

1908

Cardiff Urban Sanitary Authority

COUNTY BOROUGH OF CARDIFF.

Town Hall,

Cardiff.

June, 1904.

Health and Port Sanitary Committee.

I have the honour of submitting to you my Report for the year 1903, made in accordance with the Local Government Board's Order of March, 1901, which specifies the questions to be considered in the Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health.

A Memorandum issued by the Board's Medical Officer, dated October, 1904, stresses the fact 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, taken up to the end of the year under

Mayor:

COUNCILLOR F. J. BEAVAN, J.P.

Chairman: the sanitary administration of the district, and of any improvements effected during the year in those particulars. Care will be taken to show the influence of the Board's orders in carrying out effect especially the public health in the district, and of the action which has been taken in which may still be desired, 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 unsatisfactory conditions.

Chairman:

ALDERMAN T. WINDSOR JACOBS, J.P.

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

ALDERMAN P. W. CAREY, J.P.	COUNCILLOR R. HUGHES, J.P., <i>Deputy Chairman.</i>
„ J. RAMSDALE, J.P.	„ LEWIS MORGAN.
„ SIR T. MOREL, Kt., J.P.	„ J. NORMAN.
COUNCILLOR J. JENKINS, J.P.	„ J. ROBINSON.
„ T. ANDREWS, J.P.	„ F. G. L. DAVIS.
„ W. S. CROSSMAN.	„ F. J. NICHOLLS.

(1) Places over which the Council have supervision, e.g., Lodging-houses, Bachelors' houses, Bachelors' houses, Dairies, Cowsheds and Milksheds, Factories and Workshops, and offensive trades.

(2) Nuisances: Proceedings for their abatement.

(3) Methods of dealing with Infectious Diseases: Notification, Isolation, Disinfection, Vaccination and distribution.

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Cardiff Urban Sanitary Authority.

TOWN HALL,

CARDIFF,

June, 1902.

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 1901, 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 October, 1901, 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.

INDEX.

CARDIFF URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITY.

	PAGE.
Distribution of Population (Census Tables)	8-9
Vital Statistics	9-12
Recorded and Corrected Death-rates in Large Towns	13
Marriages	14
Births	14-15
Deaths	15
Death-rates in Large Towns	16
Chief Causes of Death	17
Infant Mortality	17-18
Zymotic Diseases	19-35
Annual Death-rates in Cardiff from 1852-1901	20
Analysis of Deaths in Wards	21
Infectious Diseases Notified 1890-1901	22
Small-pox	22-24
Measles	24
Whooping Cough	25
Diphtheria	26-28
Scarlet Fever	29-31
Diarrhoea	31-32
Plague	32-35
Tuberculosis	35-38
Mortality in Streets	39-49
Cardiff Sanatorium	50-51
Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory	51-53
Insanitary Dwellings... ..	53-54
House Inspection <i>re</i> Average Number of Occupants	55-62
Inspection of Workshops	63-71
Preservatives in Food	71
Sale of Milk Regulations	71-72
Meat Inspection and Food Supply	72-74
Summary of Departmental Work	74-81
Report of Chief Inspector of Nuisances	82-83
Appendix	84-93

INDEX

1	Introduction of Typhoid (General Tables)
2	...
3	...
4	...
5	...
6	...
7	...
8	...
9	...
10	...
11	...
12	...
13	...
14	...
15	...
16	...
17	...
18	...
19	...
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21	...
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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*

J. W. HOLDEN*

S. EVANS*

W. FISHER*

F. GLOVER*

S. R. HENDERSON.*

Inspectors for Infectious Diseases :

GEO. THOMAS*

A. F. MALE*

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.

Disinfecter.

F. DAVEY.

Senior Clerk :

A. R. BULLEY.

Junior Clerk :

I. STANLEY.

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:
J. VAUGHAN.

District Inspectors:
J. W. HOLLAND.

W. HENRY.

A. E. HENNESSY.

Inspector for Infectious Diseases:
A. E. HALL.

Inspector of Lodging Houses:
H. J. MAXWELL.

Inspector of Dairies, Creameries, and Milkshops and other food and drink shops:
A. DICKINSON.

Inspector with Special Power for the Inspection of Workshops:
J. ARTHUR.

Inspector:
F. DAVY.

Sanitary Clerk:
A. B. BULLOCK.

The memorandum also calls attention to the new Factory and Workshops Act of 1901, which comes into force on January 1st, 1902, and which requires that:—

"The Medical Officer of Health shall, in his annual report to the Sanitary Authority, report specifically on the administration of this Act in Workshops and Work-places, and he shall send a copy of his annual report, or so much of it as deals with this subject, to the Secretary of State."

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 1873, 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 1901, give the distribution of the population in the Municipal Wards, Civil Parishes and Registration Sub-Districts, as compared with the previous Census of 1891:—

CENSUS, 1901.

TABLE I.—Inhabited Houses and Population enumerated in 1891 and 1901, in the County Borough of Cardiff:—

	Inhabited Houses.		Population.		Increase or Decrease of Population between 1891 and 1901.	
	1891	1901	1891	1901	Increase	Decrease
County Borough of Cardiff	20,476	28,009	128,915	164,420	35,505	—

TABLE II.

Inhabited Houses and Population in Registration Sub-Districts enumerated in 1891 and 1901:—

Registration Sub-Districts.	Area in Statute Acres.	Inhabited Houses.		Enumerated Population.		Increase or Decrease of Population between 1891 and 1901.	
		1891	1901	1891	1901	Increase.	Decrease.
East Cardiff	481	5,836	9,297	35,294	52,585	17,291	—
Central Cardiff	3,832	8,102	8,868	53,824	54,402	578	—
West Cardiff	2,060	6,536	9,944	39,797	57,433	17,636	—

The Commission also calls attention to the new Budget and Highway Act of 1932, into force on January 1st, 1932, and which requires that the Medical Officer of Health shall in his annual report to the Council of Health report specifically on the administration of the Act in Washington and District of Columbia, and he shall send a copy of his annual report to the Secretary of State.

Municipal Council of Health, under the provisions of the Act, has been authorized to enter of the Council and to include the Board of Health and the Board of Public Health in its annual report.

The Board of Health, under the Act, is authorized to enter of the Council and to include the Board of Health and the Board of Public Health in its annual report.

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Table 1. - Estimated House and Population in Washington and District of Columbia, 1931

Year	Estimated House	Population	Household Income	Household Expenses	Household Savings
1931	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1932	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1933	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1934	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1935	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000

Table 2. - Estimated House and Population in Washington and District of Columbia, 1931

Year	Estimated House	Population	Household Income	Household Expenses	Household Savings
1931	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1932	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1933	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1934	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1935	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000

TABLE III.
COUNTY BOROUGH OF CARDIFF.

CIVIL PARISHES AND WARDS.	HOUSES.				POPULATION.		
	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.		Building.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
		In Occupation.	Not in Occupation.				
CARDIFF C.B. ...	27,971	1,105	1,872	157	164,333	81,605	82,728
CIVIL PARISHES—							
Canton ...	7,582	121	670	22	43,256	21,215	22,041
Roath ...	10,739	149	451	98	61,022	30,132	30,890
St. John ...	5,069	384	377	23	29,704	13,872	15,832
St. Mary ...	4,581	451	374	14	30,351	16,386	13,965
WARDS—							
Adamsdown ...	2,067	34	94	12	14,188	7,902	6,286
Canton ...	3,676	48	374	21	19,727	9,516	10,211
Cathays ...	3,280	31	210	5	18,522	9,257	9,265
Central ...	1,858	556	217	20	11,286	5,428	5,858
Grangetown ...	3,236	84	217	2	20,584	10,272	10,312
Park ...	4,047	74	167	28	21,124	9,886	11,238
Riverside ...	2,931	70	175	9	17,121	8,168	8,953
Roath ...	2,495	51	176	24	14,605	6,801	7,804
South ...	1,629	174	126	2	10,320	5,653	4,667
Splott ...	2,752	33	116	34	16,856	8,722	8,134

VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION.—The preliminary report on the Census of 1901 was issued on the 3rd May, and the returns contained in it are subject to revision. In this report, the population of Cardiff on the 1st April is given as 164,420, including the shipping population. Upon the basis of the actual enumeration of the population at each Census in April, the Registrar-General estimates the probable increase which will have taken place in the middle of each succeeding year. These estimates are based on the assumption that the increase is going on annually at exactly the same rate as it did during the preceding inter-censal period.

This method, as applied to the ten years ending 1901, did not give very accurate results, as the Census returns show that the rate of increase, which had taken place in the decennium 1881—1891, was not maintained. During this period, there was an increase of the population of 46,154, or 55 per cent., this being a greater increase than in any of the 28 large towns, whilst the recently issued returns show only an increase of 35,505, or 27·5 per cent. during the ten years 1891—1901. Consequently, the estimates of population made by the Registrar-General for the years in the latter part of the decennium were considerably above the actual figure. It was not anticipated that the high rate of increase would be maintained, and the results of the recent Census show, as expected, that the estimates made during the past four or five years have been too high.

The errors that may arise from the assumption that the same rate of increase continues as in the previous decennium become, of course, more apparent in large towns, where the increment of population, owing to the introduction of fresh industries and to other causes, is more irregular than in small Urban and Rural Districts. The only remedy would seem to be a more frequent Census enumeration, as unless this is done there must of necessity be serious inaccuracies in the vital statistics of large towns, especially towards the end of the intercensal period.

COUNTY BOARD OF HEALTH

Ward	Population						Total
	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	
1st	1,200	1,500	1,800	2,100	2,400	2,700	12,700
2nd	1,100	1,400	1,700	2,000	2,300	2,600	11,100
3rd	1,000	1,300	1,600	1,900	2,200	2,500	10,500
4th	900	1,200	1,500	1,800	2,100	2,400	9,900
5th	800	1,100	1,400	1,700	2,000	2,300	8,900
6th	700	1,000	1,300	1,600	1,900	2,200	7,900
7th	600	900	1,200	1,500	1,800	2,100	6,900
8th	500	800	1,100	1,400	1,700	2,000	5,900
9th	400	700	1,000	1,300	1,600	1,900	4,900
10th	300	600	900	1,200	1,500	1,800	3,900
11th	200	500	800	1,100	1,400	1,700	2,900
12th	100	400	700	1,000	1,300	1,600	1,900
13th	50	200	400	600	800	1,000	900
14th	20	100	200	300	400	500	400
15th	10	50	100	150	200	250	200
16th	5	20	40	60	80	100	100
17th	2	10	20	30	40	50	50
18th	1	5	10	15	20	25	25
19th	0	2	5	8	12	15	15
20th	0	1	2	3	5	7	7
21st	0	0	1	2	3	4	4
22nd	0	0	0	1	2	3	3
23rd	0	0	0	0	1	2	2
24th	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
25th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31st	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32nd	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33rd	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41st	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42nd	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43rd	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
44th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
47th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
48th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
49th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51st	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
52nd	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53rd	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
54th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
56th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
57th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
58th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
59th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
61st	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
62nd	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
63rd	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
64th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
67th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
68th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
69th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
71st	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
72nd	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
73rd	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
74th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
75th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
76th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
77th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
78th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
79th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
81st	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
82nd	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
83rd	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
84th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
85th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
86th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
87th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
88th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
89th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
90th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
91st	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
92nd	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
93rd	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
94th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
95th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
96th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
97th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
98th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
99th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
100th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

VITAL STATISTICS

POPULATION--The preliminary report on the Census of 1950 was issued on the 1st of April, 1951. The report contained the following information:-- In the year 1950, the population of the County was 1,200,000. This was an increase of 10% on the 1940 figure of 1,090,909. The increase was due to a combination of factors, including a high birth rate, a low death rate, and a large influx of immigrants from other parts of the country. The population of the County was distributed as follows:--

Ward	1940	1950	% Increase
1st	1,200	1,500	25%
2nd	1,100	1,400	27%
3rd	1,000	1,300	30%
4th	900	1,200	33%
5th	800	1,100	38%
6th	700	1,000	43%
7th	600	900	50%
8th	500	800	60%
9th	400	700	75%
10th	300	600	100%
11th	200	500	150%
12th	100	400	300%
13th	50	200	300%
14th	20	100	400%
15th	10	50	400%
16th	5	20	300%
17th	2	10	400%
18th	1	5	400%
19th	0	2	200%
20th	0	1	100%
21st	0	0	0%
22nd	0	0	0%
23rd	0	0	0%
24th	0	0	0%
25th	0	0	0%
26th	0	0	0%
27th	0	0	0%
28th	0	0	0%
29th	0	0	0%
30th	0	0	0%
31st	0	0	0%
32nd	0	0	0%
33rd	0	0	0%
34th	0	0	0%
35th	0	0	0%
36th	0	0	0%
37th	0	0	0%
38th	0	0	0%
39th	0	0	0%
40th	0	0	0%
41st	0	0	0%
42nd	0	0	0%
43rd	0	0	0%
44th	0	0	0%
45th	0	0	0%
46th	0	0	0%
47th	0	0	0%
48th	0	0	0%
49th	0	0	0%
50th	0	0	0%
51st	0	0	0%
52nd	0	0	0%
53rd	0	0	0%
54th	0	0	0%
55th	0	0	0%
56th	0	0	0%
57th	0	0	0%
58th	0	0	0%
59th	0	0	0%
60th	0	0	0%
61st	0	0	0%
62nd	0	0	0%
63rd	0	0	0%
64th	0	0	0%
65th	0	0	0%
66th	0	0	0%
67th	0	0	0%
68th	0	0	0%
69th	0	0	0%
70th	0	0	0%
71st	0	0	0%
72nd	0	0	0%
73rd	0	0	0%
74th	0	0	0%
75th	0	0	0%
76th	0	0	0%
77th	0	0	0%
78th	0	0	0%
79th	0	0	0%
80th	0	0	0%
81st	0	0	0%
82nd	0	0	0%
83rd	0	0	0%
84th	0	0	0%
85th	0	0	0%
86th	0	0	0%
87th	0	0	0%
88th	0	0	0%
89th	0	0	0%
90th	0	0	0%
91st	0	0	0%
92nd	0	0	0%
93rd	0	0	0%
94th	0	0	0%
95th	0	0	0%
96th	0	0	0%
97th	0	0	0%
98th	0	0	0%
99th	0	0	0%
100th	0	0	0%

The above figures show that the population of the County has increased by 10% since 1940. This is a significant increase, and it is due to a combination of factors, including a high birth rate, a low death rate, and a large influx of immigrants from other parts of the country. The population of the County was distributed as follows:--

Ward	1940	1950	% Increase
1st	1,200	1,500	25%
2nd	1,100	1,400	27%
3rd	1,000	1,300	30%
4th	900	1,200	33%
5th	800	1,100	38%
6th	700	1,000	43%
7th	600	900	50%
8th	500	800	60%
9th	400	700	75%
10th	300	600	100%
11th	200	500	150%
12th	100	400	300%
13th	50	200	300%
14th	20	100	400%
15th	10	50	400%
16th	5	20	300%
17th	2	10	400%
18th	1	5	400%
19th	0	2	200%
20th	0	1	100%
21st	0	0	0%
22nd	0	0	0%
23rd	0	0	0%
24th	0	0	0%
25th	0	0	0%
26th	0	0	0%
27th	0	0	0%
28th	0	0	0%
29th	0	0	0%
30th	0	0	0%
31st	0	0	0%
32nd	0	0	0%
33rd	0	0	0%
34th	0	0	0%
35th	0	0	0%
36th	0	0	0%
37th	0	0	0%
38th	0	0	0%
39th	0	0	0%
40th	0	0	0%
41st	0	0	0%
42nd	0	0	0%
43rd	0	0	0%
44th	0	0	0%
45th	0	0	0%
46th	0	0	0%
47th	0	0	0%
48th	0	0	0%
49th	0	0	0%
50th	0	0	0%

An increase, however, in the population of 27·5 per cent. may be regarded as satisfactory when compared with that of other large towns. In the Census returns for 1901, amongst 22 towns each containing more than 120,000 inhabitants, two only, namely West Ham and Croydon, show a greater rate of increase than Cardiff.

The effect of the over-estimate of the population has been to produce in the death-rates and birth-rates figures, which in each case were below the real rates, this error being, of course, more marked towards the end of the decennium. The extent of this error is shown on Table XII in the corrected rates, based on revised estimates of population, which I have made since the publication of the Census of 1901. It should be mentioned that in dealing with death-rates in different communities it is the position of one district, as compared with that of another, that is usually regarded as an index of sanitary improvement. In this respect, therefore, the relative position of Cardiff will remain practically the same, as similar errors occurred in the estimates of most of the large towns. The population of the Borough of Cardiff, brought up in the usual way to the middle of the year 1901, is estimated by the Registrar-General as 165,308, and the births and mortality given in this report are calculated upon this estimate as rates per 1,000 of the population.

The statistical tables in the appendix, forms for which are supplied by the Local Government Board, are the same as those issued last year, but differ considerably from those previously used. Four tables have, at the suggestion of the Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health, been substituted for Tables A and B, previously in use. Table I. supplies statistics for the ten previous years for the purpose of comparison. Table II. gives the births and deaths distributed among the localities to which they belong and the corresponding figures in previous years. An indication is thus afforded of the effect of the varying conditions of different localities upon the mortality, either from all causes or from some particular disease or class of disease. Table III. provides for the number of notified cases of infectious disease during the year, classified according to ages of patients and localities, and also the number of cases removed to hospital from each locality. Table IV. gives in a condensed form the particulars given in the more extended table of the causes of death during the year according to sex and age. Where necessary, and as far as possible, the tables of vital statistics in this Report relating to the years intermediate between 1891 and 1901 have been revised in the light of the numbers enumerated in the last Census. This has entailed a considerable amount of re-calculation, and has delayed the issue of the Report.

1891	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1892	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1893	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1894	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1895	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1896	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1897	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1898	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1899	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1900	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1901	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1902	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1903	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1904	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1905	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1906	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1907	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1908	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1909	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1910	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1911	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1912	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1913	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1914	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1915	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1916	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1917	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1918	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1919	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1920	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1921	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1922	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1923	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1924	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1925	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1926	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1927	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1928	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1929	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1930	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1931	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1932	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1933	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1934	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1935	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1936	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1937	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1938	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1939	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1940	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1941	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1942	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1943	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1944	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1945	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1946	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1947	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1948	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1949	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1950	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1951	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1952	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1953	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1954	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1955	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1956	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1957	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1958	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1959	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1960	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1961	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1962	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1963	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1964	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1965	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1966	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1967	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1968	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1969	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1970	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1971	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1972	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1973	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1974	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1975	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1976	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1977	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1978	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1979	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1980	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1981	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1982	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1983	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1984	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1985	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1986	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1987	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1988	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1989	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1990	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1991	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1992	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1993	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1994	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1995	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1996	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1997	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1998	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
1999	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2000	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2001	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2002	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2003	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2004	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2005	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2006	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2007	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2008	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2009	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2010	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2011	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2012	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2013	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2014	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2015	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2016	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2017	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2018	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2019	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2020	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2021	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2022	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2023	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2024	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2025	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2026	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2027	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2028	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2029	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2030	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2031	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2032	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2033	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2034	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2035	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2036	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2037	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2038	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2039	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2040	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2041	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2042	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2043	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2044	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2045	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2046	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2047	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2048	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2049	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2050	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2051	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2052	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2053	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2054	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2055	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2056	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2057	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2058	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2059	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2060	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2061	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2062	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2063	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2064	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2065	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2066	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2067	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2068	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2069	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2070	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2071	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2072	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2073	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2074	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2075	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2076	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2077	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2078	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2079	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2080	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2081	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2082	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2083	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2084	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2085	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2086	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2087	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2088	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2089	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2090	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2091	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2092	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2093	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125
2094	165,308	2,125	1,204	2,125

However, in the present case, the 1911 census may be regarded as a check on the 1901 census. In the 1901 census, the population of the United Kingdom was 32,526,000, and in the 1911 census it was 33,700,000. The increase of 1,174,000 persons may be regarded as a check on the 1901 census.

In order to see the effect of the census on the population of the United Kingdom, the population of the United Kingdom in 1901 and 1911 is compared. The population of the United Kingdom in 1901 was 32,526,000, and in 1911 it was 33,700,000. The increase of 1,174,000 persons may be regarded as a check on the 1901 census. The population of the United Kingdom in 1901 was 32,526,000, and in 1911 it was 33,700,000. The increase of 1,174,000 persons may be regarded as a check on the 1901 census.

The population of the United Kingdom in 1901 and 1911 is compared. The population of the United Kingdom in 1901 was 32,526,000, and in 1911 it was 33,700,000. The increase of 1,174,000 persons may be regarded as a check on the 1901 census. The population of the United Kingdom in 1901 was 32,526,000, and in 1911 it was 33,700,000. The increase of 1,174,000 persons may be regarded as a check on the 1901 census.

TABLE IV.—Births, Deaths, and Natural Increase of Population for Fifty-seven years, 1845—1901.

Year.	Population.	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of Deaths over Births.	Excess of Births over Deaths.
1845	13,885	320	324	4	...
1846	14,212	381	321	...	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	132,895	4,776	2,560	...	2,216
1893	136,168	5,110	2,794	...	2,316
1894	139,519	5,100	2,415	...	2,685
1895	142,958	5,321	2,840	...	2,481
1896	146,479	5,591	2,795	...	2,796
1897	150,087	5,279	2,534	...	2,745
1898	153,783	5,520	2,627	...	2,893
1899	157,414	5,309	2,858	...	2,451
1900	161,452	5,798	2,667	...	3,131
1901	165,308	5,206	2,596	...	2,610

* Canton and Roath taken into the Borough.

† Populations since 1892 have been revised in accordance with Census Returns, 1901.

TABLE IV.—*Female Deaths and Natural Increase of Population for 1900*

Year	Population	Deaths	Female Deaths	Female Deaths per 1,000
1900	12,802	200	102	7.97
1901	12,812	201	103	8.04
1902	12,802	200	102	7.97
1903	12,802	200	102	7.97
1904	12,802	200	102	7.97
1905	12,802	200	102	7.97
1906	12,802	200	102	7.97
1907	12,802	200	102	7.97
1908	12,802	200	102	7.97
1909	12,802	200	102	7.97
1910	12,802	200	102	7.97
1911	12,802	200	102	7.97
1912	12,802	200	102	7.97
1913	12,802	200	102	7.97
1914	12,802	200	102	7.97
1915	12,802	200	102	7.97
1916	12,802	200	102	7.97
1917	12,802	200	102	7.97
1918	12,802	200	102	7.97
1919	12,802	200	102	7.97
1920	12,802	200	102	7.97
1921	12,802	200	102	7.97
1922	12,802	200	102	7.97
1923	12,802	200	102	7.97
1924	12,802	200	102	7.97
1925	12,802	200	102	7.97
1926	12,802	200	102	7.97
1927	12,802	200	102	7.97
1928	12,802	200	102	7.97
1929	12,802	200	102	7.97
1930	12,802	200	102	7.97
1931	12,802	200	102	7.97
1932	12,802	200	102	7.97
1933	12,802	200	102	7.97
1934	12,802	200	102	7.97
1935	12,802	200	102	7.97
1936	12,802	200	102	7.97
1937	12,802	200	102	7.97
1938	12,802	200	102	7.97
1939	12,802	200	102	7.97
1940	12,802	200	102	7.97
1941	12,802	200	102	7.97
1942	12,802	200	102	7.97
1943	12,802	200	102	7.97
1944	12,802	200	102	7.97
1945	12,802	200	102	7.97
1946	12,802	200	102	7.97
1947	12,802	200	102	7.97
1948	12,802	200	102	7.97
1949	12,802	200	102	7.97
1950	12,802	200	102	7.97
1951	12,802	200	102	7.97
1952	12,802	200	102	7.97
1953	12,802	200	102	7.97
1954	12,802	200	102	7.97
1955	12,802	200	102	7.97
1956	12,802	200	102	7.97
1957	12,802	200	102	7.97
1958	12,802	200	102	7.97
1959	12,802	200	102	7.97
1960	12,802	200	102	7.97
1961	12,802	200	102	7.97
1962	12,802	200	102	7.97
1963	12,802	200	102	7.97
1964	12,802	200	102	7.97
1965	12,802	200	102	7.97
1966	12,802	200	102	7.97
1967	12,802	200	102	7.97
1968	12,802	200	102	7.97
1969	12,802	200	102	7.97
1970	12,802	200	102	7.97
1971	12,802	200	102	7.97
1972	12,802	200	102	7.97
1973	12,802	200	102	7.97
1974	12,802	200	102	7.97
1975	12,802	200	102	7.97
1976	12,802	200	102	7.97
1977	12,802	200	102	7.97
1978	12,802	200	102	7.97
1979	12,802	200	102	7.97
1980	12,802	200	102	7.97
1981	12,802	200	102	7.97
1982	12,802	200	102	7.97
1983	12,802	200	102	7.97
1984	12,802	200	102	7.97
1985	12,802	200	102	7.97
1986	12,802	200	102	7.97
1987	12,802	200	102	7.97
1988	12,802	200	102	7.97
1989	12,802	200	102	7.97
1990	12,802	200	102	7.97
1991	12,802	200	102	7.97
1992	12,802	200	102	7.97
1993	12,802	200	102	7.97
1994	12,802	200	102	7.97
1995	12,802	200	102	7.97
1996	12,802	200	102	7.97
1997	12,802	200	102	7.97
1998	12,802	200	102	7.97
1999	12,802	200	102	7.97
2000	12,802	200	102	7.97

* Deaths and Births taken into the Census.
 † Population also had been used in accordance with Census Bureau.

TABLE V.
COUNTY BOROUGH OF CARDIFF.

* DENSITY OF POPULATION.

Year.	Persons per Acre.
1891	20.4
1892	20.8
1893	21.3
1894	21.8
1895	22.4
1896	22.9
1897	23.5
1898	24.1
1899	24.7
1900	25.3
1901	25.9

* Calculated on the basis of the revised populations, and on area of 6.878 acres.

CORRECTED DEATH-RATE.—Death-rates furnish sufficiently accurate tests of the relative vitality of districts; at any rate no more trustworthy test is available for comparing the sanitary progress of one town with another, and they may be dealt with for this purpose, provided certain possible facilities are kept in view. Very little value can be attached to death-rates for short periods, owing to the liability to fluctuations from accidental causes and to insufficient data upon which statistics for such periods are based. A reference to the table giving the annual rate of mortality at various age groups shows a very considerable difference in the death-rates in these groups. It is of little use, therefore, comparing the vital statistics of districts in which the proportion of the total population living at different age-groups differs widely. The same applies to sex distribution, as at nearly all ages the death-rate of males is higher than that of females. In comparing vital statistics of different districts, the age and sex distribution of the population is of the utmost importance in determining the relative value of their death-rates. Putting aside errors due to incorrect estimates of population, unusually high or low death-rates may in some cases be due to some peculiarity in the age or sex distribution of the population. The Registrar-General, in his Annual Summary, issues a table in which the death-rates in the large towns are corrected for age and sex distribution, and to which an explanatory note is attached.

With respect to the Table, he points out that "although it is doubtless true that the general death-rates of towns or other areas cannot safely be used for accurate comparison between such towns or areas in respect of healthiness without further correction, yet they serve as a very valuable approximate indication, for if the Column 3 be compared with Column 4, it will be seen that, whether the towns be arranged according to their recorded or according to their corrected death-rates, the order will scarcely be changed. The corrections simply alters the amount of difference between the towns, leaving the position in which they stand to each other but slightly changed."

TABLE VI.

Recorded and Corrected Death-rates per 1,000 Persons living in 33 Great Towns during the Year 1901:—

Towns in the order of their Corrected Average Death-rates	Standard Death-rate	Factor for correction for Sex and Age Distribution †	Recorded Death-rate, 1901	Corrected Death-rate, 1901 ‡	Comparative Mortality Figure, 1901 §
England and Wales ...	19.15	1.0000	16.90	16.90	1,000
England and Wales less the 33 Towns ...	19.47	0.9835	15.99	15.73	931
33 Towns ...	17.72	1.0806	18.59	20.09	1,189
Cardiff ...	18.37	1.0424	12.86	13.41	793
Bristol ...	18.45	1.0379	15.95	16.55	979
Brighton ...	18.94	1.0110	16.53	16.71	989
Derby ...	17.36	1.1031	15.18	16.75	991
Leicester ...	17.64	1.0855	15.88	17.24	1,020
Plymouth ...	19.70	0.9720	17.89	17.39	1,029
Cardiff ...	17.18	1.1159	15.76	17.59	1,041
Wolverhampton ...	18.30	1.0464	16.89	17.67	1,046
Norwich ...	19.99	0.9579	18.71	17.92	1,060
Halifax ...	17.28	1.1082	16.39	18.16	1,073
Portsmouth ...	18.73	1.0224	17.85	18.25	1,080
London ...	17.97	1.0656	17.63	18.79	1,112
Bradford ...	16.81	1.1391	16.81	19.15	1,133
West Ham ...	17.75	1.0788	17.95	19.36	1,146
Huddersfield ...	16.47	1.1627	16.68	19.39	1,147
Hull ...	18.23	1.0504	18.62	19.56	1,157
Nottingham ...	17.81	1.0752	18.53	19.92	1,179
Swansea ...	17.53	1.0924	18.65	20.37	1,203
Birkenhead ...	17.42	1.0993	18.72	20.58	1,218
Bolton ...	16.90	1.1331	18.24	20.67	1,223
Leeds ...	17.28	1.1082	19.27	21.36	1,264
Barnley ...	16.67	1.1487	19.01	21.84	1,292
Blackburn ...	17.05	1.1231	19.50	21.90	1,296
Oldham ...	16.72	1.1453	19.64	22.49	1,331
Sunderland ...	18.25	1.0493	21.43	22.49	1,331
Birmingham ...	17.33	1.1050	20.52	22.67	1,341
Sheffield ...	17.22	1.1120	20.41	22.70	1,343
Gateshead ...	17.83	1.0740	21.59	23.19	1,372
Newcastle-upon-Tyne ...	17.58	1.0892	21.89	23.84	1,411
Preston ...	17.42	1.0993	21.96	24.14	1,428
Salford ...	17.03	1.1244	21.66	24.35	1,441
Liverpool ...	17.44	1.0980	22.30	24.49	1,449
Manchester ...	16.90	1.1331	22.10	25.04	1,482

* The standard death-rate signifies the death-rate at all ages calculated on the hypothesis that the rates at each of twelve age periods in each town were the same as in England and Wales during the ten years 1881-90, the death-rate at all ages in England and Wales during that period having been 19.15 per 1,000.

† The factor for correction $\left\{ \frac{19.15}{\text{Standard death-rate}} \right\}$ is the figure by which the recorded death-rate should be multiplied in order to correct for variations of sex and age distribution.

‡ The corrected death-rate is the recorded death-rate multiplied by the factor for correction.

§ The comparative mortality figure represents the corrected death-rate in each town compared with the recorded death-rate at all ages in England and Wales in 1901 taken at 1,000.

TABLE VI

Estimated and Observed Death-rates per 1,000 Persons Living in the Great Towns during

Year	Estimated Death-rate per 1,000 Persons Living in the Great Towns during	Observed Death-rate per 1,000 Persons Living in the Great Towns during	Estimated Death-rate per 1,000 Persons Living in the Great Towns during	Observed Death-rate per 1,000 Persons Living in the Great Towns during
1850	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50
1851	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50
1852	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50
1853	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50
1854	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50
1855	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50
1856	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50
1857	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50
1858	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50
1859	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50
1860	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50
1861	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50
1862	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50
1863	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50
1864	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50
1865	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50
1866	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50
1867	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50
1868	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50
1869	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50
1870	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50
1871	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50
1872	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50
1873	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50
1874	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50
1875	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50
1876	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50
1877	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50
1878	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50
1879	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50
1880	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50
1881	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50
1882	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50
1883	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50
1884	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50
1885	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50
1886	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50
1887	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50
1888	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50
1889	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50
1890	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50
1891	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50
1892	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50
1893	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50
1894	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50
1895	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50
1896	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50
1897	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50
1898	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50
1899	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50
1900	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50

The estimated death-rates are based on the assumption that the observed death-rates for the years 1850-1899 are representative of the death-rates for the years 1850-1900.

The observed death-rates are based on the assumption that the observed death-rates for the years 1850-1899 are representative of the death-rates for the years 1850-1900.

The estimated death-rates are based on the assumption that the observed death-rates for the years 1850-1899 are representative of the death-rates for the years 1850-1900.

TABLE VII.

MARRIAGES.—The number of Marriages registered during the year 1901 was 1,641, corresponding to a rate of 19·8 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.
1891	1,651	25·3
1892	1,526	22·9
1893	1,447	21·2
1894	1,480	21·2
1895	1,271	17·7
1896	1,721	23·4
1897	1,687	22·4
1898	1,525	19·8
1899	1,719	21·8
1900	1,706	21·1
1901	1,641	19·8

During the year 1901 the Births registered in the Borough were 5,206; of these 2,588 were males and 2,618 were females.

The number corresponded to an annual birth-rate of 31·4 per 1,000 persons living, as compared with 28·5, the birth-rate in England and Wales, and with 29·4, the birth-rate in the 33 large towns for the same period.

Table IX. shows the birth-rate in Cardiff, as compared with that of the large towns during the past ten years, from which it will be seen that the birth-rate in Cardiff was in each year considerably higher than the average rate in these towns.

The average annual birth-rate in Cardiff during the ten years 1891—1900 was 35·7 per 1,000.

TABLE VIII. shows 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 and in the Union Workhouse during the year 1901:—

WARDS.			Legitimate.		Illegitimate.		Total.		Total.	Deaths under One Year.
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Central	Ward	...	140	123	2	4	142	127	269	58
South	"	...	135	137	2	2	137	139	276	50
Cathays	"	...	342	297	2	2	344	299	643	81
Park	"	...	300	289	4	3	304	292	596	77
Adamsdown	"	...	181	200	3	...	184	200	384	66
Riverside	"	...	142	140	1	3	143	143	286	67
Canton	"	...	401	402	4	7	405	409	814	109
Roath	"	...	213	236	2	2	215	238	453	58
Grangetown	"	...	384	412	4	2	388	414	802	107
Splott	"	...	294	322	1	1	295	323	618	91
Union Workhouse	"	...	8	10	23	24	31	34	65	11
TOTAL			2,540	2,568	48	50	2,588	2,618	5,206	775

TABLE IX.—Annual Birth-rate in Cardiff compared with that in the large towns during the ten years ending 1901 :—

33 LARGE TOWNS.	Annual Birth-rate per 1,000 living.									
	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
London	30.9	31.0	30.1	30.5	30.2	30.0	29.5	29.4	28.6	29.0
West Ham	37.0	35.6	34.0	34.3	32.6	32.2	30.6	29.7	28.6	35.2
Croydon	26.5	26.2	25.0	25.3	25.1	25.0	25.4	25.1	24.9	26.4
Brighton	25.5	25.4	25.8	25.6	24.7	24.7	24.8	24.9	23.6	24.2
Portsmouth	28.0	28.2	27.6	27.9	27.6	26.9	26.7	26.2	25.7	27.9
Plymouth	29.1	29.9	28.8	28.7	28.8	28.5	29.7	29.8	28.4	26.8
Bristol	29.6	30.4	28.2	28.9	27.6	27.8	28.6	29.2	27.8	27.0
Swansea	35.2	35.1	32.3	33.4	30.5	29.4	28.9	27.7	26.7	30.1
Wolverhampton	33.7	34.5	34.1	35.4	34.4	35.1	35.8	35.3	33.5	31.7
Birmingham	33.3	32.7	31.7	32.4	32.6	33.3	34.0	34.3	32.7	32.1
Norwich	30.5	30.9	29.8	31.8	30.8	30.5	29.9	29.1	28.4	28.4
Leicester	32.2	32.6	31.5	30.8	30.8	30.6	29.6	29.4	28.2	29.0
Nottingham	29.4	30.2	28.6	29.7	28.9	28.9	28.9	28.9	27.7	28.4
Derby	31.1	32.2	29.3	29.1	28.0	27.1	27.4	28.1	26.9	27.8
Birkenhead	33.4	33.1	30.6	30.7	31.7	31.6	30.4	29.9	29.0	29.0
Liverpool	34.7	36.0	35.4	36.9	34.9	35.3	35.2	35.6	36.0	32.1
Bolton	32.7	33.1	31.5	32.9	31.3	32.5	30.9	29.9	34.7	27.5
Manchester	33.7	33.6	32.0	33.7	33.0	33.2	32.7	32.6	32.3	29.1
Salford	35.9	34.7	34.3	35.9	34.9	35.1	34.7	33.9	33.1	29.2
Oldham	29.1	28.6	27.2	27.5	27.2	26.1	25.3	24.8	24.1	24.6
Barnley	34.2	33.9	32.2	32.1	31.0	29.8	27.1	25.3	25.3	27.4
Blackburn	31.9	30.9	28.8	30.6	27.7	27.7	27.1	27.0	25.1	26.5
Preston	34.3	35.1	32.1	33.4	32.6	31.9	31.0	30.1	29.0	30.4
Huddersfield	28.0	23.8	20.2	21.7	20.5	23.4	22.5	23.0	22.8	22.7
Halifax	25.9	24.6	23.1	23.4	24.3	22.5	22.9	23.1	23.1	22.5
Bradford	27.2	27.7	26.7	26.1	25.5	24.6	24.0	23.4	23.1	23.1
Leeds	33.5	32.4	32.2	31.6	30.7	31.6	31.2	30.6	30.4	30.0
Sheffield	35.3	34.8	33.4	34.9	34.0	34.4	33.9	34.6	34.2	33.0
Hull	35.0	34.2	32.4	34.2	31.9	33.3	33.4	34.3	32.9	33.0
Sunderland	37.1	35.6	35.1	35.1	34.2	34.6	35.4	35.7	35.8	35.5
Gateshead	35.3	36.5	34.2	34.6	35.8	35.8	35.5	36.6	36.3	36.8
Newcastle-on-Tyne	34.3	33.7	31.0	31.2	31.1	31.3	31.7	31.4	30.4	32.1
Cardiff	35.8	37.5	36.5	37.1	38.1	35.1	35.9	33.7	35.2	31.4
Large Towns	31.9	31.9	30.7	31.3	30.7	30.7	30.3	30.2	29.4	29.4

DEATHS.—The deaths recorded during the year 1901 amounted to 2,653. So far as it has been possible to obtain the information, this number includes the deaths of persons resident in Cardiff, and who died in Public Institutions elsewhere, but is exclusive of those brought into the district from outside and dying in Public Institutions within the Borough.

These deaths were equal to an annual death-rate of 16.0 per 1,000 persons living, which corresponds closely with that published by the Registrar-General, *i.e.*, 15.7.

The "natural increase" of the population, or the excess of births over deaths, amounted to 2,610.

I have already referred to the influence of an over-estimate of the population in reducing the death-rate, and it is therefore with satisfaction that I have to record that, notwithstanding the revised estimate of the population in accordance with the recent census, the death-rate remains still one of the lowest amongst the large towns, and compares very favourably with the mortality rates throughout the country. It is also the lowest death-rate in Cardiff during the past 10 years.

