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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH

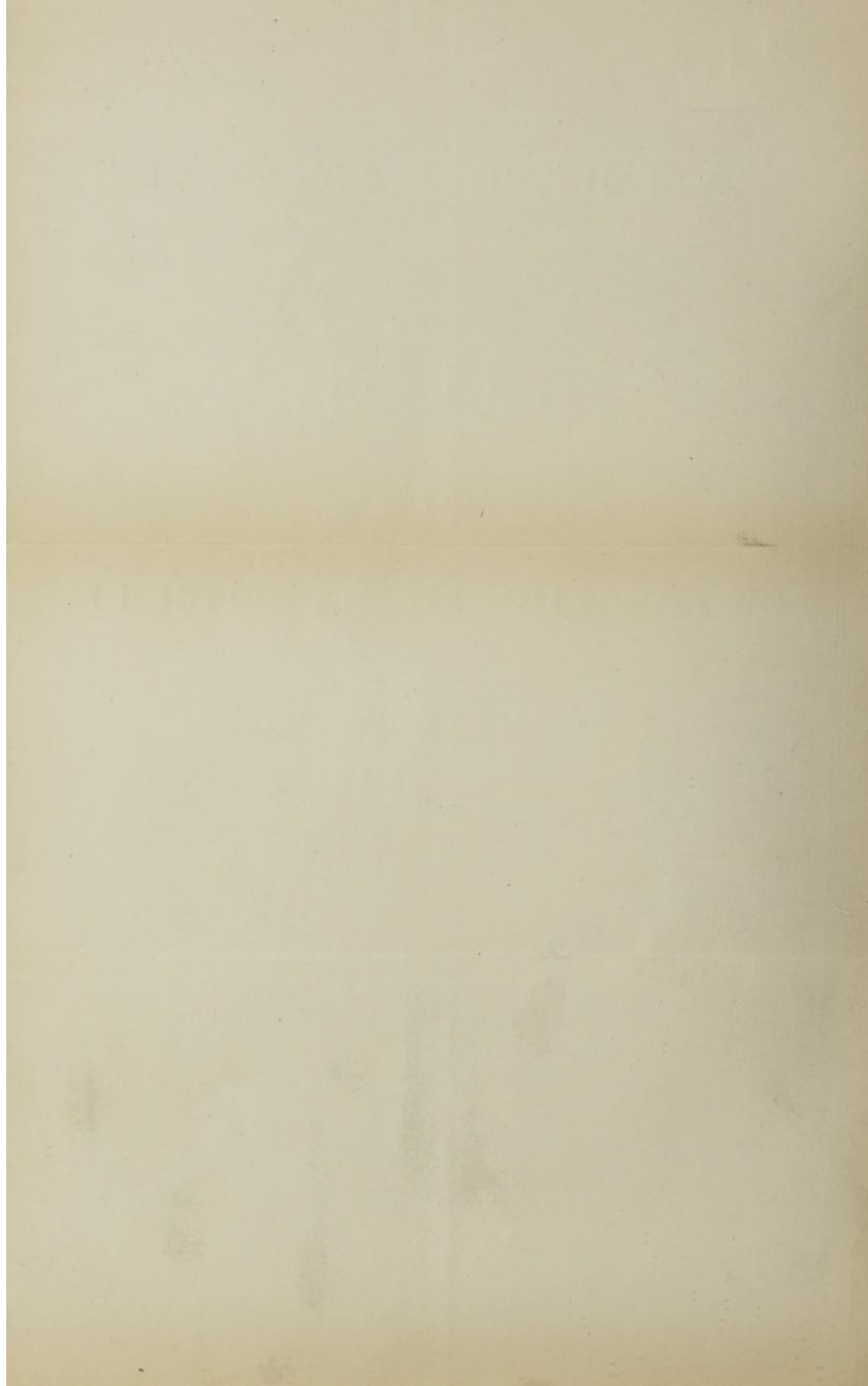
OF THE

CITY OF SHEFFIELD

For the Year 1903.

JOHN ROBERTSON, M.D., B.Sc.,
Medical Officer of Health.

CHARLES PORTER, M.D.,
Interim Medical Officer of Health.



City of Sheffield.

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NOVEMBER, 1903.

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TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE,
CORPORATION OF SHEFFIELD.

GENTLEMEN,

I have to present to you the Annual Report on the Health of the City of Sheffield for the year ending December 31st, 1903, in compliance with the requirements of the Local Government Board's Order. It is made a condition of our service that every Medical Officer of Health shall present a report for the year or part of the year during which he has held office. In the present instance my resignation took effect from October 1st, 1903; while Dr. Charles Porter acted as Medical Officer of Health until my successor, Dr. Scurfield, took over the duties on January 1st, 1904. With your approval I made myself jointly responsible with Dr. Porter for the production of this report.

Even with the utmost co-operation and assistance I have found it difficult to make this report as complete as I should have liked it, owing to the fact that distance prevents me getting access to those numerous details which are necessary for a well considered report. For the same reason, too, this report has been much delayed.

The year 1903, although not so favourable a one as that of 1902 from the point of view of the General Health of the people, was yet one much below the average of recent years. Except in the case of four or five causes of deaths the mortality remained at the low level of the previous year. The increase is almost entirely confined to infants under two years of age (Table XIX). At all other ages the 1902 figures are maintained.

The number of cases of sickness and of death from Typhoid Fever was distinctly below the average of recent years.

The Sheffield Corporation Act, 1903, which confers some very important additional sanitary powers on the Council, came into operation during the latter part of the year. The clauses relating to the Compulsory Notification of Cases of Tuberculosis of the Lung give us a distinct advance. The results to be obtained are being eagerly watched by other sanitary authorities in this country, and it is most important that nothing shall be left undone so as to obtain from these powers the best results.

I have had great pleasure in recording in several of my previous reports my grateful thanks to the staff of the department for their particularly loyal assistance. On leaving your service I desire again to record how much I have appreciated the spirit and conscientiousness which have been displayed by the staff in their work.

I have specially to thank the members of your Committee for the assistance and courtesy always shown to me. This made my six years' work in Sheffield a time which I shall ever look back upon with great pleasure. I trust that the work which was then undertaken may be of lasting benefit to the City.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN ROBERTSON,

September 5th, 1904.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

(to September 30th, 1903).

SUMMARY OF VITAL AND MORTAL STATISTICS, ETC., FOR 1903.

AREA OF CITY	....	....	....	....	....	23,662 Acres, divided into TEN Registration Sub Districts.
POPULATION	....	....	....	....	....	426,686.
DENSITY	....	....	....	....	....	18.0 Persons per Acre.
INHABITED HOUSES	....	....	....	....	....	Census of 1901, 85,507 with 4,456 uninhabited, and 1,217 building.
HOUSES CERTIFIED AS FIT FOR HUMAN HABITATION, APRIL, 1891, TO JUNE 30th, 1903	...	....	....	....	....	18,540.
NUMBER OF NEW DWELLING-HOUSES CER- TIFIED AS FIT FOR OCCUPATION DURING THE YEAR	....	....	....	....	....	2,051.
MARRIAGES	....	....	....	....	....	3,506.
BIRTHS	....	....	....	....	....	14,136 ; Birth-rate, 33.1.
DEATHS	....	....	....	....	....	7,976 ; Death-rate, 18.7.
INFANTILE MORTALITY	....	....	....	....	....	2,561 under 1 year, or 181 per 1,000 Births.
ZYMOTIC DEATH - RATE (7 PRINCIPAL ZYMOTICS)	....	....	....	....	....	3.20.
ESTIMATED INCREASE OF POPULATION	....	....	....	....	....	7,921, but the natural increase, <i>i.e.</i> , excess of Births over Deaths, was 6,160.

REPORT.

POPULATION.

The estimated population of the City, on June 30th, 1903, was 426,686 persons, of which number 212,615 were males, and 214,071 females.

It is on the above estimate that our local calculations for vital and mortal statistics are based.

In comparing statistics relating to the people of Sheffield with those for many other large centres of population, it is desirable to keep in view the fact that, for practical purposes, the area of the city covers all the districts in the Sheffield Centre of population—the good and the unhealthy parts are therefore included. In other centres such as Manchester, Liverpool, and Birmingham, a considerable number of the healthiest of the citizens have migrated to districts outside the city boundaries. Without taking this into consideration it is possible that in some instances the statistics for this city will appear better than they should when compared with these “incomplete centres” of population. An exaggerated instance of such a fallacious comparison would be the comparison of the death-rate for an “incomplete centre” of population such as is contained in Sheffield North Registration District with that in such a complete centre as the whole of the city. No doubt, the effect of this fallacy is to the advantage of the Sheffield statistics, but it must be remembered that the whole value of statistics depends on their absence of or recognition of such fallacies.

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

During 1903 the total number of persons added to Sheffield was 7,921. Of this number, 6,160 were due to the increase of births over deaths, *i.e.*, the natural increase.

In the following table is set out the population, the estimated increase, the natural increase, and the estimated increase due to immigration during each of the the past 10 years:—

TABLE I.

YEAR.	Population.	Estimated Increase.	Natural Increase.	Increase due to Immigration.
1894	341,612	5,441	5,239	202
1895	347,141	5,529	5,004	525
1896	352,760	5,619	5,121	498
1897	358,470	5,710	4,668	1,042
1898	364,272	5,802	4,853	949
1899	370,168	5,896	4,484	1,412
1900	376,160	5,992	4,280	1,712
*1901	410,991	34,831	4,875	29,956
1902	418,765	7,774	6,874	900
1903	426,686	7,921	6,160	1,761

* City extended Oct. 31st.

In Tables II., III., and V. are shown certain facts relative to the rate of increase of the population in the various districts of the city, and also as to its density.

TABLE II.—*Showing the Population of each of the Registration Sub-Districts at the Censuses of 1881, 1891, and 1901; also the computed Population at the middle of 1903.*

DISTRICT.	Population, 1881.	Population, 1891.	Population, 1901.*	Population, Middle of 1903, in Revised Areas.
Sheffield West ...	14,957	14,105	12,187	.....
Do. North ...	38,982	37,499	38,784	39,079 Sheffield North.
Do. South ...	17,919	18,411	17,099	25,979 Do. South (a).
Do. Park ...	19,948	21,401	22,328	26,042 Do. Park (b).
Brightside ...	56,719	67,083	77,776	80,363 Brightside.
Attercliffe ...	26,965	35,883	52,589	56,339 Attercliffe (c).
Nether Hallam ...	38,967	46,328	64,599	68,749 Nether Hallam.
Upper Hallam ...	2,513	2,709	3,657	4,257 Upper Hallam.
Ecclesall ...	67,538	80,824	97,244	101,532 Ecclesall.
Norton ...	.....	.....	10,828	11,728 Norton.
Hillsboro' ...	.....	.....	11,979	12,618 Hillsboro'.
Totals ...	284,508	324,243	409,070	426,686 Totals.

* The figures given in these columns are for the City as extended October, 31st, 1901.

(a) South District now embraces the old districts of West and South, with the exception of a small portion of about 50 acres, which is included in Park District.

(b) Park District has been extended to include two small portions, 50 acres (roughly) which formerly belonged to South, and 72 acres (roughly) which formerly belonged to Attercliffe, making the district of Park co-extensive with the Municipal Ward.

(c) Attercliffe District has been reduced about 72 acres by the extension of the Park boundary.