Annual Mortality per 1,000 living											
Large Towns											
1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
20.2	21.0	21.5	22.1	22.5	22.8	23.1	23.4	23.7	24.0	24.3	24.6
20.5	21.2	21.8	22.3	22.7	23.0	23.3	23.6	23.9	24.2	24.5	24.8
20.8	21.5	22.1	22.6	23.0	23.3	23.6	23.9	24.2	24.5	24.8	25.1
21.1	21.8	22.4	22.9	23.3	23.6	23.9	24.2	24.5	24.8	25.1	25.4
21.4	22.1	22.7	23.2	23.6	23.9	24.2	24.5	24.8	25.1	25.4	25.7
21.7	22.4	23.0	23.5	23.9	24.2	24.5	24.8	25.1	25.4	25.7	26.0
22.0	22.7	23.3	23.8	24.2	24.5	24.8	25.1	25.4	25.7	26.0	26.3
22.3	23.0	23.6	24.1	24.5	24.8	25.1	25.4	25.7	26.0	26.3	26.6
22.6	23.3	23.9	24.4	24.8	25.1	25.4	25.7	26.0	26.3	26.6	26.9
22.9	23.6	24.2	24.7	25.1	25.4	25.7	26.0	26.3	26.6	26.9	27.2
23.2	23.9	24.5	25.0	25.4	25.7	26.0	26.3	26.6	26.9	27.2	27.5
23.5	24.2	24.8	25.3	25.7	26.0	26.3	26.6	26.9	27.2	27.5	27.8
23.8	24.5	25.1	25.6	26.0	26.3	26.6	26.9	27.2	27.5	27.8	28.1
24.1	24.8	25.4	25.9	26.3	26.6	26.9	27.2	27.5	27.8	28.1	28.4
24.4	25.1	25.7	26.2	26.6	26.9	27.2	27.5	27.8	28.1	28.4	28.7
24.7	25.4	26.0	26.5	26.9	27.2	27.5	27.8	28.1	28.4	28.7	29.0
25.0	25.7	26.3	26.8	27.2	27.5	27.8	28.1	28.4	28.7	29.0	29.3
25.3	26.0	26.6	27.1	27.5	27.8	28.1	28.4	28.7	29.0	29.3	29.6
25.6	26.3	26.9	27.4	27.8	28.1	28.4	28.7	29.0	29.3	29.6	29.9
25.9	26.6	27.2	27.7	28.1	28.4	28.7	29.0	29.3	29.6	29.9	30.2
26.2	26.9	27.5	28.0	28.4	28.7	29.0	29.3	29.6	29.9	30.2	30.5
26.5	27.2	27.8	28.3	28.7	29.0	29.3	29.6	29.9	30.2	30.5	30.8
26.8	27.5	28.1	28.6	29.0	29.3	29.6	29.9	30.2	30.5	30.8	31.1
27.1	27.8	28.4	28.9	29.3	29.6	29.9	30.2	30.5	30.8	31.1	31.4
27.4	28.1	28.7	29.2	29.6	29.9	30.2	30.5	30.8	31.1	31.4	31.7
27.7	28.4	29.0	29.5	29.9	30.2	30.5	30.8	31.1	31.4	31.7	32.0
28.0	28.7	29.3	29.8	30.2	30.5	30.8	31.1	31.4	31.7	32.0	32.3
28.3	29.0	29.6	30.1	30.5	30.8	31.1	31.4	31.7	32.0	32.3	32.6
28.6	29.3	29.9	30.4	30.8	31.1	31.4	31.7	32.0	32.3	32.6	32.9
28.9	29.6	30.2	30.7	31.1	31.4	31.7	32.0	32.3	32.6	32.9	33.2
29.2	29.9	30.5	31.0	31.4	31.7	32.0	32.3	32.6	32.9	33.2	33.5
29.5	30.2	30.8	31.3	31.7	32.0	32.3	32.6	32.9	33.2	33.5	33.8
29.8	30.5	31.1	31.6	32.0	32.3	32.6	32.9	33.2	33.5	33.8	34.1
30.1	30.8	31.4	31.9	32.3	32.6	32.9	33.2	33.5	33.8	34.1	34.4
30.4	31.1	31.7	32.2	32.6	32.9	33.2	33.5	33.8	34.1	34.4	34.7
30.7	31.4	32.0	32.5	32.9	33.2	33.5	33.8	34.1	34.4	34.7	35.0
31.0	31.7	32.3	32.8	33.2	33.5	33.8	34.1	34.4	34.7	35.0	35.3
31.3	32.0	32.6	33.1	33.5	33.8	34.1	34.4	34.7	35.0	35.3	35.6
31.6	32.3	32.9	33.4	33.8	34.1	34.4	34.7	35.0	35.3	35.6	35.9
31.9	32.6	33.2	33.7	34.1	34.4	34.7	35.0	35.3	35.6	35.9	36.2
32.2	32.9	33.5	34.0	34.4	34.7	35.0	35.3	35.6	35.9	36.2	36.5
32.5	33.2	33.8	34.3	34.7	35.0	35.3	35.6	35.9	36.2	36.5	36.8
32.8	33.5	34.1	34.6	35.0	35.3	35.6	35.9	36.2	36.5	36.8	37.1
33.1	33.8	34.4	34.9	35.3	35.6	35.9	36.2	36.5	36.8	37.1	37.4
33.4	34.1	34.7	35.2	35.6	35.9	36.2	36.5	36.8	37.1	37.4	37.7
33.7	34.4	35.0	35.5	35.9	36.2	36.5	36.8	37.1	37.4	37.7	38.0
34.0	34.7	35.3	35.8	36.2	36.5	36.8	37.1	37.4	37.7	38.0	38.3
34.3	35.0	35.6	36.1	36.5	36.8	37.1	37.4	37.7	38.0	38.3	38.6
34.6	35.3	35.9	36.4	36.8	37.1	37.4	37.7	38.0	38.3	38.6	38.9
34.9	35.6	36.2	36.7	37.1	37.4	37.7	38.0	38.3	38.6	38.9	39.2
35.2	35.9	36.5	37.0	37.4	37.7	38.0	38.3	38.6	38.9	39.2	39.5
35.5	36.2	36.8	37.3	37.7	38.0	38.3	38.6	38.9	39.2	39.5	39.8
35.8	36.5	37.1	37.6	38.0	38.3	38.6	38.9	39.2	39.5	39.8	40.1
36.1	36.8	37.4	37.9	38.3	38.6	38.9	39.2	39.5	39.8	40.1	40.4
36.4	37.1	37.7	38.2	38.6	38.9	39.2	39.5	39.8	40.1	40.4	40.7
36.7	37.4	38.0	38.5	38.9	39.2	39.5	39.8	40.1	40.4	40.7	41.0
37.0	37.7	38.3	38.8	39.2	39.5	39.8	40.1	40.4	40.7	41.0	41.3
37.3	38.0	38.6	39.1	39.5	39.8	40.1	40.4	40.7	41.0	41.3	41.6
37.6	38.3	38.9	39.4	39.8	40.1	40.4	40.7	41.0	41.3	41.6	41.9
37.9	38.6	39.2	39.7	40.1	40.4	40.7	41.0	41.3	41.6	41.9	42.2
38.2	38.9	39.5	40.0	40.4	40.7	41.0	41.3	41.6	41.9	42.2	42.5
38.5	39.2	39.8	40.3	40.7	41.0	41.3	41.6	41.9	42.2	42.5	42.8
38.8	39.5	40.1	40.6	41.0	41.3	41.6	41.9	42.2	42.5	42.8	43.1
39.1	39.8	40.4	40.9	41.3	41.6	41.9	42.2	42.5	42.8	43.1	43.4
39.4	40.1	40.7	41.2	41.6	41.9	42.2	42.5	42.8	43.1	43.4	43.7
39.7	40.4	41.0	41.5	41.9	42.2	42.5	42.8	43.1	43.4	43.7	44.0
40.0	40.7	41.3	41.8	42.2	42.5	42.8	43.1	43.4	43.7	44.0	44.3
40.3	41.0	41.6	42.1	42.5	42.8	43.1	43.4	43.7	44.0	44.3	44.6
40.6	41.3	41.9	42.4	42.8	43.1	43.4	43.7	44.0	44.3	44.6	44.9
40.9	41.6	42.2	42.7	43.1	43.4	43.7	44.0	44.3	44.6	44.9	45.2
41.2	41.9	42.5	43.0	43.4	43.7	44.0	44.3	44.6	44.9	45.2	45.5
41.5	42.2	42.8	43.3	43.7	44.0	44.3	44.6	44.9	45.2	45.5	45.8
41.8	42.5	43.1	43.6	44.0	44.3	44.6	44.9	45.2	45.5	45.8	46.1
42.1	42.8	43.4	43.9	44.3	44.6	44.9	45.2	45.5	45.8	46.1	46.4
42.4	43.1	43.7	44.2	44.6	44.9	45.2	45.5	45.8	46.1	46.4	46.7
42.7	43.4	44.0	44.5	44.9	45.2	45.5	45.8	46.1	46.4	46.7	47.0
43.0	43.7	44.3	44.8	45.2	45.5	45.8	46.1	46.4	46.7	47.0	47.3
43.3	44.0	44.6	45.1	45.5	45.8	46.1	46.4	46.7	47.0	47.3	47.6
43.6	44.3	44.9	45.4	45.8	46.1	46.4	46.7	47.0	47.3	47.6	47.9
43.9	44.6	45.2	45.7	46.1	46.4	46.7	47.0	47.3	47.6	47.9	48.2
44.2	44.9	45.5	46.0	46.4	46.7	47.0	47.3	47.6	47.9	48.2	48.5
44.5	45.2	45.8	46.3	46.7	47.0	47.3	47.6	47.9	48.2	48.5	48.8
44.8	45.5	46.1	46.6	47.0	47.3	47.6	47.9	48.2	48.5	48.8	49.1
45.1	45.8	46.4	46.9	47.3	47.6	47.9	48.2	48.5	48.8	49.1	49.4
45.4	46.1	46.7	47.2	47.6	47.9	48.2	48.5	48.8	49.1	49.4	49.7
45.7	46.4	47.0	47.5	47.9	48.2	48.5	48.8	49.1	49.4	49.7	50.0
46.0	46.7	47.3	47.8	48.2	48.5	48.8	49.1	49.4	49.7	50.0	50.3
46.3	47.0	47.6	48.1	48.5	48.8	49.1	49.4	49.7	50.0	50.3	50.6
46.6	47.3	47.9	48.4	48.8	49.1	49.4	49.7	50.0	50.3	50.6	50.9
46.9	47.6	48.2	48.7	49.1	49.4	49.7	50.0	50.3	50.6	50.9	51.2
47.2	47.9	48.5	49.0	49.4	49.7	50.0	50.3	50.6	50.9	51.2	51.5
47.5	48.2	48.8	49.3	49.7	50.0	50.3	50.6	50.9	51.2	51.5	51.8
47.8	48.5	49.1	49.6	50.0	50.3	50.6	50.9	51.2	51.5	51.8	52.1
48.1	48.8	49.4	49.9	50.3	50.6	50.9	51.2	51.5	51.8	52.1	52.4
48.4	49.1	49.7	50.2	50.6	50.9	51.2	51.5	51.8	52.1	52.4	52.7
48.7	49.4	50.0	50.5	50.9	51.2	51.5	51.8	52.1	52.4	52.7	53.0
49.0	49.7	50.3	50.8	51.2	51.5	51.8	52.1	52.4	52.7	53.0	53.3
49.3	50.0	50.6	51.1	51.5	51.8	52.1	52.4	52.7	53.0	53.3	53.6
49.6	50.3	50.9	51.4	51.8	52.1	52.4	52.7	53.0	53.3	53.6	53.9
49.9	50.6	51.2	51.7	52.1	52.4	52.7	53.0	53.3	53.6	53.9	54.2
50.2	50.9	51.5	52.0	52.4	52.7	53.0	53.3	53.6	53.9	54.2	54.5
50.5	51.2	51.8	52.3	52.7	53.0	53.3	53.6	53.9	54.2	54.5	54.8
50.8	51.5	52.1	52.6	53.0	53.3	53.6	53.9	54.2	54.5	54.8	55.1
51.1	51.8	52.4	52.9	53.3	53.6	53.9	54.2	54.5	54.8	55.1	55.4
51.4	52.1	52.7	53.2	53.6	53.9	54.2	54.5	54.8	55.		

Year 1901.		Death-rate from all causes.	
England and Wales	...	16.9	per 1,000 persons living.
Thirty-three great Towns	...	18.6	"
Sixty-seven other large Towns	...	17.1	"
Cardiff	...	16.0	"

According to the returns of the Registrar-General, the death-rates in the large towns ranged from 12.8 per 1,000 in Croydon, 15.1 in Derby, 15.7 in Cardiff, 15.8 in Leicester, and 15.9 in Bristol, to 21.9 in Preston, 22.1 in Manchester, and 22.3 in Liverpool.

TABLE X.—Annual Death-rate per 1,000 of the 33 large Towns in England and Wales for the 10 years 1892-1901 inclusive:—

33 LARGE TOWNS.		Annual Death-rate per 1,000 living.									
		1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
London	...	20.6	21.3	17.8	19.8	18.6	18.2	18.7	19.8	18.8	17.6
West Ham	...	18.6	18.9	16.2	17.9	16.1	15.7	15.4	16.7	15.9	18.0
Croydon	...	15.8	16.3	13.2	14.5	14.2	13.1	13.9	15.0	14.6	12.9
Brighton	...	19.2	18.4	16.4	18.9	16.1	15.1	16.9	19.0	17.8	16.5
Portsmouth	...	18.5	18.2	15.2	17.8	16.6	16.2	16.3	19.7	17.3	17.9
Plymouth	...	18.8	21.2	18.3	20.1	19.6	19.0	19.5	21.7	20.8	17.9
Bristol	...	19.5	18.9	17.3	18.1	16.9	17.2	17.2	18.2	16.7	16.0
Swansea	...	20.4	19.6	17.0	18.3	16.8	15.8	18.6	18.1	17.1	18.6
Wolverhampton	...	21.5	23.3	20.7	24.4	20.0	22.5	21.3	21.8	22.5	16.9
Birmingham	...	20.4	22.2	18.6	20.3	20.8	21.6	20.0	20.8	21.5	20.5
Norwich	...	20.0	19.3	18.7	19.3	17.4	18.8	19.0	17.3	17.6	18.7
Leicester	...	18.2	20.0	14.7	17.2	16.7	17.7	16.9	17.7	17.4	15.9
Nottingham	...	18.7	18.5	17.2	19.0	17.5	18.8	17.7	20.0	19.1	18.5
Derby	...	19.3	18.2	15.0	16.7	15.7	16.0	16.8	16.9	17.5	15.2
Birkenhead	...	19.6	20.5	18.1	19.5	19.2	18.3	17.4	19.2	16.8	18.7
Liverpool	...	24.7	27.3	23.8	28.8	22.7	24.4	24.0	26.4	25.7	22.3
Bolton	...	22.8	24.1	18.8	24.0	20.7	22.0	19.4	19.9	19.5	18.2
Manchester	...	23.8	24.9	20.4	25.2	22.6	23.1	21.9	24.6	24.1	22.1
Salford	...	24.6	24.1	21.0	25.6	22.6	23.9	22.7	23.8	25.1	21.7
Oldham	...	22.0	21.0	18.6	22.0	20.3	19.2	17.6	20.5	19.6	19.6
Burnley	...	20.4	21.9	18.7	23.4	17.5	19.5	16.3	19.6	16.3	19.0
Blackburn	...	21.7	23.3	17.9	24.3	17.9	19.5	18.4	19.1	20.5	19.5
Preston	...	24.1	26.4	20.8	23.9	20.8	24.4	19.3	22.8	24.0	21.0
Huddersfield	...	18.1	17.2	15.8	16.9	16.5	16.4	15.9	16.2	16.8	16.7
Halifax	...	19.5	17.4	16.5	19.3	17.3	16.5	17.9	18.3	18.1	16.4
Bradford	...	18.0	21.0	17.0	19.9	16.5	17.5	17.6	18.4	16.4	16.8
Leeds	...	19.8	22.3	17.9	20.5	18.8	19.9	19.2	19.1	20.0	19.3
Sheffield	...	20.8	22.3	17.8	20.5	19.3	21.2	20.2	22.2	22.6	20.4
Hull	...	19.6	21.8	17.4	20.8	18.9	18.6	18.4	19.3	19.7	18.6
Sunderland	...	20.9	22.5	20.8	21.8	19.8	19.7	22.6	21.5	21.4	21.4
Gateshead	...	18.9	19.3	17.7	19.6	19.1	18.3	20.6	18.8	19.0	21.6
Newcastle-on-Tyne	...	19.7	21.0	18.3	20.5	18.5	19.1	21.4	20.6	19.5	21.9
Cardiff	...	19.2	20.4	17.3	19.9	19.0	16.8	17.0	18.1	16.5	15.7
Large Towns	...	20.7	21.6	18.1	20.7	18.9	19.1	19.0	20.2	19.5	18.6

Amongst the causes chiefly responsible for the deaths during the year the following may be mentioned; the death-rate from the several diseases being compared with the averages of the 10 years, 1891-1900 :—

						Death Rates per 1,000 Persons Living.	
						1901.	1891-1900.
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	1.71	1.64
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	1.26	1.38
Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	1.09	1.09
Phthisis	...	...	...	...	...	1.05	1.49
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	0.52	0.47
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	0.01	0.41
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	0.47	0.45
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	0.45	0.79
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	0.17	0.15
Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	0.45	0.63

On examining the Statistics in the several Registration Sub-districts within the Borough it will be seen that the general death-rate in each of these localities was respectively :—East Cardiff, 12.4; West Cardiff, 13.2; Central Cardiff, 15.0 per 1,000 persons living in each sub-district, and excluding in each case the deaths in Public Institutions. In the 10 Municipal Wards the death-rates varied from 11.0 per 1,000 in the Riverside Ward, 11.8 in the Cathays Ward, 11.9 in the Roath Ward to 16.7 in the South Ward, and 17.3 in the Central Ward.

The diseases of the respiratory organs (*i.e.*) chiefly Pneumonia and Bronchitis, caused in the Borough 532 deaths, equal to an annual death-rate of 3.2 per 1,000, the highest being 4.1 in the Central Ward, and the lowest 2.1 in the Riverside Ward.

Including in the case of the entire Borough the deaths in Public Institutions—of the 391 deaths from these causes 26 occurred in the Union Workhouse, and 6 in other Institutions, and are not accounted for in the rates for the several Wards.

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 148, as compared with 140 in the year 1900, and with 161 the average in 10 years, 1891-1900. In the large towns the rate of infant mortality in 1901 corresponded to 168. Deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 births, ranging from 127 in Halifax, 131 in Bristol, 132 in Huddersfield, and 141 in Croydon, to 201 in Sheffield, 204 in Salford, 216 in Preston, and 226 in Burnley.

In the Registration Sub-districts the infant mortality ranged from 135 in East Cardiff, 147 in West Cardiff, to 162 in Central Cardiff.

The rates in the sub-districts do not include the infants who died in the Cardiff Union Workhouse, amounting to a proportion of 169 under one year of age to 1,000 births in that institution during the year.

The chief causes of death amongst infants were as follows :—

CAUSES OF DEATH.						Number of Deaths under 1 Year of Age.	
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	100	
Premature Birth	...	...	...	...	...	84	
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	69	
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	63	
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	78	
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	42	

The following table shows the rate of infant mortality which has prevailed in the large towns in past years, from which it will be seen that the rate of infant mortality in Cardiff is comparatively low. As mentioned in previous reports the rate of infant mortality expressed in the manner indicated is a valuable test of the sanitary condition of a district, and is not liable to the error of a calculation based on an uncertain estimate of the population. From the foregoing table it will be noticed that the diseases which proved most fatal to infants were of a preventable nature, and were probably connected with improper feeding, exposure to cold, or want of cleanliness.

The infant mortality throughout the country for the year, 1901, was as follows:—

				Deaths under 1 Year to 1,000 Births Registered.
England and Wales	...	...	...	151
33 Great Towns	...	...	...	168
67 other Large Towns	...	...	...	163
Cardiff	...	...	...	148

The influence of weather and season upon the mortality in the district is shewn in the returns for each quarter of the year. Of the 141 deaths under one year of age from Bronchitis and Pneumonia during the year 1901, or 77 per cent., occurred in the first and fourth quarter of the year. Of the 101 deaths at that age from Diarrhoea and Enteritis 61 occurred in the third or summer quarter of the year.

TABLE XI.

Large Towns.				Deaths under one year to 1,000 Births registered.									
				1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
London	...	...	...	155	164	143	166	161	158	167	167	160	149
West Ham	...	...	...	153	170	138	168	166	171	170	197	189	171
Croydon	...	...	...	123	155	121	134	150	134	150	154	132	141
Brighton	...	...	...	151	169	138	164	135	142	181	173	166	161
Plymouth	...	...	...	156	164	131	175	154	168	156	197	155	163
Plymouth	...	...	...	137	169	169	178	178	183	170	190	175	149
Bristol	...	...	...	147	141	150	143	142	148	164	158	133	131
Swansea	...	...	...	175	170	163	178	161	139	184	166	175	174
Wolverhampton	...	...	...	172	208	166	218	184	217	200	184	206	163
Birmingham	...	...	...	166	198	163	183	197	214	191	191	199	187
Norwich	...	...	...	182	195	164	190	164	196	192	179	178	183
Leicester	...	...	...	196	220	162	203	187	205	191	195	175	175
Nottingham	...	...	...	167	170	174	190	168	205	178	210	196	193
Derby	...	...	...	173	156	123	161	151	167	169	162	174	154
Birkenhead	...	...	...	163	196	143	174	177	162	186	186	160	181
Liverpool	...	...	...	181	211	179	210	173	200	184	198	186	188
Bolton	...	...	...	180	199	162	212	163	186	168	181	171	172
Manchester	...	...	...	179	203	160	203	176	194	197	206	189	199
Salford	...	...	...	185	210	174	231	199	220	212	209	207	204
Oldham	...	...	...	177	187	161	190	184	183	175	198	172	173
Burnley	...	...	...	192	223	170	242	170	219	195	209	205	226
Blackburn	...	...	...	198	241	169	236	171	207	206	189	220	193
Preston	...	...	...	216	269	217	248	203	263	223	255	236	216
Huddersfield	...	...	...	150	141	160	158	166	130	153	152	132	132
Halifax	...	...	...	160	173	135	153	149	139	163	159	142	127
Bradford	...	...	...	155	197	145	203	143	178	185	181	141	168
Leeds	...	...	...	169	206	155	191	169	191	182	171	183	168
Sheffield	...	...	...	171	191	157	197	173	197	195	194	200	201
Hull	...	...	...	166	206	142	205	178	178	182	175	183	175
Sunderland	...	...	...	157	188	167	189	158	163	202	175	169	182
Gateshead	...	...	...	154	170	152	186	172	173	208	177	169	197
Newcastle-on-Tyne	...	...	...	151	174	157	186	165	177	190	193	170	178
Cardiff	...	...	...	163	179	141	179	165	150	153	164	141	148
Large Towns	...	...	...	164	181	152	182	167	176	178	181	172	168

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.—The 2,653 deaths from all causes included 284 from the seven chief zymotic diseases. The subjoined table shows the number of deaths from each of these diseases during the year 1901 :—

					No. of Deaths.
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	1
Measles	...	...	...	...	3
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	29
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	86
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	...	...	...	...	78
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	11
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	76

The 284 deaths from zymotic diseases were equivalent to an annual death-rate of 1.70 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 2.06, the rate in the year 1900.

Throughout the country the zymotic death-rate for the year 1901 was as follows :—

					Death-rate from chief zymotic diseases.
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	2.05 per 1,000 persons living
33 Great Towns	...	...	...	...	2.68 " "
67 other Large Towns	...	...	...	...	2.24 " "
Cardiff	...	...	...	...	1.70 " "

The death-rate from the zymotic diseases during the year under consideration in the large towns ranged from 1.36 per 1,000 in Huddersfield, 1.40 in Halifax, 1.52 in Croydon, and 1.93 in Plymouth, to 3.75 in Sunderland, 4.10 in Sheffield, 4.11 in West Ham, and 4.28 in Salford.

In Cardiff the zymotic death-rate varied from 1.1 in the East Registration Sub-district, and 1.4 in the Central, to 1.6 in the West Sub-district.

The local incidence of infectious disease, as shown by the number of notifications received during the year, was as follows :—West Sub-district, 884 ; East Sub-district, 848 ; Central Sub-district, 617 ; giving a proportional incidence of 15.2 per 1,000 of the population in the case of the West Sub-district, 15.8 in the East Sub-district, and 11.3 in the Central Sub-district. Amongst the diseases notified scarlet fever showed the highest number. Of the 1,362 reported cases of this disease 597 occurred in the East, 425 in the West, and 340 in the Central Sub-district.

1901	2,653	1900	2,060
1902	2,478	1901	2,653
1903	2,300	1902	2,478
1904	2,125	1903	2,300
1905	1,950	1904	2,125
1906	1,775	1905	1,950
1907	1,600	1906	1,775
1908	1,425	1907	1,600
1909	1,250	1908	1,425
1910	1,075	1909	1,250
1911	900	1910	1,075
1912	725	1911	900
1913	550	1912	725
1914	375	1913	550
1915	200	1914	375
1916	25	1915	200

Source: Registrar-General's Reports.

Populations and death-rates as estimated by the Registrar-General for the year 1901.

	Population	Deaths	Death-rate per 1,000
England and Wales	32,000,000	2,653	1.70
33 Great Towns	1,000,000	268	2.68
67 other Large Towns	1,000,000	224	2.24
Cardiff	160,000	170	1.70

TABLE III.—The 1901 Census of the United Kingdom and Ireland. The population of the United Kingdom and Ireland in 1901 was 32,526,381. The population of the United Kingdom and Ireland in 1901 was 32,526,381. The population of the United Kingdom and Ireland in 1901 was 32,526,381.

TABLE III.

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TABLE XII.—Gives the population of each year, the annual deaths from all causes from the seven chief zymotic diseases, and the death-rates from 1852 to 1901 inclusive, in the Borough of Cardiff:—

Year.	Population.	All Causes.			Seven Chief Zymotic Diseases.		
		No. of Deaths.	Death Rates per 1,000.	Mean of 10 years.	No. of Deaths.	Death Rates per 1,000.	Mean of 10 years.
1852	19,724	620	31.4	29.2	175	8.8	8.5
1853	21,094	644	30.5		129	6.1	
1854	22,464	925	40.1		353	15.7	
1855	23,884	641	26.9		665	2.7	
1856	25,204	772	30.6		136	5.3	
1857	26,574	883	33.2		234	8.8	
1858	27,944	753	26.9		128	4.5	
1859	29,314	826	28.1		212	7.2	
1860	30,684	662	21.5		95	3.0	
1861	32,054	837	26.1		100	3.1	
1862	32,804	695	21.2	24.2	132	4.0	4.6
1863	33,552	862	25.7		268	7.0	
1864	34,300	932	27.1		250	7.3	
1865	35,048	897	24.7		161	4.5	
1866	35,796	862	24.6		192	5.3	
1867	36,544	873	23.8		116	3.1	
1868	37,292	843	22.6		109	2.9	
1869	38,040	1,005	26.4		156	4.1	
1870	38,788	903	23.2		133	3.4	
1871	39,536	891	22.5		158	3.9	
1872	40,284	916	22.7	20.0	234	5.8	3.2
1873	41,032	995	24.2		103	2.5	
1874	41,780	895	21.2		154	3.6	
1875	42,528	1,547	22.1		294	4.2	
1876	43,276	1,455	20.8		339	4.6	
1877	44,024	1,475	19.6		255	3.5	
1878	44,772	1,468	18.9		197	2.5	
1879	45,520	1,428	17.6		137	1.7	
1880	46,268	1,634	19.7		306	3.7	
1881	47,016	1,556	18.2		164	1.9	
1882	47,764	1,724	19.4	21.5	293	3.3	3.3
1883	48,512	1,807	19.8		253	2.7	
1884	49,260	2,250	24.3		476	5.0	
1885	50,008	2,481	25.5		521	5.3	
1886	50,756	2,269	22.5		532	3.2	
1887	51,504	2,280	21.8		278	2.6	
1888	52,252	2,212	20.3		324	2.9	
1889	53,000	2,190	19.4		248	2.1	
1890	53,748	2,469	21.1		282	2.4	
1891	54,496	2,873	22.0		272	2.0	
1892	55,244	2,560	19.2	17.9	371	2.7	2.3
1893	56,000	2,794	20.4		406	2.9	
1894	56,756	2,415	17.3		257	1.8	
1895	57,512	2,840	19.9		324	2.2	
1896	58,268	2,795	19.0		362	2.4	
1897	59,024	2,534	16.8		371	2.4	
1898	59,780	2,627	17.0		396	2.5	
1899	60,536	2,858	18.1		384	2.4	
1900	61,292	2,667	16.5		402	2.4	
1901	62,048	2,653	16.0		284	1.7	

* Canton and Roath taken into the Borough.

Populations and death-rates as estimated by the Registrar-General previous to the Census of 1901:—

Year.	Estimated Population.	Death-rate.	Year.	Estimated Population.	Death-rate.
1892	186,181	18.7 per 1,000	1897	170,063	14.9 per 1,000
1893	182,435	19.6 "	1898	170,770	14.8 "
1894	183,890	16.2 "	1899	185,826	15.3 "
1895	185,687	18.2 "	1900	194,247	13.7 "
1896	182,690	16.8 "			

TABLE XII.—Given the population of each year, the annual deaths from all causes, the total deaths, and the death rates from 1892 to 1901, inclusive, in the United States.

Population.	Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.	Deaths from all causes.	Deaths from all causes.	
				Per 1,000.	Per 1,000.
1892	10,728	600	57.2	5.7	5.7
1893	11,082	615	55.5	5.5	5.5
1894	11,436	630	54.8	5.5	5.5
1895	11,790	645	54.7	5.5	5.5
1896	12,144	660	54.3	5.4	5.4
1897	12,498	675	54.1	5.4	5.4
1898	12,852	690	53.7	5.4	5.4
1899	13,206	705	53.4	5.3	5.3
1900	13,560	720	52.8	5.3	5.3
1901	13,914	735	52.8	5.3	5.3
1892	10,728	600	57.2	5.7	5.7
1893	11,082	615	55.5	5.5	5.5
1894	11,436	630	54.8	5.5	5.5
1895	11,790	645	54.7	5.5	5.5
1896	12,144	660	54.3	5.4	5.4
1897	12,498	675	54.1	5.4	5.4
1898	12,852	690	53.7	5.4	5.4
1899	13,206	705	53.4	5.3	5.3
1900	13,560	720	52.8	5.3	5.3
1901	13,914	735	52.8	5.3	5.3
1892	10,728	600	57.2	5.7	5.7
1893	11,082	615	55.5	5.5	5.5
1894	11,436	630	54.8	5.5	5.5
1895	11,790	645	54.7	5.5	5.5
1896	12,144	660	54.3	5.4	5.4
1897	12,498	675	54.1	5.4	5.4
1898	12,852	690	53.7	5.4	5.4
1899	13,206	705	53.4	5.3	5.3
1900	13,560	720	52.8	5.3	5.3
1901	13,914	735	52.8	5.3	5.3
1892	10,728	600	57.2	5.7	5.7
1893	11,082	615	55.5	5.5	5.5
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1898	12,852	690	53.7	5.4	5.4
1899	13,206	705	53.4	5.3	5.3
1900	13,560	720	52.8	5.3	5.3
1901	13,914	735	52.8	5.3	5.3

* Census and Death rates for 1901.

Population and death rates as estimated for 1901, based on the 1901 census.

Population.	Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.	Deaths from all causes.	Deaths from all causes.	Deaths from all causes.
1892	10,728	600	57.2	5.7	5.7
1893	11,082	615	55.5	5.5	5.5
1894	11,436	630	54.8	5.5	5.5
1895	11,790	645	54.7	5.5	5.5
1896	12,144	660	54.3	5.4	5.4
1897	12,498	675	54.1	5.4	5.4
1898	12,852	690	53.7	5.4	5.4
1899	13,206	705	53.4	5.3	5.3
1900	13,560	720	52.8	5.3	5.3
1901	13,914	735	52.8	5.3	5.3

TABLE VIII.—Analysis of Deaths in the Municipal Borough of Cardiff in the Registration Sub-districts, and in each Ward in the Borough during the Year 1901.

LOCALITIES.	Population, 1901.	Area in Acres.	Persons per Acre.	Total Births.	Birth-rate.	Total Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Births Registered.	Seven Chief Zymotic Diseases.		Small Pox.		Measles.		Scarlatina.		Diphtheria.		Whooping Cough.		Typhoid Fever.		Typhus Fever.		Diarrhoea.		Tubercular Meningitis, and other forms of Tuberculosis.		Phylaria.		Deaths of Diseases of Respiratory Organs.				
									Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.		Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.
Borough of Cardiff	165,308	6,373	25	5,206	31.4	2,596	15.7	148	284	1.71	1	0.00	3	0.01	29	0.17	78	0.47	86	0.52	11	0.06	...	76	0.45	123	0.73	175	1.05	532	3.21	...			
Registration Sub-district	Canton Ward	19,727	...	814	41.2	275	13.9	133	26	1.3	2	0.1	6	0.3	8	0.4	10	0.5	14	0.7	13	0.6	14	0.7	59	2.9	...		
	Riverside Ward	17,121	...	286	16.7	189	11.0	234	17	0.9	...	...	...	...	...	3	0.1	7	0.4	1	0.05	...	6	0.3	11	0.6	12	0.7	31	1.8	...
	Grangetown Ward	20,584	...	802	38.9	302	14.6	133	54	2.6	2	0.09	6	0.3	12	0.5	23	0.1	1	0.04	...	10	0.4	14	0.6	15	0.7	75	3.6	...			
West Cardiff	57,962	2,060	28	1,902	32.8	766	13.2	148	97	1.6	2	0.03	8	0.1	21	0.3	38	0.6	2	0.03	...	26	0.4	38	0.6	41	0.7	168	2.8	...			
Registration Sub-district	South Ward	10,320	...	276	26.7	173	16.7	181	19	1.8	1	0.09	10	0.9	8	0.7			
	Central Ward	11,286	...	269	23.8	195	17.3	215	13	1.1	...	...	...	1	2.08	1	0.08	1	0.08	1	0.08	...	9	0.7	9	0.7	14	1.2	47	4.1	...	
	Cathays Ward	18,522	...	643	34.7	221	11.8	125	28	1.5	...	...	...	...	...	5	0.2	15	0.8	1	0.05	...	7	0.3	11	0.5	7	0.3	47	2.5	...
Registration Sub-district	Adamsdown	14,188	...	384	27.0	229	16.1	171	20	1.4	...	...	...	2	0.1	4	0.2	7	0.4	2	0.1	...	5	0.3	15	1.0	13	0.9	52	3.6	...	
Central Cardiff	54,402	3,832	14	1,572	28.8	818	15.0	162	80	1.4	...	...	...	4	0.07	20	0.3	31	0.5	4	0.07	...	21	0.3	40	0.7	44	0.8	180	3.3	...	
Registration Sub-district	Splott Ward	16,356	...	618	36.6	225	13.3	147	25	1.4	...	...	...	1	0.05	1	0.5	10	0.5	1	0.05	...	12	0.7	11	0.6	9	0.5	50	2.9	...	
	Roath Ward	14,605	...	453	31.0	175	11.9	128	11	0.7	...	...	...	2	0.1	2	0.1	1	0.06	...	...	...	6	0.4	12	0.8	10	0.6	42	2.8	...
	Park Ward	21,124	...	596	28.2	260	12.3	129	24	1.1	...	...	...	3	0.1	5	0.2	6	0.2	...	...	...	10	0.4	11	0.5	24	1.1	58	2.7	...
Registration Sub-district	East Cardiff	53,111	481	1,667	31.3	660	12.4	135	60	1.1	...	...	...	6	0.1	8	0.1	17	0.3	1	0.01	...	28	0.5	34	0.6	43	0.8	150	2.8	...	
Infectious Diseases Hospital	52	46	...	1	0.00	11	...	29	4	1	2			
Union Workhouse	65	...	222	...	169	1	1	4	...	46	...	28			
Infirmary	77	5	...	1	...	4			
Ladies' Hospital	1			

TABLE XIV.

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

	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	
Small Pox	9	5	4	10	1	45	7	...	...	4	8
Diphtheria	...	63	67	155	462	326	229	296	512	940	628	706	724
Croup	...	9	3	9	17	17	19	10	4	20	12	8	10
Scarlet Fever	...	335	685	1,851	816	577	484	874	758	332	184	383	1,362
Enteric Fever	...	152	180	118	105	62	79	74	117	80	94	95	73
Typhus Fever	41	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...
Erysipelas	...	45	52	95	152	135	132	134	163	133	176	106	152
Puerperal Fever	...	4	10	12	24	19	17	21	12	18	13	15	16
Total	...	608	956	2,245	1,621	1,147	961	1,455	1,573	1,523	1,107	1,321	2,345

SMALL-POX.—Nine cases of Small-Pox occurred in the Borough during the year. Seven of these cases, including one which terminated fatally, came under observation in the first quarter of the year, and the other two in the second quarter.

On the 15th March my attention was called by the District Medical Officer to a sailor lodging in a house in Bridgend Street suffering from Small-pox of a severe hemorrhagic type. He was at once removed to the Small-pox Hospital, where he died a few days after admission.

On making an inspection of the premises on the above-named date, I found two other persons also suffering from the same disease—both children of the occupier of the house, one a girl aged 14 years, the other a child four years old. These cases were also removed to the Hospital without delay. The source of infection in these cases was not ascertained with absolute certainty, but in all probability the disease was contracted from a lodger, a sailor, who arrived at the house in Bridgend Street on February 9th, and remained there until February 25th, when he left for London, and visited a medical practitioner living in the neighbourhood of the London Docks. The nature of the illness for which he sought medical advice did not transpire, but I ascertained subsequently that the vessel which he left the day before arriving in Cardiff had cases of Small-pox on board during the voyage.

These three persons had been suffering from Small-pox for four or five days before they came under observation, and during this time there were many opportunities for the transmission of the infection to others. In this way four other persons were infected.

A daily visit was paid to all persons who had been in contact with the patients, and on the 27th March three other inmates of the house were found to be suffering from the disease in its early stage (the occupier and two lodgers). They were immediately removed to the Hospital. All the inmates of the house had been re-vaccinated on March 15th, but as they had been previously exposed to infection for four or five days, the operation did not protect them. On the 29th March my attention was called by a medical practitioner to another person infected with Small-pox from the same source. An insurance agent, living in Glenroy Street, visited the house in Bridgend Street on March 14th, and remained some time in the room with the infected persons. His name had been accidentally omitted from the list of persons who had been in

contact with the infection, and he was not therefore visited with the others, and so escaped notice until about the second day of the appearance of the eruption. The only other inmates of his house were the man's wife and infant. The former had previously suffered from Small-pox, and the infant was vaccinated. Fortunately no further spread of the infection occurred from either of these houses.

On the 1st June the District Medical Officer for Roath notified two cases of Small-pox in a tent occupied by some gipsies, located on some spare ground in that district. The persons attacked with the disease were a woman of about thirty years of age and an infant. No trace of the source of infection in these cases could be discovered. The remaining occupants of the tents and vans on this land were re-vaccinated and visited daily for a fortnight. The infected tent and a quantity of old clothes and rags were burned on the spot, and no fresh cases occurred.