TABLE III.—*Showing the Area in Acres, and the Number of Persons per Acre in each of the Registration Sub-Districts.*

DISTRICT.	Area in Acres.	Population, 1903.	Persons per Acre.
Sheffield North ...	282	39,079	138.6
Do. South ...	345	25,979	75.3
Do. Park ...	2,475	26,042	10.5
Brightside...	3,685	80,363	21.8
Attercliffe ...	1,493	56,339	37.7
Nether Hallam ...	1,533	68,749	44.8
Upper Hallam ...	6,322	4,257	0.7
Ecclesall ...	4,640	101,532	21.8
Norton ...	1,902	11,728	6.1
Hillsborough ...	985	12,618	12.8
City ...	23,662	426,686	18.0

TABLE IV.—*Showing the Number of New Houses Certified by the City Surveyor as Fit for Human Habitation, from the Census of 1891 to the Middle of 1903, in the several Registration Sub-Districts.*

Year.	North.	South.	Park.	Bright-side.	Attercliffe.	Nether Hallam.	Upper Hallam.	Ecclesall.	Norton.	Hillsbro.	TOTALS.
1891 (part of) ...	17	14	29	126	116	55	4	175	...	...	536
1892 ...	22	11	32	121	155	170	7	268	...	...	786
1893 ...	11	15	42	165	186	198	17	194	...	...	828
1894 ...	3	5	36	120	123	153	16	175	...	...	631
1895 ...	...	13	20	85	106	141	4	155	...	...	524
1896 ...	18	16	68	135	288	221	7	307	...	...	1,060
1897, to June 30	4	5	16	107	186	239	4	159	...	...	720
July, 1897, to June, 1898 ...	7	17	26	179	467	522	13	451	...	...	1,682
July, 1898, to June, 1899 ...	15	18	55	161	746	784	15	686	...	...	2,480
July, 1899, to June, 1900 ...	27	15	57	214	647	914	77	771	...	...	2,722
July, 1900, to June, 1901 ...	12	31	59	213	729	931	102	635	...	...	2,712
July, 1901, to June, 1902 ...	5	23	70	330	419	398	77	457	79	108	1,966
July, 1902, to June, 1903 ...	3	19	95	295	360	292	33	487	202	107	1,893
TOTALS ...	144	202	605	2,251	4,528	5,018	376	4,920	281	215	18,540

AGE DISTRIBUTION.

In the next tabular statement is set out the number of persons at various ages at the last census enumeration and on June 30th, 1903. The broad facts shown by such a table are that one-fortieth of the population is under one year of age, that one quarter (thereabouts) is aged from 3 to 13 years, and that about three-fifths is aged from 15 to 65 (the working years).

TABLE V.—*Age Distribution of the Population in Sheffield.*

	AGE DISTRIBUTION AT CENSUS, 1901.	AGE DISTRIBUTION, MIDDLE OF 1903 (ESTIMATED).
All ages	409,070	426,686
Under 1 year	11,565	12,062
1 and under 2 years	10,280	10,723
2 " 3 "	9,882	10,309
3 " 4 "	9,568	9,980
4 " 5 "	9,557	9,967
All under 5 years	50,852	53,041
5 and under 10 years	45,227	47,174
10 " 13 "	24,201	25,243
13 " 14 "	7,641	7,970
14 " 15 "	7,951	8,293
15 " 16 "	7,894	8,234
16 " 17 "	8,408	8,770
17 " 18 "	8,155	8,506
18 " 19 "	8,327	8,686
19 " 20 "	8,386	8,747
20 " 21 "	8,403	8,766
21 " 25 "	34,176	35,648
25 " 30 "	38,416	40,070
30 " 35 "	31,853	33,225
35 " 40 "	27,167	28,337
40 " 45 "	22,609	23,583
45 " 50 "	19,517	20,357
50 " 55 "	15,804	16,485
55 " 60 "	12,110	12,632
60 " 65 "	9,279	9,679
65 " 70 "	6,069	6,330
70 " 75 "	3,824	3,989
75 " 80 "	1,887	1,968
80 " 85 "	725	756
85 " 90 "	157	164
90 " 95 "	24	25
95 " 100 "	7	7
100 and upwards	1	1

MARRIAGES.

The number of Marriages registered during 1903 was 3,506; during the previous year it was 3,682.

TABLE VI.

	Total Number of Marriages in Sheffield.	Persons Married per 1,000 in Sheffield.	Persons Married per 1,000 in England and Wales.
1888	2,885	17.9	14.4
1889	3,073	18.7	15.0
1890	No Record	No Record	15.5
1891			15.6
1892	3,091	18.7	15.4
1893	2,797	16.6	14.7
1894	3,215	18.8	15.1
1895	2,810	16.2	15.0
1896	3,322	18.8	15.7
1897	3,465	19.3	16.0
1898	3,496	19.2	16.2
1899	3,663	19.8	16.5
1900	3,508	18.7	16.0
1901	3,640	18.8	15.8
1902	3,682	17.5	15.8
1903	3,506	16.4	15.6
Mean	3,296	18.2	15.5

The Marriage-rate of 16.4, while above that in England and Wales, was considerably below the mean for the 14 years set out in the above table. Indeed on only one occasion during these years was a lower rate registered.

BIRTHS.

The number of Births registered during 1903 was 14,136, as compared with 13,938 in 1902, and 12,766 in 1901.

The Birth-rate was equal to 33.1 per 1,000 of the population. In the 4th column of Table X. will be found the Birth-rate for each of a number of years. Its steady decline is obvious, and although Sheffield has not shown so large a declension as many other towns, yet when it is recollected that this is not a mere local occurrence, but is world spread among highly civilised nations, its causes are worthy of the most serious consideration as indicating a profound change in the conditions of our race.

TABLE VII.—Showing Birth-rate in large towns during 1903.

LONDON ...	28.4	MANCHESTER ...	32.1
WEST HAM ...	33.7	SALFORD ...	32.3
CREYDON ...	26.3	OLDHAM ...	25.6
PORTSMOUTH ...	27.9	BLACKBURN ...	25.1
BRISTOL ...	27.4	HUDDERSFIELD ...	23.8
CARDIFF ...	30.5	HALIFAX ...	21.1
BIRMINGHAM ...	31.8	BRADFORD ...	23.3
LEICESTER ...	27.4	LEEDS ...	29.4
NOTTINGHAM ...	28.3	SHEFFIELD ...	33.2
LIVERPOOL ...	33.4	HULL ...	31.3
DERBY ...	27.2	SUNDERLAND ...	35.1
BOLTON ...	27.0	NEWCASTLE ...	31.1

The Birth-rates in the different Sub-districts of the City for each of the 10 years 1894 to 1903 are set out in the following tables. Here it will be noted that the mean rate varies from 26.0 per 1,000 in Upper Hallam to 37.7 in "North" and "Attercliffe."

TABLE VIII.—*Birth-Rate in Registration Sub-Districts.*

	North.	South.	Park.	Bright- side.	Atter- cliffe.	Nether Hallam.	Upper Hallam.	Ecclesall.	Norton.	Hillsboro'
1894	38.2	38.4	36.9	33.3	34.6	32.7	23.6	29.7	...	...
1895	37.9	38.6	39.3	35.9	37.9	34.8	26.4	31.0	...	...
1896	37.5	38.3	42.2	33.8	35.8	33.8	30.0	30.1	...	...
1897	38.7	37.0	37.9	34.3	36.8	36.4	27.4	30.2	...	...
1898	38.5	37.2	37.9	33.4	38.4	33.9	20.6	29.6	...	...
1899	39.6	35.8	35.8	33.4	38.0	33.8	24.5	29.6	...	...
1900	36.4	38.3	36.5	32.7	39.7	33.8	21.4	28.6	...	...
1901	39.4	35.5	36.2	33.1	39.3	33.5	29.6	28.7	...	...
1902	35.4	37.1	30.0	33.2	37.9	33.2	33.0	29.3	34.4	36.4
1903	35.2	37.1	33.3	33.5	38.9	33.5	23.3	27.2	35.0	37.2
Mean	37.7	37.3	36.6	33.7	37.7	34.4	26.0	29.4	34.7	36.8

TABLE IX.—*Showing the Birth-rate during the year for the whole City and for each of the Registration Sub-Districts; also the total number of Births, Legitimate and Illegitimate, in each.*

District.	Estimated Population in the middle of 1903.	Legitimate.		Illegitimate.		Totals.	Birth-rate per 1,000 per annum.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
Sheffield, North ...	39,079	622	671	37	46	1,376	35.2
„ South ...	25,979	484	425	21	33	963	37.1
„ Park ...	26,042	414	412	24	18	868	33.3
Brightside ...	80,363	1,250	1,305	60	76	2,691	33.5
Attercliffe ...	56,339	1,087	1,051	21	34	2,193	38.9
Nether Hallam ...	68,749	1,143	1,091	34	37	2,305	33.5
Upper Hallam ...	4,257	59	39	1	...	99	23.3
Ecclesall ...	101,532	1,390	1,250	67	53	2,760	27.2
Norton ...	11,728	222	180	3	6	411	35.0
Hillsboro' ...	12,618	239	211	6	14	470	37.2
City ...	426,686	6,910	6,635	274	317	14,136	33.1

TABLE X.—*Showing the Population of Sheffield, and the number of Births and Deaths in past years. The Birth-rates and Death-rates deducible from these figures are also shown, also the Birth-rates and the Death-rates in England and Wales.*

YEAR.	SHEFFIELD.					ENGLAND.	
	POPULATION.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.		Birth-rates.	Death-rates.
		Number of Births.	Birth-rates per 1,000 per annum.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rates per 1,000 per annum.		
1786	14,105						
1801	45,758						
1811	53,291						
1821	65,272						
1831	91,702						
1841	110,891						
1851	142,635	5,946	41·6	4,027	28·2	34·2	22·0
1861	186,375	7,561	40·5	4,610	24·7	34·6	21·6
1871	211,506	9,764	40·4	6,843	28·3	35·0	22·6
1872	245,023	9,973	40·6	6,445	26·3	35·6	21·3
1873	248,954	10,761	43·2	6,558	26·3	35·4	21·0
1874	253,645	10,861	42·8	7,009	27·6	36·0	22·2
1875	257,827	11,026	42·7	6,642	25·7	35·4	22·7
1876	262,080	11,205	42·7	6,568	25·1	36·3	20·9
1877	266,401	10,859	40·7	6,154	23·1	36·0	20·3
1878	270,791	10,985	40·3	7,208	26·6	35·6	21·6
1879	275,356	10,822	39·2	6,422	23·3	34·7	20·7
1880	279,800	10,723	38·3	6,410	22·9	34·2	20·5
1881	284,508	10,814	38·0	5,909	20·7	33·9	18·9
1882	289,194	10,837	35·4	6,281	21·1	33·8	19·6
1883	293,001	10,812	36·9	6,755	23·0	33·5	19·6
1884	296,856	11,272	37·9	6,832	23·0	33·6	19·7
1885	300,762	10,737	35·6	6,328	21·0	32·9	19·2
1886	304,720	10,567	34·6	6,130	20·1	32·8	19·5
1887	308,730	10,389	33·6	6,820	22·0	31·9	19·1
1888	312,793	9,863	31·5	6,611	21·1	31·2	18·1
1889	316,901	10,844	34·2	6,841	21·5	31·1	18·2
1890	321,079	10,691	33·2	8,316	25·9	30·2	19·5
1891	325,547	11,862	36·4	7,775	23·9	31·4	20·2
1892	330,816	11,846	35·8	6,840	20·7	30·5	19·0
1893	336,171	11,584	34·5	7,419	22·1	30·8	19·2
1894	341,612	11,267	33·0	6,028	17·6	29·6	16·6
1895	347,141	12,012	34·6	7,008	20·2	30·4	18·7
1896	352,760	11,853	33·6	6,732	19·1	29·7	17·1
1897	358,470	12,132	33·8	7,464	20·8	29·7	17·4
1898	364,272	12,066	33·1	7,213	19·8	29·4	17·6
1899	370,168	12,459	33·7	7,975	21·5	29·3	18·3
1900	376,160	12,572	33·4	8,292	22·0	28·9	18·3
1901	410,991	12,766	33·0	7,891	20·4	28·5	16·9
1902	418,765	13,938	33·3	7,064	16·9	28·6	16·3
1903	426,686	14,136	33·1	7,976	18·7	28·4	15·4

ILLEGITIMACY.

The number of Illegitimate Births registered during 1903 was 591 against 556 in 1902, and 563 in 1901. The proportion of Illegitimate Births was therefore 4·2 per cent. of the total number of children born. The proportion of Illegitimate Births in each of the Registration Sub-Districts was as follows:—

North	6·0 per cent.	Nether Hallam... ..	3·1 per cent.
South	5·6 „	Upper Hallam	1·0 „
Park	4·8 „	Ecclesall	4·3 „
Brightside	5·1 „	Norton	2·2 „
Attercliffe	2·5 „	Hillsborough	4·3 „

DEATHS.

The number of Deaths registered during 1903 was 7,976. Of these 4,273 were males and 3,703 females. The death rate was 18·7 per 1,000 per annum, or 20·1 per 1,000 for males, and 17·3 per 1,000 for females.

The mortality rate in the previous year had been the lowest on record for the City. The rate for 1903 in many towns in England, and also in England as a whole, was lower than that in 1902. This was not so, however, in Sheffield, chiefly owing to the heavy mortality from measles, whooping cough, and diarrhoea.

TABLE XI.

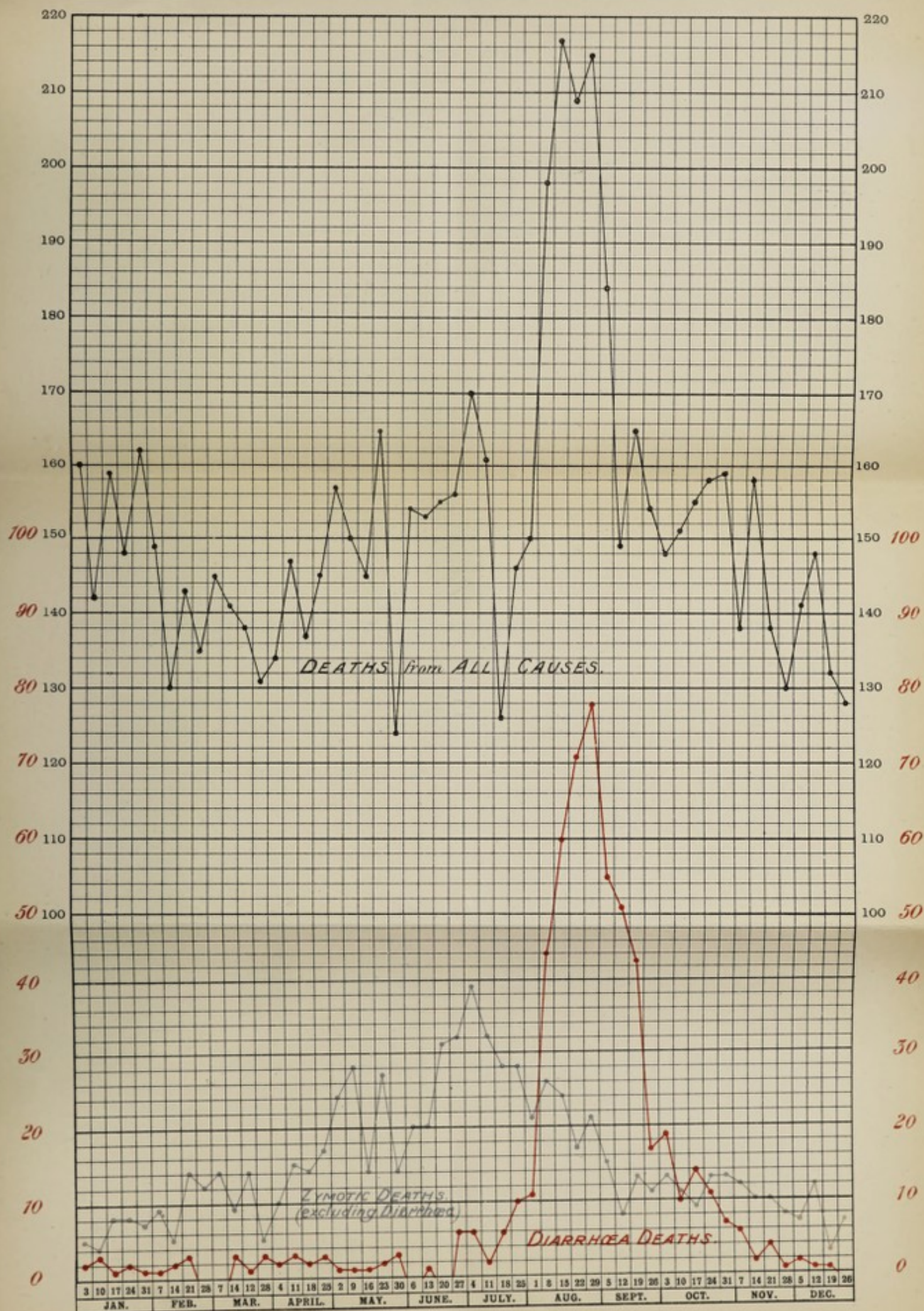
Quinquennial Periods.	Mean Mortality rate per 1,000 of the population.	
	Sheffield.	England.
1871 to 1875	26·8	22·0
1876 to 1880	24·2	20·8
1881 to 1885	21·6	19·4
1886 to 1890	22·1	18·9
1891 to 1895	20·9	18·7
1896 to 1900	20·6	17·7
1901	20·4	16·9
1902	16·9	16·3
1903	18·7	15·4

The relative position of Sheffield when compared with other large towns is shown in the following Tables, the figures for which have been abstracted from the Registrar General's reports:—

TABLE XII.—Recorded and Corrected Death-rates per 1,000 persons living in 20 Greatest Towns in 1903.

Towns in the order of their Corrected Death rates.	Recorded Death-rate, 1903.	Corrected Death-rate, 1903.	Comparative Mortality Figure.
ENGLAND AND WALES	15·41	15·41	1,000
ENGLAND AND WALES, less 76 GREAT TOWNS	14·72	14·23	923
76 GREAT TOWNS... ..	16·26	17·27	1,121
CROYDON	11·83	12·14	788
BRISTOL	14·28	14·67	952
PORTSMOUTH	14·75	15·13	982
LEICESTER	14·21	15·18	985
CARDIFF	13·99	15·22	988
WEST HAM	15·26	16·32	1,059
LONDON	15·67	16·48	1,069
HULL	16·92	17·33	1,125
NOTTINGHAM	16·93	17·84	1,158
LEEDS	16·56	18·08	1,173
BRADFORD... ..	16·39	18·12	1,176
BIRMINGHAM	17·78	19·13	1,241
BOLTON	17·46	19·76	1,282
SHEFFIELD	18·62	20·08	1,303
SUNDERLAND	19·94	20·56	1,334
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE	19·22	20·73	1,345
OLDHAM	18·62	20·96	1,360
SALFORD	18·97	20·97	1,361
LIVERPOOL	20·48	21·91	1,422
MANCHESTER	19·72	22·03	1,430

Chart A.-WEEKLY NUMBER OF DEATHS, SHEFFIELD, 1903.



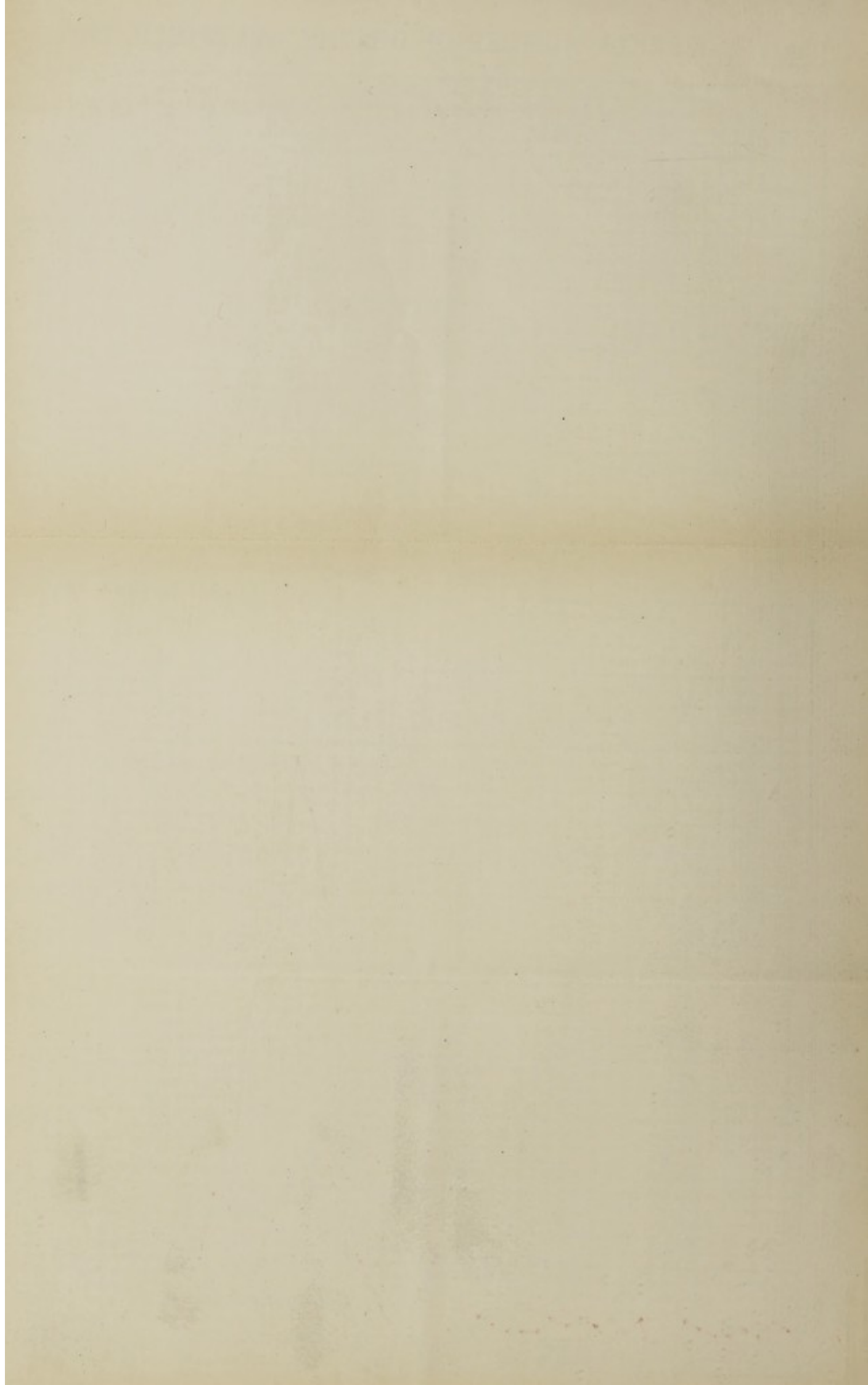


TABLE XIII.

Sheffield's Relative position in the list of 33 great towns.

Year.	Comparative Mortality Figures.	Position on List.
1892	1,218	9th from bottom.
1893	1,294	8th „
1894	1,191	15th „
1895	1,216	11th „
1896	1,253	8th „
1897	1,352	7th „
1898	1,280	6th „
1899	1,344	5th „
1900	1,372	5th „
1901	1,343	7th „
1902	1,130	17th „
1903	1,303	9th „

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

2,561 infants under one year of age died during 1903. The causes of these deaths will be found in the fourth column of Table XVIII., and in greater detail in Table LVIII.