The following particulars were obtained as to the condition of these small-pox patients with respect to vaccination:—

Case.		Date.		Vaccinated or Unvaccinated.
No. 1	...	15th March	...	Unvaccinated; terminated fatally.
" 2	...	" "	...	Vaccinated in infancy; mild case.
" 3	...	" "	...	Unvaccinated; severe confluent case.
" 4	...	27th March	...	Vaccinated in infancy.
" 5	...	" "	...	" "
" 6	...	" "	...	" "
" 7	...	" "	...	" "
" 8	...	1st June	...	Unvaccinated.
" 9	...	" "	...	" "

In no disease is hospital isolation of such paramount importance as in small-pox. Having regard to the history of this disease in other places, and in Cardiff in times when hospital accommodation was either entirely absent or quite inadequate, we may safely assume that our comparative immunity from the disease during the year under consideration and also during preceding years has been due to the fact that every case of small-pox which has occurred has been promptly removed to hospital as soon as it was discovered. The most recent outbreak of small-pox in Cardiff previous to the provision of adequate hospital accommodation occurred in the year 1887, when 61 cases occurred in 53 different houses, the epidemic prevailing during eight or nine months and extending to all parts of the town. Dr. Paine, who was Medical Officer of Health at the time, in his Annual Report for that year attributed the spread of the disease and the continuation of the outbreak to the absence of hospital accommodation, and to the impossibility of procuring proper isolation of the patients in their homes. Since that date the number of cases of small-pox reported annually has been as follows:—

Year ...	...	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
No. of cases ...	...	9	5	4	10	1	45	7	0	0	4	9

Everyone of these cases was removed to the Small-pox Hospital, each one being practically a fresh introduction of the disease into the town. Even in the year 1896, when small-pox was imported from Gloucester and the neighbourhood on many occasions, it did not spread beyond the houses originally infected. There would seem, therefore, to be little cause for alarm in the introduction of a few cases of small-pox into a locality well provided with hospital accommodation. Fortunately, also, in the case of small-pox, everyone can secure protection from infection by vaccination. Although the number of available beds for small-pox patients is sufficient, the situation of the Hospital is open to the objection that it is too near to the General Hospital for Infectious Diseases, and when any extension of this building is required, the removal of the Small-pox Hospital from its present site will become necessary. The infection of small-pox is conveyed through the air to considerable distances; it is necessary, therefore, that small-pox hospitals should be in isolated positions.

A Memorandum of the Local Government Board, dated August, 1900, contains the following:—

"HOSPITALS FOR SMALL POX.—In view of the frequently demonstrated liability of Small Pox Hospitals to disseminate that disease to neighbouring communities, and in order to lessen the risk of such occurrence, the Board require the following conditions to be complied with in the case of Small Pox Hospitals provided by means of loans sanctioned by them:—

1. The site must not have within a quarter of a mile of it either a Hospital, whether for infectious diseases or not, or a Workhouse, Asylum, or any similar establishment, or a population of as many as 200 persons.
2. The site must not have within half a mile of it a population of as many as 600 persons, whether in one or more institutions, or in dwelling houses.
3. Even where the above conditions are fulfilled, a Hospital must not be used at one and the same time for the reception of cases of Small Pox and of any other class of disease."

The following particulars have been supplied to me by the Vaccination Officer of the Cardiff Board of Guardians, and relate exclusively to the Borough of Cardiff:—During the year 1901 5,206 births were registered within the Borough, 503 children died unvaccinated; of the remainder, 3,597, or 76·1 per cent. were successfully vaccinated; 69 certificates of conscientious objection were granted, equal to 1·4 per cent. of the births; 933 or 19·7 per cent. were unaccounted for. It would appear that both the number of children unaccounted for as regards vaccination and of certificates of conscientious objection are in Cardiff below the average in England and Wales. The latest available statistics show that in the year 1898 69·3 per cent. of the children born in the Country were successfully vaccinated; 0·4 per cent. were registered as either insusceptible of vaccination or as having had Small-pox; 2·1 per cent. as under medical certificate of postponement; and 5·8 per cent. of whom certificates of conscientious objection to vaccination had been obtained, leaving 22·4 per cent. still unaccounted for as regards vaccination.

The Clause in the Act of 1898 relating to the "conscientious objector" was evidently inserted to discourage repeated and often vain attempts to compel those who honestly object to vaccination to submit their children to vaccination. It is doubtful, however, if it has conduced to increase vaccination, as was anticipated. The Act of 1898 expires at the end of the year 1903, and a strong feeling exists that this will be a suitable time for transferring the administration of the Vaccination Acts to sanitary authorities.

MEASLES.—Three deaths from Measles were registered as compared with 162 in the preceding year. These deaths, which occurred in the third quarter of the year, were equivalent to an annual death-rate of 0·01 per 1,000 persons living. The average death-rate from Measles during the ten years 1891-1900 was 0·41 per 1,000.

The epidemic which prevailed during the first half-year of 1900 had entirely disappeared at the commencement of the year under consideration.

The death-rate from Measles throughout the country, in the year 1901, was as follows:—

	Death-rate per 1,000.				
England and Wales	0·27
33 Great Towns	0·43
67 other Large Towns	0·25
Cardiff...	0·01

In the large towns the Measles death-rate ranged from 0·00 in Derby, 0·01 in Cardiff, 0·43 in Portsmouth, to 0·58 in Birmingham, 0·65 in Bolton, 0·77 in Blackburn, and 1·00 in Norwich.

WHOOPING COUGH.—Eighty-six deaths were registered during the year. Of these 43 occurred in the first, 22 in the second, 13 in the third, and 8 in the fourth quarter of the year. The 86 deaths were equal to an annual death-rate of 0·52 per 1,000 persons living, and was the highest rate of any one of the chief Zymotic diseases in this year. The average death-rate from whooping cough in Cardiff during the ten years 1891-1900 was 0·47 per 1,000.

In the large towns the rate in 1901 ranged from 0·02 in Huddersfield, 0·18 in Halifax, 0·28 in Bolton, to 0·59 in Bristol, 0·72 in Sunderland, and 0·88 in Swansea.

ENTERIC FEVER.—Eleven deaths were registered from enteric fever, as compared with 25 in the preceding year. The deaths were equal to an annual mortality of 0·06 per 1,000 persons living. The average annual death-rate from enteric fever in Cardiff during the ten years 1891-1900 was 0·12 per 1,000.

The mortality from this disease throughout the country was as follows in 1901:—

					Death-rate per 1,000.
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	0·16
33 Great Towns	...	...	...	...	0·17
67 other Large Towns	...	...	...	...	0·18
Cardiff...	...	...	...	...	0·06

During this year the death-rate from enteric fever in the 33 large towns ranged from 0·04 in Brighton, 0·06 in Cardiff, 0·18 in Wolverhampton, 0·29 in Sunderland, to 0·31 in Sheffield, and 0·34 in Nottingham.

Amongst the houses in Cardiff in which enteric fever occurred, eight were found with defective sanitary arrangements. In each case the defects were remedied under the supervision of the Inspector of Nuisances.

Of the 73 cases of enteric fever notified at all ages during the year, 24 were under the age of 15 years, and the remainder between the ages of 15 and 65.

Forty-two cases, or 57·3 per cent. of those notified, were removed to the Sanatorium.

Of the 73 cases notified during the year 22 were imported into the town from outside the district, and four were secondary cases occurring in the same house.

The following table shows the number of cases of enteric fever notified, and the mortality in Cardiff during the ten years 1891-1900:—

TABLE XV.

Year.	Cases Notified.	No. of Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 persons living.	Mortality per cent. of cases notified.
1891	130	26	0·19	20·0
1892	118	24	0·18	20·3
1893	103	18	0·13	17·4
1894	62	7	0·05	11·2
1895	79	14	0·09	17·7
1896	74	18	0·08	17·5
1897	117	20	0·13	17·0
1898	80	17	0·11	21·2
1899	94	19	0·12	20·2
1900	95	25	0·15	26·3
1901	73	11	0·06	15·0

COUGHING COLIC—Light cases were reported during the year. Of these the last 11 in the month, 12 in the month, and 1 in the month of the year were reported. The annual incidence of 0.22 per 1,000 persons living, and was the highest of the chief diseases reported in this year. The average death rate was 0.10 in 1901 during the ten years 1901-1910 was 0.11 per 1,000.

The large towns, the rate in 1901 ranged from 0.02 in Huddersfield, 0.12 in Halifax, 0.10 in Bolton, 0.11 in Salford, and 0.10 in Glasgow.

MEASLES—Never before was reported from any town, as compared with the preceding year. The death rate was 0.10 in 1901, and 0.09 per 1,000 in 1902. The average annual death rate from measles from 1901 to 1910 was 0.12 per 1,000.

Monetary from this disease throughout the country was as follows in 1901—

District	Monetary per 1,000
England and Wales	0.10
33 Great Towns	0.17
37 other large Towns	0.12
County	0.06

During the year the death rate from measles in the 33 large towns ranged from 0.02 in Bolton, 0.10 in Huddersfield, 0.10 in Salford, and 0.11 in Glasgow.

Among the houses in Glasgow at which attacks have occurred eight were found with other arrangements. In each case the houses were reported under the supervision of the Health Officer.

The 73 cases of measles have notified at all ages during the year, 24 were under the age of 15, and the remainder between the ages of 15 and 25.

Of 100 cases, or 11.2 per cent of those notified, were removed to the Hospital.

The 73 cases notified during the year 1901 were reported from the town of Glasgow, and four were secondary cases occurring in the same house.

The following table shows the number of cases of measles from 1901 to 1907, and the deaths during the ten years 1901-1910—

Year	Cases	Deaths
1901	100	10
1902	115	12
1903	100	10
1904	90	7
1905	70	10
1906	70	10
1907	117	10
1908	80	10
1909	80	10
1910	80	10
1911	80	10
1912	80	10
1913	80	10
1914	80	10
1915	80	10
1916	80	10
1917	80	10
1918	80	10
1919	80	10
1920	80	10
1921	80	10

DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.—Seventy-eight deaths were registered as due to these diseases, giving an annual death-rate of 0·47 per 1,000, as compared with 0·45, the average rate in the ten years 1891-1900.

The mortality from diphtheria throughout the country in 1901 was as follows:—

	Death-rate per 1,000.
England and Wales	0·27
33 Great Towns	0·30
67 other Large Towns	0·28
Cardiff	0·47

The number of cases of diphtheria notified during the year was 724, which was the largest number, with one exception, since the year 1891. From the following table it will be seen that the maximum during the 10 years, 1891-1900, was reached in the year 1898, when the number amounted to 940.

TABLE XVI.

Year.	Population.	No. of Cases Notified.	No. of Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Mortality per Cent. of Cases Notified.
1891 ...	130,288	67	16	0·21	23·8
1892 ...	132,895	155	36	0·27	23·2
1893 ...	136,168	462	93	0·67	20·1
1894 ...	139,519	326	59	0·42	18·0
1895 ...	142,958	229	46	0·32	20·0
1896 ...	146,479	296	55	0·38	18·6
1897 ...	150,087	512	90	0·59	17·5
1898 ...	153,788	940	129	0·84	12·6
1899 ...	157,414	623	61	0·38	9·7
1900 ...	161,452	706	81	0·50	11·4
1901 ...	165,308	724	78	0·47	10·7

Diphtheria has prevailed extensively throughout South Wales during the year, especially in those districts between which there is a very free and frequent intercommunication by railway. This is shown in the following table, which gives the quarterly death-rates from Diphtheria in the Rhondda and Merthyr Tydfil Urban Districts, as compared with those in Cardiff.

	1st Quarter. Death Rates per 1,000.	2nd Quarter. Death Rates per 1,000.	3rd Quarter. Death Rates per 1,000.	4th Quarter. Death Rates per 1,000.
Rhondda	1·08	1·12	1·16	1·12
Merthyr Tydfil	0·28	0·63	0·86	0·52
Cardiff	0·31	0·44	0·46	0·68

In the last published Annual Report of the Registrar-General for the year 1899, the following paragraph appears relating to the excessive mortality from diphtheria in certain Registration Counties:—"Arranged in decreasing order of fatality, the following counties suffered most severely:—South Wales, where the mortality was equal to 837 per million living; Leicestershire, 703 per million; and Monmouthshire, 658 per million. Out of a total of 1,217 deaths from diphtheria and croup registered in Monmouthshire and South Wales, not fewer than 1,015 occurred in the area covered by the following contiguous districts:—Bedwellty, Pontypool, Newport, Cardiff, Pontypridd, Merthyr Tydfil, Neath and Swansea."

Taking the years 1896—98, we find also from the same Report that the highest average mortality for that period (528 per million) occurred in South Wales, as compared with 261 per million, the rate of mortality in England and Wales (less London), the rate in the Registration County of London being 522, the next in order of fatality to South Wales.

CHLOROMA AND MINERALOGICAL CHART.—The following table shows the results of the analysis of the mineral waters of the district, giving the amount of the various constituents in the water per gallon.

The results of the analysis of the mineral waters of the district are given in the following table.

Mineral Water	Amount of the various constituents in the water per gallon.
St. David's	0.01
St. David's	0.01
St. David's	0.01
St. David's	0.01

A number of cases of diptheria were reported during the year 1901, but with one exception, none were fatal. The following table shows the number of cases of diptheria reported during the year 1901, and the number of cases of diptheria reported during the year 1902.

TABLE XVI.

Year	Number of cases of diptheria reported during the year	Number of cases of diptheria reported during the year	Number of cases of diptheria reported during the year	Number of cases of diptheria reported during the year
1901	10	10	10	10
1902	10	10	10	10
1903	10	10	10	10
1904	10	10	10	10
1905	10	10	10	10
1906	10	10	10	10
1907	10	10	10	10
1908	10	10	10	10
1909	10	10	10	10
1910	10	10	10	10
1911	10	10	10	10
1912	10	10	10	10
1913	10	10	10	10
1914	10	10	10	10
1915	10	10	10	10
1916	10	10	10	10
1917	10	10	10	10
1918	10	10	10	10
1919	10	10	10	10
1920	10	10	10	10

The following table shows the number of cases of diptheria reported during the year 1901, and the number of cases of diptheria reported during the year 1902.

Year	Number of cases of diptheria reported during the year	Number of cases of diptheria reported during the year	Number of cases of diptheria reported during the year	Number of cases of diptheria reported during the year
1901	10	10	10	10
1902	10	10	10	10
1903	10	10	10	10
1904	10	10	10	10
1905	10	10	10	10
1906	10	10	10	10
1907	10	10	10	10
1908	10	10	10	10
1909	10	10	10	10
1910	10	10	10	10
1911	10	10	10	10
1912	10	10	10	10
1913	10	10	10	10
1914	10	10	10	10
1915	10	10	10	10
1916	10	10	10	10
1917	10	10	10	10
1918	10	10	10	10
1919	10	10	10	10
1920	10	10	10	10

The following table shows the number of cases of diptheria reported during the year 1901, and the number of cases of diptheria reported during the year 1902.

The following table shows the number of cases of diptheria reported during the year 1901, and the number of cases of diptheria reported during the year 1902.

The case fatality, or the proportion of deaths from diphtheria to cases notified in Cardiff during the year 1901, was at the rate of 10·7 per cent. This fatality was exceedingly low, and would seem to indicate that the disease which prevailed throughout the year was of a mild type. From the foregoing Table it will be seen that during the past four years the proportion of fatal cases of diphtheria has been unusually small; 351 cases were removed to the Sanatorium, and of these only 29, or 8·2 per cent., proved fatal.

Diphtheria was distributed throughout the district, the number of notifications ranging from 179 in the East, 189 in the Central, to 356 in the West Cardiff Registration Sub-district. The disease, as on previous occasions, occurred chiefly amongst infants and young children, 80 per cent. of the cases notified being children under 15 years of age. Diphtheria is not only a disease which attacks children in preference to adults, but it is also much more fatal when occurring in young children, the mortality rate diminishing with advancing years.

The following Table shows the number of cases notified and the mortality at certain age periods:—

TABLE XVII.

	No. of Cases Notified.	No. of Deaths.	Proportion of Deaths to Cases Notified.
Under 1 year...	9	3	33·8 per cent.
1—5 years ...	227	47	20·7 „
5—15 „ ...	357	27	7·8 „
15—25 „ ...	77	0	0·0 „
25—65 „ ...	53	1	1·8 „
65 and upwards ...	1	0	0·0 „

From the foregoing it will be seen that the mortality was practically confined to children, and that although 181 cases of diphtheria were notified of persons over 15 years of age, only one death occurred amongst these.

The mortality from diphtheria in any district depends, therefore, to a considerable extent, upon the age of the persons attacked, and is, of course, influenced by the age distribution of the population of the district.

In order to ascertain the extent of this age influence upon the diphtheria death-rate in Cardiff, it is necessary to examine the question a little more closely, as at first sight it might appear that the low case mortality was entirely the result of an unusually large proportion of adult patients. This, however, does not appear to be the case, for if we take the statistics of other large towns, we find that this proportion is by no means above the average.

In Manchester, for instance, during a period of ten years 1891-1900, out of a total of 3,659 cases of diphtheria notified, 1,027 or 28 per cent. were over 15 years of age, whereas in Cardiff, during the year under consideration, only 18 per cent. of the notifications were of persons over that age. On the other hand, it would appear that the mortality amongst the cases occurring in children between the ages of 5 and 15 years was in Cardiff much below the average. Taking Manchester again, we find that out of 1,175 cases notified between those ages, 248 or 21·1 per cent. proved fatal, as compared with a case fatality of 7·8 in Cardiff in the same age period.

In Birmingham, the proportion of deaths to cases notified has been as follows:—

Year.	Case Mortality.
1897	25 per cent.
1898	20 „
1899	20 „
1900	14 „

and, in fact, to the proportion of cases that children in each family in the year 1901 was at the rate of 10 to 1. This family was accordingly one in which the disease was present throughout the year was at a rate of 10 to 1. The average Table is also in the same ratio, the proportion of 10 to 1. This family has been unusually small. The same was found in the following family.

Children were distributed throughout the family, the number of children being 10 in the year 1901 to 10 in the year 1902. The family was accordingly one in which the disease was present throughout the year was at a rate of 10 to 1. The average Table is also in the same ratio, the proportion of 10 to 1. This family has been unusually small. The same was found in the following family.

The following Table shows the number of cases recorded and the number of children in each family.

TABLE IV.

Year	No. of Cases	No. of Children
1901	10	10
1902	10	10
1903	10	10
1904	10	10
1905	10	10
1906	10	10
1907	10	10
1908	10	10
1909	10	10
1910	10	10

The following Table shows the number of cases recorded and the number of children in each family.

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The following Table shows the number of cases recorded and the number of children in each family.

In Bristol as follows:—

Year.				Case Mortality.
1897	...	...	...	24.7 per cent.
1898	...	...	...	20.2 „
1899	...	...	...	21.1 „
1900	...	...	...	20.1 „

In the London Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board the case mortality of diphtheria is at the rate of 28 per cent. The foregoing examples have been given for the following reasons—Firstly: Because they relate to cities of the first magnitude in which the number of cases dealt with are so large that conclusions drawn from average rates are not liable to error on account of insufficient data. Secondly: Because the returns in the Annual Reports of the Medical Officers of Health for these places are very complete, and in a form easily available for reference; and Thirdly: Because, obviously, the patients have, as regards treatment, been under the most favourable conditions for recovery.

It is not easy, therefore, to account for the low case mortality of Diphtheria in Cardiff as compared with other towns. It is now a well recognised fact that the administration of Antitoxin in the early stages of the disease has, of late years, reduced the mortality from diphtheria, and the Medical Superintendent of the Manchester Isolation Hospital refers to this in his last published report in the following terms:—"It is gratifying to note that the mortality from diphtheria has fallen from 22.2 per cent. in the year 1897 to 18.7 per cent. in 1900. It cannot be too frequently mentioned that the death-rate from diphtheria depends on the promptness with which the disease is cut short by the administration of antitoxin before any grave changes can have resulted from the diphtheria toxæmia. . . I am pleased to say that, though a death-rate of 18.7 per cent. allows of great room for improvement, yet the amelioration already obtained is apparently in part due to the above cause." Making every allowance, therefore, for treatment of cases by antitoxin, it would appear that our case mortality from diphtheria is considerably below the average, and it is, therefore, almost impossible to avoid the conclusion that this is in part produced by a certain proportion of cases being returned as diphtheria in Cardiff which in other places would not come under that denomination, but would be regarded as cases of some milder form of throat affection.

In the absence of any connection with local insanitary conditions, or with any infection of milk, or with any disease of the lower animals, it is probable that most of the cases of diphtheria which occurred during the year owed their origin to the ordinary mode of infection by personal contact. It is to be feared that a certain number of children suffering from diphtheria in a mild form, and who are perhaps not under medical treatment, convey the infection, and are the means of introducing it into schools. There is evidence to show that sometimes persons who have been in contact with infected persons may convey the infection without being ill themselves. The disease may also be spread by convalescents who mix with other persons before they are free from infection. With a view to discover cases coming under any of these categories, I propose to utilize more freely the resources of our Public Health Laboratory, and have arranged with Dr. Savage, our Bacteriologist, to institute next year a systematic bacteriological examination of as many of such cases as time and opportunity will permit. Dr. Savage will undertake the examinations, acting of course with the consent of the medical attendant, and with the assistance of those of our qualified pupils of the Public Health Department of the College, who may be willing to assist in the investigation. The information obtained in this way will, it is presumed, be of great assistance to the Medical Officer of Health in enabling him to take further precautionary measures against the spread of diphtheria. This procedure would also, incidentally, have the advantage of affording a valuable aid to diagnosis in doubtful cases, and it might then be possible to restrict the admission to the Sanatorium to those cases in which the bacteriological examination gave a positive result, and by this means effect a considerable saving of expense.

is based as follows —

Year	1907
1908	1909
1910	1911
1912	1913
1914	1915
1916	1917
1918	1919
1920	1921
1922	1923
1924	1925
1926	1927
1928	1929
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1932	1933
1934	1935
1936	1937
1938	1939
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1942	1943
1944	1945
1946	1947
1948	1949
1950	1951
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1954	1955
1956	1957
1958	1959
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1964	1965
1966	1967
1968	1969
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1972	1973
1974	1975
1976	1977
1978	1979
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1984	1985
1986	1987
1988	1989
1990	1991
1992	1993
1994	1995
1996	1997
1998	1999
2000	2001
2002	2003
2004	2005
2006	2007
2008	2009
2010	2011
2012	2013
2014	2015
2016	2017
2018	2019
2020	2021
2022	2023
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2100	2101
2102	2103
2104	2105
2106	2107
2108	2109
2110	2111
2112	2113
2114	2115
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2118	2119
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2160	2161
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2164	2165
2166	2167
2168	2169
2170	2171
2172	2173
2174	2175
2176	2177
2178	2179
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2184	2185
2186	2187
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2190	2191
2192	2193
2194	2195
2196	2197
2198	2199
2200	2201
2202	2203
2204	2205
2206	2207
2208	2209
2210	2211
2212	2213
2214	2215
2216	2217
2218	2219
2220	2221
2222	2223
2224	2225
2226	2227
2228	2229
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2234	2235
2236	2237
2238	2239
2240	2241
2242	2243
2244	2245
2246	2247
2248	2249
2250	2251
2252	2253
2254	2255
2256	2257
2258	2259
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2928	2929
2930	2931

SCARLET FEVER.—Twenty-nine deaths were registered from scarlet fever during the year 1901. This number was equal to an annual death-rate of 0·17 per 1,000 of the population, corresponding exactly with the average in the ten years 1891—1900.

The mortality from scarlet fever throughout the country in 1901 was as follows:—

	Death-rate per 1,000.
England and Wales	0·18
33 Great Towns	0·17
67 other Large Towns	0·14
Cardiff... ..	0·17

The number of cases of scarlet fever notified during the year was 1,362, and from the following Table it will be seen that, with the exception of the year 1892, when the maximum of 1,851 was reached, it was the greatest number notified since the Infectious Disease Notification Act came into force.

The proportion of deaths to cases notified was comparatively low, amounting to 2·1 per cent.

TABLE XVIII.

Year.	Population.	No. of Cases Notified.	No. of Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Mortality per Cent. of Cases Notified.
1891 ...	130,283	685	35	0·27	5·0
1892 ...	132,895	1,851	87	0·65	4·7
1893 ...	136,163	816	39	0·28	4·7
1894 ...	139,519	577	8	0·05	1·3
1895 ...	142,958	484	8	0·05	1·6
1896 ...	146,479	874	28	0·19	3·2
1897 ...	150,087	758	17	0·11	2·2
1898 ...	153,783	332	8	0·05	2·4
1899 ...	157,414	184	3	0·01	1·6
1900 ...	161,452	383	11	0·06	2·8
1901 ...	165,308	1,362	29	0·17	2·1

The local incidence of scarlet fever 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.	Total.
West Cardiff	71	67	102	183	423
Central Cardiff	36	77	79	147	339
East Cardiff	60	91	116	330	597
Infirmary and Workhouse	—	—	1	2	3
Total	167	235	298	662	1362

Of the 1362 cases of Scarlet Fever notified, 638 or 46·8 per cent. were removed to the Sanatorium.

Although the number of cases removed to the Hospital was larger than in any previous year, the proportion so removed was low, the Hospital accommodation was taxed to its utmost extent, and the Medical Superintendent reported that at times the wards were unduly crowded, and that many applications for admission had of necessity to be refused. Scarlet fever prevailed therefore in an epidemic form during the whole of the year under consideration, and to a slighter extent during the latter part of the year 1900. No part of the town escaped, and as will be seen from the above figures, the number of cases reported increased in each succeeding quarter, reaching the maximum in all three divisions in the fourth quarter. The relative prevalence in the different districts obviously depended for the most part upon the facilities for the spread of infection from person to person which may have varied at times in these

TABLE XVII.—Deaths from scarlet fever in the city of New York, 1900-1901. The number of deaths in each ward is given in the first column, and the total number of deaths in the city is given in the second column.

Ward	Deaths
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
7	7
8	8
9	9
10	10
11	11
12	12
13	13
14	14
15	15
16	16
17	17
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86	86
87	87
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89	89
90	90
91	91
92	92
93	93
94	94
95	95
96	96
97	97
98	98
99	99
100	100

The number of deaths from scarlet fever in the city of New York, 1900-1901, was 1,000. The number of deaths in each ward is given in the first column, and the total number of deaths in the city is given in the second column.

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TABLE XVIII.

Ward	Deaths
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
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8	8
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10	10
11	11
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99	99
100	100

The number of deaths from scarlet fever in the city of New York, 1900-1901, was 1,000. The number of deaths in each ward is given in the first column, and the total number of deaths in the city is given in the second column.

Ward	Deaths
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99	99
100	100

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localities. Previous experience shows that epidemic waves of Scarlet Fever pass at intervals of a few years over most of the large cities and towns in this Country. One attack of scarlet fever usually produces immunity from further attacks, consequently an extensive epidemic in any district has the effect of protecting the community from infection for a few years, until with the increasing population a large number of children again attain the age at which they mix freely with others in school and in public places, and a renewed outbreak occurs amongst this unprotected portion of the population.

The amount of susceptible material and the extent of the outbreak increasing with the length of interval between the epidemics.

It is not easy to estimate with accuracy the extent of the prevalence of scarlet fever during epidemic periods. Neither the death-rate nor the proportion of notifications afford absolutely reliable data. The death-rate depends of course largely upon the prevalence, but also upon the type or degree of fatality of the disease. The proportion of deaths to cases notified in Cardiff ranged during the ten years 1891-1900 from 1.3 per cent. in 1894 to 5.0 in 1891. Apparently the disease was more than twice as fatal to those attacked in the last epidemic in 1892 as to those in 1901.

It is obvious, therefore, that there was some cause operating in 1901 which had the effect of reducing the sickness rate and mortality in the epidemic of that year which was not in existence in 1892. This may be found, I think, in the more complete isolation by removal to Hospital of the infected persons.

The proportion of notifications also depends to some extent upon the type of scarlet fever prevailing at the time, as it is found in practice that when a mild type prevails a greater proportion of cases are unrecognized, and so escape notification. The returns, however, show that in 1892 the notifications numbered 1,851, or in the proportion of 14 per 1,000 persons living, as compared with 1,362, or 8.4 per 1,000 in 1901, whereas the deaths in the former year were equal to an annual rate of 0.65, against 0.17, the rate in 1901. It has been assumed by some that the Hospital isolation which is now so extensively carried out in most large towns has had little effect in checking the prevalence of scarlet fever, and it is certain that the statistics published do not warrant the hope that this disease will be ever completely eradicated by this means. But it is obvious that the removal of centres of infection from populous districts must diminish the amount of the disease, and although it is impossible to state what would have been the magnitude of the epidemic of 1901 in the absence of Hospital isolation, it is fair to assume that the marked difference in the mortality and sickness rate in 1892, as compared with 1901, was in the main due to the absence of Hospital accommodation in the former year, whereas in the more recent epidemic over 600 cases were removed to the Hospital. But quite apart from the influence of Hospital isolation upon the spread of the disease, there is an obvious advantage to the community in the lessened interference with school attendance and with various trade processes amongst the families from which the infected person has been removed, which more than compensated for the necessary expenditure of Hospital maintenance.

Although hospital isolation may never entirely remove scarlet fever from amongst us, it will, if systematically enforced, have the effect of lessening the extent of an epidemic, and of extending the interval between epidemic periods, thus reducing the sickness rate and the fatality of the disease by postponing the infection until a later age.

It has been shown by Dr. Whitelegge, upon an analysis of about 6,000 cases, that in shielding a child against infection during the first few years of life there is a double gain: every year of escape from scarlet fever renders him less and less susceptible, until finally he becomes almost insusceptible, and secondly, even if he should ultimately take the disease, every year that the attack is deferred reduces the danger to life which it brings.

In the following table the deaths have been distributed according to age periods and seasons of the year.

Further experience shows that epidemic waves of disease occur at intervals of years, and the large cities and towns of the country. The effect of the disease is to produce immunity from further attacks, and thereby to maintain a balance between the number of persons who are infected and the number who are immune. The effect of the disease is to produce a large number of persons who are immune, and thereby to maintain a balance between the number of persons who are infected and the number who are immune. The effect of the disease is to produce a large number of persons who are immune, and thereby to maintain a balance between the number of persons who are infected and the number who are immune.

A number of susceptible persons and the number of persons who are immune are in a constant state of flux, and the number of persons who are immune is in a constant state of flux.

It is not easy to estimate with accuracy the extent of the immunity of the population at any one time. The immunity of the population is in a constant state of flux, and the number of persons who are immune is in a constant state of flux. The immunity of the population is in a constant state of flux, and the number of persons who are immune is in a constant state of flux. The immunity of the population is in a constant state of flux, and the number of persons who are immune is in a constant state of flux.

It is obvious, therefore, that there was some immunity in 1901 when the epidemic occurred, and that the immunity was in a constant state of flux. The immunity of the population is in a constant state of flux, and the number of persons who are immune is in a constant state of flux. The immunity of the population is in a constant state of flux, and the number of persons who are immune is in a constant state of flux.

A comparison of the immunity of the population in 1901 with the immunity of the population in 1902 shows that the immunity was in a constant state of flux. The immunity of the population is in a constant state of flux, and the number of persons who are immune is in a constant state of flux. The immunity of the population is in a constant state of flux, and the number of persons who are immune is in a constant state of flux. The immunity of the population is in a constant state of flux, and the number of persons who are immune is in a constant state of flux.

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Deaths from Scarlet Fever in 1901.

1st Quarter.			2nd Quarter.			3rd Quarter.			4th Quarter.		
Ages.	Deaths.		Ages.	Deaths.		Ages.	Deaths.		Ages.	Deaths.	
0—1	...	0	0—1	...	0	0—1	...	1	0—1	...	0
1—5	...	6	1—5	...	4	1—5	...	2	1—5	...	10
5—15	...	0	5—15	...	1	5—15	...	0	5—15	...	2
15 and upwards	0		15 and upwards	0		15 and upwards	0		15 and upwards	0	

The enclosed chart demonstrates graphically the number of weekly notifications of Scarlet Fever during the year. A large number of certificates for exclusion from school attendance were granted, both with respect of children infected with the disease and of those who had been in contact with infected persons. The total number of notices for exclusion from the Public Elementary Schools amounted to 1,529 during the year, distributed as follows:—

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Number of Notices Sent to Schools.
Moorland Road Board School ...	127
Alway Road Board School ...	119
Spott Road Board School ...	109
Roath Park Board School ...	97
Stacey Road Board School ...	88
Severn Road Board School ...	75
Gladstone Board School ...	64
Linsdowne Road Board School ...	59
Grangetown Board School ...	59
Adamsdown Board School ...	54
St. German's National School ...	54
Radnor Road Board School ...	51
St. Peter's Roman Catholic School ...	51
Court Road Board School ...	51
Croys Road Board School ...	45
Wood Street Board School ...	43
Marlborough Road Board School ...	41
Higher Grade Board School ...	33
Mount Stuart Square National School ...	30
Virgil Street Board School ...	29
St. James's National School ...	28
St. John's (Queen Street) National School ...	26
St. Patrick's Roman Catholic School ...	24
St. Alban's Roman Catholic School ...	23
St. John's (Canton) National School ...	20
Intermediate Schools ...	18
Deaner Street Board School ...	15
Grangetown National School ...	15
St. Mary's Roman Catholic School ...	15
Cast Street National School ...	14
St. David's Roman Catholic School ...	12
St. Monica National School ...	9
St. Dyfrig National School ...	8
South Church Street Board School ...	7
Bate Terrace National School ...	7
St. Cuthbert's Roman Catholic School ...	4
St. Andrew's National School ...	3
St. Mary's Mission National School ...	2
St. Paul's Roman Catholic School ...	0
	1,529

Results from Hospital Survey in 1931

Age	Infants		Children		Adults	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-1	0	0	0-1	0	0	0
1-2	0	0	1-2	0	0	0
3-10	0	0	3-10	0	0	0
11 and upwards	0	0	11 and upwards	0	11 and upwards	0

Analysis of the hospital records for the year 1931 shows that the number of cases of diphtheria was 1,328 during the year. The total number of cases for the year 1931 was 1,328. The number of cases for the year 1931 was 1,328. The number of cases for the year 1931 was 1,328.

Age		Infants		Children		Adults	
Age		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-1	0	0	0	0-1	0	0	0
1-2	0	0	0	1-2	0	0	0
3-10	0	0	0	3-10	0	0	0
11 and upwards	0	0	0	11 and upwards	0	11 and upwards	0

DIARRHOEA.—The deaths from diarrhoea numbered 75, being equal to an annual death-rate of 0·45 per 1,000 persons living. The average rate in the ten years 1891-1900 was 0·79 per 1,000.

The death-rate from diarrhoea throughout the country, in the year 1901, was as follows:—

						Death-rate per 1,000.
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	0·91
38 Great Towns	...	...	...	...	...	1·23
67 other large towns	...	...	...	...	...	1·09
Cardiff	...	...	...	...	...	0·45

The distribution of diarrhoeal mortality in Cardiff, according to the season of the year, and the various age periods, was as follows:—

			Under One Year.	One and under Five Years.	Five and under Fifteen Years.	Fifteen and under Twenty-five years.	Twenty-five and under Sixty-five.	Sixty-five years and upwards.	Total.
1st Quarter	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2nd Quarter	...	...	4	—	1	—	—	—	5
3rd Quarter	...	...	51	4	—	—	2	1	58
4th Quarter	...	...	11	1	—	—	—	—	12
Year 1901...	...	...	66	5	1	—	2	1	75

From the preceding table it will be seen that of the 75 deaths from diarrhoea during the year 58 occurred in the 3rd quarter of the year, of these, 51 were amongst infants under one year of age.

The relation between the temperature of the air, rainfall, and the diarrhoea mortality during the third quarters of the ten years 1892-1901, is shown in the following table:—

TABLE XIX.

Diarrhoeal Mortality in the 3rd Quarters of the years 1892-1901:—

Year.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Mean Temperature.	Rainfall in inches.
1892	2·3	60°·4	12·4
1893	2·5	61°·8	8·9
1894	0·5	57°·0	10·9
1895	2·5	59°·5	9·9
1896	2·4	58°·9	11·3
1897	2·6	59°·3	14·3
1898	2·6	60°·3	5·8
1899	3·2	63°·3	5·3
1900	1·2	59°·7	6·0
1901	1·4	60°·2	11·1

From the above it will be noticed that the maximum death-rate coincided in point of time with the maximum mean temperature and with the minimum rainfall, and that the lowest death-rate (0·5) coincided with the lowest mean temperature (57°·0), and with an abundant rainfall.

TABLE 10.—The number of deaths from diphtheria in the years 1891-1901, and the number of deaths from diphtheria in the years 1891-1901, and the number of deaths from diphtheria in the years 1891-1901.

The deaths from diphtheria in the years 1891-1901, and the number of deaths from diphtheria in the years 1891-1901, and the number of deaths from diphtheria in the years 1891-1901.

Year	Deaths from diphtheria	Deaths from diphtheria	Deaths from diphtheria
1891	10	10	10
1892	10	10	10
1893	10	10	10
1894	10	10	10
1895	10	10	10
1896	10	10	10
1897	10	10	10
1898	10	10	10
1899	10	10	10
1900	10	10	10
1901	10	10	10

The deaths from diphtheria in the years 1891-1901, and the number of deaths from diphtheria in the years 1891-1901, and the number of deaths from diphtheria in the years 1891-1901.

Year	Deaths from diphtheria	Deaths from diphtheria	Deaths from diphtheria
1891	10	10	10
1892	10	10	10
1893	10	10	10
1894	10	10	10
1895	10	10	10
1896	10	10	10
1897	10	10	10
1898	10	10	10
1899	10	10	10
1900	10	10	10
1901	10	10	10

The deaths from diphtheria in the years 1891-1901, and the number of deaths from diphtheria in the years 1891-1901, and the number of deaths from diphtheria in the years 1891-1901.

The deaths from diphtheria in the years 1891-1901, and the number of deaths from diphtheria in the years 1891-1901, and the number of deaths from diphtheria in the years 1891-1901.

TABLE 11.

Deaths from diphtheria in the years 1891-1901.

Year	Deaths from diphtheria	Deaths from diphtheria	Deaths from diphtheria
1891	10	10	10
1892	10	10	10
1893	10	10	10
1894	10	10	10
1895	10	10	10
1896	10	10	10
1897	10	10	10
1898	10	10	10
1899	10	10	10
1900	10	10	10
1901	10	10	10

The deaths from diphtheria in the years 1891-1901, and the number of deaths from diphtheria in the years 1891-1901, and the number of deaths from diphtheria in the years 1891-1901.

Diarrhoeal mortality amongst young children is practically confined to the summer months, and is invariably higher in hot and dry summers. The mortality appears to depend largely upon the increased activity of bacterial life which takes place during this season of the year in the superficial layers of the soil, when also fermentative and putrefactive changes more readily occur in organic substances. Infants fed entirely upon the breast suffer little from summer diarrhoea, the incidence of the disease falls almost entirely upon those fed upon cows' milk and artificial foods—substances which, unless the greatest care is exercised, rapidly undergo changes which render them unfit for food.

PLAGUE.—A fatal case of plague occurred during the year under circumstances of peculiar interest. The infection appears to have been introduced into the town by means of rats landed with a cargo of grain.

The evidence in favour of the assumption that the illness in this instance was due to infection by rats was exceedingly strong. This will be seen from the subjoined Report, which was submitted to the Health Committee shortly after the occurrence.

Fortunately the infection, as far as human beings were concerned, was limited to this single case.

TOWN HALL, CARDIFF,

26th February, 1901.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH AND PORT SANITARY COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit to you the following Report upon a fatal case of plague which occurred in this district on the 31st January last. On the 29th my attention was called by Dr. Campbell to a man named J. C., living at 4, Spring Gardens Terrace, and who was suspected to be suffering from plague. The symptoms were of a somewhat indefinite character, and before a decided opinion could be given as to the nature of the case a bacterial examination was necessary. Some blood and fluid from an inflamed gland were taken from the patient by Dr. Savage for examination at the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory, and the usual cultural and inoculation tests established incontestably the presence of the plague organism. Subsequently some similar material was forwarded to Dr. Klein, the Bacteriologist of the Local Government Board, who also reported the case to be one of plague. The condition of the patient at the time was such that it was impossible to remove him to the Hospital, and he remained at his residence until the time of his death on the 31st January. The body was removed for burial to the Cardiff Cemetery on the following day, having been completely covered with linen wrappers steeped in a solution of corrosive sublimate. On inquiry I found that J. C. complained of feeling ill on Saturday, the 26th January, and on the following Monday was too ill to go to work. Up to this date he had been working at some Grain Stores in the Collingdon Road, West Bute Dock. Further inquiry and an examination of the men employed at these Stores failed to reveal any other case of illness at all resembling Plague. An examination of the Mortality Statistics and inquiries from Medical Practitioners afforded no indication of any unusual illness in the town. It was impossible, therefore, to connect the disease in the case of J. C. with any antecedent case of the kind amongst human beings. It became necessary, therefore, to search for some other source of infection.

It is well known that rats suffer from plague, and can convey it to persons by some means as yet insufficiently explained. My attention was first directed to an unusual mortality amongst these animals by a statement made by the patient to Dr. Campbell, to the effect that rats were dying in large numbers at and in the neighbourhood of the Grain Stores.

A statement, fully confirmed by subsequent enquiries, which elicited the fact that during the two or three weeks preceding the man's illness rats had been seen in large numbers

in a dead and dying condition in this locality. I was fortunately able, on February 4th, to find in the Stores at which the patient worked two dead rats, one of which had quite recently died. These I forwarded at once to the Laboratory for examination, and the following is Dr. Savage's Report:—

CARDIFF AND COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY,

February 5th, 1901.

Two rats were forwarded to me on the 4th inst., about 12.15 p.m., by Dr. Walford, the Medical Officer of Health for Cardiff. They were both dead, and the Post Mortem Examinations were commenced at once. The small rat was in a partially decomposed condition, and gave off a very offensive odour. Careful examination did not in any way show that the animal had died of plague. The large rat appeared fresh and only recently dead. Conclusive evidence was obtained that this animal had died of plague, and the plague bacilli were found in large numbers in the enlarged glands, spleen and other internal organs. It can be taken as an assured fact that at least some of the dead rats have died of plague infection. Such animals would be potent causes of infection to other rats and to human beings.

WILLIAM G. SAVAGE, M.D., Lond.

At the request of Mr. W. H. Power, C.B., the Medical Officer of the Local Government Board, I forwarded on the 5th inst, from the same stores, the body of a recently dead rat to Dr. Klein, and on the next day received the following telegram: "Rat submitted yesterday unmistakable Pestis. Medical Officer Local Government Board." In the face of these reports from two Bacteriologists acting independently, it became evident that we had to deal with infection introduced through plague-infected rats in a manner very similar to that which occurred in Sydney in January, 1900, where the first known case was apparently traced to this source of infection, and occurred in a person working at wharves upon which large numbers of rats were found dying of plague at the time. Inquiries were at once made with a view of ascertaining if any of the workmen at the Wharves and Stores on the West Dock were absent from work on account of illness, and on February 1st, through the courtesy of the Secretary of one of the Companies having warehouses and stores in this locality, I found one man, C. T., at his house in No. 8, Iron Street, who complained of feeling very ill with severe headache, prostration and nausea, and with a rapid pulse, and temperature of 103.0 F. At the same time the patient complained of extreme pain and tenderness in the left arm pit, where the axillary glands were found swollen and inflamed. From the patient's statement I found that he had been engaged quite recently in carrying dead rats to a furnace for destruction. Under these circumstances I thought it advisable to have him removed to the hospital for observation. Some blood and fluid were taken for bacterial examination, but in this case Dr. Savage reported that there was no evidence of the presence of the plague organism. The patient rapidly recovered from his illness, which was probably caused by some local lesion accompanied by inflammation of the lymphatics and glands of the arm and axilla. At a Special Meeting of the Health Committee, held on February 5th, full powers were delegated to your Chairman and Medical Officer of Health to take all necessary measures for preventing the spread of the disease, and at the same time Dr. Reece, one of the Medical Inspectors of the Local Government Board, gave valuable assistance and advice. The preventive measures which were taken consisted, in the first place, of a complete medical and sanitary inspection of what might be regarded provisionally as the infected area, namely, the Wharves, Warehouses, Stores and Mills on the West side of the West Bute Dock.

The medical inspection was accomplished with the assistance of four medical men, who were temporarily engaged to assist the Medical Officer of Health in the examination of the workmen in this area. The number examined amounted to about 700. The sanitary inspection of the area was carried out by the Medical Officer of Health and his staff of Inspectors. Those persons who had been in contact with the patient at his home were also kept under daily observation. The infected premises were thoroughly cleansed and disinfected, and most of the

articles of bedding and clothing in the sick room were destroyed. The removal of existing accumulations of refuse was carried out, and the more efficient cleansing and scavenging of the roadways in this locality insisted upon.

The Stores in which the infected rats were found, and at which the person who contracted plague worked, were completely cleansed, disinfected, and lime-washed throughout, and many old sacks were destroyed, and particular attention was paid to the exact locality where most of these dead animals were found, and which was, in fact, the rat-run on the premises, namely, a space between the matchboarded roof of the engine room and the floor of the Grain Stores above. The inspection resulted in the discovery at the time of a considerable number of dead rats on these and some of the adjoining premises, and there was evidence of the presence of many live ones. Acting on my advice, the occupiers of the warehouses, etc., forthwith engaged the services of all the known ratcatchers in the district, and about 50 or 60 traps were placed in suitable positions.

At the suggestion of Dr. Reece, it was decided to follow the example of the Authorities in Sydney, and other places in which outbreaks of plague had occurred, and offer a reward for each rat brought in; accordingly bills were posted throughout the town offering 4d. for each rat brought to the Corporation Depot, where their bodies were burned.

The Hospital on the Flat Holm, belonging to the Port Sanitary Authority, was got into readiness for the accommodation of any cases of plague which might occur, and a supply of Haffkine's prophylactic plague serum obtained for those who were willing to be inoculated. The medical examination of workmen was kept up for three weeks after the fatal termination of this case of plague, and did not result in the discovery of any further cases. The bacterial examination of rats recently dead has been continued up to the present date with negative results, and it would appear that the unusual mortality amongst these animals, which evidently existed for some weeks previous to the occurrence of the case, has altogether ceased.

These facts indicate that all danger of plague infection from rats as well as from human beings is now over, and that we have fortunately escaped any serious outbreak of the disease.

In conclusion I have to advise your Committee to urge upon the Burial Board the necessity of providing a Crematorium at the Cardiff Cemetery in accordance with the powers which they possess under a Local Act of Parliament. In all probability the cremation of the body of the deceased person might in this case have been carried out had there been the means of doing so at the Cemetery, and I may add that during the past few years several applications have been made from persons desirous of having the remains of their deceased relations cremated at Cardiff.

Further, I would advise that the construction of the Disinfection Station which you have had under consideration for some time be proceeded with with as little delay as possible.

It is most undesirable that articles containing infection from diseases, such as plague and small pox, should be taken to the disinfecting apparatus at the Sanatorium, as these diseases are not treated in this institution, and as by so doing a fresh dangerous infection is at times introduced on these premises, a proceeding attended with some danger to the inmates therein.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient Servant,

EDWARD WALFORD, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health.

TUBERCULOSIS.—From the statistical tables included in this Report, it will be seen that no less than 175 deaths were registered from phthisis alone, giving a death-rate of 1·05 per 1,000 of the population, one of the highest rates of any single disease.

If the other forms of tuberculosis be included, the deaths from these allied diseases amounted to 272, or 10·4 per cent. of the total deaths from all causes during the year.

Pulmonary phthisis or Consumption seems to have been at all times abnormally fatal in Wales, more particularly in North Wales. In the several Registration Counties the mean death-rates per million persons living were for the undermentioned periods, as compared with England and Wales, as follows:—

1861-70.			1871-80.		
England and Wales	...	2,475	England and Wales	...	2,116
South Wales	...	2,981	South Wales	...	2,543
North Wales (highest)	...	3,277	North Wales (highest)	...	2,574
Worcestershire (lowest)	...	1,704	Worcestershire (lowest)	...	1,481
1881-90.			1891.		
England and Wales	...	1,724	England and Wales	...	1,336
South Wales	...	2,008	South Wales	...	1,336
North Wales	...	2,077	North Wales	...	1,634
Northumberland (highest)	...	2,086	London (highest)	...	1,824
Worcestershire (lowest)	...	1,196	Huntingdonshire (lowest)	...	775

The annual death-rate from phthisis per 1,000 persons living in Cardiff during the years 1880-1901, is given below:—

TABLE XX.

YEAR.	Death-rate per 1,000.	YEAR.	Death-rate per 1,000.
1880	3·21	1891	2·78
1881	2·96	1892	1·82
1882	2·86	1893	1·68
1883	2·67	1894	1·62
1884	2·97	1895	1·67
1885	3·58	1896	1·38
1886	2·78	1897	1·99
1887	2·72	1898	1·32
1888	2·80	1899	1·32
1889	2·79	1900	1·25
1890	3·18	1901	1·05

During the ten years, 1891-1900, the total number of deaths from Phthisis in Cardiff amounted to 2,171, being equal to an annual average death-rate of 1·49 per 1,000 for that period.

Of the 2,171 deaths 452 or 20·0 per cent. occurred in the Cardiff Workhouse Infirmary.

During the past year a step in advance has been taken in connection with the prevention of Consumption by the formation of a branch for South Wales and Monmouthshire of the National Association for the Prevention of Consumption.

A public meeting was held on the 3rd October, in the Town Hall, Cardiff. The Mayor of Cardiff (Councillor Thomas Andrews, J.P.) presided, and the attendance was large, influential, and representative of the whole of South Wales. Over forty public bodies (County, Town and District Councils) were directly represented. Dr. Isambard Owen and Dr. Alfred Hillier attended the meeting on behalf of the Central Association. The following resolutions were carried unanimously:—

- (1) That a Branch of the National Association for the Prevention of Consumption and other forms of Tuberculosis for South Wales and Monmouthshire be and is hereby formed.
- (2) That an Executive Committee be appointed, to consist of members elected at the Annual General Meeting of the Branch; the President, Treasurer and Secretary to be *ex-officio* members of the Executive Committee.
- (3) The following appointments were made for the ensuing year:—President, The Right Hon. Lord Windsor, together with a large number of Vice-Presidents; Treasurer, Major-General H. H. Lee, J.P.; Hon. Sec., Dr. Eldon Pratt.

Several Sub-Committees were formed:—(1) Finance and General Purposes; (2) Educational; (3) Parliamentary.

The Association has no extensive executive powers, and its objects are chiefly directed towards educating the public in matters connected with the spread of tuberculosis, so as to enable them to adopt ordinary precautionary and preventive measures. There are several ways, however, in which the Association can assist and co-operate with public bodies, such as County Councils and Sanitary Authorities. In all probability the best practicable way of deriving full benefit from a system of voluntary notification of phthisis would be the establishment of a systematic method of visits by properly instructed persons to the houses of the poorer classes in which cases of phthisis have occurred. Such health visitors would instruct the inmates in the simple requirements for the prevention of the disease, which, after all, mainly consists in cleanliness and fresh air. It is only necessary to pass through the streets occupied by the poor, and perhaps also those occupied by persons who are not poor, to realise how completely the necessity for fresh air is ignored.

It is quite a common thing even on a warm day to see all the windows in many of the houses firmly closed. The Sanitary Authority can hardly be expected to employ a sufficient number of persons to go about the purely educational work of giving these people practical instruction in ventilation and cleanliness. Much, however, might be done by the combined action of Sanitary Authorities and the Association. The local branches might take upon itself the educational part of the work, possibly by devoting some of its funds towards the payment of such instructors, or possibly by establishing a voluntary system of district visiting. In any case these visitors would be in the position of being able to call the attention of the Officers of the Sanitary Authority to conditions which might require their interference. But before any action in this direction is taken, the Sanitary Authority must call upon the medical practitioners in the district to notify, voluntarily, cases of phthisis under their care, as affording the best indication of the houses and localities requiring visits. Some Medical Officers of Health, whose opinions are of great value, have advocated a system of compulsory notification of phthisis, but whatever may be the advantages or disadvantages of this system, it is yet hardly ripe for discussion, as no Local Authority is in a position to adopt it. Phthisis is not included amongst the diseases which are required to be notified under the Infectious Diseases Notification Act, and although any Sanitary Authority may by resolution add certain diseases to the list, this can only be done with the consent of the Local Government Board, and as yet in no case has this consent been obtained. The reasons for this decision, or at any rate some of the reasons, are obvious. As soon as any disease comes under the operation of the Notification Act, it also comes under certain provisions of the Infectious Disease Prevention Act, provisions which are of a very restrictive character, and which are totally inapplicable to persons suffering from phthisis.

Further, it seems probable, that the majority of Medical practitioners are not in favour of the compulsory notification of this disease—this, in itself, would make the adoption of any such system unworkable. The success of notification, as a means of preventing the spread of disease depends very largely upon the cordial co-operation of the medical profession, and there is evidence that this would not, at present, be accorded to a compulsory system.

We must rely, therefore, upon information supplied voluntarily by medical men, and there is every reason to believe that information will be readily supplied in all cases in which the Association or the Sanitary Authority can usefully take action.

One of the most important objects which the National Association for Prevention of Consumption has in view, is the establishment through its branches of Open-air Sanatoria for tuberculosis patients. This again can be best accomplished by the co-operation of Sanitary Authorities with the Association.

For those who are able to pay for the excellent accommodation provided in the Sanatoria which are now established by private enterprise in many parts of the country, no assistance is required. For the maintenance and treatment of pauper patients, Boards of Guardians are responsible.

But for that large class of the community who can only contribute in a very slight degree, or perhaps cannot contribute at all towards the expenses of maintenance, some other provision must be made if they are to have the advantage of Sanatorium treatment. For such cases the expenses must either come out of the local rates, aided by such payments as the patients can make, or out of the Association alone, or in conjunction with Local Authorities. It seems doubtful if Administrative Counties can contribute under the Isolation Hospital Act, 1893, towards the expenses of Sanatoria for phthisis until this disease becomes notifiable under the Infectious Disease Notification Act.

Sanitary Authorities, such as County Boroughs, Urban and Rural District Councils, have power under Sec. 131 Public Health Act, 1875, to provide hospitals for the reception and treatment of persons suffering from any kind of sickness within their district, and may enter into agreement with hospital managers for that purpose. They could, therefore, contribute towards Sanatoria provided by the Association, and this would appear to be the best solution of the difficulty.

At the present time the Cardiff Corporation acting as the Sanitary Authority, carries out the following preventive measures with respect to the prevention of Tuberculosis:—(1) A system of voluntary notification of Phthisis by Medical Practitioners. Upon receipt of the notification a pamphlet containing simple directions for dealing with infectious material and a short statement of the necessary precautionary measures to be adopted, is left at the house. (2) In the event of a death occurring in a house a postcard is sent to the occupier offering disinfection of the premises and infected articles free of charge. A most important part of the work of the Sanitary Authority in connection with the prevention of consumption consists in the control of the meat and milk supply. With respect to the former it will be seen in another part of this report that the inspection of meat is carried on in this district in a very complete manner. During the year no less than 44 carcasses of animals intended for food were destroyed on account of tuberculosis. In each case the diagnosis of tuberculosis was confirmed, before condemnation, by a bacterial examination.

The Milk Supply has been kept under supervision, and all persons engaged in the milk trade have been required to comply strictly with the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order and Regulations, and arrangements have been made with the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory for a systematic bacterial examination of the milk supply to the district. The examination of the sputum from persons suspected to be suffering from phthisis also forms a large part of the work in the Bacteriological Laboratory. Quite recently your Health Committee has resolved to have notices fixed in all places under the control of the Sanitary Authority cautioning the public against spitting in such places, and has now under consideration the possibility of making a Bye-law forbidding, under a penalty, this dangerous and unpleasant practice.

TABLE XXI.—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 1901 :—

CENTRAL WARD.

NAME OF STREET.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fever.	Diarrhoea.	Phthisis.	Respiratory Diseases.	Other Causes.	Total.
Bridge Street and Little Bridge Street	1	1	2	2	6
Blackweir and Terrace	4	4
Bute Street and Terrace	1	1	2	4
Carpenters Arms Court	1	...	1
Clytha Place	1	...	1
Canal Street	1	2	3
Canal	2	2
Caroline Street	1	...	1	2
Chalm Road and Place	1	...	...	6	7
Charles Street	1	...	...	3	4
Duke Street	1	1
Dock Feeder	1	1
David Street	2	2	4
Edenhol Street	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	6
East Terrace	1	3	4
Edward Street, Terrace and Place	1	...	...	1	2
Frederick Street	1	1	3	3	8
Giles Court	1	1	...	2
Gough Street	2	2	4
Guildford Street and Crescent	4	4
Green Garden Court	1	1
Havlock Street	1	...	1	1	3
Hill's Terrace and Street	2	1	3
Jenkins' Court	2	2
Kington Court	1	1
Love Lane	1	...	...	1	...	3	5
Little Frederick Street	2	3	5
Millicent Street	1	2	2	5
Marlborough Terrace	1	1
Mary Ann Street	1	2	5	8
North Edward Street	1	...	1
Nazareth House	2	2	6	10
North Road	2	2
Park Place	2	2
Park Street	1	...	1
Peter's Court	2	1	3
Pembroke Terrace	1	2	3
Plymouth Street	1	1
Queen Street	1	2	3
Raven Street	1	1
Roberts Court	1	1
Ropery Street	1	2	2	5
Rodney Street	1	2	3
Railway Terrace	2	2
Scott Street	1	...	4	4	9
St. Mary Street	1	...	3	4
St. Andrew's Crescent	12	12
Station Terrace	12	12
Taff River	2	2
Trolegar Street	1	...	2	3
Thomas Terrace	1	...	1
Union Street	2	...	3	12	17
Williams Court	1	...	1
Wood Street	1	...	4	5
Westgate Street	1	...	...	...	...	...	12	13
Windsor Place	1	...	...	...	1	2
Working Street	1	1
Wharton Street	1	...	1
Total...	1	1	1	1	9	14	47	121	195

TABLE III—The following table shows the distribution of property held by the various classes of property owners in the various States and Territories, and the District of Columbia, in 1906.

PROPERTY OWNERS

State or Territory	Total	Single	Double	Triple	Quadruple	Five or more
Alabama	1,000,000	500,000	300,000	100,000	50,000	50,000
Alaska	100,000	50,000	30,000	10,000	5,000	5,000
Arizona	200,000	100,000	60,000	20,000	10,000	10,000
Arkansas	1,500,000	750,000	450,000	150,000	75,000	75,000
California	3,000,000	1,500,000	900,000	300,000	150,000	150,000
Colorado	1,200,000	600,000	350,000	120,000	60,000	70,000
Connecticut	1,800,000	900,000	550,000	180,000	90,000	80,000
Delaware	100,000	50,000	30,000	10,000	5,000	5,000
District of Columbia	500,000	250,000	150,000	50,000	25,000	25,000
Florida	1,000,000	500,000	300,000	100,000	50,000	50,000
Georgia	1,500,000	750,000	450,000	150,000	75,000	75,000
Idaho	200,000	100,000	60,000	20,000	10,000	10,000
Illinois	2,500,000	1,250,000	750,000	250,000	125,000	125,000
Indiana	1,800,000	900,000	550,000	180,000	90,000	80,000
Iowa	1,200,000	600,000	350,000	120,000	60,000	70,000
Kansas	1,000,000	500,000	300,000	100,000	50,000	50,000
Kentucky	1,500,000	750,000	450,000	150,000	75,000	75,000
Louisiana	1,000,000	500,000	300,000	100,000	50,000	50,000
Maine	1,000,000	500,000	300,000	100,000	50,000	50,000
Maryland	1,000,000	500,000	300,000	100,000	50,000	50,000
Massachusetts	1,800,000	900,000	550,000	180,000	90,000	80,000
Michigan	2,000,000	1,000,000	600,000	200,000	100,000	100,000
Minnesota	1,500,000	750,000	450,000	150,000	75,000	75,000
Mississippi	1,000,000	500,000	300,000	100,000	50,000	50,000
Missouri	1,800,000	900,000	550,000	180,000	90,000	80,000
Montana	200,000	100,000	60,000	20,000	10,000	10,000
Nebraska	1,000,000	500,000	300,000	100,000	50,000	50,000
Nevada	200,000	100,000	60,000	20,000	10,000	10,000
New Hampshire	1,000,000	500,000	300,000	100,000	50,000	50,000
New Jersey	1,800,000	900,000	550,000	180,000	90,000	80,000
New Mexico	200,000	100,000	60,000	20,000	10,000	10,000
New York	3,000,000	1,500,000	900,000	300,000	150,000	150,000
North Carolina	1,500,000	750,000	450,000	150,000	75,000	75,000
North Dakota	200,000	100,000	60,000	20,000	10,000	10,000
Ohio	2,000,000	1,000,000	600,000	200,000	100,000	100,000
Oklahoma	200,000	100,000	60,000	20,000	10,000	10,000
Oregon	200,000	100,000	60,000	20,000	10,000	10,000
Pennsylvania	2,500,000	1,250,000	750,000	250,000	125,000	125,000
Rhode Island	1,000,000	500,000	300,000	100,000	50,000	50,000
South Carolina	1,000,000	500,000	300,000	100,000	50,000	50,000
South Dakota	200,000	100,000	60,000	20,000	10,000	10,000
Tennessee	1,500,000	750,000	450,000	150,000	75,000	75,000
Texas	2,000,000	1,000,000	600,000	200,000	100,000	100,000
Vermont	1,000,000	500,000	300,000	100,000	50,000	50,000
Virginia	1,500,000	750,000	450,000	150,000	75,000	75,000
Washington	200,000	100,000	60,000	20,000	10,000	10,000
West Virginia	200,000	100,000	60,000	20,000	10,000	10,000
Wisconsin	1,500,000	750,000	450,000	150,000	75,000	75,000
Wyoming	200,000	100,000	60,000	20,000	10,000	10,000

Total

SOUTH WARD.

NAME OF STREET.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fever.	Diarrhoea.	Phthisis.	Respiratory Diseases.	Other Causes.	Total.
Angelina Street	1	2	3	6
Alvie Street	1	1
Adelaide Street and Place	1	...	...	...	2	2	3	8
Bute Esplanade	1	1
Bute Street and Place	4	11	15
Bute Crescent	1	1
Burt Street	2	2
Crichton Street and Place	2	...	...	...	...	3	5
Christina Street	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	7	12
Clarence Place and Embankment	2	...	...	...	...	1	3	6
Crawshaw Street	1	...	1
Canal Parade and Street	1	3	4
Dudley Street and Place	2	...	4
Dumballs Road	2	2
Elleanor Street	1	1
Evelyn Street	2	5	7
Francis Street	1	1	3	5
Glamorgan Canal	5	5
Harrowby Street	1	...	...	...	...	4	5
Herbert Street	2	2
Hannah Street	2	2
Henry Street	1	1
Hunter Street	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Havannah Ship	1	1
Hamadryad Hospital	2	2
John Street	1	1
Louisa Street	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	5
Loudoun Square	1	...	...	1	...	6	8
Mount Stuart Square	4	4
Margaret Street	2	3	5
Maria Street	3	...	...	1	1	2	7
North Church Street	2	2
Pearth Road and Terrace	1	...	1
Peel Street	1	3	4
Patrick Street	1	1
Pomeroy Street	1	...	...	...	...	3	4	8
South Church Street	1	...	...	...	2	3	6
South William Street	1	2	...	3
Sophia Street	1	...	4	5
Stuart Street	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	4
Timber Plot	1	1
Treilian Terrace	1	...	1
West Church Street	1	...	1	2
West Bute Street	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	1	10	8	...	...	10	34	111	174

CATHAYS WARD.

NAME OF STREET.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fever.	Diarrhoea.	Phthisis.	Respiratory Diseases.	Other Causes.	Total.
Allensbank Road and Crescent	1	2	3
Barracks	1	...	1	2	4
Cairns Street	1	2	...	1	2	3	6	17
Coburn Street	3	3
Cray's Road	1	...	...	1	...	10	12
Cathays Terrace	2	...	...	...	2	7	11
Cresbrook Street	5	5
Catherine Street	3	3
Dalton Street	1	1	2
Dogfield Street	1	...	2	2	5
Daniel Street	1	...	4	5
Doran Street	3	3
Flea Street	4	4
Fenny Street	1	...	...	...	...	1
Florentia Street	1	...	...	...	2	1	4
Glady's Street	1
Glenrhonda Street	1	1
Gower Street...	1	...	...	1
Gwyneth Street	1	1	2
Hirvan Street	2	4	6
Harriet Street and Place	3	...	1	...	1	3	8
Hartness Street	2	1	3
Lea Street	3	3
Llandoddian Gardens	1	2	3
Llandough Street	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Manor Street	3	...	2	...	1	5	11
Mouthemer Road	5	5
Manor Street...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
Makin Street	1	3	4
Molefau Street	2	...	...	...	...	2	5	9
Mosely Place	1	1	2
May Street	2	...	...	...	1	1	4
Merthyr Street	1	4	5
Norman Street	1	1
Richards Street	5	6	11
Robert Street	1	...	2	3
Spencer Street	1	1
Sigfrydd Road and Place	1	...	1
Salisbury Road	5	5
Theoher Street	1	...	3	5	9
Troky Street	1	...	1
Trevelbury Street and Place	1	1	5	7
Talgarn Street	1	1	2
Woodville Road	1	...	...	...	2	10	13
Whitechurch Road and Place	2	3	5
Wyerne Road	3	5	8
Total	5	15	1	7	7	47	139	221

ADAMSDOWN WARD.

NAME OF STREET.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fever.	Diarrhoea.	Phthisis.	Respiratory Diseases.	Other Causes.	Total.
Augusta Street	2	2
Asog Street	2	2
Adams Street	1	...	1	2	4
Adamsdown Square and Place	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Buzzard Street	1	1	2	4
Bristol Channel	2	2
Comet Street	1	1
Clyde Street	1	...	1
Colt	1	1
Cumnock Place and Terrace	1	1	2
Clifton Street	1	...	4	5
Cumrae Street and Place...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Constellation Street	1	...	...	...	3	3	7
Channel Dry Dock	1	1
Copper Street	1	1	2
Duffryn Street	4	3	7
Davis Street	1	2	3
Dew's Court	1	...	1
Eclipse Street	1	1	2
East Dock	4	4
Ellen Street	5	2	7
Fitzalan Road and Place	2	2
Gaol	1	1
Galston Street and Place...	2	2
Garth Street and Court	1	1
Garesfield Street	1	...	1
Gold Street	1	1
Gwendoline Street	2	2
Godfrey Street	2	2
Howard Terrace and Gardens	2	...	...	...	...	2	4
Inchmarnock Street	1	...	1
Ivor Street	1	...	...	2	3	2	6
Iron Street	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	5
Infirmery	1	4	72	77
Kyte Street	1	1
Kingarth Street	1	1	2
Kerrycrook Street	1	1
Longcross Street	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Lead Street	1	1
Lady Margaret Terrace	1	1
Meteor Street	2	2
Metal Street	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	4
Moon Street	1	...	1
Moir Street, Place, and Terrace	1	8	9
Morgan Street	2	2	4
North William Street	2	1	3	6
North Luton Street and Place	1	2	3
New Bute Dock Huts	1	...	2	1	4
Newport Road
Orbit Street	1	...	...	...	...	1	2
Platinum Street	2	2
Pellet Street	1	2	1	4
Piercefield Place	2	2
Planet Street...	1	1	1	1	4
Prince Leopold Street	2	2
Pendoylan Street	1	1	5	7
Roland Street	2	2
Roth Dock	4	4
South Luton Place	1	1
Sandon Place and Street...	1	...	1	2	1	1	6
Sanguhar Street	1	...	1
South Terrace	1	1
System Street	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	6
Taff Street	3	3
Tin Street	1	...	...	2	2	5

ADAMSDOWN WARD—Continued.

NAME OF STREET.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fever.	Diarrhoea.	Phthisis.	Respiratory Diseases.	Other Causes.	Total.
Thomas' Court	1	1
Tyndall Street	1	2	14	18
Victoria Street	3	3
Windsor Road	1	...	1	1	1	3
West Dock	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	9
Zinc Street	2	2	4
Total	2	4	7	2	5	14	56	216	306

SPLOTT WARD.

NAME OF STREET.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fever.	Diarrhoea.	Phthisis.	Respiratory Diseases.	Other Causes.	Total.
Aberdovey Street	1	...	...	...	...	1	2
Adeline Street	1	4	11
Aberystwyth Street	1	...	...	4	5
Barnaby Street	1	...	1
Bridgend Street	1	...	...	1	...	4	4	10
Cameron Street	1	...	1
Coveny Street	1	1	1	3
Carpully Street	2	1	3
Cornelia Street	1	1	2
Carlisle Street	1	...	...	...	4	7	12
Elaine Street	1	1	2
Emil Street	1	1	2
Eyre Street	1	6	7
Florence Street	1	...	1	2
Habershon Street and Place	1	2	3	6	14
Howard Street and Place	1	3	4
Hinton Street	2	2
Janet Street	1	...	1	1	2	7	12
Lavard Street	4	4
Llanelly Street	1	...	...	1	...	4	6
Morland Road	1	...	...	...	2	7	10
Marion Street	3	5	8
Milford Street	1	...	...	2	3
Menclaus Street	1	...	...	...	1
Odell Street	2	4	6
Portmann Moor Road	1	...	1	...	2	2	2	19	27
Pettycodd Street	1	...	3	...	1	...	5
Railway Street and Crescent	1	...	...	...	3	14	18
Seinton Street	2	2
Sanguhar Street	3	3
Semour Street	1	...	...	...	1	4	6
Spott Road	4	7	11
Singlton Road	3	3
Stanes Street and Terrace	1	1	1	...	1	2	6
Tenby Street	1	1	2
Tide Fields	1	1
Walker Road	1	...	4	5
Wimborne Street	3	3
Total	1	1	10	1	12	9	50	141	225

CANTON WARD—Continued.

NAME OF STREET.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fever.	Diarrhoea.	Phthisis.	Respiratory Diseases.	Other Causes.	Total.
Springfield Place	1	...	1	1	2	3	8
Tintern Street	1	1
Thurston Street	1	1
Threobold Road	4	4
Trafalgar Cottages	1	1
Turner Road	1	1
Turberville Place	1	...	...	1	...	1	3
Westmoreland Street	1	3	4
Wells Street	1	2	3
Wellington Street	1	2	2	5
Westbury Terrace	1	1
William Street	1	...	1
Welby Road	1	...	1
Total	2	6	8	...	10	14	59	176	275

RIVERSIDE WARD.

NAME OF STREET.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fever.	Diarrhea.	Ephelis.	Respiratory Diseases.	Other Causes.	Total.
Ann Street	1	1
Beauchamp Street	2	2	4
Brook Street	1	1	4	3
Blackstone Street	1	...	...	1	2
Cowbridge Road	2	...	12	14
Craddock Street	1	8	9
Clare Road, Street and Gardens	3	3
Lower and Cathedral Road	1	...	...	...	3	2	6	12
Dyfrig Street	1	1	2
Penencer Street and Gardens	1	1	2
De Burgh Street	1	3	4
Eldon Road	4	4	8
Gloucester Street	1	1	1	3
Green Street	1	1	3	5
Halket Street	1	...	1	1	3
Hamilton Street	1	5	6
King's Road	1	1	...	...	1	...	9	12
Lewis Street	1	...	2	...	...	1	4
Mortimer Road	1	1	2
Machen Place	1	...	...	3	4
Mark Street	1	2	3
Mandeville Street	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
North Morgan Street	1	...	1
Nerille Street and Place	1	4	5
Postcanna Terrace and Street	2	3	5
Plantagenet Street	4	4
Piston Place	1	1
Plasterton Avenue and Place	1	...	1
Plasterton Gardens	1	...	...	...	1
Ryder Street	4	4
Rawden Place	3	3
Rennie Street	1	1	2
Smeaton Street	2	2
Severn Road	1	...	...	1	1	2	3
Sneyd Street	1	1
Stephenson Street	1	1	2
Trevethic Street	1	1
Teilo Street	1	...	...	...	...	1	2
Telford Street	1	1
Talbot Street	2	2
Tudor Road	1	...	...	1	4	6
Union Workhouse	1	46	28	147	222
Wellington Street	1	...	...	...	2	9	12
Wyndham Crescent	1	...	...	1	1	3	6
Wyndham Road	1	...	3	4
Wyndham Street and Place	3	3	6
Wells Street	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	3
Total	3	7	1	7	58	62	279	411

GRANGETOWN WARD.

NAME OF STREET.	Small pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fever.	Diarrhoea.	Pathosis.	Respiratory Diseases.	Other Causes.	Total.
Allerton Street	1	1
Amherst Street	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	3
Aspenfield Street	1	...	1
Bodwas Street	1	2	3
Blanchyach Street	1	1	2
Burford Street	1	1	2
Bishop Street	1	...	1
Brownsgrove Street	1	1	2
Corporation Road	1	2	...	...	...	...	4	5	12
Cave Street	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	12	17
Cambridge Street	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	3
Compton Street	1	1	2
Conwall Road	1	...	...	2	3	2	8
Care Road	1	2	1	...	...	...	2	3	9
Cordae Street	1	...	...	...	2	3	6
Cymer Street	1	...	...	...	1
Curt Road	4	...	1	1	1	4	11
Chester Street and Place...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	5
Forest Street and Place	5	6	11
Devon Street and Place	1	...	7	8
Ducham Street	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	4
By Harbour	1	1
Earl Street	1	...	...	...	1	1	3	6
Ferry Road	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Fendale Street	1	3	4
Grange Gardens	2	2
Holmesdale Street and Terrace	1	...	...	...	1	2	6	10
Howell Street	1	1	1	2	5
Harlock Place	1	1
Herford Street	1	1
Hart Street	3	...	...	...	2	3	8
Landradach Street	1	...	1	...	1	1	4
Lanman Street	2	3	5
Ludlow Street	1	...	...	...	3	4
Mossnash Street	1	...	...	...	...	1	2
Maitland Place	1	1
Mains Street	4	4
Machen Street	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Newport Street	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	3	8
North Street	1	...	1
North Clive Street	1	...	...	...	5	4	10
Oakley Street	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	6	10
Peabrook Street	1	...	1	...	1	7	10
Fourth Road	1	4	5	7	17
Paget Street	2	...	...	...	1	2	5
Redaver Street	1	...	...	...	...	4	5
Redwood Street	1	1
Redland Street	3	5	8
River Taff	2	2
Swennas Street	1	3	4
St. Pagnas Street	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	5
Sourvet Street	1	...	1	...	2
Soughlon Street	3	3
Silmead Road	1	...	...	1	2	3	7
Stockland Street	1	6	7
Sturmeram	1	1	11	29	...	4	...	...	2	4	52
Tyrant Street	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Thomas Street	1	2	5	8
Taff Embankment	1	1
Vigil Street	2	2
Walsley Road	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3
Warwick Street and Place	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	7
Total...	1	3	17	41	23	5	10	15	77	162	354

ROATH WARD.

NAME OF STREET.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fever.	Diarrhoea.	Epidemic.	Respiratory Diseases.	Other Cases.	Total.
Acute Street	1	...	1
Admiral Street	1	...	2	...	3
Alma Road	1	...	...	1
Albany Road	1	1
Bendley Street	2	1	3
Barnum Street	2	2	4
Beresford Road	1	2	3
Booker Street	1	...	1
Broadway	2	6	8
Balsclava Road	1	...	...	...	1
Connought Road	1	1
Crofts Street	1	1
Cecil Street and Crescent	3	2	5
Clifton Street	2	...	2
Cotrell Road	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	5
Croft Road and Place	1	1	2
Cylartha Street	2	2
Diamond Street	2	2	3	5
Emerald Street	1	2	6	9
Elm Street	1	3	4
Grouse Street	1	...	1
Harold Street	1	...	2	2	5
Helen Street	1	2	3	6
Marlborough Road	1	1	2
Nora Street	1	1	1	6	9
Newport Road	2	1	2	5
Oakfield Street	1	1
Partridge Road	1	...	...	2	3
Pearl Street, Crescent and Place	1	4	13	18
Princes Street	1	...	1
Ruby Street	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	5	10
Richards Terrace	1	8	9
Sapphire Street	2	2
Seymour Street	1	1
Spring Gardens Place and Terrace	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6
Stacey Road	1	1	4	6
Stupa Street	2	2
Theodora Street	1	4	5
Tyler Street	1	1
Togaz Street	1	...	2	5	8
Wellfield Place and Road	1	1
Total	2	2	1	...	6	10	42	112	175

PARK WARD.

NAME OF STREET.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fever.	Diarrhoea.	Ethelism.	Respiratory Diseases.	Other Causes.	Total.
Alford Street...	1	1	4	6
Alamy Road...	1	1
Arma Street...	1	...	...	1	8
Arms Street...	2	2
Arabella Street	1	...	...	...	...	2	4	7
Barnal Street	1	...	1	...	...	2	4
Banger Street	3	3
Barn Street...	1	...	1	4	6
Belford Street and Place...	2	8	5	15
Castle Road	1	...	...	1	3	7	12
Cyfarfha Street	1	...	1	4	6
Crays Road and Place	1	...	1	...	...	2	4
Curwen	2	2
Donald Street	1	...	...	...	1	1	4	7	14
Dulross Street	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Durist Street	1	1	...	2
Dunn Street	1	...	...	1	...	6	8
Edish Street	1	1	2
Em Street	1	3	3	7
Est Grove	1	...	1
Granny Street	2	...	...	...	...	2	7	11
Glabak Road	1	1
Glen Road...	1	3	4
Inverness Place	2	9	11
Kiernag Street	1	1	2
Kyppach Street	3	13	5
Lily Street	1	...	1	1	3
Montgomery Street	1	...	...	1
Moy Road	1	3	4
Nelson Street	1	1	...	6	8
Nickintosh Place	1	1	...	...	3	1	5	13
Ninian Road	2	2
Newport Road	1	...	1
Oxford Street	2	2	4
Pauline Street	1	1
Parade	3	3
Pearson Street	1	...	1
Pearmain Place	1	1
Paylan	2	...	1	3
Pembwydd Road and Place	2	4	6
Rosell Street	1	1	1	3	6
Rose Street	2	3	5
Richmond Road and Crescent	4	1	3	8
St Peter Street	1	...	1
Strathmura Street	2	3	5	10
St. Aspetre Street	3	3
Sudley Street	1	...	1
Treharris Street	1	...	...	1	2	3	11	18
Tarstock Street	1	1
Talwarth Street	1	2	3
Upper Kiernag Street	1	1	2
Yew Street	1	1
Walk The	1	1
Wicksworth Avenue	3	3
Wood and Place	1	1
Total	3	5	6	...	10	24	58	154	260

CARDIFF SANATORIUM.