For statistical purposes it is convenient to consider these deaths in relation to the number of infants born during the same period. When this is done the infant mortality-rate for 1903 is found to have been 181 deaths per 1,000 infants born.

In previous years the corresponding rates were as follows :—

1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902
193	157	195	171	197	195	194	200	202	150

In the Registration Sub-Districts the infant mortality rates were :—

North	...	...	...	220	Nether Hallam...	...	...	177
South	...	...	...	169	Upper Hallam	...	...	121
Park	...	...	...	219	Ecclesall	...	...	152
Brightside	...	...	...	185	Norton	...	...	153
Attercliffe	...	...	...	202	Hillsborough	...	...	129

The relatively low infant mortality-rate of 1902 (*i.e.*, 150 per 1,000 births) was largely due to the absence of those epidemic diseases which are liable to attack young infants. As already stated, severe outbreaks of measles, whooping cough, and diarrhoea raised the mortality-rate among infants during 1903.

In the following table are shown the rates of infantile mortality in the 20 greatest towns during 1903:—

TABLE XIV.—Infantile Mortality-Rate.

TOWNS.	Ten Years 1893-1902.	1903.	TOWNS.	Ten Years 1893-1902.	1903.
76 GREAT TOWNS ...	...	144	BOLTON ...	175	152
LONDON ...	158	131	MANCHESTER ...	188	169
WEST HAM ...	169	146	SALFORD ...	202	167
CROYDON... ..	141	108	OLDHAM ...	177	160
PORTSMOUTH ...	162	114	BRADFORD ...	168	148
BRISTOL	144	116	LEEDS	179	153
CARDIFF	159	122	SHEFFIELD ...	186	181
BIRMINGHAM ...	188	159	HULL	176	162
LEICESTER	187	160	SUNDERLAND ...	175	157
NOTTINGHAM ...	185	165	NEWCASTLE ...	173	165
LIVERPOOL	189	159			

TABLE XV.—Analysis of the Deaths which occurred during the year 1903 among Illegitimate Children under the age of 5 years.

DISTRICTS.	DEATHS.			AGES AT DEATH.				CAUSES OF DEATH.							CERTIFIED, NOT CERTIFIED, INQUEST.		
	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEMALE.	UNDER 1 WEEK.	BETWEEN 1 WEEK AND 1 MONTH.	BETWEEN 1 MONTH AND 1 YEAR.	BETWEEN 1 YEAR AND 5 YEARS.	ZYMOTIC DISEASES.	DIARRHŒA.	CHEST INFLAMMATIONS.	MENINGITIS AND CONVULSIONS.	VIOLENCE.	INANITION.	OTHER CAUSES.	CERTIFIED.	NOT CERTIFIED.	INQUESTS.
Sheffield North	22	15	7	3	1	12	6	1	4	2	1	3	4	7	16	2	4
„ South	31	14	17	1	4	17	9	4	5	4	2	...	8	8	31	...	...
„ Park..	11	6	5	1	1	7	2	1	1	4	...	...	3	2	11	...	...
Brightside ...	42	22	20	4	1	28	9	3	6	8	3	...	6	16	37	4	1
Attercliffe.....	30	12	18	4	2	17	7	2	4	7	3	...	7	7	28	1	1
Nether Hallam	25	14	11	2	3	15	5	2	1	6	4	1	5	6	18	4	3
Upper Hallam	2	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...
Ecclesall	48	34	14	7	6	22	13	3	6	12	3	...	5	19	47	1	...
Norton	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
Hillsboro'.....	2	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
TOTALS.....	215	121	94	22	18	122	53	17	27	45	17	4	38	67	193	13	9

TABLE XVI.—*Showing the number of Deaths at different ages, and from various causes, in each of the Registration Sub-Districts, for the year 1903.*

DISTRICTS.	AGES AT DEATH.							CAUSES OF DEATH.				
	All Ages.	Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5 Years.	5 and under 15 Years.	15 and under 25 Years.	25 and under 60 Years.	Over 60 Years.	Zymotic Diseases (excluding Diarrhoea).	Diarrhoea.	Phthisis.	Chest Inflammations.	Other Causes.
Sheffield North ...	983	303	159	28	24	260	209	71	98	96	173	545
Do. South ...	582	163	78	15	23	165	118	42	35	45	93	347
Do. Park ...	600	190	117	29	20	183	111	100	37	41	101	321
Brightside ...	1,439	497	267	41	34	323	277	178	134	91	248	788
Attercliffe ...	1,084	443	219	37	26	217	142	129	96	50	218	591
Nether Hallam ...	1,252	409	208	38	39	302	256	143	82	90	230	707
Upper Hallam ...	56	12	5	—	3	16	20	3	1	4	8	40
Ecclesall ...	1,609	420	223	50	51	455	410	116	79	120	258	1,036
Norton ...	185	63	27	9	4	42	40	20	8	14	33	110
Hillsborough ...	206	61	34	7	7	52	45	22	9	22	33	120
Totals...	7,976	2,561	1,337	254	231	1,965	1,628	824	579	573	1,395	4,605

This Table has been compiled after distributing the Deaths which have occurred in the various Public Institutions over the Sub-Districts from which they were admitted. Deaths of residents occurring in Public Institutions, &c. beyond the District have also been distributed over the Sub-Districts from which they were admitted. Deaths, in Public Institutions, of persons not resident in Sheffield have been deducted.

TABLE XVII.—*Showing the Death-rate per 1,000 per annum, at different ages and from various causes, in each of the Registration Sub-Districts, for the year 1903.*

DISTRICTS.	AGES AT DEATH.							CAUSES OF DEATH.				
	All Ages.	Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5 Years.	5 and under 15 Years.	15 and under 25 Years.	25 and under 60 Years.	Over 60 Years.	Zymotic Diseases (excluding Diarrhoea).	Diarrhoea.	Phthisis.	Chest Inflammations.	Other Causes.
Sheffield North ...	25.2	274.2	42.4	3.4	3.0	16.2	99.6	1.82	2.51	2.46	4.43	13.95
Do. South ...	21.6	222.1	31.3	2.8	4.3	15.5	84.6	1.62	1.35	1.73	3.58	13.36
Do. Park ...	23.0	253.2	46.8	5.4	3.8	12.4	79.4	3.84	1.42	1.57	3.88	12.33
Brightside ...	17.9	218.7	31.6	2.5	2.1	9.8	64.2	2.21	1.67	1.13	3.09	9.81
Attercliffe ...	19.2	278.1	40.5	3.2	2.3	9.4	47.0	2.29	1.70	0.89	3.87	10.49
Nether Hallam ...	18.2	210.5	31.5	2.7	2.8	10.7	69.4	2.08	1.19	1.31	3.35	10.28
Upper Hallam ...	13.2	100.0	12.2	—	3.4	9.2	87.3	0.70	0.23	0.94	1.88	9.40
Ecclesall ...	15.8	146.3	22.9	2.3	2.5	10.9	75.2	1.14	0.78	1.18	2.54	10.20
Norton ...	15.8	189.8	24.0	3.7	1.7	8.8	63.5	1.71	0.68	1.19	2.81	9.38
Hillsborough ...	16.3	170.9	28.1	2.7	2.7	10.1	66.5	1.74	0.71	1.74	2.61	9.51
City...	18.7	212.3	32.6	2.9	2.6	11.2	71.1	1.93	1.36	1.34	3.27	10.79

TABLE XIX.—*Mortality at Various Ages.*

AGES.	Number of Deaths.						Death-rate per 1,000 Persons living at each age of Group.					
	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
Under 1 year.....	2,347	2,422	2,511	2,573	2,081	2,561	225.2	229.3	228.3	236.5	175.8	212.3
1 and under 2 years	655	708	788	697	484	815	74.7	79.7	85.1	70.4	46.0	76.0
2 " " 3 "	240	298	325	253	199	268	28.0	34.3	36.0	27.3	19.6	26.0
3 " " 4 "	130	217	205	144	109	176	15.3	25.2	22.9	16.0	11.1	17.6
4 " " 5 "	90	151	132	114	75	78	10.5	17.4	14.6	12.7	7.7	7.8
Total under 5 "	3,462	3,796	3,961	3,781	2,948	3,898	77.2	83.6	83.7	79.3	56.6	73.5
5 and under 10 "	190	323	308	218	179	175	4.5	7.4	6.8	5.1	3.8	3.7
10 " " 15 "	85	88	113	97	95	79	2.1	2.1	2.6	2.6	2.3	1.9
15 " " 20 "	119	149	129	120	108	105	3.2	3.8	3.3	3.1	2.6	2.4
20 " " 25 "	170	154	167	147	135	126	5.0	4.5	4.7	3.6	3.1	2.8
25 " " 35 "	350	392	364	380	352	364	6.3	6.9	6.2	5.7	4.9	5.0
35 " " 45 "	464	554	575	506	536	540	10.8	12.7	12.6	10.7	10.5	10.4
45 " " 55 "	582	634	689	709	680	700	19.3	20.7	21.6	21.0	18.8	19.0
55 " " 65 "	700	736	793	778	802	782	39.9	41.4	42.8	38.2	36.6	35.0
65 " " 75 "	681	716	740	724	756	770	80.8	83.9	83.2	76.6	74.8	74.8
Over 75 years	410	433	453	431	473	437	179.4	187.0	188.0	162.8	164.9	149.5
At all ages	7,213	7,975	8,292	7,891	7,064	7,976	20.2	22.1	22.0	20.4	16.8	18.7

CAUSES OF DEATH.

THE GROUP OF ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

In the following Tables will be found the chief facts in regard to this group of diseases:—

TABLE XX.

	DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL ZYMOTICS.	
	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.
1890	1,197	3.72
1891	914	2.79
1892	1,060	3.22
1893	1,207	3.61
1894	792	2.33
1895	1 176	3.22
1896	1,072	3.03
1897	1,251	3.52
1898	1,401	3.94
1899	1,648	4.56
1900	1,670	4.44
1901	1,629	4.10
1902	739	1.77
1903	1,367	3.20

In England and Wales the Death-rate from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases was 1.46.

In the 14 largest towns (each having a population of over 200,000) the rate for the principal Zymotics, as given by the Registrar General, was as follows:—

LONDON	1.77	MANCHESTER	2.54
WEST HAM	2.65	SALFORD	2.86
BRISTOL	1.08	BRADFORD	1.36
BIRMINGHAM	2.32	LEEDS	1.76
LEICESTER	1.46	SHEFFIELD	3.10
NOTTINGHAM	2.01	HULL	2.19
LIVERPOOL... ..	2.51	NEWCASTLE	1.22

In the 76 great towns the rate was 1.89 per thousand. In the 103 smaller towns it was 1.41.

* **TABLE XXI.**—*Zymotic Death-Rates of Sheffield during 1903 and the ten years immediately preceding; also the average rates of the 76 large towns.*

					Rates to 1,000 Persons Living.		
					SHEFFIELD.		Average for 76 Large Towns, 1903.
					Average for 10 years, 1893-1902.	1903.	
Deaths from Small Pox	...	...	...	...	0.00	0.01	0.03
Do. Measles	...	...	...	...	0.53	0.79	0.36
Do. Scarlatina	...	...	...	...	0.19	0.22	0.14
Do. Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	...	...	...	...	0.44	0.09	0.20
Do. Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	0.41	0.61	0.33
Do. Fever	...	...	...	...	0.29	0.11	0.12
Do. Diarrhoea and Dysentery	...	...	...	...	1.49	1.27	0.71
Total for above 7 Causes	...	...	...	...	3.35	3.10	1.89

*Compiled from the Registrar-General's Annual Summary for 1903.

In the next Table will be seen the number of cases of each infectious disease notified during each month of the year 1903:—

TABLE XXII.—*Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year 1903 under the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889.*

DISEASES.	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPT.	OCTOBER.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTALS.
Small Pox	6	7	9	12	8	11	8	2	...	1	...	...	59
Scarlet Fever	190	193	210	181	232	201	183	111	145	177	149	138	2110
Typhus Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	58	48	50	31	46	52	42	21	38	44	40	22	492
Continued Fever	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	7
Enteric Fever	24	19	25	19	19	13	10	29	48	66	39	34	345
Puerperal Fever	4	2	4	2	4	1	4	2	6	1	4	4	38
Erysipelas	45	30	41	28	39	19	32	28	34	40	33	32	401
TOTALS	328	300	341	273	348	297	274	193	272	329	267	230	3452

TABLE XXIII.—*Cases of Infectious Disease notified since 1893.*

DISEASES.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.											Average 10 yrs. 1893- 1902.
	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	
Small-pox	102	8	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	38	59	15
Scarlet Fever	1,826	832	766	2,002	1,608	1,493	1,999	1,794	1,474	1,601	2,110	1,540
Typhus Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Mem- branous Croup	170	149	122	138	136	332	2,244	2,454	1,598	969	492	831
Continued Fever	35	18	12	14	14	16	4	1	...	1	7	11
Enteric Fever	452	347	469	617	671	903	1,144	512	862	373	345	635
Puerperal Fever	60	45	32	38	37	44	23	41	35	37	38	39
Erysipelas	403	360	334	403	330	298	376	389	286	391	401	357
TOTALS	3,048	1,759	1,736	3,212	2,796	3,086	5,791	5,191	4,257	3,410	3,452	3,428

TABLE XXIV.—*Monthly Admissions to Hospitals during 1903; also the average number of cases admitted during the previous five years.*

DISEASES.	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPT.	OCTOBER.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTALS 1903.	AVERAGE OF PREVIOUS 5 YEARS.
Small-pox	8	6	9	11	9	11	3	2	...	1	...	...	60	8
Scarlet Fever	85	86	124	115	172	153	136	84	110	136	119	95	1415	792
Typhus Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Mem- branous Croup	20	19	23	12	23	20	18	12	17	25	21	8	218	351
Enteric Fever	22	13	22	9	13	10	5	20	39	52	31	24	260	246
Scarlet Fever and Diph- theria ... ..	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	...
*Combined Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Total Admissions...	135	124	179	149	220	194	162	120	166	214	171	127	1961	1443

* Other than Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria.

SMALL-POX.

Fifty-nine cases of sickness, with four deaths were due to this much-dreaded disease.

To show how trivial this outbreak is compared with those formerly occurring in Sheffield, Chart B has been reproduced from a previous report and brought up to date.

During the whole of the year 1903 Sheffield continued to suffer from importations of this disease from outside districts, and in none of these instances did the disease spread. Indeed, with our means of dealing with this infection—re-vaccination, isolation, and general supervision—it has come to be regarded by the staff as the infectious disease which is of all others the most satisfactory to deal with, as by vigilance and the proper use of the means at our disposal it is not a difficult matter, in the majority of instances, to prevent its spread.

The cases were distributed throughout the year as follows:—

JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
6	7	9	12	8	11	3	2	...	1	...	...

VACCINATION AND SMALL-POX.

It is desirable when dealing with this subject to call attention to the fact that all our trouble and anxiety should not have been necessary had efficient protection been obtained by vaccination. Those who neglect to keep themselves in a condition of immunity from Small-pox cause great and needless expense and anxiety to the large population who are properly protected. If every person kept himself in the condition which the nurses at the Hospital and the Health Department staff must do there would be no Small-pox—no Hospital and other expenses. In this respect attention has recently been drawn to the custom in Germany of nursing cases of imported Small-pox in general hospitals, where all the patients are so well protected by vaccination that special hospitals are unnecessary.

MEASLES.

335 deaths were due to measles in 1903, as compared with 185 in 1902. The epidemic was widely prevalent, and of a severe type. It commenced in January and ceased in August.

The school teachers reported every child which was kept away from school as probably suffering from measles. In this way we got to know of no less than 8,344 cases, each of which was excluded from school for three weeks from the date of eruption of the last case occurring in the family. In each case instructions were left at the house.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR DEALING WITH MEASLES.

A DANGEROUS DISEASE.

Measles is one of the most dangerous of all the infectious diseases. No less than 200 children die on an average every year from it in Sheffield. It *must* be remembered, too, that for every child who dies, several have their lives imperilled by the disease.

POPULAR ERROR.

No child need suffer from Measles. It is wrong to suppose that every child must suffer from it at some time.

EARLY SYMPTOMS.

Measles usually begins with one or more of the following symptoms:—Sneezing, Coughing, Cold in the Head, Running at the Eyes and Nose, and sometimes with Vomiting and Shivering. After about two to three days the rash comes out. The disease is very infectious from the earliest of the above symptoms.

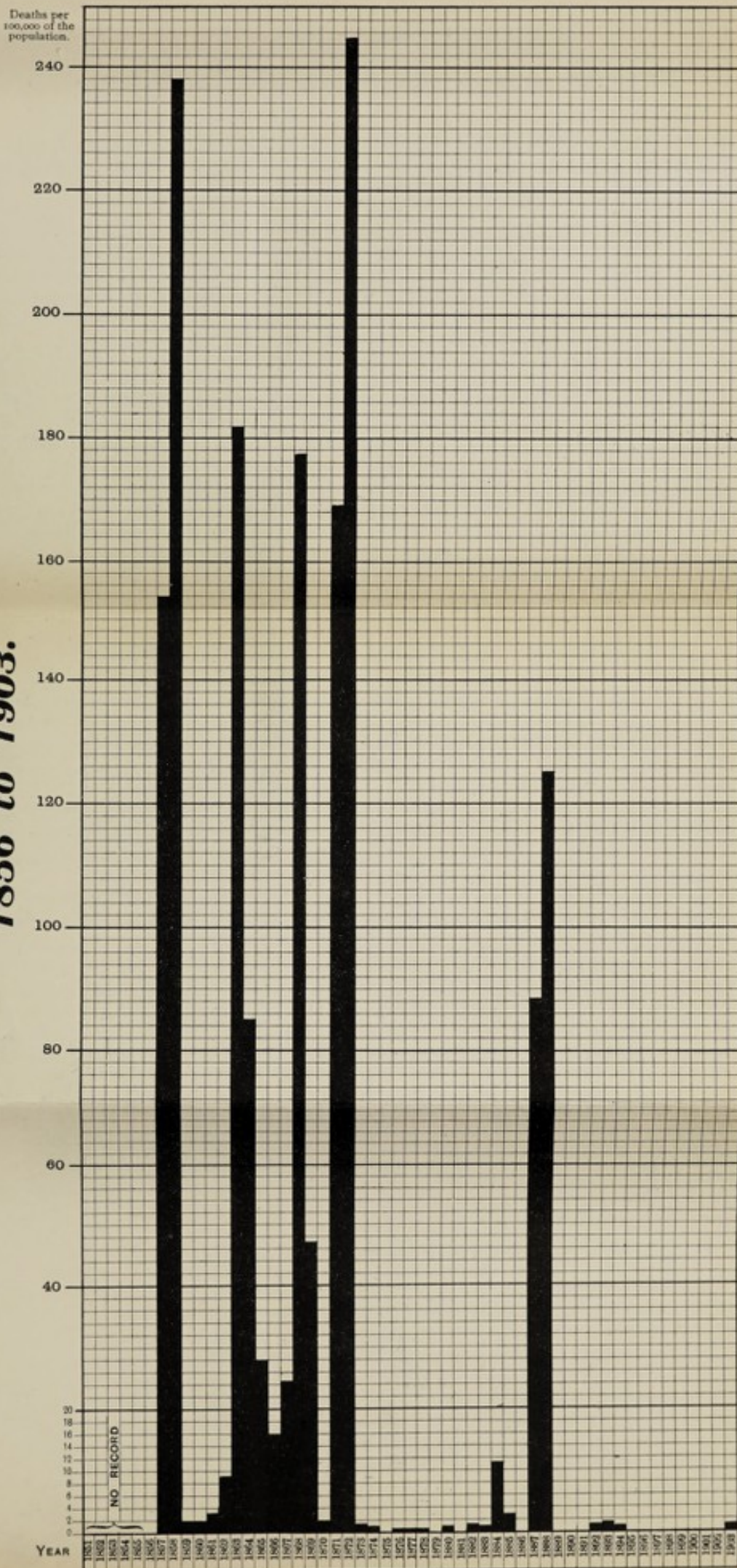
PRECAUTIONS TO BE ADOPTED.

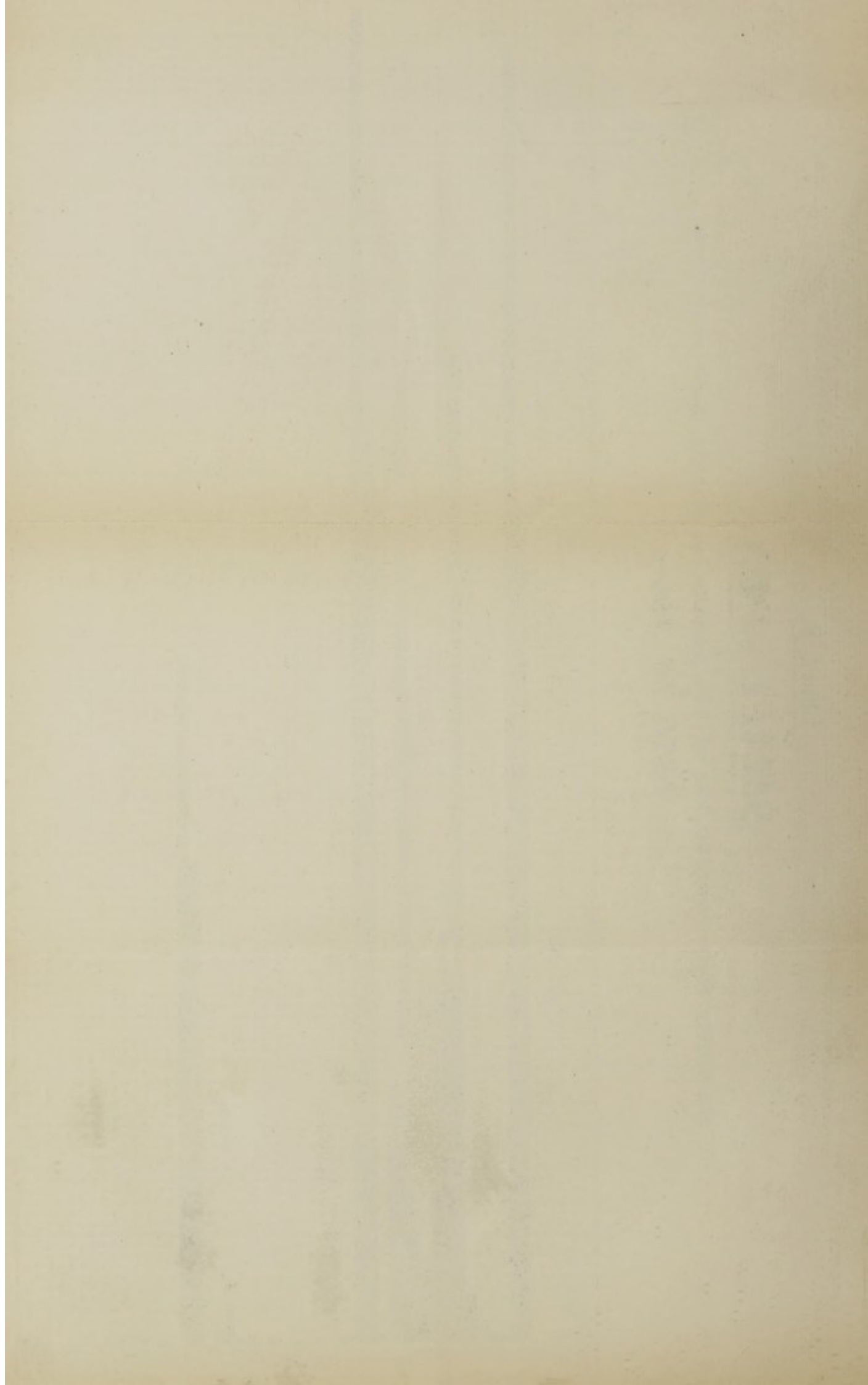
Every child suffering from one or more of the above symptoms should be carefully watched, and if any suspicion of Measles exists, the child should be kept home from School.