The following Report of the Medical Superintendent shows that 1,177 cases were under treatment during the year, as compared with 600 during the year 1900:—

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1901.		AGES.							Totals.
		0 to 5 years.	5 to 15 years.	15 to 25 years.	25 to 35 years.	35 to 45 years.	45 to 55 years.	55 to 65 years.	
I.—Remaining in Hospital on 31st December, 1900:—									
Scarlet Fever	...	20	32	8	6	...	...	...	66
Enteric Fever	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Diphtheria	...	16	35	...	4	...	...	...	55
Other Diseases (Plague)	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Total	...	36	70	8	11	...	...	...	125
II.—Admitted during the year ending 31st December, 1901:—									
Scarlet Fever	...	161	296	72	12	3	...	...	644
Enteric Fever	...	1	12	21	12	5	1	2	54
Diphtheria	...	126	168	30	15	2	...	...	341
Small Pox	...	2	1	...	4	3	1	...	11
Measles	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Plague	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Total	...	290	577	124	44	13	2	2	1052
Total under treatment in 1901	...	326	647	132	55	18	2	2	1177
III.—Of the above there were Discharged									
(a) Recovered:—									
Scarlet Fever	...	136	357	65	17	3	...	...	578
Enteric Fever	...	1	15	19	8	5	1	2	51
Diphtheria	...	111	182	27	15	2	...	...	337
Small Pox	...	2	1	...	4	2	1	...	10
Measles	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Plague	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Total	...	250	555	112	46	12	2	2	979
(b) Died:—									
Scarlet Fever	...	9	3	...	1	...	...	...	13
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	4
Diphtheria	...	18	12	...	...	...	...	...	30
Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	1	6
Total	...	30	15	4	3	1	...	1	54
IV.—Remaining in Hospital on 31st December, 1901:—									
Scarlet Fever	...	36	68	15	...	...	...	...	119
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Diphtheria	...	13	9	3	4	...	...	...	29
Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	49	77	18	6	...	...	...	150
Total under treatment in 1901	...	326	647	132	55	13	2	2	1177

Mortality per cent. under treatment:—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	1.83
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	7.0
Diphtheria	...	...	...	7.6
Small Pox	...	...	...	9.1

B. W. BROAD, M.B.,

Medical Superintendent.

CARDIFF AND COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY.

The following Tables show the work done in the Laboratory during the year 1901:—

The Tables are extracted from the Annual Report to the Laboratory Joint Committee of the Bacteriologist, Dr. W. G. Savage.

TABLE I.

Specimens and Samples examined during 1901:—

Suspected Diphtheria	...	...	...	391
„ Typhoid Fever (Serum-diagnosis)	...	...	...	122
Sputum for Tubercle Bacilli	...	...	...	137
Examination for Special Organisms:—				
(of Anthrax, 2; Gonococcus, 16; Tetanus, 1)	...	...	...	19
Pathological Examination of Growths	...	...	...	13
Examination of Urine (Chemical, &c.)	...	...	...	63
„ „ (Bacteriological)	...	...	...	13
Examination of Milk for Pathogenic Organisms:—				
(for Typhoid Bacillus, 9; for Diphtheria Bacillus, 8;				
Special Investigation, 21; General Examination, 3)	...	...	...	41
Diseased Meat	...	...	...	33
Pathological Fluids:—				
(for Chemical Poisons (Strychnine, 2; Phosphorus,				
1, 3; Pathological and Chemical Examination, 13;				
Pus for Tubercle Bacilli, 7)	...	...	...	23
Blood (Pathological Examinations)	...	...	...	8
Bacteriological Examination of Soil	...	...	...	4
Investigation of suspected cases of Plague	...	...	...	4
Rats examined for Plague	...	...	...	23
Rats—Investigation of effect of Danysz Bacillus	...	...	...	9
Other special examinations (e.g., Ice Cream for Typhoid				
Bacillus)	...	...	...	5
Drinking Water—Bacteriological Examination	...	...	...	282
„ „ Chemical Analysis	...	...	...	250
Sewage and Sewage Effluents	...	...	...	26
Total	...	...	...	1,528

From Table I. it will be seen that the total number of specimens examined was 1,528. During 1900 the number of samples examined was 817. In Table II. the chief differences between the two years are shown.

Monthly for each month—

1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	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W. W. Savage, M.D.
 State Laboratory

CALIFORNIA AND COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY

The following Tables show the work done in the Laboratory during the year 1912. The Tables are arranged from the lowest figures in the Laboratory last year to the highest figures in the Laboratory this year.

TABLE I

Specimens and Samples examined during 1912	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2
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TABLE II.

Comparison between the specimens received in 1900-1901.

Nature of Examination.	1900.	1901.	Increase.
Suspected Diphtheria ...	243	391	148
.. Typhoid Fever ...	73	122	49
Sputum for Tubercle Bacilli ...	86	197	111
Waters—Bacteriological Examination ...	119	282	163
Waters—Chemical Analysis ...	193	250	52
Bacteriological Examination of Milk ...	12	41	29
Sewage Examination ...	11	26	15
Other Examinations ...	75	219	144
Total ...	817	1,528	711

As shewn in Table II. there has been an increase of 711 samples, indicating a wider appreciation of the value of the institution and a marked increase in the work carried out.

A mere numerical enumeration, though a valuable index of work done, cannot be taken as an accurate estimation owing to the great differences in the work required for different classes of specimens and investigations. As Table II. shews, however, there has been an increase of every kind of work.

In Table III. the results of the examinations in connection with the diagnosis of Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever, and the examination of Sputum for the Tubercle Bacillus are briefly stated:—

TABLE III.

Nature of Examination.	No. of Positive Results.	No. of Negative Results.	Total.
Suspected Diphtheria ...	79	312	391
.. Typhoid Fever ...	62	60	122
Sputum for Tubercle Bacilli ...	88	109	197

The work done consists of work from Cardiff and from the Administrative County of Glamorgan, also some specimens from Swansea. Table IV. gives the number of specimens received from Cardiff and the County respectively. The samples from Swansea are included in the County figures.

In this table the results are divided into waters, including the drinking waters, the sewages and effluents, and specimens, the latter including all other examinations.

TABLE IV.

Source.	Waters Examined.	Specimens.	Total.
Cardiff	127	575	702
Administrative County	431	395	826
Total for 1901...	558	970	1,528

It is to be noticed that more specimens were received from Cardiff, but a considerably greater number of waters were examined from the County. This table, while it shows the actual number of specimens and waters examined for the two bodies, can afford only an approximate clue to the relative value of the institution to Cardiff and the County respectively. Thus the very great value of the systematic routine water examinations to the County is merely indicated by figures, while, among other things, the extensive work involved in the investigation of suspicious cases of plague, the detection of an actual case, and the investigation of the origin of the outbreak among the rats, all work for the borough, is not brought out.

INSANITARY DWELLINGS.—Since the passing of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, a considerable amount of insanitary property has been dealt with under Part II. of the Act. The provisions of this part of the Act give power to the Sanitary Authority to apply to the Magistrates for a closing order against any house on the representation of the Medical Officer of Health that it is unfit for habitation.

If after closure the premises are not put into a good sanitary condition, the Authority may pass a resolution that it is expedient to order the demolition of the dwelling.

This order must be complied with within three months from the service of notice, in default of which the Authority must demolish the building, selling all material and paying the balance, after deducting expenses, to the owner.

Amongst the dwellings which have been permanently closed, either by a closing order or by the voluntary action of the owner, during the preceding years and since the Act came into operation, the following may be mentioned:—

Mill Lane Court, 34 houses in Stanley Street, 12 houses in Leekwith 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 Masons' Arms Court. In the latter part of the year 1900, a Report was submitted to your Health Committee upon the sanitary condition of a number of small courts and insanitary dwellings, and in the following year the Report was adopted and acted upon. It dealt with 134 houses, containing an aggregate of 331 rooms, and a total population at the time of inspection amounting to 395 persons, and related to the following Courts and collections of houses:—

Name of Court.	No. of Houses.	No. of Rooms.	No. of Inhabitants.
Carpenters' Arms' Court	7	20	24
Davies' Court	3	7	5
Williams' Court	2	4	5
Robert's Court	7	21	34
Jenkins' Court	5	10	17
Giles' Court	4	12	16
Love Lane Court	5	10	20
Castle Court	5	10	15

LIST OF COURTS—Continued.

Name of Court.	No. of Houses.	No. of Rooms.	No. of Inhabitants.
Moulders' Arms Court	...	2	4
Trice's Court	...	3	7
Mack's Court	...	2	5
Rowland's Buildings...	...	4	10
Evans' Court	...	2	8
Gulliver's Court	...	2	6
Bryant's Court	...	2	4
Matthew's Court	...	6	13
Jonathan's Court	...	2	4
Dew's Court	...	4	12
Spring Garden Court	...	5	12
Crown Court	...	4	10
Harris' Court	...	6	15
Womanby Street Cottages	...	5	8
Green Garden Court...	...	6	23
Kingston Court	...	10	22
Stacey Court	...	4	12
Picton Cottages	...	3	6
Old Sea Lock	...	6	17
Stagg Terrace	...	13	29

The Report shows that the largest of these Courts contained 13 houses, the majority of them not more than five, and that the other premises were simply collections of two or three small cottages built in the yard of some larger houses in the main street, and through which access to the Court was obtained. Insufficient ventilation and lighting and inadequate air space were the conditions common to them all. Many of the houses were without back yards or through ventilation, and many depended for their water supply upon one common tap in the Court.

Water Closet accommodation was found to be generally insufficient and defective, and without water for flushing. The recommendations contained in the Report were that in the first place application should be made to the Magistrates for closing orders with respect to some of the worst and most insanitary of these premises, and that the others should be dealt with subsequently, either in the same way or under the Nuisance Removal clauses of the Public Health Act. In this way no extensive displacement of people from their houses would take place. Application was accordingly made and closing orders were obtained with respect to the following premises:—Love Lane Court, Castle Court, Moulders' Arms Court, Bryant's Court, Matthews' Court, Harris Court, Stacey Court, and Picton Cottages.

With the view of ascertaining to what extent overcrowding of dwellings existed in the Borough, I commenced in the year 1900 a special inspection in order to discover the average number of inmates per room in each house visited. The results of this inspection, which was made by the District Inspectors, is given in the Report for that year. During the year 1901, this inspection has been continued, and the following Table gives the information obtained. It is not easy to define the meaning of overcrowding, and in practice, when dealing with such cases as nuisances under the Public Health Act, each one has to be considered on its merit; but a useful standard which may serve for general purposes is that given in the Census Report of 1891, where it is proposed that tenements should be overcrowded when occupied by more than two persons per room.

The Report for the year 1900 showed that out of 1,790 houses examined, 24 or 1·3 per cent. exceeded this limit.

In the Report for the year under consideration 3,757 houses were examined. Of these 30 or 0·78 per cent. contained more than an average of two occupants per room. It is evident, therefore, that overcrowding exists to a very limited extent in Cardiff.

HOUSE INSPECTION.

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 more than average of one occupant per room.
Charles Street ...	1	17	1	...	...
" " ...	1	15	1	...	...
" " ...	1	14	1	...	...
" " ...	4	13	1	...	...
" " ...	1	13	2	...	...
" " ...	3	12	1	...	...
" " ...	10	11	1	...	...
" " ...	4	10	1	...	...
" " ...	5	9	1	...	...
" " ...	3	8	1	...	...
" " ...	1	8	2	...	...
" " ...	1	7	1	...	...
Mary Ann Street	1	9	1	...	...
" " ...	1	8	1	...	...
" " ...	1	7	1	1	...
" " ...	7	6	1	...	3
" " ...	3	5	1	...	1
" " ...	30	4	1	1	6
" " ...	3	4	2	1	1
" " ...	2	2	1	...	1
Edwards Street	30	7	1	...	4
" " ...	6	7	2	...	1
" " ...	2	6	1	...	...
" " ...	3	6	2	...	1
Edwards Place ..	3	7	1	...	...
" " ...	6	6	1	...	1
" " ...	2	6	2	...	2
" " ...	1	5	1	...	...
North Edwards Street	5	6	1	...	2
" " ...	1	5	1	...	...
" " ...	1	5	1	...	...
Gulford Street	2	8	1	...	...
" " ...	3	7	1	...	...
" " ...	1	6	1	...	...
Gulford Crescent	1	12	1	...	...
" " ...	5	9	1	...	...
" " ...	1	8	1	...	...
" " ...	1	5	1	...	...
Scott Street ...	2	7	2	...	1
" " ...	2	7	1	...	...
" " ...	6	6	3	...	6
" " ...	13	6	12	...	4
" " ...	16	6	1	...	6
" " ...	1	4	3	...	1
" " ...	1	4	2	...	3
" " ...	3	4	1	1	...
Haddock Street	1	10	1	...	...
" " ...	3	6	2	...	2
" " ...	4	6	1	...	...
" " ...	2	5	3	...	2
" " ...	3	5	2	1	1
" " ...	14	4	1	...	6
" " ...	7	4	2	2	3
" " ...	5	4	1	...	2
Leven Street	2	6	3	...	1
" " ...	3	6	2	...	3
" " ...	6	6	1	...	3

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 room.	Number of Houses with more than average of one occupant per room.
Estedford Street ...	1	8	3	...	1
" " ...	1	7	3	...	1
" " ...	3	7	2	...	1
" " ...	6	7	1	...	3
" " ...	5	6	2	...	1
" " ...	13	6	1	...	2
" " ...	2	5	2	...	...
" " ...	1	4	2	...	1
" " ...	3	4	1	...	1
Wood Street ...	1	7	2	...	1
" " ...	15	7	1	...	4
" " ...	4	6	2	...	3
" " ...	21	6	1	...	6
" " ...	13	5	1	...	1
" " ...	2	4	1	...	1
" " ...	3	3	1	...	2
" " ...	2	2	1	...	...
Total ...	355	502	105	7	97

PARK 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.
Strathnairn Street ...	139	6	1	...	25
" " ...	3	6	2	...	3
Keppoch Street ...	9	7	1	...	1
" " ...	56	6	1	...	7
" " ...	1	6	2	...	1
" " ...	68	4	1	...	22
Total ...	276	35	8	...	59

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 more than average of one occupant per room.
Edon Street ...	1	13	1	...	...
" " ...	9	8	1	...	...
" " ...	6	8	2	...	3
" " ...	1	8	3	...	1
" " ...	32	7	1	...	7
" " ...	8	7	2	...	5
" " ...	1	7	3	...	...
" " ...	34	6	1	...	1
" " ...	2	6	2	...	...
Total ...	94	70	16	...	17

ADAMSDOWN 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.
Tin Street ...	16	6	1	...	10
" " ...	5	6	2	...	3
" " ...	1	5	1	...	...
Victoria Street ...	10	7	2	...	6
" " ...	10	7	1	...	5
" " ...	1	6	3	...	...
" " ...	1	6	2	...	1
" " ...	4	6	1	...	1
Morgan Street ...	5	6	2	...	1
" " ...	10	6	1	...	3
" " ...	1	5	2	...	1
" " ...	7	5	1	...	3
Godfrey Street ...	1	8	1	...	1
" " ...	1	7	3	...	1
" " ...	2	7	2	...	2
" " ...	4	7	1	...	1
" " ...	1	6	3	...	...
" " ...	4	6	2	...	2
" " ...	1	6	1	...	...
Pallett Street ...	2	6	2	...	...
" " ...	4	6	1	...	1
" " ...	3	5	2	...	3
" " ...	6	5	1	...	4
" " ...	6	4	1	...	1
" " ...	1	3	1	...	...
Noah Street ...	1	6	1	...	...
" " ...	6	4	1	...	2
South Terrace ...	1	6	1	...	1
" " ...	5	4	1	...	3
Tyndall Street ...	1	20	8	...	...
" " ...	2	12	1	...	...
" " ...	1	70	4	...	1
" " ...	1	10	3	...	...
" " ...	1	9	6	...	1
" " ...	2	9	5	...	2
" " ...	1	9	4	...	1
" " ...	1	9	3	...	...
" " ...	2	9	1	...	...
" " ...	1	8	6	1	...
" " ...	2	8	5	...	2
" " ...	1	8	3	...	1
" " ...	6	8	2	...	2
" " ...	2	8	1	...	...
" " ...	1	7	4	...	1
" " ...	4	7	3	...	3
" " ...	5	7	2	...	3
" " ...	7	7	1	...	1
" " ...	1	6	2	...	1
" " ...	3	6	1	...	...
Garth Street ...	1	6	1	...	1
" " ...	3	5	2	1	2
" " ...	1	5	1	...	...
" " ...	11	4	1	...	1
Dew's Court ...	4	3	1	...	3
Garth ...	4	2	1	2	...
Thomas's Court...	1	4	2	...	...
" " ...	1	4	1	...	...
North William Street	3	7	2	...	2
" " " "	3	7	1	...	2
" " " "	11	6	2	...	6
" " " "	15	6	1	...	8
" " " "	1	4	1	...	...
Pendoylan Street	1	8	2	...	...
" " ...	2	6	3	...	...
" " ...	6	6	2	...	3

ADAMSDOWN 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 room.	Number of Houses with more than average of one occupant per room.
Pendoylan Street ...	11	6	1	...	5
" " ...	1	5	3	1	...
" " ...	1	5	2	...	1
" " ...	2	5	1	...	1
" " ...	1	4	3	...	1
" " ...	2	4	2	...	2
" " ...	3	4	1	...	2
" Place ...	2	4	1	...	1
Ellen Street ...	1	9	1	...	...
" " ...	3	7	3	...	3
" " ...	6	7	2	...	4
" " ...	6	7	1	...	3
" " ...	5	6	2	...	3
" " ...	2	6	1	...	1
" " ...	1	5	1	...	...
" " ...	4	4	1	...	2
Old Street ...	8	7	1	...	...
" " ...	5	6	1	...	1
" " ...	21	4	1	...	5
Low Street ...	11	7	2	...	5
" " ...	6	7	1	...	1
" " ...	1	6	3	...	1
" " ...	2	6	2	...	1
" " ...	5	6	1	...	1
Richard Street ...	1	8	2	...	...
" " ...	1	6	4	...	...
" " ...	6	6	2	...	5
" " ...	17	6	1	...	7
" " ...	1	3	1	...	...
Total ...	369	593	181	5	159

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.
Wells Street ...	3	7	1	...	...
" " ...	23	6	1	...	6
" " ...	11	6	2	...	7
Eden Street ...	1	8	1	...	...
" " ...	37	7	1	...	5
" " ...	12	7	2	...	5
" " ...	43	6	1	...	5
" " ...	3	6	2	...	...
" " ...	1	5	1	...	...
Springfield Place ...	1	6	4	...	...
" " ...	13	6	2	...	9
" " ...	23	6	1	...	8
Bells Street ...	9	6	2	...	6
" " ...	35	6	1	...	16
Lyndhurst Street ...	10	6	2	...	4
" " ...	29	6	1	...	12
Mantery Lane ...	12	6	2	...	8
" " ...	32	6	1	...	5
Cole Street ...	1	3	2	...	1
" " ...	9	5	1	...	4
Threlton Street ...	1	5	2	...	1
" " ...	20	5	1	...	6
Total...	329	132	84	..	113

CATHAYS 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 two occupants per room.
Milly Street ...	1	7	2	...	1
" " ...	33	6	1	...	11
" " ...	26	6	2	1	19
" " ...	19	5	1	...	9
" " ...	3	5	2	...	3
Flora Street ...	1	7	1	...	...
" " ...	42	6	1	...	7
" " ...	33	6	2	...	20
" " ...	3	5	1	...	1
Fanny Street ..	1	10	1	...	...
" " ...	1	9	1	...	...
" " ...	7	6	1	...	2
" " ...	4	4	1	...	2
Catherine Street	12	6	1	...	2
" " ...	2	6	2	...	...
" " ...	10	4	1	...	3
" " ...	2	2	1	...	...
Letty Street ...	1	7	1	...	1
" " ...	1	7	2	...	1
" " ...	16	6	1	...	6
" " ...	5	6	2	...	3
" " ...	2	5	1	...	...
" " ...	25	4	1	...	16
Whitechurch Place	1	8	1	...	...
" " ...	3	6	2	...	2
" " ...	14	6	1	...	3
" " ...	1	4	1	...	1
Robert Street ...	69	7	1	...	11
May Street ...	1	7	2	...	1
" " ...	1	7	1	...	...
" " ...	1	6	3	...	1
" " ...	19	6	2	1	9
" " ...	38	6	1	...	7
" " ...	2	5	2	...	2
" " ...	25	5	1	1	10
" " ...	2	4	1	...	...
Cruys Road ...	1	10	1	...	...
" " ...	4	9	1	...	...
" " ...	1	8	2	...	...
" " ...	24	8	1	...	1
" " ...	13	7	2	...	6
" " ...	64	7	1	...	12
" " ...	3	6	2	...	2
" " ...	13	6	1	...	3
Total ...	550	273	60	3	178

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.
Nelson Street ...	5	7	1	...	...
" " ...	5	7	2	...	1
" " ...	5	6	1	...	1
" " ...	2	6	2	...	1
Frances Street ...	6	7	1	...	...
" " ...	2	7	2	...	2
" " ...	1	7	3	...	1
" " ...	10	5	1	...	2
" " ...	2	5	2	...	2
Sophia Street ...	1	10	1	...	...
" " ...	1	8	1	...	...
" " ...	9	7	1	...	1
" " ...	4	7	2	3	1
" " ...	1	7	3	1	...
" " ...	15	6	1	3	3
" " ...	11	6	2	...	1
" " ...	1	6	3	1	...
George Street ...	1	12	1	...	...
" " ...	1	10	1	...	...
" " ...	1	8	1	...	...
" " ...	2	7	2	...	1
" " ...	6	7	1	...	1
" " ...	1	6	2	...	...
" " ...	16	6	1	...	3
Henry Street ...	5	7	2	...	...
" " ...	12	7	1	...	1
Alice Street ...	1	7	1	...	1
" " ...	5	6	2	...	4
" " ...	23	6	1	...	5
Louisa Street ...	1	12	2	...	...
" " ...	1	9	1	...	...
" " ...	7	7	2	...	1
" " ...	9	7	1	...	...
" " ...	10	6	2	...	3
" " ...	18	6	1	...	...
" " ...	1	5	1	...	...
Patrick Street ...	1	9	1	...	...
" " ...	1	8	1	...	...
" " ...	5	7	2	...	3
" " ...	12	7	1	...	...
" " ...	5	6	1	...	...
" " ...	1	5	2	...	...
" " ...	2	5	1	...	...
" " ...	2	4	1	...	...
London Terrace ...	1	6	3	...	1
" " ...	2	6	1	...	1
Hodge's Row ...	8	4	1	...	3
Court ...	5	5	1	...	2
Total ...	247	927	71	8	46

SOUTH WARD

OF PLACES	Number of	Number of	Number of	Number of	Number of
	Places	Places	Places	Places	Places
1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9
10	10	10	10	10	10
11	11	11	11	11	11
12	12	12	12	12	12
13	13	13	13	13	13
14	14	14	14	14	14
15	15	15	15	15	15
16	16	16	16	16	16
17	17	17	17	17	17
18	18	18	18	18	18
19	19	19	19	19	19
20	20	20	20	20	20
21	21	21	21	21	21
22	22	22	22	22	22
23	23	23	23	23	23
24	24	24	24	24	24
25	25	25	25	25	25
26	26	26	26	26	26
27	27	27	27	27	27
28	28	28	28	28	28
29	29	29	29	29	29
30	30	30	30	30	30
31	31	31	31	31	31
32	32	32	32	32	32
33	33	33	33	33	33
34	34	34	34	34	34
35	35	35	35	35	35
36	36	36	36	36	36
37	37	37	37	37	37
38	38	38	38	38	38
39	39	39	39	39	39
40	40	40	40	40	40
41	41	41	41	41	41
42	42	42	42	42	42
43	43	43	43	43	43
44	44	44	44	44	44
45	45	45	45	45	45
46	46	46	46	46	46
47	47	47	47	47	47
48	48	48	48	48	48
49	49	49	49	49	49
50	50	50	50	50	50
51	51	51	51	51	51
52	52	52	52	52	52
53	53	53	53	53	53
54	54	54	54	54	54
55	55	55	55	55	55
56	56	56	56	56	56
57	57	57	57	57	57
58	58	58	58	58	58
59	59	59	59	59	59
60	60	60	60	60	60
61	61	61	61	61	61
62	62	62	62	62	62
63	63	63	63	63	63
64	64	64	64	64	64
65	65	65	65	65	65
66	66	66	66	66	66
67	67	67	67	67	67
68	68	68	68	68	68
69	69	69	69	69	69
70	70	70	70	70	70
71	71	71	71	71	71
72	72	72	72	72	72
73	73	73	73	73	73
74	74	74	74	74	74
75	75	75	75	75	75
76	76	76	76	76	76
77	77	77	77	77	77
78	78	78	78	78	78
79	79	79	79	79	79
80	80	80	80	80	80
81	81	81	81	81	81
82	82	82	82	82	82
83	83	83	83	83	83
84	84	84	84	84	84
85	85	85	85	85	85
86	86	86	86	86	86
87	87	87	87	87	87
88	88	88	88	88	88
89	89	89	89	89	89
90	90	90	90	90	90
91	91	91	91	91	91
92	92	92	92	92	92
93	93	93	93	93	93
94	94	94	94	94	94
95	95	95	95	95	95
96	96	96	96	96	96
97	97	97	97	97	97
98	98	98	98	98	98
99	99	99	99	99	99
100	100	100	100	100	100

ROATH 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.
Harold Street ...	36	6	1	...	13
" " " " ...	14	6	2	1	10
Cecil Street ...	46	6	1	...	13
" " " " ...	23	6	2	1	11
" " " " ...	2	6	3	...	2
Diamond Street...	33	6	1	...	12
" " " " ...	34	6	2	...	16
" " " " ...	1	8	1	...	...
" " " " ...	2	4	1	...	2
Bertram Street ...	33	6	1	...	18
" " " " ...	29	6	2	1	20
" " " " ...	1	6	3	...	1
Tyler Street ...	8	6	1	...	1
" " " " ...	8	4	1	...	...
Spring Gardens Terrace	24	6	1	...	1
" " " " ...	21	4	1	...	9
" " " " Place	3	6	1	...	...
" " " " ...	49	4	1	...	20
Beresford Road ...	5	6	2	...	3
" " " " ...	38	6	1	...	8
" " " " ...	1	4	1	...	...
Blanche Street ...	2	6	2	...	...
" " " " ...	41	6	1	...	11
" " " " ...	5	4	1	...	3
Bradley Street ...	1	6	3	...	1
" " " " ...	9	6	2	...	7
" " " " ...	27	6	1	...	14
Theodora Street...	15	6	2	...	10
" " " " ...	55	6	1	...	16
Arthur Street ...	10	6	2	...	6
" " " " ...	27	6	1	...	11
Total...	634	176	46	3	239

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.
Central ...	355	7	97
Park ...	276	0	59
Riverside ...	94	0	17
Roath ...	634	3	239
Spott ...	573	4	235
Cathays ...	550	3	178
Grangetown ...	330	0	144
South ...	247	8	46
Adamsdown ...	369	5	159
Canton ...	329	0	115
Grand Total ...	3,757	30	1,289

STATE WATER

2

Station No.	Location	Depth, ft.	Direction of Current	Force of Current	Time of Day
1
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3
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18
19
20
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99
100

SUMMARY OF TIDE GAUGE RECORDS

Station No.	Location	Depth, ft.	Direction of Current	Force of Current	Time of Day
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
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INSPECTION OF WORKSHOPS.—A very important duty devolves upon Sanitary Authorities in the supervision of the conditions, relating to health, under which persons engaged in workshops and work-places carry on their daily work. The Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, makes considerable alterations in, and additions to, the duties hitherto falling upon Medical Officers of Health. The Act consolidates and amends all previous Acts relating to Factories and Workshops, and contains several altogether new clauses.

The very complete report of the Town Clerk upon this Act, which has already been submitted to you, contains the following concise account of the provisions relating to Sanitation:—

Under Section 132 of the Act of 1901, the Medical Officer of Health is required, in his Annual Report, to deal specifically with the administration of the Act (so far as the matters under the charge of the Sanitary Authority are concerned), and to send a copy of this Report to the Secretary of State.

The work carried out during the year 1901 is shown in the subjoined tables.

Factories.

In the case of factories a Borough Council is charged with the duty of seeing that every factory in its district is provided with means of escape in case of fire; and also has special duties in regard to domestic factories and underground bakehouses. These duties apply also in the case of workshops, and will be further referred to below. Another duty in regard to factories is the enforcement of the requirement in sec. 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, as to the provision of suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences.

Workshops and Workplaces.

In regard to workshops and workplaces, District Councils have important duties, which may be classified under four heads: (1) the sanitary condition of workshops and workplaces generally; (2) provision of means of escape from fire; (3) special sanitary regulations for bake-houses; (4) homework.

Sanitation (secs. 2, 3, 7 and 8 of Act).

The Borough Council is made the authority responsible for the sanitary condition of the workshops and workplaces in its district, while the Factory Inspector is responsible for the sanitary condition of factories. "Sanitary conditions" include (a) the cleanliness, (b) air space, (c) ventilation, and (d) drainage of the floors of workshops and workplaces. For these purposes the provisions of sec. 91 of the Public Health Act, 1875, apply and are supplemented by additional provisions in the Factory Act. The other sanitary provisions in Part I. of the Act, viz., with regard to temperature and sanitary conveniences (secs. 6 and 9) are not brought under the law relating to public health, and will therefore be enforced by the Factory Inspector and not by Borough Councils.

The requirements of the Act in the matters above-mentioned, which it is the duty of a Borough Council to enforce, are as follows:—

(a) *Cleanliness* (sec. 2).—Every workshop and workplace must be kept in a cleanly state and free from effluvia, and if not so kept may be dealt with by the Council as a nuisance under sec. 91 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

If the medical officer of health, or the inspector of nuisances, certifies that it is necessary for the health of the persons employed that a *workshop*, or any part of a workshop, should be limewashed, cleansed or purified, the Council may give notice to the owner or occupier of the workshop to carry out such limewashing, cleansing or purifying as the case may require, within a time specified in the notice. If the person to whom the notice is addressed fails to comply with it in the time specified, he will be liable to a penalty of 10s. for each day during which the default continues, and the Council may themselves undertake the work and recover the expense from him in a summary manner.—2 (3).

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE
IN THE YEAR 1871
PART I. THE LANDS OF THE CROWN
CHAPTER I. THE LANDS OF THE CROWN
SECTION I. THE LANDS OF THE CROWN

The very extensive report of the General Land Office for the year 1871, which has been laid before the House of Commons, contains a great deal of valuable information regarding the lands of the Crown.

It is a pleasure to find that the report is so well calculated to show the extent of the lands of the Crown, and the manner in which they are managed. It is also a pleasure to find that the report is so well calculated to show the extent of the lands of the Crown, and the manner in which they are managed.

The report is divided into two parts. The first part contains a general statement of the lands of the Crown, and the second part contains a detailed statement of the lands of the Crown.

In the first part of the report, the Commissioner states that the lands of the Crown are divided into two classes, namely, the lands of the Crown which are held in fee simple, and the lands of the Crown which are held in fee tail. He also states that the lands of the Crown are divided into two classes, namely, the lands of the Crown which are held in fee simple, and the lands of the Crown which are held in fee tail.

The Commissioner also states that the lands of the Crown are divided into two classes, namely, the lands of the Crown which are held in fee simple, and the lands of the Crown which are held in fee tail. He also states that the lands of the Crown are divided into two classes, namely, the lands of the Crown which are held in fee simple, and the lands of the Crown which are held in fee tail.

The Commissioner also states that the lands of the Crown are divided into two classes, namely, the lands of the Crown which are held in fee simple, and the lands of the Crown which are held in fee tail. He also states that the lands of the Crown are divided into two classes, namely, the lands of the Crown which are held in fee simple, and the lands of the Crown which are held in fee tail.

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(b) *Air Space* (secs. 2, 3).—Workshops and workplaces must not be overcrowded while work is carried on so as to be dangerous or injurious to the health of the persons employed, and a workshop or workplace which is overcrowded may be dealt with as a nuisance under sec. 91 of the Public Health Act. A workshop is deemed to be overcrowded unless in each room at least 230 cubic feet of air space (or during overtime 400) are allowed for each person employed in the room, and the Act requires a notice to be affixed in the workshop specifying the number of persons who may be employed in each room of the workshop. In the case of a workshop not being a domestic workshop, which is occupied by night as a sleeping apartment, the Secretary of State may by order alter this amount—3 (3).

(c) *Ventilation* (sec. 2).—Every workshop and workplace must be ventilated in such a manner as to render harmless as far as practicable any gases, vapours, dust or other impurities generated in the course of the work that are a nuisance or injurious to health. Any workshop or workplace not so ventilated may be dealt with as a nuisance under sec. 91 of the Public Health Act.

This general provision is supplemented in the case of workshops by a special requirement introduced for the first time by the Act of 1901 (sec. 7) that in every room in a workshop sufficient means of ventilation must be provided and sufficient ventilation maintained, and where a standard of sufficient ventilation has been prescribed by the Secretary of State for any class of workshops, that standard must be observed. Workshops, however, *where men only are employed* are excluded from the operation of this requirement. Any workshop where this requirement is contravened may be dealt with as a nuisance.

(d) *Drainage of floors* (sec. 8).—A provision introduced for the first time by the Act of 1901, requires that in every workshop or part of a workshop in which any process is carried on which renders the floor liable to be wet to such an extent that the wet is capable of being removed by drainage, adequate means shall be provided for draining off the wet. A workshop not so drained may be dealt with as a nuisance under sec. 91 of the Public Health Act. This provision, however, does not apply to workshops in which men only are employed.

(e) *Sanitary accommodation*.—Every building used as a workshop or manufactory, or where persons are employed or intended to be employed in any trade or business, must be provided with sufficient and suitable accommodation in the way of sanitary conveniences (sec. 22). On a report from the surveyor that this requirement is not observed in the case of any building, the Council may serve a written notice on the owner or occupier requiring him to make such alterations or additions as may be required for the purpose.

(iii.) *Bakehouses.* (Secs. 97—102).

Bakehouses are either factories or workshops within the meaning of the Act according as mechanical power is or is not used in aid of the processes carried on. They are, therefore, subject to the general provisions of the Act; and the same powers will be exercised by Borough Councils in regard to bakehouses that are exercised by them in regard to factories and workshops.

A general power is also given to the Council in the case of any bakehouse which is in such a state as to be on sanitary grounds unfit for use or occupation as a bakehouse to bring the case before a court of summary jurisdiction; and the Court may thereupon impose a fine of £2 (if a first offence) or £5 (if a subsequent offence), and, either in addition to or in lieu of imposing a fine, order means to be adopted for the purpose of removing the ground of complaint—(secs. 97 and 98).

In addition to the general regulations of the Act, special sanitary regulations for bakehouses are contained in the Act. These regulations (sec. 97) require that—

(1) A bakehouse must not contain or communicate directly with a water closet, earth closet, privy or ashpit; a cistern supplying water to a bakehouse must be separate from any cistern supplying water to a water closet; and a sewage pipe or drain must not have any opening in the bakehouse. The penalty for any contravention is a fine not exceeding £2 both on the occupier and on the person letting or suffering the bakehouse to be occupied, and a further fine not exceeding 5s. for each day occupation continues after conviction.

(2) All inside walls and ceilings of rooms and all passages and staircases must be lime-washed every six months, or coated with three coats of paints or varnish every seven years, and washed with hot water and soap every six months; if not, the bakehouse will be deemed not to be kept in conformity with the Act—99 (1).

(3) Places on the same level with a bakehouse and forming part of the same building must not be used as sleeping places unless effectually separated from the bakehouses by a partition from floor to ceiling and provided with an external glazed window 9 square feet, of which $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet must be made to open:—for a first offence a penalty of £1 and for a second or subsequent offence a penalty of £5 may be imposed both on the person occupying and on the person letting or knowingly suffering the place to be occupied—(100).

These regulations will in the case of all *retail* bakehouses be enforced by the Council; a "retail bakehouse" meaning any bakehouse or place in which no mechanical power is used, and the bread, biscuits, or confectionery baked in which are sold not wholesale, but by retail, in some shop or place occupied with the bakehouse. The medical officer of health is, for the purpose, given all the powers of entry, inspection, taking legal proceedings, and otherwise of a Factory Inspector.

Further, new duties are placed by sec. 101 of the Act on Councils in regard to underground bakehouses:—

(i) The Act provides generally that no underground bakehouse shall be used as such unless it was so used on the 17th August last: this provision it will be the duty of the Council to enforce in the case of retail bakehouses.

(ii) Moreover, after 1st January, 1904—that is, after a period of two years from the coming into force of the Act—it will not be lawful to use any underground bakehouse (whenever established) unless the Council are satisfied that it is suitable for the purpose in regard to construction, light, ventilation, and in all other respects, and have given it a certificate of suitability. This provision will apply to all bakehouses, whether wholesale or retail.

Every bakehouse will be deemed an underground bakehouse if any room used for baking, or for any process incidental thereto, is so situate that the surface of the floor is more than 3 feet below the surface of the footway of the adjoining street, or of the ground adjoining or nearest to the room.

An underground bakehouse used in contravention of these provisions will be deemed to be a workshop not kept in conformity with the Act.

(iv.) *Home Work.* (Secs. 107—115).

Powers of controlling the conditions under which certain classes of work are done in the homes of the workers are given to Borough Councils by the Act of 1901. These powers aim at the prevention of home work being done (1) in dwellings which are injurious or dangerous to the health of the workers themselves, *e.g.*, through overcrowding, want of ventilation, or other insanitary conditions; (2) in premises where there is dangerous infectious disease.

The provisions of the Act are as follows:—

(1) *Unwholesome dwellings.*—If any place in which home work is being done in connection with the business of a factory or workshop is injurious or dangerous to the health of the person working there, the Council may, by notice to the occupier of the factory or workshop, or to any contractor employed by such occupier, prohibit him from giving out work to be done in that place—(sec. 108).

The power may be exercised also in the case of work given out from places other than factories or workshops, *e.g.*, laundries, warehouses, shops, &c.—108 (2).

The power does not apply to all classes of home work, but only to those which may be specified by order of the Secretary of State. The classes of work in regard to which the power may be exercised by the Council have been fixed by order dated 11th December, 1901, as follows:—

1. All funds will be used for the purpose of the project and no part thereof shall be expended for any other purpose. 2. The project shall be carried out in accordance with the plan of work approved by the Board of Directors. 3. The project shall be carried out in accordance with the plan of work approved by the Board of Directors.

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- The making, cleaning, washing, altering, ornamenting, finishing, and repairing of wearing apparel, and any work incidental thereto;
- The making, ornamenting, mending, and finishing of lace, and of lace curtains and nets;
- Cabinet and furniture making, and upholstery work;
- The making of electro-plate;
- The making of files; and
- Fur-pulling.

(2) *Infected dwellings*.—If any inmate of a house in which home work is done is suffering from any infectious disease which is required by law to be notified to the local authority, the Council may, whether such inmate has been removed from the house or not, by order served on the occupier of any factory, workshop, or other place from which work is given out, or on any contractor employed by such occupier, prohibit him from giving out such work to any person living or working in the house during such time as the Council may fix. In an emergency, the power may be exercised by any two or more members of the Council acting on the advice of the Medical Officer of Health—(sec. 110).

This power does not apply to all classes of work, but only to such as the Secretary of State may fix. The classes of work in regard to which the power may be exercised have been fixed by order dated 11th December, 1901, as follows:—

- The making, cleaning, washing, altering, ornamenting, finishing, and repairing of wearing apparel, and any work incidental thereto;
- The making, ornamenting, mending, and finishing of lace, and of lace curtains and nets;
- Upholstery work; and
- Fur-pulling.

In order that the Council may be kept fully informed as to the places in its district in which homework is being done, occupiers of factories, workshops, or any place from which work is given out, and contractors employed by such occupiers are required, in regard to such classes of work as may be fixed by the Secretary of State, to keep lists showing the names and addresses of all persons employed by them, either as workmen or as contractors outside such factory, workshop or place, and the place where they are employed, and to send to the Council twice a year (*viz.*, on or before the 1st February and the 1st August) copies of such list—sec. 107).

In the event of any occupier failing to keep or to send such lists he will be liable to a fine of £2 for the first offence, and to a fine of £5 for a second or subsequent offence. Proceedings to recover the fine may be taken by the Council—107 (5).

It will be the duty of the Council to have the lists so sent to them examined, and if the place of employment of any outworker included in the list is in another district, to furnish his name and place of employment to the Council of that district—107 (2).

The list required to be kept by the occupier or contractor will be open to inspection by any duly authorised officer by the Council; and the Copies sent to the Council, and any particulars furnished to it by another Council, will be open to inspection by any of the Inspectors of Factories and Workshops—107 (3).

The classes of work to which these provisions apply have been fixed by order dated by the 11th December, 1901, so as to include all those that have been fixed by him in regard to (1) and (2) above, as follows:—

- The making, cleaning, washing, altering, ornamenting, finishing, and repairing of wearing apparel, and any work incidental thereto;
- The making, ornamenting, mending, and finishing of lace and of lace curtains and nets;
- Cabinet and furniture making and upholstery work;
- The making of electro-plate;
- The making of files; and
- Fur-pulling.

As it is very important that the Council should be kept supplied with the proper lists, the Town Clerk suggests that public notice of the provisions of sec. 107 should be given by means of handbills and posters.

DOMESTIC FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

In some cases it will be found that dwellings in which homework is done will constitute a factory or workshop, in consequence of the employment by the occupier of the dwelling, or some part of it, of persons on work which comes within the definitions in the Act. Such places will be subject to the ordinary provisions of the Act with regard to factories and workshops. An exception, however, is made for dwellings in which no mechanical power is used and the only persons employed are members of the same family dwelling there. These places (termed in the Act "Domestic Factories" and "Domestic Workshops") are exempted from many of the provisions of the Act—(sec. 111).

Domestic factories are exempted from the provisions in the Act as to the sanitation of factories, and are made subject only, so far as sanitary conditions are concerned, to the provisions in sec. 2 (1) and sec. 3; i.e., if not kept in a cleanly state, or not ventilated in such a manner as to be harmless, as far as practicable, any gases, vapours, dust, or other impurities generated in the course of the work that are a nuisance or injurious to health, or so overcrowded while work is carried on as to be dangerous or injurious to the health of the workers, it is liable to be dealt with as a nuisance under sec. 91 of the Public Health Act, 1875. A domestic factory will, for the purpose of this provision, be deemed to be overcrowded unless in each room at least 250 cubic feet of air-space (or during overtime 400) are allowed for each person employed in the room. These provisions will be enforced by the Council.

Domestic workshops are exempted from the special provisions as to means of ventilation and the drainage of floors, but are otherwise, as far as sanitary conditions are concerned, to be treated as ordinary workshops—sec. 111 (4).

Domestic workshops in which work is only done at irregular intervals and does not furnish the whole or principal means of living to the family, or in which certain classes of work (viz. straw-plaiting, pillow-lace making and glove making) are carried on are wholly exempt, except so far as they come within the term "workplace"—(sec. 114).

Any domestic factory and workshop, however, in which any work is carried on that has been certified by the Secretary of State as dangerous, is subject to all the provisions of the Act as though it were an ordinary factory or workshop—(sec. 112).

ADMINISTRATION.

Powers of Borough Council.—For the purpose of their duties with respect to workshops and workplaces under the Act, and under the Public Health Acts, the Borough Council and their officers are given the same powers of entry, inspection, taking legal proceedings, or otherwise as a Factory Inspector possesses (sec. 129). The powers of an Inspector as contained in sec. 119 of the Act, and include the power to enter, inspect, and examine, to take a constable in cases in which there is reason to apprehend any serious obstruction, to examine the persons found therein, to require the production of documents, &c.

Register of Workshops.—The Act places a duty on every Borough Council to keep a Register of all workshops situate within its district (sec. 131). To assist the Council in preparing such a register, the Town Clerk understands that instructions have been given to the Factory Inspectors to allow the District Council to make copies of the register of workshops kept by the Inspector, and the Council will continue to receive (sec. 127) from the Inspector any notices of occupation of a workshop which may be sent to him.

Duties of Medical Officer of Health.—Under sec. 132 of the Act, the Council's Medical Officer of Health is required for the future in his Annual Report to the Council to report specifically on the administration of the Act in workshops and workplaces so far as the matters under the charge of the Council are concerned, and to send a copy of his report on the subject to the Secretary of State. The matters which the report should specially deal with will be the provisions as to sanitation, bakehouses and homework.

It is also the duty of the Medical Officer, if he finds any woman, young person, or child employed in a workshop in which no abstract of the Act is posted up, to inform the District Inspector of Factories in writing.

It will be seen that having regard to the numerous sanitary provisions of the Act and the new duties it imposes on Councils, it will add considerably to the work of the Medical Officer of Health.

Matters referred to Council by Factory Inspectors.—The Factory Inspector will, on finding in a factory or workshop, any act, neglect, or default in relation to a drain, water-closet, earth-closet, privy, ash-pit, water supply, nuisance, or other matter which is punishable or remediable under the Public Health Acts but not under the Factory Act, give notice to the Council of such act, &c.; and it will then be the duty of the Council to make enquiries into the matter, take such action as may seem proper, and inform the Inspector of the proceedings taken. If proceedings are not taken by the Council within one month, the Inspector is authorised to take the same proceedings as the Council might have taken, and to recover from the Council the expenses incurred by him which have not been recovered from any other person, and have not been incurred in any unsuccessful proceedings—(sec. 5).

The Inspector may take similar action for the purpose of enforcing in a factory or workshop the provision of means of escape in case of fire—sec. 14 (5).

In the event of a Council failing generally to carry out the provisions of the Act and the Public Health Acts with regard to factories, workshops, and workplaces, the Secretary of State may authorise a Factory Inspector during such time as he may fix to enforce those provisions. An Inspector so authorised will be entitled to recover from the Council any expenses incurred by him which are not recovered from any other person—(sec. 4).

General.—It is provided that the powers conferred by the Act on Councils shall be in addition to and not in substitution for any other power which they may possess.—(sec. 155).

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

UNDER THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACTS, 1878-95, AND THE SHOP HOURS ACT, 1892-95,
AND THE SEATS FOR SHOP ASSISTANTS ACT, 1899.

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.
Bakers and Sugar Boilers	184	703
Tailors	176	578
Dressmakers	196	344
Milliners	51	80
Bootmakers	65	152
Carpenters and Joiners	39	93
Laundries	19	77
Bottlers	28	69
Wheelwrights and Smiths	23	65
Printers and Bookbinders	14	63
Packers	21	29
Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers	32	46
Basket, Blind, and Mat Makers	8	41
Picture Frame Makers	15	39
Blue Factory	1	1
Hose Manufacturers	3	2
Engravers and Jewellers	8	8
Tobacco Manufacturers	4	6
File Manufacturers	1	2

It is also the duty of the Medical Officer to inspect and report on the health of the workers in the factory and on the condition of the premises in which they are employed.

It will be seen that having regard to the extensive sanitary provisions of the Act, new duties are imposed on Councils, it will not be surprising to find that the Medical Officer is required to report on the health of the workers.

Matters referred to Council by Factory Inspectors.—The Factory Inspectors will be required to report on the health of the workers in the factory and on the condition of the premises in which they are employed. They will also be required to report on the health of the workers in the factory and on the condition of the premises in which they are employed. They will also be required to report on the health of the workers in the factory and on the condition of the premises in which they are employed.

The Inspector may take similar action in the case of any other factory in which he is engaged. He may also take similar action in the case of any other factory in which he is engaged. He may also take similar action in the case of any other factory in which he is engaged.

Council.—It is provided that the powers conferred on the Council by the Act shall be exercised by the Council in the case of any other factory in which they are engaged.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1878, AND THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1891, AND THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

During the year a large number of workshops have been inspected. The results are given in the following Table:—

Name of Workshop Inspected.	Number of Workshops Inspected.	Number of Workshops Inspected.
Bakers and Sugar Bakers	156	105
Tailors	178	178
Ironworkers	108	141
Millwrights	81	81
Boatbuilders	65	162
Carpenters and Joiners	50	30
Lathe-workers	10	77
Bottlers	32	58
Woolwrights and Spinners	55	65
Printers and Bookbinders	14	63
Fishers	21	20
Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers	32	58
Black, White, and Glass Makers	8	41
Printers of Trade Mark	15	32
Blind Printers	1	1
Hose Manufacturers	1	1
Engineers and Jewellers	5	1
Tobacco Manufacturers	4	1
Wine Manufacturers	1	1

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS—*Continued.*

Leather Workers	...	...	12	...	8
Waggon Builders	...	...	11	...	1
Pipe and Tile Manufacturers	...	...	2	...	1
Oilskin Manufacturers	...	...	8	...	4
Plaster Moulders	...	...	3	...	4
Umbrella Makers	...	...	4	...	5
Cycle and Machine Manufacturers	...	...	15	...	29
Engineers and Electricians	...	...	18	...	15
Plumbers	...	...	14	...	3
Gas Works	...	...	1	...	1
Rope Works	...	...	2	...	3
Maltsters	...	...	1	...	1
Furriers	...	...	1	...	2
Total	...	...	980	...	2,475

Notices of New Workshops from Inspector of Factories under Factory Act, 1891, Sec. 26, Sub. 2, Factory Act, 1895, Sec. 41 = 69.

Notices from Inspector of Factories *re* Sanitary Defects in Workshops, Sec. 4, Factory and Workshops Act, 1878 = 17.

Notices sent by Sanitary Authority to Inspector of Factories under Sec. 3, Factory and Workshop Act, 1891 = 41.

Notices sent by Sanitary Authority to Inspector of Factories *re* Overworking in Workshops = 5.

Inventory of Records and Manuscripts - Continued

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NUISANCES IN WORKSHOPS.

	Bakers.	Tailors.	Dressmakers.	Carpenters.	Leather Workers.	Cabinet Makers.	Milliners.	Basket and Bind Makers.	Printers.	Smiths.	Picture Frame Makers.	Laundries.	Boilers.	Boonmakers.	Tobacco Manufacturers.	Plaster Moulders.	Cycle Manufacturers.	Engineers.	Packers.	Tile Factory.	Rope Works.
W.C. Accumulation provided
Drains trapped and repaired
Flushing Apparatus provided
W.C.'s cleaned and repaired
Lanewashing
Workrooms ventilated
Paving Road, &c., repaired
Underground Workrooms abolished
Stables drained
Accumulations
Manure Pits erected and drained
Boilers ventilated
Workrooms overcrowded
Black smoke
W.C. and stable in communication
Upstairs W.C. ventilated
Nuisance of animals
Water put on
Container-pan abolished
Drains in Backhouse abolished
Privy abolished
Total	198	80	33	19	4	10	3	8	14	16	7	14	10	16	1	2	4	1	2	1	1

SHOP HOURS ACT.

Nature of Shops Inspected.	Number of Inspections.	Employing Young Persons.	Employing Females.	Seats Provided.
Drapers	275	238	265	265
Boot Dealers	126	109	95	95
Grocers	264	249	12	12
Butchers	184	141	...	...
Hairdressers and Tobacconists	175	136	94	94
Newsagents and Stationers	106	76	72	72
Confectioners	116	61	104	104
Public Houses	148	31	134	134
Chemists	41	32	2	2
Fruiters	132	85	51	51
Ironmongers	43	38	4	4
Jewellers	9	6	1	1
Outfitters	54	42	3	3
Furniture Dealers	24	17	3	3
Fancy Dealers	37	27	31	31
Leather Dealers	2	2	...	...
China Dealers	4	3	2	2
Restaurants	55	28	55	55
Seedsman	4	3	...	...
Cycle Dealers	2	2	...	...
General Dealers	2	...	...	...
Total	1,823	1,326	928	928

PRESERVATIVES IN FOOD.—Owing to certain legal and technical difficulties there has hitherto been considerable variety amongst Sanitary Authorities in the method of dealing with foods to which chemical preservatives have been added.

In consequence of the difficulties surrounding the question a Departmental Committee of the Local Government Board was appointed in July, 1899, to inquire whether the use of preservatives and colouring matters in food in certain quantities is injurious to health, and if so, in what proportion their use becomes injurious. The Committee has quite recently issued its Report, which will prove of great value as a guide to future action under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. That portion of the Report which deals with milk is of particular value, as it contains a recommendation to prohibit entirely the use of preservatives or colouring matter in milk. The Committee being satisfied that it is quite possible to carry on the milk trade without these added substances. The Report also recommends the prohibition of the use of Formaldehyde in articles of food, and that Salicylic Acid should not be used in larger proportion than one grain in a pint or pound of food, that in the case of cream, butter, and margarine only boric acid or borate of soda should be permitted, and these only in quantities not exceeding quarter per cent. in cream and half per cent. in butter or margarine. In all cases when these substances are used their nature and quantity is to be distinctly notified. The Report also contains the recommendation that a Court of Reference should be established, to exercise supervision over the use of preservatives and colouring matters in foods, and to prepare schedules of such as may be considered inimical to the public health.

SALE OF MILK REGULATIONS, 1901.—These Regulations for the first time fix a standard of purity in the case of milk, and an important guide to Local Authorities in their proceedings under the Sale of Foods and Drugs Acts.

These Regulations were made by the Board of Agriculture under the powers conferred by the Act of 1899, and came into force on the 1st September, 1901. They are as follows:—

Name of Plant		Location		Date	
No.		No.		No.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
101	102	103	104	105	106
107	108	109	110	111	112
113	114	115	116	117	118
119	120	121	122	123	124
125	126	127	128	129	130
131	132	133	134	135	136
137	138	139	140	141	142
143	144	145	146	147	148
149	150	151	152	153	154
155	156	157	158	159	160
161	162	163	164	165	166
167	168	169	170	171	172
173	174	175	176	177	178
179	180	181	182	183	184
185	186	187	188	189	190
191	192	193	194	195	196
197	198	199	200	201	202
203	204	205	206	207	208
209	210	211	212	213	214
215	216	217	218	219	220
221	222	223	224	225	226
227	228	229	230	231	232
233	234	235	236	237	238
239	240	241	242	243	244
245	246	247	248	249	250
251	252	253	254	255	256
257	258	259	260	261	262
263	264	265	266	267	268
269	270	271	272	273	274
275	276	277	278	279	280
281	282	283	284	285	286
287	288	289	290	291	292
293	294	295	296	297	298
299	300	301	302	303	304
305	306	307	308	309	310
311	312	313	314	315	316
317	318	319	320	321	322
323	324	325	326	327	328
329	330	331	332	333	334
335	336	337	338	339	340
341	342	343	344	345	346
347	348	349	350	351	352
353	354	355	356	357	358
359	360	361	362	363	364
365	366	367	368	369	370
371	372	373	374	375	376
377	378	379	380	381	382
383	384	385	386	387	388
389	390	391	392	393	394
395	396	397	398	399	400
401	402	403	404	405	406
407	408	409	410	411	412
413	414	415	416	417	418
419	420	421	422	423	424
425	426	427	428	429	430
431	432	433	434	435	436
437	438	439	440	441	442
443	444	445	446	447	448
449	450	451	452	453	454
455	456	457	458	459	460
461	462	463	464	465	466
467	468	469	470	471	472
473	474	475	476	477	478
479	480	481	482	483	484
485	486	487	488	489	490
491	492	493	494	495	496
497	498	499	500	501	502
503	504	505	506	507	508
509	510	511	512	513	514
515	516	517	518	519	520
521	522	523	524	525	526
527	528	529	530	531	532
533	534	535	536	537	538
539	540	541	542	543	544
545	546	547	548	549	550
551	552	553	554	555	556
557	558	559	560	561	562
563	564	565	566	567	568
569	570	571	572	573	574
575	576	577	578	579	580
581	582	583	584	585	586
587	588	589	590	591	592
593	594	595	596	597	598
599	600	601	602	603	604
605	606	607	608	609	610
611	612	613	614	615	616
617	618	619	620	621	622
623	624	625	626	627	628
629	630	631	632	633	634
635	636	637	638	639	640
641	642	643	644	645	646
647	648	649	650	651	652
653	654	655	656	657	658
659	660	661	662	663	664
665	666	667	668	669	670
671	672	673	674	675	676
677	678	679	680	681	682
683	684	685	686	687	688
689	690	691	692	693	694
695	696	697	698	699	700
701	702	703	704	705	706
707	708	709	710	711	712
713	714	715	716	717	718
719	720	721	722	723	724
725	726	727	728	729	730
731	732	733	734	735	736
737	738	739	740	741	742
743	744	745	746	747	748
749	750	751	752	753	754
755	756	757	758	759	760
761	762	763	764	765	766
767	768	769	770	771	772
773	774	775	776	777	778
779	780	781	782	783	784
785	786	787	788	789	790
791	792	793	794	795	796
797	798	799	800	801	802
803	804	805	806	807	808
809	810	811	812	813	814
815	816	817	818	819	820
821	822	823	824	825	826
827	828	829	830	831	832
833	834	835	836	837	838
839	840	841	842	843	844
845	846	847	848	849	850
851	852	853	854	855	856
857	858	859	860	861	862
863	864	865	866	867	868
869	870	871	872	873	874
875	876	877	878	879	880
881	882	883	884	885	886
887	888	889	890	891	892
893	894	895	896	897	898
899	900	901	902	903	904
905	906	907	908	909	910
911	912	913	914	915	916
917	918	919	920	921	922
923	924	925	926	927	928
929	930	931	932	933	934
935	936	937	938	939	940
941	942	943	944	945	946
947	948	949	950	951	952
953	954	955	956	957	958
959	960	961	962	963	964
965	966	967	968	969	970
971	972	973	974	975	976
977	978	979	980	981	982
983	984	985	986	987	988
989	990	991	992	993	994
995	996	997	998	999	1000

PERMANENTLY IN GOOD - ...

is ...

... of ...

- (1) Where a sample of milk (not being sold as skimmed or separated or condensed milk) contains less than 3 per cent. of milk-fat, it shall be presumed, for the purposes of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875 to 1899, until the contrary is proved, that the milk is not genuine, by reason of the abstraction therefrom of milk-fat or the addition thereto of water.
- (2) Where a sample of milk (not being sold as skimmed or separated or condensed milk) contains less than 8·5 per cent. of milk-solids other than milk-fat, it shall be presumed, for the purposes of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875 to 1899, until the contrary is proved, that the milk is not genuine, by reason of the abstraction therefrom of milk-solids other than milk-fat, or the addition thereto of water.
- (3) Where a sample of skimmed or separated milk (not being condensed milk) contains less than 9 per cent. of milk-solids, it shall be presumed, for the purposes of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875 to 1899, until the contrary is proved, that the milk is not genuine, by reason of the abstraction therefrom of milk-solids other than milk-fat, or the addition thereto of water.

The subjoined Table gives the average percentage composition of genuine cows' milk, and is taken from the results of a very large number of analyses.

From this it will be seen that the limits fixed by the Regulations are by no means high, and it is pointed out in the Memorandum of the Board of Agriculture, that the limits below which a presumption is raised that the milk is not genuine were necessarily fixed at figures lower than those which are usually afforded by genuine milk, in which the proportion of milk-fat and non-fatty solids very frequently exceeds the percentage specified.

Attention is also called to the fact that there may occasionally be cases in which a sample of genuine milk may fall below these limits, and that in such cases it is advised that the Local Authority might give the vendor the opportunity of making an explanation, and that if the explanation is one they are able to accept, they might, in the exercise of their discretion, refrain from the institution of proceedings. In such cases it is advised also that further samples of the milk should be taken in order that a satisfactory conclusion as to the character of the milk supplied may be arrived at.

Average composition by weight of Cows' Milk :—

Constituents.				Per Cent.
Fat	...	...	...	3·76
Casein, Albumin, &c.	...	...	...	3·50
Sugar	...	...	...	4·75
Ash	...	...	...	0·72
Water	...	...	...	87·27

MEAT INSPECTION AND FOOD SUPPLY.—During the year the work carried out under this heading has been exceedingly heavy and in excess of that of any preceding year.

The chief part of this work in the Public Slaughter Houses falls upon Mr. C. Moir, M.R.C.V.S., who was appointed Meat Inspector in 1896, and who has continued since that time to act in that capacity.

In the year 1900, 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 to assist in the Inspection of Meat at the Public Slaughter Houses. At the same time a special Inspector, Mr. Macgregor, who was formerly a Butcher, was appointed for the purpose of inspecting food in shops. Further, the Cardiff Port Sanitary Authority appointed the Chief Port Inspector, Mr. D. Jenkins, Inspector under the Contagious Disease (Animals) Acts, to carry out the "Orders" of the Board of Agriculture made under that Act.

(1) When a sample of milk (not being sold or intended to be sold) contains less than 8.5 per cent of milk solids, it is not suitable for the purpose of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1937, and the milk is treated as such. It is not permitted by reason of the provisions of the Act to be sold in the absence of water.

(2) When a sample of milk (not being sold or intended to be sold) contains less than 8.5 per cent of milk solids, it is not suitable for the purpose of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1937, and the milk is treated as such. It is not permitted by reason of the provisions of the Act to be sold in the absence of water.

(3) When a sample of milk (not being sold or intended to be sold) contains less than 8.5 per cent of milk solids, it is not suitable for the purpose of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1937, and the milk is treated as such. It is not permitted by reason of the provisions of the Act to be sold in the absence of water.

As explained Table gives the average percentage composition of various types of milk from the results of a very large number of analyses.

From this it will be seen that the milk sold by the various dairies in the district is not in the neighbourhood of the standard of 8.5 per cent of milk solids. It is therefore not suitable for the purpose of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1937, and the milk is treated as such. It is not permitted by reason of the provisions of the Act to be sold in the absence of water.

It is also noted in the fact that the milk sold by the various dairies in the district is not in the neighbourhood of the standard of 8.5 per cent of milk solids. It is therefore not suitable for the purpose of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1937, and the milk is treated as such. It is not permitted by reason of the provisions of the Act to be sold in the absence of water.

Average composition by weight of milk at 100° F.

Component	Percentage
Water	87.5
Sugar	4.8
Casein	3.2
Albumin	0.5
Other	0.2
Total	96.2

THE INSPECTION AND FOOD ACT, 1937.—Under the provisions of the Act, the following provisions have been made for the purpose of the Act.

The Act provides that the milk sold by the various dairies in the district is not in the neighbourhood of the standard of 8.5 per cent of milk solids. It is therefore not suitable for the purpose of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1937, and the milk is treated as such. It is not permitted by reason of the provisions of the Act to be sold in the absence of water.

The Act provides that the milk sold by the various dairies in the district is not in the neighbourhood of the standard of 8.5 per cent of milk solids. It is therefore not suitable for the purpose of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1937, and the milk is treated as such. It is not permitted by reason of the provisions of the Act to be sold in the absence of water.

At the present time the inspection of meat is carried out in a very complete manner.

It is the duty of the Chief Inspector, Mr. Moir, who is a Veterinary Surgeon, to inspect all animals slaughtered within the Borough, his attention is also called to any carcase suspected to be diseased or unsound; having formed his opinion as to the nature of the disease or defect he calls in the Medical Officer of Health, without whose consent no meat is condemned as unfit for food.

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 1891-1901:—

Year.				Meat.
1891	...	...	...	2,065 lbs.
1892	...	...	...	1,326 "
1893	...	...	...	6,214 "
1894	...	...	...	3,209 "
1895	...	...	...	4,523 "
1896	...	...	...	3,896 "
1897	...	...	...	10,824 "
1898	...	...	...	9,929 "
1899	...	...	...	14,205 "
1900	...	...	...	21,217 "
1901	...	...	...	33,696 "

During the year 1901 the number of animals slaughtered in the Public Slaughter-houses in the Borough was as follows:—

			Roath Abattoir.	Canton Abattoir.
Beasts...	...	...	6,505	761
Sheep...	...	...	38,085	5,909
Calves	...	...	3,654	311
Pigs ...	...	...	21,131	3,597
			<u>69,385</u>	<u>10,578</u>

UN SOUND MEAT SEIZED OR SURRENDERED DURING THE YEAR 1901.

Place of Seizure.	Number of Animals.	Number Condemned by Magistrate.	Number Destroyed by arrangement with Owner.	Total Weight in lbs.
Roath Slaughter-house ...	61	2	59	25,675
Canton do. ...	5	1	4	1,984
Kill Lane ...	19	0	19	2,548
Central Market ...	2	1	1	126
Butchers' Shops ...	4	2	2	275
Total ...	91	6	85	30,608

OTHER ARTICLES OF FOOD SEIZED OR SURRENDERED
DURING THE YEAR 1901.

Place of Seizure.	Description of Articles Seized.	Condemned by Magistrate.	Destroyed by arrangement with owner.	Total Weight in lbs.
Stores ...	6 Boxes of Tinned Food	...	1	972
" ...	119 Tins of Preserved Food	1	..	357
" ...	10 Pieces of Bacon	1	...	130
Shops ...	10 Pieces of Bacon	1	...	300
" ...	2 Pieces of Bacon	1	...	14
" ...	2 Small Boxes of Bacon	...	1	15
" ...	2 Bags of Pigs' Feet	...	1	160
" ...	4 Pieces of Mutton	1	...	9
" ...	1 Piece of Mutton	1	...	6
" ...	6 Pieces of Beef	1	...	10
Ice-house ...	2 Boxes of Fish	1	...	400
" ...	1 Piece of Beef	...	1	65
Great Western Railway Station...	18 Boxes of Fish	...	1	450
" "	2 Boxes of Fish	...	1	200
Total ...	...	8	6	2,088

SUMMARY OF WORK PERFORMED BY THE OFFICERS OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH.

The following tables show the nature and extent of the administrative work of the department. The work is carried out by Mr. D. Vaughan, Chief Inspector of Nuisances, and his assistants, acting under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health, and I have pleasure in reporting that the Inspectors have performed their difficult duties in a very satisfactory manner.

For the purposes of inspection, the Borough is divided into six districts as follows:—

		Name of District Inspector
District No. 1 comprising	Canton Ward ... Riverside Ward ...	T. W. Warren, Cert. San. Inst.
" No. 2 "	Sploott Ward ... part of Adamsdown Ward	
" No. 3 "	Roath Ward ... part of Adamsdown Ward	F. Glover, Cert. San. Inst.
" No. 4 "	Central Ward ... part of Cathays Ward	
" No. 5 "	South Ward ... Grange-town Ward	J. W. Holden, Cert. San. Inst.
" No. 6 "	Park Ward ... part of Cathays Ward	
		S. R. Henderson, Cert. San. Inst.

HOUSE INSPECTION FOR THE YEAR 1901.

CENTRAL WARD.

NAME OF STREET.	Number of Houses Inspected.	Defective Drains.	Choked Drains.	Defective W.C.	Defective Traps.	Sanitary 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.
Edward Street ...	42	4	1	...	2	...	42	...	42	41	5	8
Guildford Crescent...	9	1	...	...	1	2	12	...	7	1	1	...
Guildford Street ...	8	1	...	...	1	...	12	...	7	4	...	1
Edward Place ...	13	1	...	...	...	...	13	...	11	11	3	4
Station Terrace ...	18	1	...	...	1	...	31	...	13	12	...	3
North Edward Street	7	3	...	...	7	...	7	...	6	5	...	1
Mary Ann Street ...	51	3	1	...	2	...	45	...	44	36	4	12
Havelock Street ...	46	6	1	4	2	8	47	...	44	44	3	14
Scott Street ...	57	3	3	5	...	...	57	...	57	56	3	15
Raven Street ...	16	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16	16	...	3
Established Street ...	40	8	1	...	5	...	40	...	40	37	7	11
Wood Street ...	68	4	2	...	1	...	69	...	63	50	2	23

CATHAYS WARD.

NAME OF STREET.	Number of Houses Inspected.	Defective Drains.	Choked Drains.	Defective W.C.	Defective Traps.	Sanitary 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.
Fanny Street ...	13	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	12	12	4	3
Catherine Street ...	26	7	1	...	3	...	26	...	26	26	16	15
Lotty Street ...	51	3	1	2	2	...	51	...	51	50	12	15
Flem Street ...	77	13	1	1	12	...	77	...	77	77	9	17
Minnie Street ...	85	7	1	1	3	...	89	...	89	81	8	17
Dalton Street ...	30	1	3	4	...	...	30	...	30	...	2	3
Gladys Street ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	10	1	2
May Street ...	98	4	1	3	...	...	98	...	96	92	13	24
Albionbank Road ...	19	1	...	...	...	...	19	...	19	19	1	12
Croys Road ...	64	6	1	1	4	...	88	2	51	52	3	8
Whitchurch Road ...	19	3	1	3	...	...	19	...	19	19	2	2
Robert Street ...	60	4	1	3	...	...	60	...	32	49	2	27

GRANGETOWN WARD.

NAME OF STREET.	Number of Houses Inspected.	Defective Drains.	Choked Drains.	Defective W.C.	Defective Traps.	Sanitary 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.
Earl Street ...	22	...	...	2	...	...	22	...	22	22	7	17
Amherst Street ...	45	...	1	6	...	...	45	...	45	45	13	16
Lallow Street ...	45	...	...	5	3	...	45	...	45	45	6	13
West Street ...	67	...	...	11	...	...	67	...	67	67	11	18
Brinsfield Street ...	23	...	...	6	...	...	23	...	23	23	4	8
Bradford Street ...	26	...	1	4	...	...	26	...	26	26	3	11
Newport Street ...	25	...	...	3	...	...	25	...	25	25	4	9
Penrhod Street ...	87	...	...	3	...	...	88	...	87	46	20	24

TABLE I

TABLE I										NAME OF STUDENT
Age	Height	Weight	Complexion	Build	Occupation	Religion	Marital Status	Education	Address	
1	5	10	Fair	Slender	Student	Protestant	Single	High School	123 Main St.	John Doe
2	6	12	Fair	Slender	Student	Protestant	Single	High School	456 Main St.	Jane Smith
3	7	15	Fair	Slender	Student	Protestant	Single	High School	789 Main St.	Robert Brown
4	8	18	Fair	Slender	Student	Protestant	Single	High School	101 Main St.	Mary White
5	9	20	Fair	Slender	Student	Protestant	Single	High School	234 Main St.	William Black
6	10	22	Fair	Slender	Student	Protestant	Single	High School	567 Main St.	Elizabeth Green
7	11	25	Fair	Slender	Student	Protestant	Single	High School	890 Main St.	Thomas Gray
8	12	28	Fair	Slender	Student	Protestant	Single	High School	112 Main St.	Sarah Hall
9	13	30	Fair	Slender	Student	Protestant	Single	High School	145 Main St.	Charles King
10	14	32	Fair	Slender	Student	Protestant	Single	High School	178 Main St.	Anna Lee
11	15	35	Fair	Slender	Student	Protestant	Single	High School	201 Main St.	George Miller
12	16	38	Fair	Slender	Student	Protestant	Single	High School	234 Main St.	Emily Wilson
13	17	40	Fair	Slender	Student	Protestant	Single	High School	267 Main St.	Frank Young
14	18	42	Fair	Slender	Student	Protestant	Single	High School	290 Main St.	Grace Adams
15	19	45	Fair	Slender	Student	Protestant	Single	High School	323 Main St.	Henry Baker
16	20	48	Fair	Slender	Student	Protestant	Single	High School	356 Main St.	Irene Carter
17	21	50	Fair	Slender	Student	Protestant	Single	High School	389 Main St.	James Evans
18	22	52	Fair	Slender	Student	Protestant	Single	High School	412 Main St.	Katherine Foster
19	23	55	Fair	Slender	Student	Protestant	Single	High School	445 Main St.	Leo Gibson
20	24	58	Fair	Slender	Student	Protestant	Single	High School	478 Main St.	Margaret Harris

TABLE II

TABLE II										NAME OF STUDENT
Age	Height	Weight	Complexion	Build	Occupation	Religion	Marital Status	Education	Address	
21	25	60	Fair	Slender	Student	Protestant	Single	High School	511 Main St.	Nathan Jones
22	26	62	Fair	Slender	Student	Protestant	Single	High School	544 Main St.	Olivia King
23	27	65	Fair	Slender	Student	Protestant	Single	High School	577 Main St.	Philip Lee
24	28	68	Fair	Slender	Student	Protestant	Single	High School	610 Main St.	Rebecca Miller
25	29	70	Fair	Slender	Student	Protestant	Single	High School	643 Main St.	Samuel Wilson
26	30	72	Fair	Slender	Student	Protestant	Single	High School	676 Main St.	Tina Young
27	31	75	Fair	Slender	Student	Protestant	Single	High School	709 Main St.	Victor Adams
28	32	78	Fair	Slender	Student	Protestant	Single	High School	742 Main St.	Wendy Baker
29	33	80	Fair	Slender	Student	Protestant	Single	High School	775 Main St.	Xavier Carter
30	34	82	Fair	Slender	Student	Protestant	Single	High School	808 Main St.	Yvonne Evans
31	35	85	Fair	Slender	Student	Protestant	Single	High School	841 Main St.	Zoe Foster
32	36	88	Fair	Slender	Student	Protestant	Single	High School	874 Main St.	Adam Gibson
33	37	90	Fair	Slender	Student	Protestant	Single	High School	907 Main St.	Bella Harris
34	38	92	Fair	Slender	Student	Protestant	Single	High School	940 Main St.	Carl King
35	39	95	Fair	Slender	Student	Protestant	Single	High School	973 Main St.	Dora Lee
36	40	98	Fair	Slender	Student	Protestant	Single	High School	1006 Main St.	Eugene Miller
37	41	100	Fair	Slender	Student	Protestant	Single	High School	1039 Main St.	Florence Wilson
38	42	102	Fair	Slender	Student	Protestant	Single	High School	1072 Main St.	Gordon Young
39	43	105	Fair	Slender	Student	Protestant	Single	High School	1105 Main St.	Helen Adams
40	44	108	Fair	Slender	Student	Protestant	Single	High School	1138 Main St.	Isaac Baker

TABLE III

TABLE III										NAME OF STUDENT
Age	Height	Weight	Complexion	Build	Occupation	Religion	Marital Status	Education	Address	
41	45	110	Fair	Slender	Student	Protestant	Single	High School	1171 Main St.	Jessie Carter
42	46	112	Fair	Slender	Student	Protestant	Single	High School	1204 Main St.	Kenneth Evans
43	47	115	Fair	Slender	Student	Protestant	Single	High School	1237 Main St.	Lillian Foster
44	48	118	Fair	Slender	Student	Protestant	Single	High School	1270 Main St.	Milton Gibson
45	49	120	Fair	Slender	Student	Protestant	Single	High School	1303 Main St.	Nancy Harris
46	50	122	Fair	Slender	Student	Protestant	Single	High School	1336 Main St.	Oscar King
47	51	125	Fair	Slender	Student	Protestant	Single	High School	1369 Main St.	Pamela Lee
48	52	128	Fair	Slender	Student	Protestant	Single	High School	1402 Main St.	Quinn Miller
49	53	130	Fair	Slender	Student	Protestant	Single	High School	1435 Main St.	Rachel Wilson
50	54	132	Fair	Slender	Student	Protestant	Single	High School	1468 Main St.	Samuel Young
51	55	135	Fair	Slender	Student	Protestant	Single	High School	1501 Main St.	Tina Adams
52	56	138	Fair	Slender	Student	Protestant	Single	High School	1534 Main St.	Ulysses Baker
53	57	140	Fair	Slender	Student	Protestant	Single	High School	1567 Main St.	Vivian Carter
54	58	142	Fair	Slender	Student	Protestant	Single	High School	1600 Main St.	Walter Evans
55	59	145	Fair	Slender	Student	Protestant	Single	High School	1633 Main St.	Xavier Foster
56	60	148	Fair	Slender	Student	Protestant	Single	High School	1666 Main St.	Yvonne Gibson
57	61	150	Fair	Slender	Student	Protestant	Single	High School	1699 Main St.	Zoe Harris
58	62	152	Fair	Slender	Student	Protestant	Single	High School	1732 Main St.	Adam King
59	63	155	Fair	Slender	Student	Protestant	Single	High School	1765 Main St.	Bella Lee
60	64	158	Fair	Slender	Student	Protestant	Single	High School	1798 Main St.	Carl Miller

SOUTH WARD

NAME OF STREET.	Number of Houses Inspected.	Defective Drains.	Choked Drains.	Defective W.C.	Defective Traps.	Sanitary 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.
Hodge's Row ...	12	...	...	1	...	...	12	...	12	10	8	...
Hodge's Court ...	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	2	...
Henry Street ...	17	...	...	3	2	...	17	...	16	16	2	...
Loudoun Place ...	3	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	2	2	...	...
Alice Street ...	30	...	...	4	...	...	30	...	30	30	4	7
Hannah Street ...	11	...	...	...	1	...	11	...	11	10	...	2
Patrick Street ...	34	...	...	...	1	...	34	...	15	12	...	3
George Street ...	47	...	...	1	1	...	48	...	27	36	2	7
Louisa Street ...	50	...	...	11	2	...	50	...	50	45	8	11
South William Street ...	44	...	...	6	...	...	44	...	44	35	6	12

ROATH WARD.

NAME OF STREET.	Number of Houses Inspected.	Defective Drains.	Choked Drains.	Defective W.C.	Defective Traps.	Sanitary 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.
Cecil Street ...	73	1	1	2	...	...	74	...	73	70	7	7
Bertram Street ...	63	3	...	2	1	...	63	...	63	60	2	14
Harold Street ...	50	1	...	1	...	...	50	...	50	39	2	13
Theodora Street ...	52	3	1	5	...	...	52	...	52	52	6	3
Tyler Street ...	16	2	4	4	...	...	16	...	16	16	...	...
Bradley Street ...	41	...	...	1	...	...	41	...	41	41	1	2
Arthur Street ...	37	4	2	5	...	...	37	...	37	37	4	10
Blanche Street ...	47	6	...	5	...	...	47	...	46	47	7	7
Bensford Road ...	46	1	...	3	...	...	47	...	46	42	9	9
Spring Gardens Terrace ...	68	...	1	1	...	...	65	...	65	65	9	11
Spring Gardens Place ...	31	1	1	1	...	...	31	...	31	31	2	2

CANTON WARD.