Chart B.

SMALL POX.

Mortality Rate per 100,000 of the population during each year from 1856 to 1903.





VERY IMPORTANT.

Keep every child suffering from Measles in bed for the first week at least, and afterwards in one room for the following two weeks. This will assist in keeping away Bronchitis and Inflammation of the Lungs. *The room used as a sick room should not be entered by any other child.*

KEEP CHILDREN FROM SCHOOL.

Whenever a case of Measles occurs in your house, keep every child away from School and from Sunday School. A Certificate of exemption from attendance at School during the period of illness will be given by the Medical Officer of Health to the Head Teacher of the School.

HOW TO DISINFECT.

At the end of three weeks, provided the patient has recovered, disinfect the room by washing every article of clothing, bedding, &c., by beating and airing the carpet, and by dusting down the walls, and washing the floor, paintwork, and furniture, with soap and warm water. Special care must be taken that no child be allowed to return to School until all infected clothing has been washed.

OFFENCES.

The following are offences punishable by law :—

- I.—The exposure of infected persons in any street, public place, shop, or public conveyance.
- II.—Giving, lending, selling, transmitting, or exposing without previous disinfection any bedding, clothing, rags, or other things which have been exposed to infection.

N.B.—It cannot be too plainly pointed out that Measles often runs its course with great rapidity, and if Medical advice be not sought early, serious harm may result.

JOHN ROBERTSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

From the statistics relating to measles given in the following tables it is evident that great damage is done every year by this highly infectious disease. In addition to the loss of life a very large number of the children suffer severely from sequelæ, such as Pneumonia and Bronchitis, with a result great expense and much anxiety are occasioned.

In the table showing for ten years the mean death-rate in the 20 largest towns, one is at once struck with the great differences in the rates, indicating probably that in some of these towns at least the amount of care taken to avoid complications is much greater than in Sheffield.

The fact that the epidemic stopped almost immediately the schools were disbanded for the summer vacation suggests that they play a very important part in the spread of the disease, and doubtless this is the case. There is, however, little doubt but that in this epidemic practically all the susceptible children had been attacked prior to the summer vacation, and that to a large extent the termination of the epidemic, coincident with the commencement of the vacation, was accidental.

It will be noted, too, that of the 335 deaths no less than 268, or 80 per cent., occurred among children under 3 years of age, and therefore not susceptible to direct school influence.

As to whether any further steps can be taken to limit the spread of this most infectious disease is a question which will have to be very carefully considered.

TABLE XXV.—*Measles Mortality.*

Years.	Total Deaths.	Mortality Rate per 1,000.	Males.	Females	AGE AT DEATH.							
					Under 1 Year.	1 and under 2 Years.	2 and under 3 Years.	3 and under 4 Years.	4 and under 5 Years.	5 and under 10 Years.	10 and under 15 Years.	Over 15 Years.
1887	266	·84	147	119	59	117	40	26	13	11	0	0
1888	52	·16	31	21	11	19	12	5	3	2	0	0
1889	226	·69	119	107	40	88	44	22	12	20	0	0
1890	235	·73	116	119	51	84	41	24	19	13	2	1
1891	180	·55	86	94	33	82	24	13	11	17	0	0
1892	248	·75	133	115	59	92	41	30	13	13	0	0
1893	171	·52	78	93	48	61	31	13	10	8	0	0
1894	170	·50	78	92	30	78	36	12	7	7	0	0
1895	189	·55	99	90	42	84	31	11	12	5	1	3
1896	208	·59	109	99	50	85	32	20	11	9	0	1
1897	196	·55	91	105	48	91	22	11	8	15	0	1
1898	177	·50	89	88	40	80	26	15	11	4	1	0
1899	221	·61	106	115	55	90	38	14	14	9	0	1
1900	200	·53	104	96	55	82	32	17	6	6	1	1
1901	226	·58	116	110	48	92	39	17	16	13	0	1
1902	185	·44	94	91	50	79	36	8	7	4	0	1
1903	335	·78	170	165	90	126	52	35	22	6	0	4
TOTAL ...	3,485	...	1,766	1,719	809	1,430	577	293	195	162	5	14
Averages of years 1887-1902..	197	·57	100	97	45	81	33	16	11	10	·3	·6

TABLE XXVI.—Mortality from Measles in the Sub-Districts.

YEAR.	REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS.									
	NORTH.	SOUTH.	PARK.	BRIGHT-SIDE.	ATTER-CLIFFE.	NETHER-HALLAM.	UPPER-HALLAM.	ECCL-SALL.	NORTON.	HILLS-BRO'.
1894	16	7	23	59	12	25	2	26	2	1
1895	35	17	7	21	34	26	2	47	4	...
1896	52	16	24	25	26	34	1	30	...	10
1897	16	25	14	58	39	28	...	25	1	1
1898	17	11	28	48	40	21	...	12	4	...
1899	39	25	20	48	30	10	...	50	4	2
1900	37	9	25	37	20	36	1	35	6	6
1901	25	13	26	41	52	24	1	51	4	4
1902	45	13	16	25	14	37	...	24	5	6
1903	17	13	48	75	68	49	1	44	7	13

TABLE XXVII.—Measles Mortality in the Twenty Largest Towns.

TOWN.	Mean Mortality-rate from Measles, 1893-1902.	Mortality-rate from Measles, 1903.
LONDON	0.55	0.45
WEST HAM	0.62	0.49
CROYDON	0.23	0.18
PORTSMOUTH	0.41	0.09
BRISTOL	0.45	0.03
CARDIFF	0.44	0.16
BIRMINGHAM	0.44	0.36
LEICESTER	0.36	0.34
NOTTINGHAM	0.35	0.39
LIVERPOOL	0.50	0.18
BOLTON	0.64	0.27
MANCHESTER	0.75	0.63
SALFORD	0.86	0.58
OLDHAM	0.64	0.27
BRADFORD	0.36	0.05
LEEDS	0.53	0.28
SHEFFIELD	0.53	0.79
HULL	0.53	0.42
SUNDERLAND	0.50	0.81
NEWCASTLE	0.58	0.05

TABLE XXVIII.—Measles.—Cases of sickness in the Registration Sub-Districts reported during each month of the Year 1903.

	North.	South.	Park.	Bright-side.	Atter-cliffe.	Nether Hallam.	Upper Hallam.	Eccle-sall.	Norton.	Hills-boro'.	Totals.
January	65	16	12	24	37	95	...	126	21	4	400
February... ..	108	26	5	68	82	135	...	215	32	24	695
March	173	85	19	167	78	230	...	336	52	48	1188
April	45	48	22	172	159	209	...	199	31	136	1021
May... ..	76	27	83	284	161	180	2	283	81	107	1284
June... ..	48	48	211	364	305	132	...	165	31	42	1346
July... ..	53	33	182	300	346	241	1	74	61	23	1314
August	4	1	39	61	22	14	...	38	3	...	182
September ...	7	10	49	70	42	31	26	31	6	1	273
October	4	...	61	93	18	60	34	29	...	1	300
November ...	2	1	9	59	12	83	2	30	...	...	198
December ...	...	1	5	32	9	75	...	21	...	...	143
TOTALS	585	296	697	1694	1271	1485	65	1547	318	386	8344

SCARLET FEVER.

2,110 cases of sickness from this disease were known to have occurred during 1903. 99 deaths were due to the same cause—equal to a percentage mortality of 4·7.

These figures are considerably higher than have been recorded for a number of years (see Table XXIX.) But while this is so the disease was at no time epidemic during the year, and the type continued to be a mild one.

The figures given in the accompanying tables show that the disease has been somewhat uniformly prevalent during the past eight years in contradistinction to what occurs in certain towns where great waves of prevalence occur at intervals of five to seven years. So far as our preventative measures are concerned, they have been fairly uniform during these years, except as regards the number of patients removed to the Isolation Hospital. The percentage of removals has varied during these years from 39 per cent. in 1899, to 67 per cent. in 1903. Now that additional Hospital accommodation is available it will be possible to isolate a greater percentage of the cases of Scarlet Fever, and to commence this isolation at an earlier period.

At best, however, the results obtained from our efforts to stamp out Scarlet Fever must be considered most unsatisfactory. Many inquiries have been made within the past few years as to the reason for these unsatisfactory results, but as yet no explanation is forthcoming.

Common sense indicated that if every patient suffering from Scarlet Fever be isolated during the whole period of his infectiousness, and if proper disinfection and quarantine be carried out it would be possible to prevent the spread of the disease. For upwards of 25 years these methods have been carried out, but still we get a large prevalence of the disease in Sheffield, and an even larger prevalence in some towns, where as many as 85 per cent. of all the cases have been removed to an Isolation Hospital.

It will probably be found that there is some flaw in our present conception of the methods of spread of the disease. In only quite recent years has definite proof been obtained as to the anomalous spread of Diphtheria. In this case it has been proved that a considerable number of healthy people can carry about the germs of the disease in their throats without themselves contracting the disease. Such persons, however, are liable to spread the germs to susceptible people. Research is required to ascertain whether this is possible in the case of Scarlet Fever.

Again, it is only within the past five years that a reliable method has been found for dealing with cases of Yellow Fever. Formerly this disease was regarded as highly infectious, and resort was had to the most rigid measures of isolation, disinfection, and quarantine. Such methods proved almost entirely useless. Quite recently Major Reed and others proved that the germ was carried by a biting mosquito, and that it was quite safe to sleep alongside Yellow Fever patients so long as these mosquitoes were excluded from the room. These are two examples of instances where more accurate knowledge of the means of conveying infection has proved of the greatest value in the prevention of disease. The germ of Scarlet Fever has not been definitely recognised yet. When it has been found it will be possible to carry out experimental researches to determine how it is conveyed from one patient to another, and the conditions governing this.

If we recognise that at present our knowledge of the methods of spread of this common disease are imperfect, we shall the sooner supply the missing information so necessary for our preventive work.

Meanwhile it is desirable that none of the recognised methods should be relaxed.