NAME OF STREET.	Number of Houses Inspected.	Defective Drains.	Choked Drains.	Defective W.C.	Defective Traps.	Sanitary 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.
Edon Street ...	40	5	12	6	...	...	40	...	40	40	12	17
Walls Street ...	37	7	...	4	...	...	37	...	37	38	13	...
Gray Street ...	59	1	...	1	...	...	59	...	59	38	3	4
Rolls Street ...	44	6	2	3	3	...	44	...	44	44	21	23
Chancery Street ...	44	5	...	3	...	...	44	...	44	44	25	8
Lyndhurst Street ...	43	3	1	...	1	...	43	...	32	32	2	11
Lincolnton Street ...	24	...	...	1	...	...	24	...	24	24	9	10
Oake Street ...	10	3	...	3	...	...	10	...	3	3	...	3
Springfield Place ...	52	4	2	10	...	...	52	...	52	52	22	24

TABLE NO. 20									
Year	Month	Day	Hour	Minute	Second	Temperature	Humidity	Wind	Direction
1911	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	1	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	1	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	1	4	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	1	5	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	1	6	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	1	7	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	1	8	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	1	9	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	1	10	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	1	11	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	1	12	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	1	13	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	1	14	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	1	15	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	1	16	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	1	17	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	1	18	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	1	19	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	1	20	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	1	21	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	1	22	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	1	23	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	1	24	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	1	25	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	1	26	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	1	27	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	1	28	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	1	29	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	1	30	1	1	1	...	...	...	...

TABLE NO. 21									
Year	Month	Day	Hour	Minute	Second	Temperature	Humidity	Wind	Direction
1911	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	2	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	2	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	2	4	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	2	5	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	2	6	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	2	7	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	2	8	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	2	9	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	2	10	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	2	11	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	2	12	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	2	13	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	2	14	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	2	15	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	2	16	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	2	17	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	2	18	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	2	19	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	2	20	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	2	21	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	2	22	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	2	23	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	2	24	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	2	25	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	2	26	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	2	27	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	2	28	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	2	29	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	2	30	1	1	1	...	...	...	...

TABLE NO. 22									
Year	Month	Day	Hour	Minute	Second	Temperature	Humidity	Wind	Direction
1911	3	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	3	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	3	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	3	4	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	3	5	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	3	6	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	3	7	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	3	8	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	3	9	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	3	10	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	3	11	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	3	12	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	3	13	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	3	14	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	3	15	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	3	16	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	3	17	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	3	18	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	3	19	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	3	20	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	3	21	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	3	22	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	3	23	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	3	24	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	3	25	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	3	26	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	3	27	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	3	28	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	3	29	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1911	3	30	1	1	1	...	...	...	...

SPLOTT WARD.

NAME OF STREET.	Number of Houses Inspected.	Defective Drains.	Choked Drains.	Defective W.C.	Defective Traps.	Sewery 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.
Railway Crescent ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...
Railway Street ...	267	5	5	4	2	...	263	...	224	281	4	103
Hops Terrace ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	3	...	...
Marion Street ...	110	9	1	4	...	...	107	...	107	78	...	11

ADAMSDOWN WARD.

NAME OF STREET.	Number of Houses Inspected.	Defective Drains.	Choked Drains.	Defective W.C.	Defective Traps.	Sewery 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.
Beland Street ...	27	...	...	2	1	...	27	...	27	21	...	12
Penkylan Street ...	29	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	30	21	...	12
North William Street ...	34	5	...	5	...	...	34	...	33	34	1	20
Penkylan Place ...	2	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	1
Elm Street ...	31	...	...	4	...	...	31	...	11	31	18	26
Thomas' Court ...	12	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12	12	...	...
Tynall Street ...	48	...	...	3	...	...	50	...	56	43	...	29
Noah Street ...	7	...	...	1	...	...	7	...	7	8	...	6
South Terrace ...	6	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	6	6	...	4
Garth Court ...	21	...	3	...	...	...	21	...	21	15	...	5
Deo's Court, No. 1 and 2 ...	15	...	1	...	...	...	13	...	13	11	...	2
Dalryn Court ...	9	2	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	8	...	4
Pellet Street ...	22	...	...	1	...	...	22	...	22	22	...	8
Taft Street ...	19	...	1	1	...	...	17	...	17	17	...	10
Morgan Street ...	23	...	...	1	...	...	23	...	23	23	...	16
Ivor Street ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	9	...	4
Godfrey Street ...	14	1	1	2	...	...	14	...	14	14	...	11
Orbit Street ...	35	14	...	7	11	...	37	...	35	34	3	9

RIVERSIDE WARD.

NAME OF STREET.	Number of Houses Inspected.	Defective Drains.	Choked Drains.	Defective W.C.	Defective Traps.	Sewery 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.
Trevelthick Street ...	19	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	19	13	3	8
Rennie Street ...	29	1	...	13	...	...	29	...	29	29	1	2
Wells Street ...	33	6	4	9	...	...	33	...	53	49	1	11
Caddock Street ...	150	6	2	8	...	...	152	...	148	130	27	35
Eldon Street ...	120	9	2	7	...	...	114	...	120	92	10	23
Halket Street ...	52	7	1	9	3	...	52	...	50	52	21	31
East Street ...	16	5	1	4	3	...	16	...	16	16	8	8

PARK WARD.

NAME OF STREET.	Number of Houses Inspected.	Defective Drains.	Choked Drains.	Defective W.C.	Defective Traps.	Seulery 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 Causes.
Keppoch Street ...	137	1	...	1	...	...	142	...	135	78	25	31
Milton Street ...	50	...	...	9	...	...	51	...	50	50	1	4
Russell Street ...	31	...	...	5	...	...	31	...	31	31	13	29
Clive Place ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	9	9	...	4

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.

- (1) 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 ...	...	...	...	...	36
Registered rooms ...	...	...	...	...	132
Number of persons certified to accommodate ...	...	...	...	...	449
Day inspections ...	...	...	...	...	956
Night inspections ...	...	...	...	...	180
W.Cs. cleansed and repaired ...	...	...	...	...	46
„ supplied with water ...	...	...	...	...	3
Drains trapped and repaired ...	...	...	...	...	13
Special ventilation provided to rooms ...	...	...	...	...	16
Lime-washed ...	...	...	...	...	79
Yards paved ...	...	...	...	...	10
Accumulations removed ...	...	...	...	...	29
Registered ...	...	...	...	...	8
Repaired ...	...	...	...	...	27

SEAMEN'S LODGING HOUSES.

Total number of applications ...	...	...	...	461
„ „ Refused ...	...	...	...	66
„ „ Relinquished ...	...	...	...	273
Total number of persons licensed ...	...	...	...	121
„ „ houses, the occupiers of which have been licensed ...	...	...	...	122
Maximum number of lodgers authorised to be received in the above ...	...	...	...	1,289

MAY 1957		MAY 1958		MAY 1959		MAY 1960		MAY 1961		MAY 1962		MAY 1963		MAY 1964		MAY 1965		MAY 1966		MAY 1967		MAY 1968		MAY 1969		MAY 1970		MAY 1971		MAY 1972		MAY 1973		MAY 1974		MAY 1975		MAY 1976		MAY 1977		MAY 1978		MAY 1979		MAY 1980		MAY 1981		MAY 1982		MAY 1983		MAY 1984		MAY 1985		MAY 1986		MAY 1987		MAY 1988		MAY 1989		MAY 1990		MAY 1991		MAY 1992		MAY 1993		MAY 1994		MAY 1995		MAY 1996		MAY 1997		MAY 1998		MAY 1999		MAY 2000		MAY 2001		MAY 2002		MAY 2003		MAY 2004		MAY 2005		MAY 2006		MAY 2007		MAY 2008		MAY 2009		MAY 2010		MAY 2011		MAY 2012		MAY 2013		MAY 2014		MAY 2015		MAY 2016		MAY 2017		MAY 2018		MAY 2019		MAY 2020		MAY 2021		MAY 2022		MAY 2023		MAY 2024		MAY 2025		MAY 2026		MAY 2027		MAY 2028		MAY 2029		MAY 2030		MAY 2031		MAY 2032		MAY 2033		MAY 2034		MAY 2035		MAY 2036		MAY 2037		MAY 2038		MAY 2039		MAY 2040		MAY 2041		MAY 2042		MAY 2043		MAY 2044		MAY 2045		MAY 2046		MAY 2047		MAY 2048		MAY 2049		MAY 2050		MAY 2051		MAY 2052		MAY 2053		MAY 2054		MAY 2055		MAY 2056		MAY 2057		MAY 2058		MAY 2059		MAY 2060		MAY 2061		MAY 2062		MAY 2063		MAY 2064		MAY 2065		MAY 2066		MAY 2067		MAY 2068		MAY 2069		MAY 2070		MAY 2071		MAY 2072		MAY 2073		MAY 2074		MAY 2075		MAY 2076		MAY 2077		MAY 2078		MAY 2079		MAY 2080		MAY 2081		MAY 2082		MAY 2083		MAY 2084		MAY 2085		MAY 2086		MAY 2087		MAY 2088		MAY 2089		MAY 2090		MAY 2091		MAY 2092		MAY 2093		MAY 2094		MAY 2095		MAY 2096		MAY 2097		MAY 2098		MAY 2099		MAY 2100		MAY 2101		MAY 2102		MAY 2103		MAY 2104		MAY 2105		MAY 2106		MAY 2107		MAY 2108		MAY 2109		MAY 2110		MAY 2111		MAY 2112		MAY 2113		MAY 2114		MAY 2115		MAY 2116		MAY 2117		MAY 2118		MAY 2119		MAY 2120		MAY 2121		MAY 2122		MAY 2123		MAY 2124		MAY 2125		MAY 2126		MAY 2127		MAY 2128		MAY 2129		MAY 2130		MAY 2131		MAY 2132		MAY 2133		MAY 2134		MAY 2135		MAY 2136		MAY 2137		MAY 2138		MAY 2139		MAY 2140		MAY 2141		MAY 2142		MAY 2143		MAY 2144		MAY 2145		MAY 2146		MAY 2147		MAY 2148		MAY 2149		MAY 2150		MAY 2151		MAY 2152		MAY 2153		MAY 2154		MAY 2155		MAY 2156		MAY 2157		MAY 2158		MAY 2159		MAY 2160		MAY 2161		MAY 2162		MAY 2163		MAY 2164		MAY 2165		MAY 2166		MAY 2167		MAY 2168		MAY 2169		MAY 2170		MAY 2171		MAY 2172		MAY 2173		MAY 2174		MAY 2175		MAY 2176		MAY 2177		MAY 2178		MAY 2179		MAY 2180		MAY 2181		MAY 2182		MAY 2183		MAY 2184		MAY 2185		MAY 2186		MAY 2187		MAY 2188		MAY 2189		MAY 2190		MAY 2191		MAY 2192		MAY 2193		MAY 2194		MAY 2195		MAY 2196		MAY 2197		MAY 2198		MAY 2199		MAY 2200		MAY 2201		MAY 2202		MAY 2203		MAY 2204		MAY 2205		MAY 2206		MAY 2207		MAY 2208		MAY 2209		MAY 2210		MAY 2211		MAY 2212		MAY 2213		MAY 2214		MAY 2215		MAY 2216		MAY 2217		MAY 2218		MAY 2219		MAY 2220		MAY 2221		MAY 2222		MAY 2223		MAY 2224		MAY 2225		MAY 2226		MAY 2227		MAY 2228		MAY 2229		MAY 2230		MAY 2231		MAY 2232		MAY 2233		MAY 2234		MAY 2235		MAY 2236		MAY 2237		MAY 2238		MAY 2239		MAY 2240		MAY 2241		MAY 2242		MAY 2243		MAY 2244		MAY 2245		MAY 2246		MAY 2247		MAY 2248		MAY 2249		MAY 2250		MAY 2251		MAY 2252		MAY 2253		MAY 2254		MAY 2255		MAY 2256		MAY 2257		MAY 2258		MAY 2259		MAY 2260		MAY 2261		MAY 2262		MAY 2263		MAY 2264		MAY 2265		MAY 2266		MAY 2267		MAY 2268		MAY 2269		MAY 2270		MAY 2271		MAY 2272		MAY 2273		MAY 2274		MAY 2275		MAY 2276		MAY 2277		MAY 2278		MAY 2279		MAY 2280		MAY 2281		MAY 2282		MAY 2283		MAY 2284		MAY 2285		MAY 2286		MAY 2287		MAY 2288		MAY 2289		MAY 2290		MAY 2291		MAY 2292		MAY 2293		MAY 2294		MAY 2295		MAY 2296		MAY 2297		MAY 2298		MAY 2299		MAY 2300		MAY 2301		MAY 2302		MAY 2303		MAY 2304		MAY 2305		MAY 2306		MAY 2307		MAY 2308		MAY 2309		MAY 2310		MAY 2311		MAY 2312		MAY 2313		MAY 2314		MAY 2315		MAY 2316		MAY 2317		MAY 2318		MAY 2319		MAY 2320		MAY 2321		MAY 2322		MAY 2323		MAY 2324		MAY 2325		MAY 2326		MAY 2327		MAY 2328		MAY 2329		MAY 2330		MAY 2331		MAY 2332		MAY 2333		MAY 2334		MAY 2335		MAY 2336		MAY 2337		MAY 2338		MAY 2339		MAY 2340		MAY 2341		MAY 2342		MAY 2343		MAY 2344		MAY 2345		MAY 2346		MAY 2347		MAY 2348		MAY 2349		MAY 2350		MAY 2351		MAY 2352		MAY 2353		MAY 2354		MAY 2355		MAY 2356		MAY 2357		MAY 2358		MAY 2359		MAY 2360		MAY 2361		MAY 2362		MAY 2363		MAY 2364		MAY 2365		MAY 2366		MAY 2367		MAY 2368		MAY 2369		MAY 2370		MAY 2371		MAY 2372		MAY 2373		MAY 2374		MAY 2375		MAY 2376		MAY 2377		MAY 2378		MAY 2379		MAY 2380		MAY 2381		MAY 2382		MAY 2383		MAY 2384		MAY 2385		MAY 2386		MAY 2387		MAY 2388		MAY 2389		MAY 2390		MAY 2391		MAY 2392		MAY 2393		MAY 2394		MAY 2395		MAY 2396		MAY 2397		MAY 2398		MAY 2399		MAY 2400		MAY 2401		MAY 2402		MAY 2403		MAY 2404		MAY 2405		MAY 2406		MAY 2407		MAY 2408		MAY 2409		MAY 2410		MAY 2411		MAY 2412		MAY 2413		MAY 2414		MAY 2415		MAY 2416		MAY 2417		MAY 2418		MAY 2419		MAY 2420		MAY 2421		MAY 2422		MAY 2423		MAY 2424		MAY 2425		MAY 2426		MAY 2427		MAY 2428		MAY 2429		MAY 2430		MAY 2431		MAY 2432		MAY 2433		MAY 2434		MAY 2435		MAY 2436		MAY 2437		MAY 2438		MAY 2439		MAY 2440		MAY 2441		MAY 2442		MAY 2443		MAY 2444		MAY 2445		MAY 2446		MAY 2447		MAY 2448		MAY 2449		MAY 2450		MAY 2451		MAY 2452		MAY 2453		MAY 2454		MAY 2455		MAY 2456		MAY 2457		MAY 2458		MAY 2459		MAY 2460		MAY 2461		MAY 2462		MAY 2463		MAY 2464		MAY 2465		MAY 2466		MAY 2467		MAY 2468		MAY 2469		MAY 2470		MAY 2471		MAY 2472		MAY 2473		MAY 2474		MAY 2475		MAY 2476		MAY 2477		MAY 2478		MAY 2479		MAY 2480		MAY 2481		MAY 2482		MAY 2483		MAY 2484		MAY 2485		MAY 2486		MAY 2487		MAY 2488		MAY 2489		MAY 2490		MAY 2491		MAY 2492		MAY 2493		MAY 2494		MAY 2495		MAY 2496		MAY 2497		MAY 2498		MAY 2499		MAY 2500		MAY 2501		MAY 2502		MAY 2503		MAY 2504		MAY 2505		MAY 2506		MAY 2507		MAY 2508		MAY 2509		MAY 2510		MAY 2511		MAY 2512		MAY 2513		MAY 2514		MAY 2515		MAY 2516		MAY 2517		MAY 2518		MAY 2519		MAY 2520		MAY 2521		MAY 2522		MAY 2523		MAY 2524		MAY 2525		MAY 2526		MAY 2527		MAY 2528		MAY 2529		MAY 2530		MAY 2531		MAY 2532		MAY 2533		MAY 2534		MAY 2535		MAY 2536		MAY 2537		MAY 2538		MAY 2539		MAY 2540		MAY 2541		MAY 2542		MAY 2543		MAY 2544		MAY 2545		MAY 2546		MAY 2547		MAY 2548		MAY 2549		MAY 2550		MAY 2551		MAY 2552		MAY 2553		MAY 2554		MAY 2555		MAY 2556		MAY 2557		MAY 2558		MAY 2559		MAY 2560		MAY 2561		MAY 2562		MAY 2563		MAY 2564		MAY 2565		MAY 2566		MAY 2567		MAY 2568		MAY 2569		MAY 2570		MAY 2571		MAY 2572		MAY 2573		MAY 2574		MAY 2575		MAY 2576		MAY 2577		MAY 2578		MAY 2579		MAY 2580		MAY 2581		MAY 2582		MAY 2583		MAY 2584		MAY 2585		MAY 2586		MAY 2587		MAY 2588		MAY 2589		MAY 2590		MAY 2591		MAY 2592		MAY 2593		MAY 2594		MAY 2595		MAY 2596		MAY 2597		MAY 2598		MAY 2599		MAY 2600		MAY 2601		MAY 2602		MAY 2603		MAY 2604		MAY 2605		MAY 2606		MAY 2607		MAY 2608		MAY 2609		MAY 2610		MAY 2611		MAY 2612		MAY 2613		MAY 2614		MAY 2615		MAY 2616		MAY 2617		MAY 2618		MAY 2619		MAY 2620		MAY 2621		MAY 2622		MAY 2623		MAY 2624		MAY 2625		MAY 2626		MAY 2627		MAY 2628		MAY 2629		MAY 2630		MAY 2631		MAY 2632		MAY 2633		MAY 2634		MAY 2635		MAY 2636		MAY 2637		MAY 2638		MAY 2639		MAY 2640		MAY 2641		MAY 2642		MAY 2643		MAY 2644		MAY 2645		MAY 2646		MAY 2647		MAY 2648		MAY 2649		MAY 2650		MAY 2651		MAY 2652		MAY 2653		MAY 2654		MAY 2655		MAY 2656		MAY 2657		MAY 2658		MAY 2659		MAY 2660		MAY 2661		MAY 2662		MAY 2663		MAY 2664		MAY 2665		MAY 2666		MAY 2667		MAY 2668		MAY 2669		MAY 2670		MAY 2671		MAY 2672		MAY 2673		MAY 2674		MAY 2675		MAY 2676		MAY 2677		MAY 2678		MAY 2679		MAY 2680		MAY 2681		MAY 2682		MAY 2683		MAY 2684		MAY 2685		MAY 2686		MAY 2687		MAY 2688		MAY 2689		MAY 2690		MAY 2691		MAY 2692		MAY 2693		MAY 2694		MAY 2695		MAY 2696		MAY 2697		MAY 2698		MAY 2699		MAY 2700		MAY 2701		MAY 2702		MAY 2703		MAY 2704		MAY 2705		MAY 2706		MAY 2707		MAY 2708		MAY 2709		MAY 2710		MAY 2711		MAY 2712		MAY 2713		MAY 2714		MAY 2715		MAY 2716		MAY 2717		MAY 2718		MAY 2719		MAY 2720		MAY 2721		MAY 2722		MAY 2723		MAY 2724		MAY 2725		MAY 2726		MAY 2727		MAY 2728		MAY 2729		MAY 2730		MAY 2731		MAY 2732		MAY 2733		MAY 2734		MAY 2735		MAY 2736		MAY 2737		MAY 2738		MAY 2739		MAY 2740		MAY 2741		MAY 2742		MAY 2743		MAY 2744		MAY 2745		MAY 2746		MAY 2747		MAY 2748		MAY 2749		MAY 2750		MAY 2751		MAY 2752		MAY 2753		MAY 2754		MAY 2755		MAY 2756		MAY 2757		MAY 2758		MAY 2759		MAY 2760		MAY 2761		MAY 2762		MAY 2763		MAY 2764		MAY 2765		MAY 2766		MAY 2767		MAY 2768		MAY 2769		MAY 2770		MAY 2771		MAY 2772		MAY 2773		MAY 2774		MAY 2775		MAY 2776		MAY 2777		MAY 2778		MAY 2779		MAY 2780		MAY 2781			
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SEAMEN'S LODGING HOUSES—Continued.

Number of day inspections...	3,608
" night "	259
" houses in which sanitary improvements have been effected	...	...	...	...	459

NATURE OF SANITARY DEFECTS:—

Defective water-closets	...	...	...	...	64
Insufficient W.C. accommodation	...	...	...	...	6
Defective drains	...	...	...	...	42
Defective paving in yards	...	...	...	...	18
Defective bedroom ventilation	...	...	...	...	23
Houses with walls and roofs out of repair	...	...	...	...	58
Infectious disease discovered	...	...	...	...	20
Lime-washed	...	...	...	...	248
Legal proceedings taken	...	...	...	...	7

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.
Beer ...	26	26	—	
Jam ...	10	10	—	
Milk ...	321	305	16	£5 and costs. £2 and costs. £1 and costs. £5 and costs. £2 and costs. £1 and costs. £3 and costs. £2 and costs. 10s. and costs. £3 and costs. 10s. and costs. £2 and costs. 10s. and costs. £4 and costs. 10s. and costs. £2 and costs.
Whiskey (Irish) ...	5	5	—	
Rum ...	5	4	1	1s. and costs.
Gin ...	5	5	—	
Whiskey (Scotch) ...	5	5	—	
Flour ...	18	18	—	
Bread ...	12	12	—	
Coffee ...	15	15	—	
Dominica Sugar ...	12	12	—	
Rice ...	3	3	—	
Butter ...	33	33	3	No proceedings taken.
Sago ...	3	3	—	
Arrowroot ...	3	3	—	
Brandy ...	5	5	—	
Port ...	2	2	—	
Sherry ...	2	2	—	
Baking Powder ...	2	2	—	
Corn Flour ...	17	17	—	
Carbonate of Soda ...	2	2	—	
Margarine ...	21	21	—	
Lard ...	12	12	—	
Tea ...	1	1	—	
Ginger ...	9	9	—	
Separated Milk ...	3	3	—	
Vinegar ...	1	1	—	
Golden Syrup ...	4	4	—	
Sweets ...	6	6	—	
Mustard ...	1	1	—	
Cheese ...	5	5	—	
Preserved Peas ...	1	1	—	
Condensed Milk ...	1	1	—	
Sweet Spirit of Nitre ...	4	4	—	
Marmalade ...	4	4	—	
Pepper ...	3	3	—	
German Sausage ...	2	2	—	
Ice Cream ...	6	6	—	
Total ...	593	578	20	

TABLE OF ROUN AND DRYING ACID

The following tables were analyzed during the year by Mr. Thomas Hughes, F.R.S.E.

Number of Samples	Number of Samples	Number of Samples	Number of Samples
1	2	3	4
5	10	15	20
25	30	35	40
45	50	55	60
75	80	85	90
105	110	115	120
150	155	160	165
200	205	210	215
250	255	260	265
300	305	310	315
350	355	360	365
400	405	410	415
450	455	460	465
500	505	510	515
550	555	560	565
600	605	610	615
650	655	660	665
700	705	710	715
750	755	760	765
800	805	810	815
850	855	860	865
900	905	910	915
950	955	960	965
1000	1005	1010	1015
1050	1055	1060	1065
1100	1105	1110	1115
1150	1155	1160	1165
1200	1205	1210	1215
1250	1255	1260	1265
1300	1305	1310	1315
1350	1355	1360	1365
1400	1405	1410	1415
1450	1455	1460	1465
1500	1505	1510	1515
1550	1555	1560	1565
1600	1605	1610	1615
1650	1655	1660	1665
1700	1705	1710	1715
1750	1755	1760	1765
1800	1805	1810	1815
1850	1855	1860	1865
1900	1905	1910	1915
1950	1955	1960	1965
2000	2005	2010	2015
2050	2055	2060	2065
2100	2105	2110	2115
2150	2155	2160	2165
2200	2205	2210	2215
2250	2255	2260	2265
2300	2305	2310	2315
2350	2355	2360	2365
2400	2405	2410	2415
2450	2455	2460	2465
2500	2505	2510	2515
2550	2555	2560	2565
2600	2605	2610	2615
2650	2655	2660	2665
2700	2705	2710	2715
2750	2755	2760	2765
2800	2805	2810	2815
2850	2855	2860	2865
2900	2905	2910	2915
2950	2955	2960	2965
3000	3005	3010	3015
3050	3055	3060	3065
3100	3105	3110	3115
3150	3155	3160	3165
3200	3205	3210	3215
3250	3255	3260	3265
3300	3305	3310	3315
3350	3355	3360	3365
3400	3405	3410	3415
3450	3455	3460	3465
3500	3505	3510	3515
3550	3555	3560	3565
3600	3605	3610	3615
3650	3655	3660	3665
3700	3705	3710	3715
3750	3755	3760	3765
3800	3805	3810	3815
3850	3855	3860	3865
3900	3905	3910	3915
3950	3955	3960	3965
4000	4005	4010	4015
4050	4055	4060	4065
4100	4105	4110	4115
4150	4155	4160	4165
4200	4205	4210	4215
4250	4255	4260	4265
4300	4305	4310	4315
4350	4355	4360	4365
4400	4405	4410	4415
4450	4455	4460	4465
4500	4505	4510	4515
4550	4555	4560	4565
4600	4605	4610	4615
4650	4655	4660	4665
4700	4705	4710	4715
4750	4755	4760	4765
4800	4805	4810	4815
4850	4855	4860	4865
4900	4905	4910	4915
4950	4955	4960	4965
5000	5005	5010	5015
5050	5055	5060	5065
5100	5105	5110	5115
5150	5155	5160	5165
5200	5205	5210	5215
5250	5255	5260	5265
5300	5305	5310	5315
5350	5355	5360	5365
5400	5405	5410	5415
5450	5455	5460	5465
5500	5505	5510	5515
5550	5555	5560	5565
5600	5605	5610	5615
5650	5655	5660	5665
5700	5705	5710	5715
5750	5755	5760	5765
5800	5805	5810	5815
5850	5855	5860	5865
5900	5905	5910	5915
5950	5955	5960	5965
6000	6005	6010	6015
6050	6055	6060	6065
6100	6105	6110	6115
6150	6155	6160	6165
6200	6205	6210	6215
6250	6255	6260	6265
6300	6305	6310	6315
6350	6355	6360	6365
6400	6405	6410	6415
6450	6455	6460	6465
6500	6505	6510	6515
6550	6555	6560	6565
6600	6605	6610	6615
6650	6655	6660	6665
6700	6705	6710	6715
6750	6755	6760	6765
6800	6805	6810	6815
6850	6855	6860	6865
6900	6905	6910	6915
6950	6955	6960	6965
7000	7005	7010	7015
7050	7055	7060	7065
7100	7105	7110	7115
7150	7155	7160	7165
7200	7205	7210	7215
7250	7255	7260	7265
7300	7305	7310	7315
7350	7355	7360	7365
7400	7405	7410	7415
7450	7455	7460	7465
7500	7505	7510	7515
7550	7555	7560	7565
7600	7605	7610	7615
7650	7655	7660	7665
7700	7705	7710	7715
7750	7755	7760	7765
7800	7805	7810	7815
7850	7855	7860	7865
7900	7905	7910	7915
7950	7955	7960	7965
8000	8005	8010	8015
8050	8055	8060	8065
8100	8105	8110	8115
8150	8155	8160	8165
8200	8205	8210	8215
8250	8255	8260	8265
8300	8305	8310	8315
8350	8355	8360	8365
8400	8405	8410	8415
8450	8455	8460	8465
8500	8505	8510	8515
8550	8555	8560	8565
8600	8605	8610	8615
8650	8655	8660	8665
8700	8705	8710	8715
8750	8755	8760	8765
8800	8805	8810	8815
8850	8855	8860	8865
8900	8905	8910	8915
8950	8955	8960	8965
9000	9005	9010	9015
9050	9055	9060	9065
9100	9105	9110	9115
9150	9155	9160	9165
9200	9205	9210	9215
9250	9255	9260	9265
9300	9305	9310	9315
9350	9355	9360	9365
9400	9405	9410	9415
9450	9455	9460	9465
9500	9505	9510	9515
9550	9555	9560	9565
9600	9605	9610	9615
9650	9655	9660	9665
9700	9705	9710	9715
9750	9755	9760	9765
9800	9805	9810	9815
9850	9855	9860	9865
9900	9905	9910	9915
9950	9955	9960	9965
10000	10005	10010	10015

MAGISTERIAL PROCEEDINGS.

		Number of Cases.		Fines.		
				£	s.	d.
Proceedings under Sale of Food and Drugs Act	...	17	...	34	1	0
" " Seamen's Bye-laws	...	8	...	51	5	0
" " Common Lodging Houses	...	—	...	—	—	—
" " Cowsheds and Milkshops Order	...	—	...	—	—	—
" " Housing of the Working Classes Act	...	33	...	—	—	—
" " Factory Act	...	1	...	0	5	0
" " Shop Hours Act	...	—	...	—	—	—
" " Public Health Act	...	19	...	48	0	0
" " Town Police Clauses Act (Sec. 81)	...	13	...	0	7	6
		<u>91</u>		<u>£133</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>6</u>

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

EDWARD WALFORD, M.D.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

MANUFACTURING EXPENDITURES

Year	Amount	Particulars
1901	17	Salaries and wages
1902	21	Salaries and wages
1903	21	Salaries and wages
1904	21	Salaries and wages
1905	21	Salaries and wages
1906	21	Salaries and wages
1907	21	Salaries and wages
1908	21	Salaries and wages
1909	21	Salaries and wages
1910	21	Salaries and wages
1911	21	Salaries and wages
1912	21	Salaries and wages
1913	21	Salaries and wages
1914	21	Salaries and wages
1915	21	Salaries and wages
1916	21	Salaries and wages
1917	21	Salaries and wages
1918	21	Salaries and wages
1919	21	Salaries and wages
1920	21	Salaries and wages
1921	21	Salaries and wages
1922	21	Salaries and wages
1923	21	Salaries and wages
1924	21	Salaries and wages
1925	21	Salaries and wages
1926	21	Salaries and wages
1927	21	Salaries and wages
1928	21	Salaries and wages
1929	21	Salaries and wages
1930	21	Salaries and wages
1931	21	Salaries and wages
1932	21	Salaries and wages
1933	21	Salaries and wages
1934	21	Salaries and wages
1935	21	Salaries and wages
1936	21	Salaries and wages
1937	21	Salaries and wages
1938	21	Salaries and wages
1939	21	Salaries and wages
1940	21	Salaries and wages
1941	21	Salaries and wages
1942	21	Salaries and wages
1943	21	Salaries and wages
1944	21	Salaries and wages
1945	21	Salaries and wages
1946	21	Salaries and wages
1947	21	Salaries and wages
1948	21	Salaries and wages
1949	21	Salaries and wages
1950	21	Salaries and wages
1951	21	Salaries and wages
1952	21	Salaries and wages
1953	21	Salaries and wages
1954	21	Salaries and wages
1955	21	Salaries and wages
1956	21	Salaries and wages
1957	21	Salaries and wages
1958	21	Salaries and wages
1959	21	Salaries and wages
1960	21	Salaries and wages
1961	21	Salaries and wages
1962	21	Salaries and wages
1963	21	Salaries and wages
1964	21	Salaries and wages
1965	21	Salaries and wages
1966	21	Salaries and wages
1967	21	Salaries and wages
1968	21	Salaries and wages
1969	21	Salaries and wages
1970	21	Salaries and wages
1971	21	Salaries and wages
1972	21	Salaries and wages
1973	21	Salaries and wages
1974	21	Salaries and wages
1975	21	Salaries and wages
1976	21	Salaries and wages
1977	21	Salaries and wages
1978	21	Salaries and wages
1979	21	Salaries and wages
1980	21	Salaries and wages
1981	21	Salaries and wages
1982	21	Salaries and wages
1983	21	Salaries and wages
1984	21	Salaries and wages
1985	21	Salaries and wages
1986	21	Salaries and wages
1987	21	Salaries and wages
1988	21	Salaries and wages
1989	21	Salaries and wages
1990	21	Salaries and wages
1991	21	Salaries and wages
1992	21	Salaries and wages
1993	21	Salaries and wages
1994	21	Salaries and wages
1995	21	Salaries and wages
1996	21	Salaries and wages
1997	21	Salaries and wages
1998	21	Salaries and wages
1999	21	Salaries and wages
2000	21	Salaries and wages

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Yours obedient servant,

EDWARD CARROLL, JR.

General Manager of the

Report of Mr. D. VAUGHAN, Chief Inspector of Nuisances, and Inspector
of Canal Boats, for the year 1901.

NUISANCES :—

Nuisances inspected	...	...	...	...	...	4,057
Notices issued	...	...	...	...	...	3,286
Nuisances abated without legal proceedings	...	...	...	...	...	4,057
“ “ with “ “	...	...	...	...	...	—
Animals kept so as to be a nuisance	...	...	...	...	...	53
Injurious and foul accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	372
Nuisances from smoke	...	...	...	...	...	6
Stagnant water in cellar	...	...	...	...	...	72
Houses unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	28
Defective drainage	...	...	...	...	...	897
Drains unstopped and cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	380
“ trapped and repaired	...	...	...	...	...	60
“ tested	...	...	...	...	...	812
“ found defective	...	...	...	...	...	457
Foul and offensive W.Cs. cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	66
Defective apparatus to water-closets repaired	...	...	...	...	...	72
Water laid on to water-closets	...	...	...	...	...	8
“ “ urinals	...	...	...	...	...	17
“ “ dwelling houses	...	...	...	...	...	69
Insufficient ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	8
Overcrowding notices	...	...	...	...	...	5
Dilapidated houses repaired...	...	...	...	...	...	986
Dirty houses and workshops cleansed and lime-washed	...	...	...	...	...	165
Additional W.C. accommodation provided	...	...	...	...	...	15
Percolation of water	...	...	...	...	...	1
Offensive water-closets abolished	...	...	...	...	...	4
Persons sleeping in basement of house	...	...	...	...	...	2
Defective apparatus to water supply	...	...	...	...	...	1

DISINFECTION :—

Houses disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	1,672
Articles of bedding and clothing disinfected	29,701
“ “ “ destroyed	299

OFFENSIVE TRADES :—

Premises visited...	1,015
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SLAUGHTER HOUSES AND MARKETS :—

Visits paid to slaughter houses	163
“ “ markets	260
Articles destroyed unfit for food—Beef, 23,429 lbs.; Fruit, 40 lbs.; Pork, 4,374 lbs.; Veal, 50 lbs.; Mutton, 663 lbs.; Fish, 850 lbs.; Bacon, 464 lbs.; Ham, 130 lbs.; Poultry, 120 lbs.; Tinned Provisions, 1068 lbs.; Condensed Milk, 228 lbs.						
Butchers' and Provision Shops inspected	...	...	...	...	...	4,810

COWSHEDS, MILKSHOPS AND DAIRIES :—

Number of Cowkeepers on register	...	...	...	...	...	21
“ Milk-sellers	...	...	...	...	...	571
Total						592

Number of Cowkeepers registered during the year ..	...	...	...	...	—
" Milksealers registered during the year ...	...	...	...	...	105
					105
Number of visits paid to cowsheds ...	...	...	...	...	218
" " " milkshops ...	...	...	...	...	1,134
Notices served ...	...	...	...	...	72
					1,424

COWSHEDS, MILKSHOPS, AND DAIRIES.

PARTICULARS OF INSPECTION.					COWSHEDS.	MILKSHOPS.
Total number of inspections	...	...	...	...	218	1,134
Found in good condition	...	...	...	...	15	1,071
Water closets, sinks, or drains defective	...	...	...	...	—	32
Receptacles for manure erected	...	...	...	...	—	1
Yards badly paved and accumulations of rubbish	...	...	...	...	2	27
Dairies or milkshops used for purposes incompatible with proper preservation of milk	...	...	...	...	—	3
Infectious disease amongst persons employed	...	...	...	...	—	8
Cowsheds with defective lighting, cleansing, ventilating of air space, and lime washing	...	...	...	...	7	7
Cowsheds overcrowded	...	...	...	...	—	—

CANAL BOATS.

Number of Boats on Register	...	...	...	...	36
" Inspections	...	...	...	...	109
" Boats found in good condition	...	...	...	...	89
" " with wrong register number	...	...	...	...	1
" " found with defective ventilators	...	...	...	...	12
Certificates cancelled	...	...	...	...	2
Water vessels defective	...	...	...	...	6
Notices served and complied with	...	...	...	...	12
Cabins leaking	...	...	...	...	1
Defective chimney	...	...	...	...	1
Verbal notices served and complied with	...	...	...	...	16

APPENDIX.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1901.