TABLE XXIX.—*Scarlet Fever Notifications, Deaths, and Percentage Mortality.*

Year...	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903
Notified Cases of Scarlet Fever	1826	832	766	2002	1608	1493	1999	1794	1474	1601	2110
Deaths	89	40	36	100	93	58	91	64	57	58	99
Percentage Mortality	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.9	5.6	3.9	4.5	3.6	3.9	3.6	4.7

TABLE XXX.—*Scarlet Fever Notifications, Cases removed to Hospitals, and Cases treated at Home during each month of the year.*

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total Cases	190	193	210	181	232	201	183	111	145	177	149	138
Removed to Hospital	82	87	122	120	172	151	129	88	106	135	124	96
Treated at Home	109	106	88	61	60	50	54	23	39	42	25	42

TABLE XXXI.—*Showing total cases of Scarlet Fever removed to Hospitals during each year since 1884, and the Percentage of cases removed since the adoption of the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act.*

YEAR.	Total Number of Cases removed to Hospital.	Percentage of Cases removed.	YEAR.	Total Number of Cases removed to Hospital.	Percentage of Cases removed.
1884	112		1894	452	54%
1885	67		1895	443	58%
1886	90		1896	1,185	59%
1887	66		1897	1,084	64%
1888	67		1898	912	61%
1889	226		1899	788	39%
1890	384	17%	1900	777	43%
1891	374	29%	1901	774	53%
1892	536	37%	1902	709	44%
1893	845	46%	1903	1,415	67%

TABLE XXXII.—*Showing the Notifications of Scarlet Fever in each of the Registration Sub-Districts since 1893.*

YEAR.	REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS.										CITY.
	NORTH.	SOUTH.	PARK.	BRIGHT-SIDE.	ATTER-CLIFFE.	NETHER HALLAM.	UPPER HALLAM.	ECCLESALL.	NORTON.	HILLSBORO'.	
1893	190	127	94	405	98	175	8	429	...	...	1826
1894	46	59	46	154	208	93	14	212	...	...	882
1895	62	62	65	196	165	68	7	141	...	...	766
1896	194	191	132	312	395	270	6	502	...	...	2002
1897	171	108	103	320	274	228	4	400	...	...	1608
1898	130	70	72	382	232	227	27	353	...	...	1493
1899	181	140	160	524	252	298	7	437	...	...	1999
1900	140	104	65	403	193	254	10	625	...	...	1794
1901	91	84	58	258	220	236	9	499	15	4	1474
1902	131	70	53	259	239	387	7	395	28	32	1601
1903	191	113	211	437	205	348	20	484	76	25	2110

TABLE XXXIII.—*Scarlet Fever Mortality in the Twenty Largest Towns.*

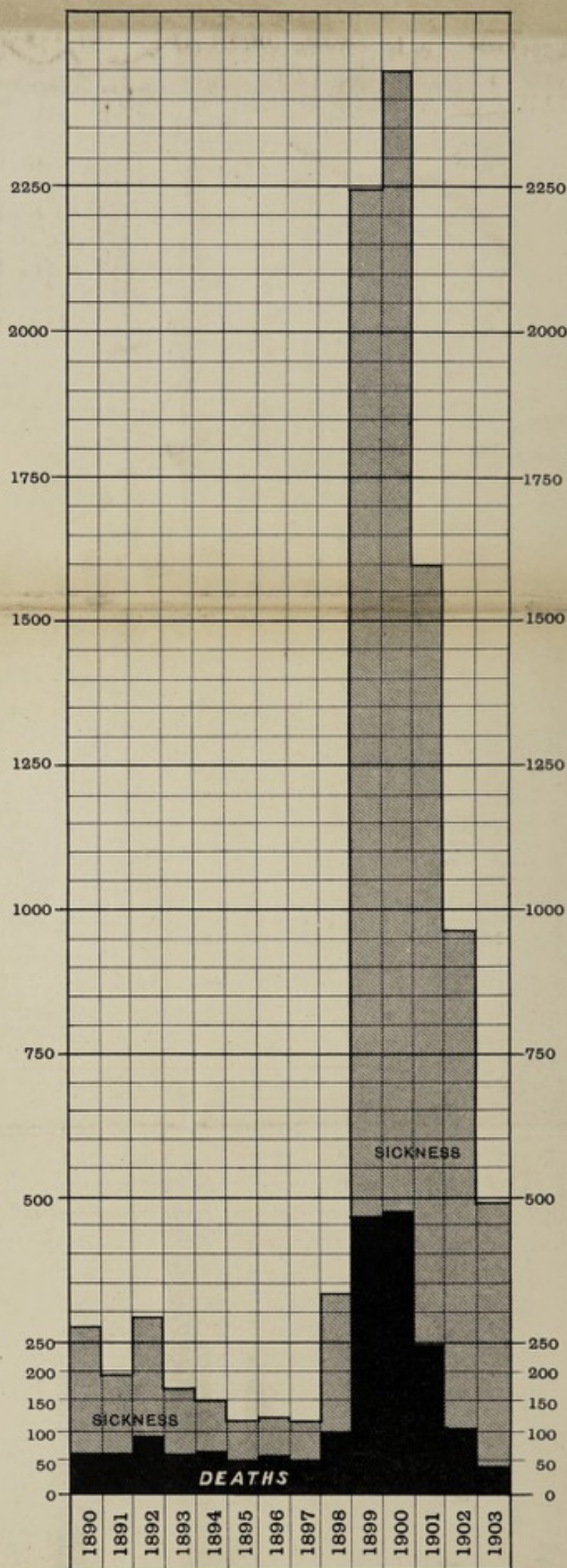
TOWNS.	Mean Mortality-rate from Scarlet Fever, 1893-1902.	Mortality-rate from Scarlet Fever, 1903.
LONDON	0·17	0·08
WEST HAM	0·16	0·07
CROYDON	0·05	0·01
PORTSMOUTH	0·10	0·14
BRISTOL	0·11	0·15
CARDIFF	0·13	0·17
BIRMINGHAM	0·22	0·27
LEICESTER	0·20	0·07
NOTTINGHAM	0·19	0·14
LIVERPOOL	0·32	0·27
BOLTON	0·26	0·34
MANCHESTER	0·23	0·17
SALFORD	0·37	0·25
OLDHAM	0·24	0·22
BRADFORD	0·20	0·10
LEEDS	0·16	0·25
SHEFFIELD	0·19	0·22
HULL	0·17	0·03
SUNDERLAND	0·20	0·23
NEWCASTLE	0·14	0·12



Chart C.

DIPHTHERIA IN SHEFFIELD.

Notifications and Deaths recorded since the Notification of Infectious Diseases Act came into operation.



DIPHTHERIA.

What has proved to be the most serious outbreak of Diphtheria that has ever occurred in the City of Sheffield commenced September, 1898, and continued, with some fluctuations, till the end of 1903, when it had almost disappeared in fatal form.

Prior to the commencement of this epidemic about 140 cases of the disease were reported during each year. Since the epidemic commenced the cases have been as follows :—

1898	...	...	325 cases of sickness	...	94 deaths.
1899	...	...	2,235 „	„	465 „
1900	...	...	2,454 „	„	479 „
1901	...	...	1,598 „	„	243 „
1902	...	...	969 „	„	117 „
1903	...	...	492 „	„	43 „
TOTAL...			8,073		1,441

In almost every respect the epidemic has shown similar characteristics to those recorded elsewhere in this country. Its progress has been extremely slow, taking nearly six years before it died out in our more or less congested area. Its virulence was great at first, and has recently become greatly reduced. The percentage mortality was 21 per cent. in 1899, and 9 per cent. in 1903.

The chief points of importance which have been demonstrated are :—

- I. That in addition to the patient, other relatives, friends, or persons in contact may be in an infectious condition although not actually suffering from any illness. If such persons are allowed to go about they undoubtedly will spread the disease. Bacteriological examination of the throats of such contacts should be made.
- II. The value of early and efficient treatment with Antitoxin has been conclusively demonstrated.
- III. The great help which the Bacteriological Laboratory has been in aiding diagnosis and in finding out those healthy persons who carry about the germ in their throats.
- IV. It is evident from what has been said that isolation and disinfection alone will not be successful unless used as adjuncts to the other methods.

The usual tabular statements in regard to this disease are appended.

TABLE XXXIV.—*Diphtheria Mortality Rates in 20 largest towns for ten years 1894-1903, with average Mortality Rate.*

Town.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	Ave. for 10 years.
LONDON	0.51	0.39	0.43	0.34	0.30	0.25	0.16	0.41
WEST HAM	0.37	0.63	0.61	0.50	0.65	0.46	0.26	0.57
CROYDON	0.07	0.14	0.13	0.18	0.16	0.21	0.12	0.17
PORTSMOUTH	0.15	0.30	0.64	0.53	0.38	0.34	0.39	0.31
BRISTOL	0.15	0.14	0.10	0.31	0.38	0.54	0.35	0.24
CARDEFF	0.53	0.73	0.33	0.42	0.47	0.52	0.20	0.43
BIRMINGHAM	0.29	0.26	0.29	0.14	0.16	0.24	0.26	0.26
LEICESTER	0.36	0.30	1.06	1.51	0.73	0.15	0.13	0.41
NOTTINGHAM	0.09	0.10	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.26	0.11
LIVERPOOL	0.20	0.23	0.34	0.26	0.27	0.30	0.23	0.25
BOLTON	0.05	0.07	0.09	0.12	0.16	0.25	0.21	0.12
MANCHESTER	0.09	0.10	0.15	0.18	0.24	0.21	0.24	0.18
SALFORD	0.15	0.15	0.34	0.41	0.63	0.33	0.38	0.32
OLDHAM	0.08	0.07	0.16	0.13	0.09	0.33	0.39	0.19
BRADFORD	0.07	0.07	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.30	0.19	0.12
LEEDS	0.16	0.54	0.78	0.59	0.41	0.21	0.15	0.33
SHEFFIELD	0.13	0.26	1.28	1.26	0.63	0.27	0.09	0.44
HULL...	0.14	0.07	0.12	0.08	0.18	0.35	0.31	0.17
SUNDERLAND	0.03	0.06	0.06	0.15	0.21	0.10	0.21	0.10
NEWCASTLE	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.16	0.10	0.17	0.15

TABLE XXXV.—Mortality from Diphtheria and Simple Croup in the City of Sheffield.

Year.	Population.	Combined Diphtheria and Simple Croup. Death-rate per 1,000.	COMBINED DIPHTHERIA AND SIMPLE CROUP DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 LIVING OF THE POPULATION. DISTRIBUTED ACCORDING TO AGES.								No. of Public Elementary Schools.	Approx. Average No. of children attending Public Elementary Schools. (Yearly Average Attendance.)	
			0-1 Year.	1-2 Years.	2-3 Years.	3-4 Years.	4-5 Years.	5-10 Years.	10-15 Years.	15-20 Years.			20 Years and over.
1880	279,800	.23	.89	1.71	.89	1.87	1.28	.31	...	...	92	34,887
1881	284,508	.26	.83	2.28	2.49	.98	1.01	.39	.07	.04	90	36,827	
1882	290,516	.31	1.39	2.00	1.47	1.20	1.48	.58	.10	...	86	37,309	
1883	295,497	.22	.73	1.27	1.32	1.06	.49	.38	.19	...	85	39,287	
1884	300,563	...	...	...	No Record	...	...	...	...	...	87	41,103
1885	305,870	.17	.61	1.68	.58	.69	.82	.34	...	...	88	43,391
1886	310,957	.16	.50	1.32	1.60	.56	.69	.18	...	...	89	44,393
1887	316,288	.22	.98	1.94	.67	1.66	.79	.33	.03	...	92	44,500	
1888	321,907	.29	.58	2.34	1.10	2.50	1.23	.47	.03	...	95	46,912	
1889	327,438	.33	1.14	1.36	1.08	1.81	1.32	.85	.09	.03	97	46,788	
1890	321,079	.32	.87	1.49	1.99	1.74	.89	.77	.17	...	97	47,111	
1891	325,304	.30	.86	1.37	1.64	1.40	1.43	.69	.06	.03	96	52,050	
1892	329,585	.39	.73	2.71	1.52	2.55	2.52	1.07	.08	.03	96	51,697	
1893	333,922	.28	.72	2.31	2.24	2.26	1.37	.30	...	.03	92	52,782
1894	338,316	.26	1.01	2.40	1.85	1.61	2.21	.22	...	...	92	53,909
1895	342,768	.20	.50	1.78	1.34	1.84	.97	.32	...	...	97	53,848
1896	347,278	.22	.69	1.99	1.08	1.45	.96	.46	.08	...	97	54,263	
1897	351,848	.17	.39	1.85	1.06	.95	1.42	.14	.05	.03	95	54,514	
1898	356,478	.28	.38	1.48	2.10	1.53	1.05	.75	.12	...	94	55,567	
1899	361,169	1.33	1.70	7.77	8.30	10.11	8.06	3.26	.31	.13	89	55,646	
1900	376,160	1.32	1.73	6.70	10.18	8.59	7.29	3.40	.35	.05	91	57,664	
1901	382,334	.64	1.47	4.25	4.11	3.68	4.25	1.41	.37	.05	92	58,904	
1902	418,765	.29	.42	1.61	1.88	2.25	2.04	.65	.10	.02	101	64,636	
1903	426,686	.11	.33	1.21	.58	.30	.60	.25	.02	.02	105	64,983	

N.B.—The above calculations are based upon the actual population figures as estimated from year to year.