MONTH.	Attached Thermometer.	Barometer. Inches.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE.							HYGROMETER.			RAINFALL.				DEATH-RATE per 1,000.	
			Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean of Maximum.	Mean of Minimum.	Mean of Month.	Earth.		Dry Bulb Mean.	Wet Bulb Mean.	Relative Humidity.	Amount in Inches.	Greatest Fall in 24 hours.	Date of Greatest Fall.	Days on which 0.01 or more rain fell.	All Causes.	Seven Chief Zymotic Diseases.
								1 foot mean.	4 feet mean.									
January ...	55	30.001	52.0	22.0	44.9	31.0	37.9	42.5	46.1	37.5	36.2	87	2.48	.59	26th	17	18.1	0.8
February ...	54	30.431	52.0	22.0	46.2	29.5	37.8	39.8	42.2	36.0	34.7	84	1.01	.25	26th	10	17.9	1.9
March ...	56	29.747	64.0	16.0	48.9	32.4	40.6	41.3	41.7	40.0	38.0	84	2.10	.31	5th	12	22.0	1.9
April ...	59	29.800	71.0	23.5	57.3	35.6	46.9	47.5	46.1	45.7	45.4	97	4.54	.91	3rd	14	16.0	1.4
May ...	60	30.053	75.5	34.0	63.8	43.3	53.5	52.6	50.1	55.5	50.0	67	.91	.42	30th	5	14.5	1.4
June ...	66	30.048	78.0	41.2	65.5	49.1	57.3	54.0	51.4	60.0	55.0	71	3.00	1.22	20th	9	12.3	0.9
July ...	68	30.010	89.0	46.0	72.4	56.0	64.2	63.0	57.0	66.1	61.5	75	2.58	1.00	23rd	8	12.2	1.9
August ...	65	30.355	76.0	45.0	67.2	52.9	60.0	60.7	59.1	58.8	58.4	98	4.00	1.30	13th	14	14.2	2.9
September ...	62	29.871	70.0	40.0	65.2	50.0	57.7	58.7	55.7	57.7	55.5	86	4.35	1.52	13th	17	13.6	2.4
October ...	60	29.395	67.0	25.0	56.9	42.5	49.7	52.0	52.4	50.6	48.8	87	2.64	.37	1st	21	12.0	1.7
November ...	60	30.190	63.0	14.2	50.9	32.2	41.5	44.6	49.8	39.7	37.7	84	1.50	.51	11th	8	16.4	1.7
December ...	56	29.818	58.8	15.0	47.2	31.2	39.2	40.9	43.8	40.5	38.6	84	7.15	.99	7th & 28th	21	18.9	0.9

STATION	DATE	ANALYSIS OF WATER										QUALITY			REMARKS
		TEMPERATURE					SOLIDS					SPECIFIC GRAVITY			
No.	Date	Air					Water					At 60° F.			Remarks
		Max.	Min.	Avg.	Wet Bulb	Wind	Total	Dissolved	Suspended	Vol.	Grav.	Max.	Min.	Avg.	
1	Jan 1	32	20	26	22	10	100	50	50	0.001	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	Clear
2	Jan 2	35	25	30	24	12	110	55	55	0.001	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	Clear
3	Jan 3	38	28	33	26	15	120	60	60	0.001	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	Clear
4	Jan 4	40	30	35	28	18	130	65	65	0.001	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	Clear
5	Jan 5	42	32	37	30	20	140	70	70	0.001	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	Clear
6	Jan 6	45	35	40	32	25	150	75	75	0.001	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	Clear
7	Jan 7	48	38	43	35	30	160	80	80	0.001	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	Clear
8	Jan 8	50	40	45	38	35	170	85	85	0.001	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	Clear
9	Jan 9	52	42	47	40	40	180	90	90	0.001	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	Clear
10	Jan 10	55	45	50	42	45	190	95	95	0.001	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	Clear

ANALYSIS OF WATER - STATION NO. 1 - JANUARY 1907

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	1901
January	... 35°8	36°2	36°8	39°4	35°3	36°3	41°6	35°9	44°0	42°2	36°3	37°9
February	... 41°6	38°6	42°2	43°0	29°3	38°9	40°8	43°5	41°3	41°3	39°8	37°8
March	... 40°8	35°9	47°1	44°4	41°6	41°9	45°9	44°6	41°1	42°1	38°3	40°6
April	... 45°5	48°2	53°0	47°0	47°9	47°3	48°0	46°3	46°6	47°2	46°6	46°9
May	... 50°9	50°7	57°3	49°7	54°4	52°6	52°9	49°1	49°9	52°0	50°4	53°5
June	... 60°2	54°5	62°4	57°1	58°5	58°5	61°4	59°5	55°9	59°8	55°3	57°3
July	... 60°2	64°1	63°6	60°3	60°0	61°6	61°4	62°7	60°6	63°8	63°9	64°2
August	... 56°4	61°3	64°8	57°5	59°0	59°8	58°6	60°9	61°5	68°3	59°8	60°0
September	... 57°0	56°0	57°1	53°2	59°7	56°6	56°8	54°4	58°8	57°8	55°5	57°7
October	... 48°8	42°9	51°0	50°3	46°7	47°9	46°2	51°2	52°7	48°9	49°1	49°7
November	... 41°7	43°8	43°2	47°2	47°2	44°6	39°9	46°1	45°7	47°0	44°5	41°5
December	... 40°4	35°8	42°1	41°8	40°0	40°0	40°0	42°5	46°7	37°3	43°5	40°9

The following Table illustrates the Daily Direction of Wind throughout the Year 1901.

Direction of Wind.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year 1901	
N	...	1	4	1	1	...	1	4	...	...	3	4	2	21
N.E.	...	14	8	12	8	19	9	15	9	12	12	14	9	141
N.W.	...	4	10	6	3	2	7	5	10	3	3	4	2	59
S	1	..	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	7
S.E.	...	4	1	1	7	5	6	3	9	3	2	2	3	46
S.W.	...	6	4	7	9	3	5	2	2	8	6	2	5	59
E	4	1	1	...	1	...	2	2	1	1	13
W.	...	2	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	1	1	3	8	19

TABLE SHOWING RAINFALL AT CARDIFF IN EACH MONTH, DURING THE TWENTY-SIX YEARS, 1876-1901.

YEAR.	JANUARY.				FEBRUARY.				MARCH.			
	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 fall.	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	12	0.68	2nd	5.23	22	0.90	14th	3.92	22	0.54	9th
1877	5.77	27	0.72	3rd	2.79	20	0.42	11th	2.66	21	0.55	23rd
1878	1.73	17	0.36	27th	3.07	16	0.87	27th	1.25	8	0.40	28th
1879	5.95	10	1.30	1st	5.95	23	0.86	20th	1.14	14	0.32	23rd
1880	0.87	11	0.42	13th	3.88	22	1.06	18th	1.90	12	0.75	2nd
1881	0.92	12	0.23	26th	4.81	15	1.12	9th	3.88	16	0.68	3rd
1882	3.19	13	0.82	2nd	2.56	15	0.60	28th	2.26	19	0.32	1st
1883	5.75	25	1.11	24th	3.73	20	0.65	10th	0.60	10	0.12	19th
1884	6.03	21	0.99	31st	4.40	22	1.35	17th	3.39	16	1.27	3rd
1885	3.71	20	0.58	9th	3.65	22	0.67	26th	1.87	16	0.53	29th
1886	5.03	23	0.91	30th	1.32	11	0.62	28th	3.97	13	0.68	20th
1887	2.76	15	0.73	7th	1.45	6	0.73	3rd	3.21	10	1.16	15th
1888	1.70	12	0.49	1st	1.07	9	1.09	2nd	4.62	15	0.76	24th
1889	1.58	10	0.58	9th	2.00	16	0.64	10th	3.89	16	1.17	8th
1890	5.21	24	0.61	26th	0.55	7	0.22	19th	1.52	14	0.28	24th
1891	3.58	13	1.26	23rd	0.05	2	0.03	2nd	1.76	16	0.31	13th
1892	2.10	15	0.70	16th	2.38	19	0.58	20th	1.18	6	0.48	15th
1893	2.38	19	0.94	12th	6.04	22	0.95	25th	0.31	6	0.14	2nd
1894	3.20	23	0.44	19th	3.68	20	0.78	17th	3.37	13	0.82	1st
1895	3.88	20	0.71	19th	0.17	4	0.08	24th	3.92	21	0.85	27th
1896	0.61	6	0.40	24th	1.39	9	0.80	13th	4.47	24	0.54	7th
1897	3.78	17	0.50	31st	5.73	21	0.70	4th	6.29	19	0.90	21st
1898	1.96	10	0.48	10th	1.71	17	0.22	18th	1.12	9	0.53	6th
1899	5.50	20	1.03	20th	3.89	13	0.79	4th	1.39	6	0.88	25th
1900	5.81	23	1.26	6th	6.40	20	0.99	18th	1.06	6	0.33	21st
1901	2.48	17	0.59	26th	1.01	10	0.25	26th	2.10	12	0.31	6th

TABLE SHOWING RAINFALL AT CARDIFF IN EACH MONTH, DURING THE TWENTY-SIX YEARS, 1876-1901.

YEAR.	APRIL.				MAY.				JUNE.			
	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 fall.	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	0.23	4	0.12	24th	1.91	9	0.52	15th
1877	2.90	20	0.52	20th	2.47	14	0.99	16th	1.48	12	0.41	1st
1878	4.10	21	0.75	9th	4.32	24	0.71	16th	3.68	15	1.55	16th
1879	2.64	17	0.73	19th	2.85	15	0.88	29th	6.48	23	1.64	30th
1880	1.98	13	0.40	5th	1.45	11	0.46	26th	2.38	19	0.53	17th
1881	1.44	7	0.60	13th	2.62	10	1.73	17th	3.59	18	0.63	16th
1882	5.68	20	0.60	12th	2.72	13	0.59	22nd	4.28	20	0.82	5th
1883	0.67	7	0.28	26th	1.90	12	0.70	11th	1.81	17	1.16	27th
1884	1.56	11	0.43	3rd	2.37	14	0.50	2nd	1.92	9	1.11	28th
1885	2.52	16	0.67	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	0.70	7	0.28	1st
1887	1.63	10	0.45	26th	1.94	14	0.63	19th	0.60	4	0.51	2nd
1888	1.48	13	0.30	17th	1.69	8	0.40	17th	3.69	17	0.74	1th
1889	3.54	18	0.71	30th	2.51	16	0.38	31st	0.58	6	0.41	1st
1890	1.80	14	0.34	6th	1.99	13	0.66	9th	2.46	17	0.40	10th
1891	2.02	11	0.40	2nd	3.41	17	0.75	21st	2.47	12	1.30	24th
1892	1.27	9	0.43	20th	1.35	11	0.66	27th	1.93	10	0.61	28th
1893	0.29	5	0.16	1st	2.80	12	0.72	19th	0.67	9	0.23	22nd
1894	2.05	15	0.41	23rd	2.18	15	0.50	15th	2.43	16	0.64	3rd
1895	2.08	12	0.55	24th	0.50	3	0.41	31st	1.15	9	0.32	30th
1896	2.83	14	0.80	15th	0.22	3	0.14	13th	2.48	11	1.00	7th
1897	8.18	20	0.90	13th	2.29	8	0.50	29th	5.02	11	0.90	8th
1898	1.40	10	0.28	11th	4.80	20	0.80	11th	5.06	14	0.90	4th
1899	4.31	18	0.92	20th	2.49	12	0.78	19th	1.17	5	0.45	30th
1900	1.62	12	0.42	3rd	1.89	13	0.37	21st	1.73	14	0.27	14th
1901	4.51	14	0.91	3rd	0.91	5	0.42	30th	3.00	9	1.22	20th

TABLE SHOWING RAINFALL AT CARDIFF IN EACH MONTH, DURING THE TWENTY-SIX YEARS, 1876—1901.

YEAR.	JULY.				AUGUST.				SEPTEMBER.			
	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 fall.	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	10	0·41	6th	6·06	27	2·72	19th	7·08	19	1·28	30th
1877	4·94	18	1·27	14th	5·70	21	1·42	27th	3·25	8	1·39	27th
1878	2·01	9	0·78	23rd	10·82	24	3·64	15th	3·21	9	1·28	22nd
1879	4·00	21	0·81	19th	8·12	22	1·34	27th	4·85	17	0·69	7th
1880	6·64	23	0·95	17th	0·77	7	0·27	2nd	3·67	15	0·77	17th
1881	2·62	15	0·77	30th	6·94	20	1·45	22nd	2·09	13	0·48	22nd
1882	5·77	24	0·84	6th	6·75	16	1·14	22nd	3·94	17	0·79	28th
1883	3·56	21	0·82	20th	2·09	16	0·73	8th	6·14	19	1·53	23rd
1884	4·05	20	0·94	23rd	2·21	9	0·84	31st	1·96	15	8·64	21st
1885	0·72	6	0·31	18th	2·74	12	1·07	6th	6·51	23	1·76	10th
1886	4·85	17	0·71	29th	1·68	9	0·44	9th	4·08	14	0·75	4th
1887	1·51	13	0·85	26th	2·88	11	1·02	16th	4·07	17	1·24	1st
1888	6·83	25	1·16	7th	3·50	17	0·74	29th	1·21	8	0·52	27th
1889	3·85	12	1·16	9th	3·90	15	0·65	2nd	2·09	9	1·53	23rd
1890	3·57	19	0·73	17th	3·95	20	0·95	9th	1·57	11	0·50	17th
1891	2·21	17	0·36	2nd	7·19	22	1·10	26th	2·43	19	0·51	3rd
1892	3·83	9	1·50	12th	4·64	16	1·62	27th	3·95	14	1·38	29th
1893	3·88	17	0·80	10th	3·05	14	0·52	20th	2·03	15	0·89	28th
1894	4·22	20	0·97	24th	4·55	18	1·55	25th	2·22	10	0·80	22nd
1895	4·71	15	0·94	23rd	4·08	17	1·19	12th	1·17	10	0·40	6th
1896	1·14	8	0·35	24th	2·89	15	0·84	19th	7·34	23	1·10	17th
1897	2·51	8	0·80	6th	5·42	16	1·30	30th	6·37	13	1·38	29th
1898	0·40	2	0·20	1st	3·48	10	0·67	6th	1·94	4	1·38	29th
1899	0·32	6	0·09	1st	1·74	7	0·56	29th	2·59	13	0·74	26th
1900	0·68	8	0·27	27th	4·06	14	0·88	9th	1·32	10	0·50	26th
1901	2·58	8	1·00	23rd	4·00	14	1·30	13th	4·36	17	1·52	13th

TABLE SHOWING RAINFALL AT CARDIFF IN EACH MONTH, DURING THE TWENTY-SIX YEARS, 1876-1901.

YEAR.	OCTOBER.				NOVEMBER.				DECEMBER.				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 fall.	Rainfall in Month, Inches.	Days on which 0.01 or more rain fell.	Greatest fall in 24 hours.	Date of greatest fall.	
1876	3.84	17	0.62	16th	5.27	18	0.75	12th	7.13	23	0.80	17th	46.62
1877	4.89	16	1.15	24th	6.54	25	1.06	24th	3.40	25	0.88	28th	46.79
1878	5.76	18	1.09	23rd	5.76	13	0.84	9th	2.70	10	0.75	28th	45.71
1879	1.51	12	0.35	19th	0.43	8	0.18	20th	2.11	9	0.79	31st	44.79
1880	4.94	15	1.45	25th	3.67	15	0.90	15th	6.70	20	1.09	14th	38.85
1881	3.23	13	0.72	22nd	4.98	23	0.65	26th	4.50	15	1.77	7th	41.62
1882	8.33	23	1.64	23rd	6.26	21	0.90	7th	4.86	25	0.73	31st	56.60
1883	4.23	17	0.61	15th	6.38	24	0.80	21st	1.92	17	0.57	10th	38.78
1884	1.01	17	0.35	8th	2.12	16	0.47	30th	5.87	20	0.68	5th	36.89
1885	5.59	22	1.60	22nd	5.47	16	1.11	27th	1.74	17	0.05	5th	40.99
1886	5.09	21	0.87	15th	5.39	21	1.03	5th	6.64	21	1.33	26th	48.11
1887	2.80	13	1.14	29th	3.48	21	0.69	3rd	3.46	20	0.75	12th	29.79
1888	1.74	11	0.52	28th	7.01	26	1.13	12th	3.61	16	0.88	27th	38.18
1889	3.77	25	0.48	8th	1.87	12	0.75	24th	2.40	14	0.80	21st	31.38
1890	1.92	16	0.41	7th	3.89	20	0.67	6th	0.80	4	0.33	18th	29.23
1891	7.12	22	1.32	18th	3.91	15	0.74	28th	6.19	19	0.78	30th	42.34
1892	2.61	15	0.51	27th	3.25	18	0.66	4th	2.23	12	0.62	1st	22.63
1893	5.98	21	1.29	4th	2.30	13	0.58	1st	4.18	19	0.94	12th	33.91
1894	4.91	11	1.05	24th	4.72	20	0.83	13th	3.66	20	0.51	17th	41.19
1895	3.67	15	0.94	3rd	4.21	23	0.60	5th	3.45	31	0.48	17th	32.64
1896	4.65	19	0.74	5th	0.96	5	0.60	15th	6.41	22	0.72	4th	35.42
1897	3.22	7	0.90	2nd	1.82	7	0.63	27th	6.06	18	1.19	7th	56.80
1898	7.30	18	1.13	17th	7.46	16	1.39	23rd	5.44	17	1.03	6th	42.07
1899	2.34	12	0.60	27th	3.29	11	0.95	9th	3.69	19	0.86	28th	32.75
1900	5.79	21	1.06	29th	4.99	22	0.71	24th	6.55	26	1.06	30th	41.90
1901	2.64	21	0.37	1st	1.50	8	0.51	11th	7.15	21	0.99	7th & 28th	36.27

TABLE II.

VITAL STATISTICS OF SEPARATE LOCALITIES IN 1901 and PREVIOUS YEARS

Names of Localities.	COUNTY BOROUGH OF CARDIFF. (Whole District.)				EAST CARDIFF. Registration (Sub-district.)				CENTRAL CARDIFF. Registration (Sub-district.)				WEST CARDIFF. Registration (Sub-district.)			
	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
1891	...	130,283	4,737	2,871	725	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Deaths under 1 year.
1892	...	132,895	4,789	2,559	782	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Deaths under 1 year.
1893	...	136,168	5,121	2,795	918	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Deaths under 1 year.
1894	...	139,519	5,103	2,408	722	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Deaths under 1 year.
1895	...	142,958	5,321	2,826	951	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Deaths under 1 year.
1896	...	146,479	5,591	2,784	923	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Deaths under 1 year.
1897	...	150,087	5,279	2,534	736	45,282	1,736	643	240	54,184	1,528	909	250	50,051	2,015	982
1898	...	153,783	5,520	2,627	870	47,124	1,821	714	283	54,217	1,610	924	279	51,921	2,089	989
1899	...	157,414	5,309	2,858	976	49,010	1,750	753	307	54,300	1,617	1,009	308	53,861	1,942	1,096
1900	...	161,452	5,198	2,667	730	51,035	1,658	755	214	54,358	1,510	907	229	55,871	2,030	1,005
Averages of Years 1891 to 1900	145,103	5,196	2,693	839	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1901	...	165,308	5,206	2,653	775	53,111	1,667	668	226	54,402	1,572	912	255	57,932	1,967	1,073
																294

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD TABLE.

TABLE III.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1901.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						Total Cases Notified in Each Locality			No. of Cases Removed to Hospital from Each Locality.		
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.					East Cardiff Regis. Sub-Dist.	Central Cardiff Regis. Sub-Dist.	West Cardiff Regis. Sub-Dist.	East Cardiff Regis. Sub-Dist.	Central Cardiff Regis. Sub-Dist.	West Cardiff Regis. Sub-Dist.
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.						
Small-pox ...	8	1	1	1	...	5	8	...	...	8	...	...
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery ...	724	9	227	357	77	53	179	189	356	98	82	171
Membranous Croup ...	10	1	5	4	...	...	...	2	8	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	152	4	3	16	24	102	39	55	58	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	1,362	28	362	834	99	39	597	340	425	254	172	189
Typhus Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	73	...	3	21	20	29	18	23	27	12	15	15
Relapsing Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever ...	3	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	2	...	5	2
Puerperal Fever ...	16	...	...	...	...	16	6	2	8	...	...	...
Plague ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	2,319	43	601	1,233	221	247	848	617	884	372	274	377

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD TABLE.

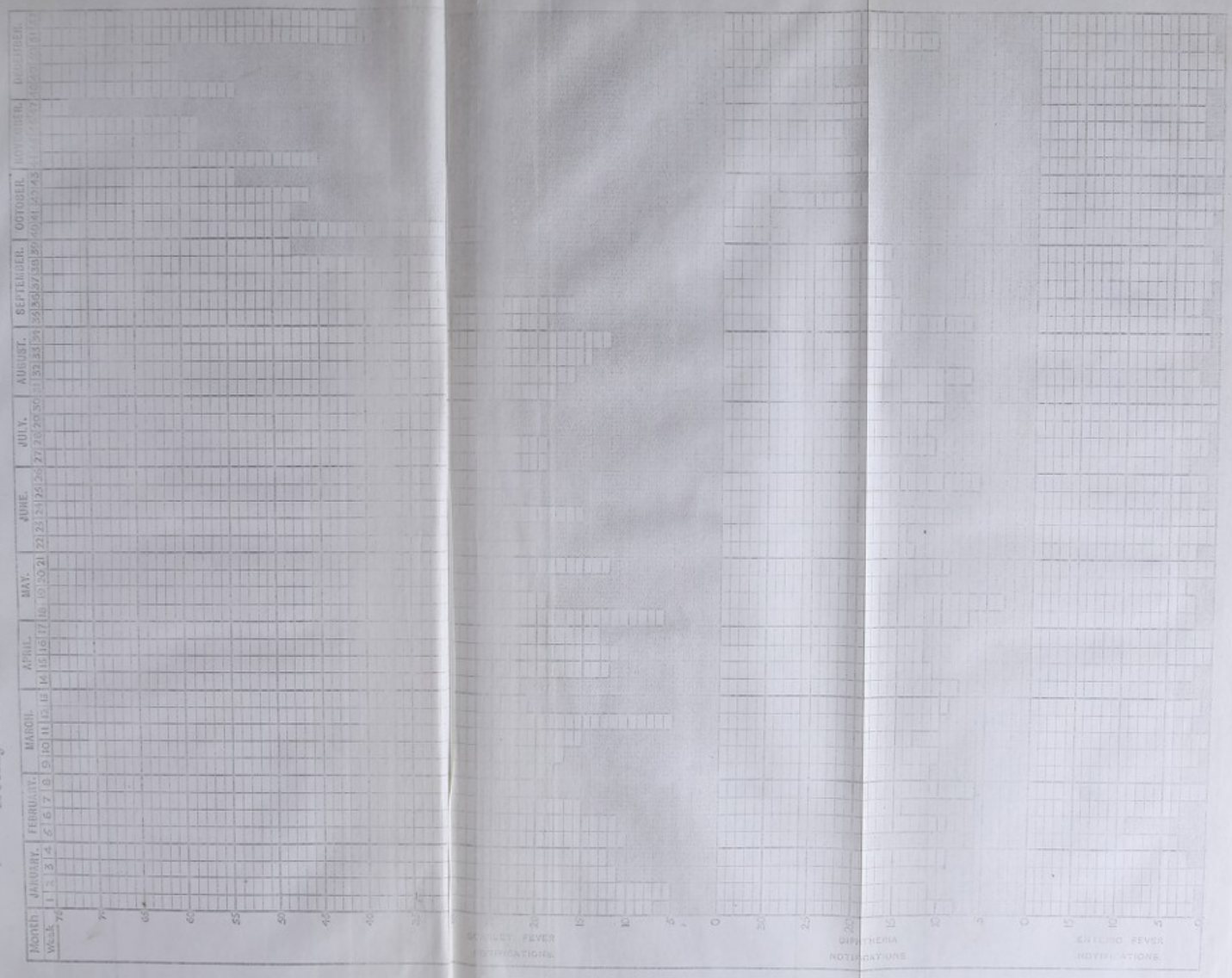
TABLE IV.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1901.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO LOCALITIES AT ALL AGES.			Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	East Cardiff Reg. Sub-dis.	Central Cardiff Reg. Sub-dis.	West Cardiff Reg. Sub-dis.	
Small-pox ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
Measles ...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Scarlet fever ...	29	...	23	6	...	...	...	6	4	19	11
Whooping-cough ...	86	42	41	3	...	...	...	17	31	38	...
Diphtheria and mem- branous croup ...	78	3	47	27	...	1	...	8	20	50	29
Croup ...	6	4	2	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	...
Fever (Enteric) ...	11	...	1	1	3	6	...	1	4	6	4
Epidemic influenza ...	26	2	...	1	1	17	5	10	11	5	...
Plague ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Diarrhoea ...	76	67	5	1	...	2	1	28	21	27	1
Enteritis ...	52	34	9	2	1	4	2	34	13	5	1
Puerperal fever ...	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	4	...
Erysipelas ...	5	2	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	1
Other septic diseases ...	10	2	2	...	1	5	...	2	3	5	4
Phthisis ...	179	3	3	8	38	125	2	43	45	91	38
Other tubercular diseases ...	39	11	6	4	8	10	...	17	8	14	5
Cancer, malignant disease ...	75	...	...	1	...	57	17	24	23	28	15
Bronchitis ...	209	63	20	1	1	71	53	57	75	77	14
Pneumonia ...	287	78	62	12	16	88	31	82	95	110	22
Pleurisy ...	11	3	1	...	...	5	2	1	7	3	...
Other diseases of Res- piratory organs ...	20	3	4	...	...	10	3	8	6	6	3
Alcoholism ...	32	...	...	...	2	26	4	7	7	18	7
Cirrhosis of liver ...	6	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	1	5	4
Venereal diseases ...	84	84	...	...	...	...	...	25	24	35	3
Premature Birth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases and accidents of parturition ...	19	...	...	...	2	17	...	8	4	7	...
Heart diseases ...	182	4	4	11	15	107	41	53	68	61	15
Accidents ...	77	3	9	7	13	38	7	11	54	12	37
Suicides ...	13	...	...	...	...	12	1	2	9	2	2
Homicide ...	4	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	1	1
All other causes ...	1,027	363	75	35	30	289	235	218	375	434	133
All causes ...	2,653	776	317	120	131	903	406	668	912	1,073	352

1901.

Weekly Notifications of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Enteric Fever.



1901.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

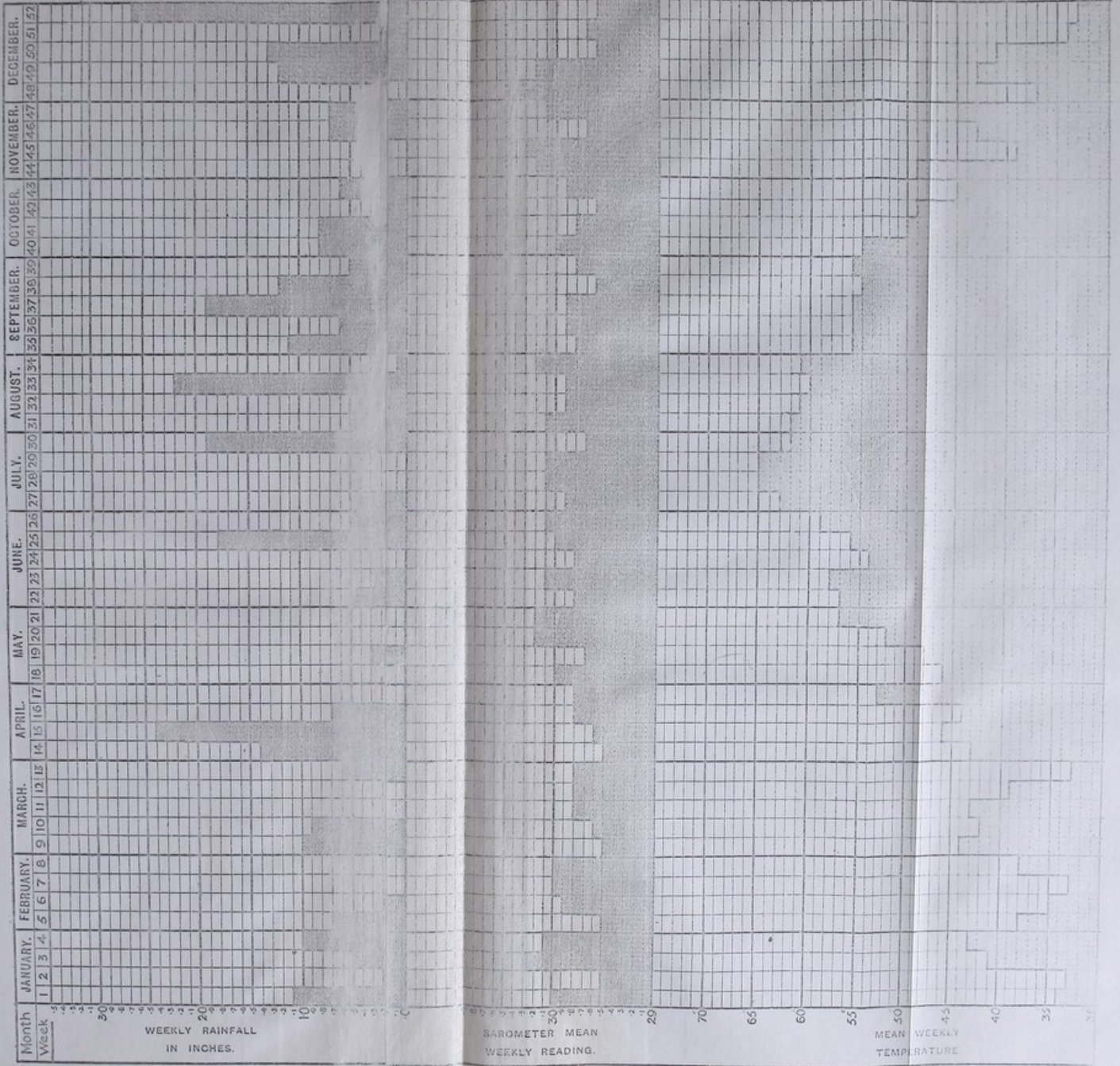


Chart showing the influence of temperature on the Diarrhoea death-rate in Cardiff, during the Summer quarters of the Years 1872-1901

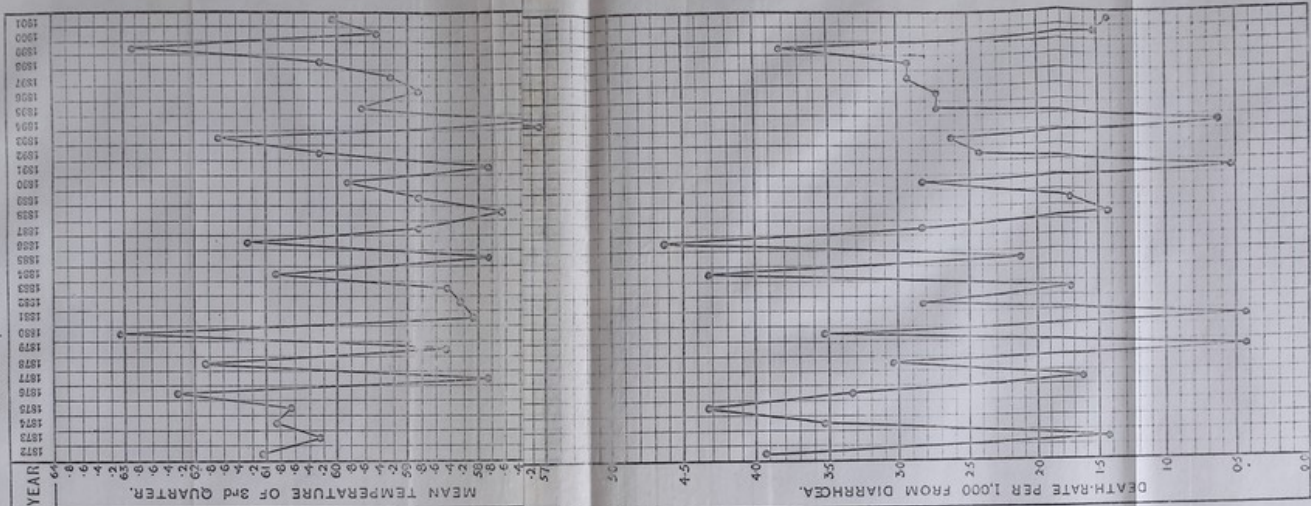
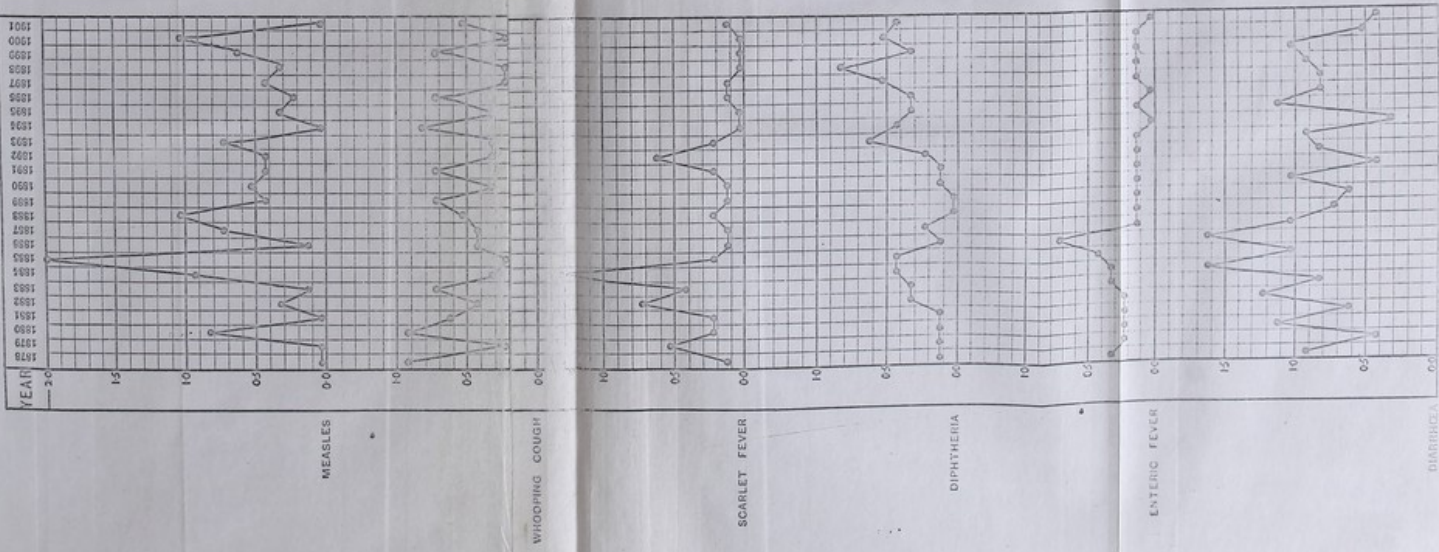


Chart Shewing death-rate per 1,000 of the population from Zymotic Diseases during the Years 1878-1901.

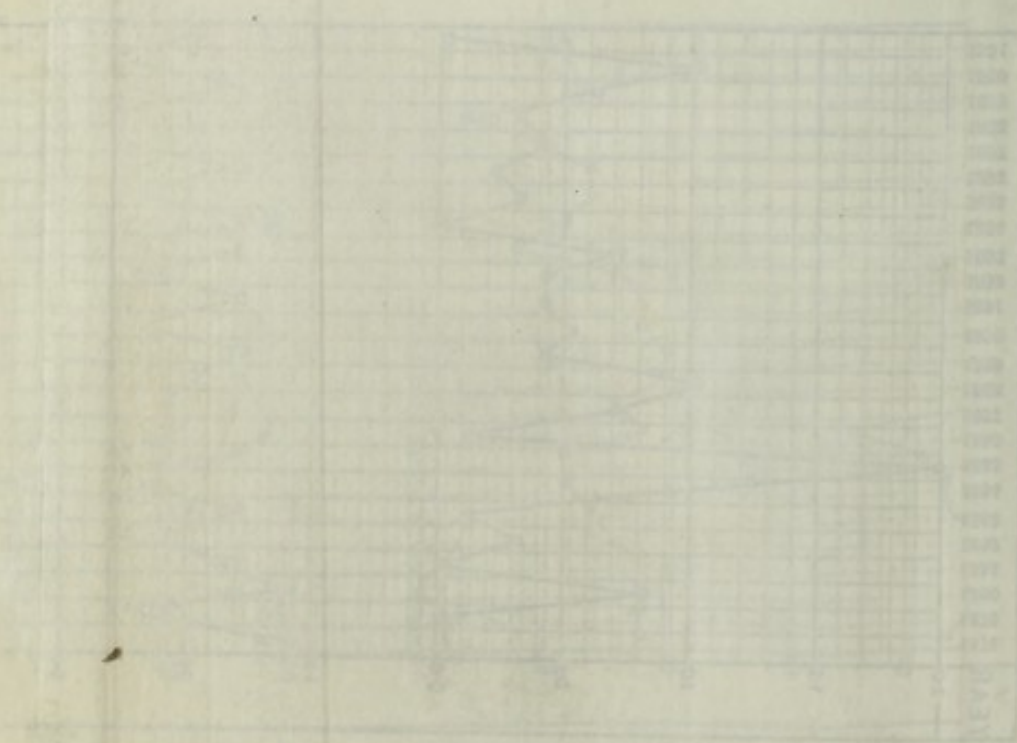


1890-1891

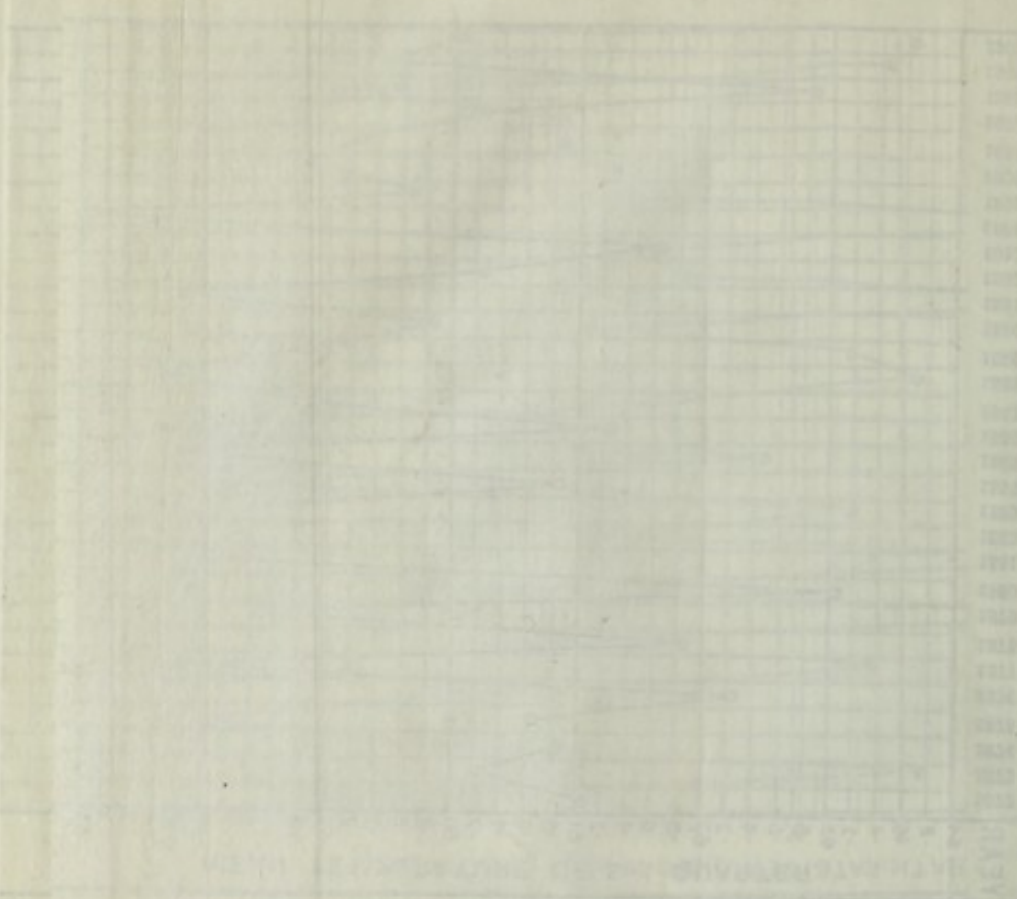
1891-1892

1892-1893

1893-1894



Showing the years 1890-1900
the population from Chronic Diseases
which showed an increase of 1000 of



Showing the years 1890-1900
the population from Chronic Diseases
which showed an increase of 1000 of

WEEKLY NOTIFICATIONS OF SCARLET FEVER, DIPHtheria & TYPHOID FEVER.