In the following Table will be found the number of cases of Diphtheria notified during each month since 1894.

TABLE XXXVI.—*Notifications of Sickness from Diphtheria during each month, 1894—1903.*

MONTHS.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
January ...	16	21	9	9	8	84	320	240	118	58
February ...	10	7	20	11	9	123	187	170	107	48
March ...	14	12	14	14	12	124	246	136	69	50
April ...	12	13	14	15	13	100	144	127	91	31
May ...	6	6	9	9	7	132	142	113	89	46
June ...	9	4	12	14	11	231	129	118	84	52
July ...	10	9	8	7	7	202	177	94	88	42
August ...	15	12	9	8	6	160	151	111	58	21
September ...	17	6	8	6	12	219	128	125	60	38
October ...	11	7	7	15	40	280	264	120	76	44
November ...	10	14	14	15	110	307	274	134	66	40
December ...	19	11	14	13	90	273	292	110	63	22
Totals ...	149	122	138	136	325	2235	2454	1598	969	492

TABLE XXXVII.—*Notifications and Deaths from Diphtheria; also the Death-rate and Percentage Mortality since 1892.*

YEAR.	Cases of Diphtheria Notified.	Deaths from Diphtheria.	Death-Rate per 1000 persons per annum.	Percentage Mortality.
1892	296	96	·3	32 %
1893	170	64	·2	38 %
1894	149	68	·2	46 %
1895	122	53	·1	43 %
1896	138	60	·2	43 %
1897	136	48	·1	35 %
1898	325	94	·3	29 %
1899				
1st Quarter ...	331	83	·9	25 %
2nd „ ...	463	101	1·1	21 %
3rd „ ...	581	104	1·4	17 %
4th „ ...	860	177	1·9	20 %
1900				
1st Quarter ...	753	173	1·9	23 %
2nd „ ...	415	103	1·1	25 %
3rd „ ...	456	82	·9	18 %
4th „ ...	830	121	1·2	15 %
1901				
1st Quarter ...	546	92	1·0	17 %
2nd „ ...	358	59	·6	16 %
3rd „ ...	330	47	·5	14 %
4th „ ...	364	45	·4	12 %
1902				
1st Quarter ...	294	47	·4	16 %
2nd „ ...	264	34	·3	13 %
3rd „ ...	206	20	·2	10 %
4th „ ...	205	16	·1	8 %
1903 *				
1st Quarter ...	156	16	·15	10 %
2nd „ ...	129	11	·10	8 %
3rd „ ...	101	8	·07	8 %
4th „ ...	106	8	·07	7 %

TABLE XXXVIII.

DIPHTHERIA CASES TREATED AT HOME.

Notifications and Deaths during each month of the year under several Age-periods; Percentage under each Age-period of the total number of cases, and the Percentage Mortality:—

				AGES—YEARS.										Totals.
				Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	Over 25	
1903.														
January ...	Cases ...	1	1	4	2	4	15	7	5	1	4	44		
	Deaths...	...	1	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	6
February ...	Cases ...	2	1	2	1	4	9	2	4	2	6	33		
	Deaths...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	4
March ...	Cases ..	2	...	4	2	2	2	3	...	1	7	23		
	Deaths...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
April ...	Cases ...	1	2	4	1	3	2	1	2	1	4	21		
	Deaths...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	5
May ...	Cases ...	...	1	...	4	1	2	3	1	2	8	22	
	Deaths...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
June ...	Cases ...	...	5	1	2	3	7	4	3	3	4	32	
	Deaths...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
July ...	Cases ...	1	...	...	2	4	2	4	3	2	6	24
	Deaths...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3
August ...	Cases ...	...	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	1	3	10
	Deaths...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
September ...	Cases ...	1	...	1	2	...	4	4	1	2	4	19		
	Deaths...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
October ...	Cases ...	1	1	2	2	...	7	5	2	...	2	22		
	Deaths...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3
November ...	Cases ...	...	2	2	...	...	9	...	1	2	2	18
	Deaths...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
December ...	Cases ...	1	1	...	...	1	8	...	2	...	1	14
	Deaths...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Year's Cases ...		10	15	20	18	23	71	33	24	17	51	282		
Percentage of Total ...		83.3	68.2	74.1	54.6	69.7	49.7	50.0	57.2	58.6	60.0	57.3		
Total Deaths (Home treated cases).				4	10	6	3	4	8	1	36	
Percentage Mortality ...				40.0	66.6	30.0	16.6	17.3	11.2	1.9	12.7	

TABLE XXXIX

DIPHTHERIA CASES TREATED IN HOSPITALS.

Notifications and Deaths during each month of the year under several Age-periods; Percentage under each Age-period of the total number of cases; and the Percentage Mortality:—

				AGES—YEARS.										Totals.
				Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	Over 25	
1903.														
January	...	Cases	...	...	2	1	1	...	3	2	1	2	2	14
		Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February	...	Cases	...	...	...	1	2	...	4	6	...	...	2	15
		Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
March	...	Cases	...	...	...	1	3	1	8	2	3	1	8	27
		Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
April	...	Cases	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	...	...	3	10
		Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	...	Cases	...	1	...	...	2	...	12	6	1	...	2	24
		Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June	...	Cases	...	...	2	2	1	1	5	2	2	2	3	20
		Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July	...	Cases	...	...	...	...	2	2	8	...	3	1	2	18
		Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
August	...	Cases	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	3	...	1	2	11
		Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September	...	Cases	...	...	...	1	...	1	6	6	3	...	2	19
		Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
October	...	Cases	...	...	1	1	2	1	6	3	1	2	5	22
		Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November	...	Cases	...	1	2	...	...	1	11	1	2	2	2	22
		Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December	...	Cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	1	1	8
		Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Year's Cases	...	...	...	2	7	7	15	10	72	33	18	12	34	210
Percentage of Total	...	...	...	16.7	31.8	25.9	45.4	30.3	50.3	50.0	42.8	41.4	40.0	42.7
Total Deaths (Hospital treated cases)				...	...	...	...	1	4	1	1	...	...	7
Percentage Mortality				...	...	...	...	10.0	5.5	3.0	5.5	...	...	3.3

DIARRHOEA.

When the climatic conditions are taken into account, the mortality from this fatal disease was unusually severe during 1903 in Sheffield. No less than 579 deaths were due to this cause, as compared with 270 in 1902, and 857 in 1901.

TABLE XL.—*Diarrhoea Deaths.*

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Whole Year.
1897	4	6	0	2	4	8	104	380	118	25	10	2	663
1898	3	6	10	5	4	14	44	291	251	73	10	2	718
1899	3	2	2	4	4	11	151	250	145	31	12	9	624
1900	5	5	4	5	8	3	97	267	149	64	9	3	619
1901	5	6	9	8	8	14	268	327	153	43	9	7	857
1902	1	4	2	6	13	11	21	2	105	62	8	12	270
1903	8	6	8	9	8	11	30	273	162	46	14	4	579

From the Chart (D) it will be seen that the death rate was equal to the mean of the 28 years there shown, while the mean temperature was no less than 16·7 per cent. below the average for these years.

In Table XLI. the number of deaths during each week of 1903 is shown together with the temperature (maximum and minimum) of the air and of the soil. A wet, cool summer, such as was experienced, is generally accompanied by a lowering of Diarrhoea mortality. The reduction, however, has not been nearly as marked as expected under the circumstances.

TABLE XLI.—*Showing Weekly Deaths from Diarrhoea; Temperature; and Rainfall.*

Week ending.	Deaths from Diarrhoea.	Maximum Temperature (Shade).	Minimum Temperature (Shade).	Soil Temperature (4 feet).	Total Rainfall for the Week, in inches.	Week ending.	Deaths from Diarrhoea.	Maximum Temperature (Shade).	Minimum Temperature (Shade).	Soil Temperature (4 feet).	Total Rainfall for the Week, in inches.
1903						1903					
Jan. 3	2	43·9	34·9	44·1	0·738	July 4	6	70·1	54·4	51·3	0·125
10	3	47·9	37·2	43·3	2·408	11	2	69·6	53·1	53·0	0·425
17	1	33·4	26·2	42·7	0·070	18	6	64·8	52·3	54·0	0·520
24	2	40·7	34·5	41·4	0·327	25	10	66·3	52·5	54·4	0·965
31	1	50·1	43·1	40·9	0·215	Aug. 1	11	63·9	53·0	54·9	0·325
Feb. 7	1	47·6	38·3	41·3	0·179	8	44	66·1	53·0	55·0	0·281
14	2	51·7	43·8	42·0	0·055	15	60	65·5	52·1	55·3	0·985
21	3	49·7	38·9	42·8	0·749	22	71	60·6	49·1	55·3	2·200
28	...	48·3	36·5	43·0	1·623	29	78	61·8	50·5	55·0	0·670
Mar. 7	...	47·0	34·9	42·7	0·866	Sept. 5	55	65·4	50·7	54·8	0·560
14	3	48·1	36·3	42·2	0·677	12	51	59·4	46·2	54·8	2·565
21	1	50·2	39·1	42·3	1·202	19	43	57·2	43·2	54·0	0·100
28	3	57·2	42·0	43·0	0·489	26	17	64·7	52·8	53·2	0·452
April 4	2	50·7	38·6	43·8	0·720	Oct. 3	19	62·9	51·0	53·7	0·549
11	3	53·5	41·5	44·1	0·128	10	10	56·8	46·7	53·7	2·640
18	2	44·1	31·7	44·5	0·395	17	14	54·2	44·1	52·9	2·123
25	3	49·5	33·0	44·0	...	24	11	53·0	45·0	51·9	0·614
May 2	1	55·1	42·7	43·9	2·120	31	7	53·4	42·6	51·1	1·611
9	1	50·1	42·9	44·7	2·193	Nov. 7	6	52·2	40·3	50·2	0·230
16	1	52·1	41·1	45·3	0·533	14	2	52·2	43·8	49·1	0·363
23	2	61·0	44·1	45·8	0·033	21	4	45·5	36·4	48·2	0·158
30	3	63·6	44·7	47·0	0·210	28	1	48·6	39·5	47·1	0·932
June 6	...	66·2	48·0	48·6	0·015	Dec. 5	2	39·2	31·4	46·3	0·495
13	1	59·0	46·7	50·0	0·600	12	1	43·5	33·7	44·7	0·721
20	...	54·0	43·1	50·1	0·425	19	1	42·3	36·2	43·8	0·312
27	6	69·0	49·4	50·0	0·147	26	...	43·7	37·6	43·3	0·195

Chart D.

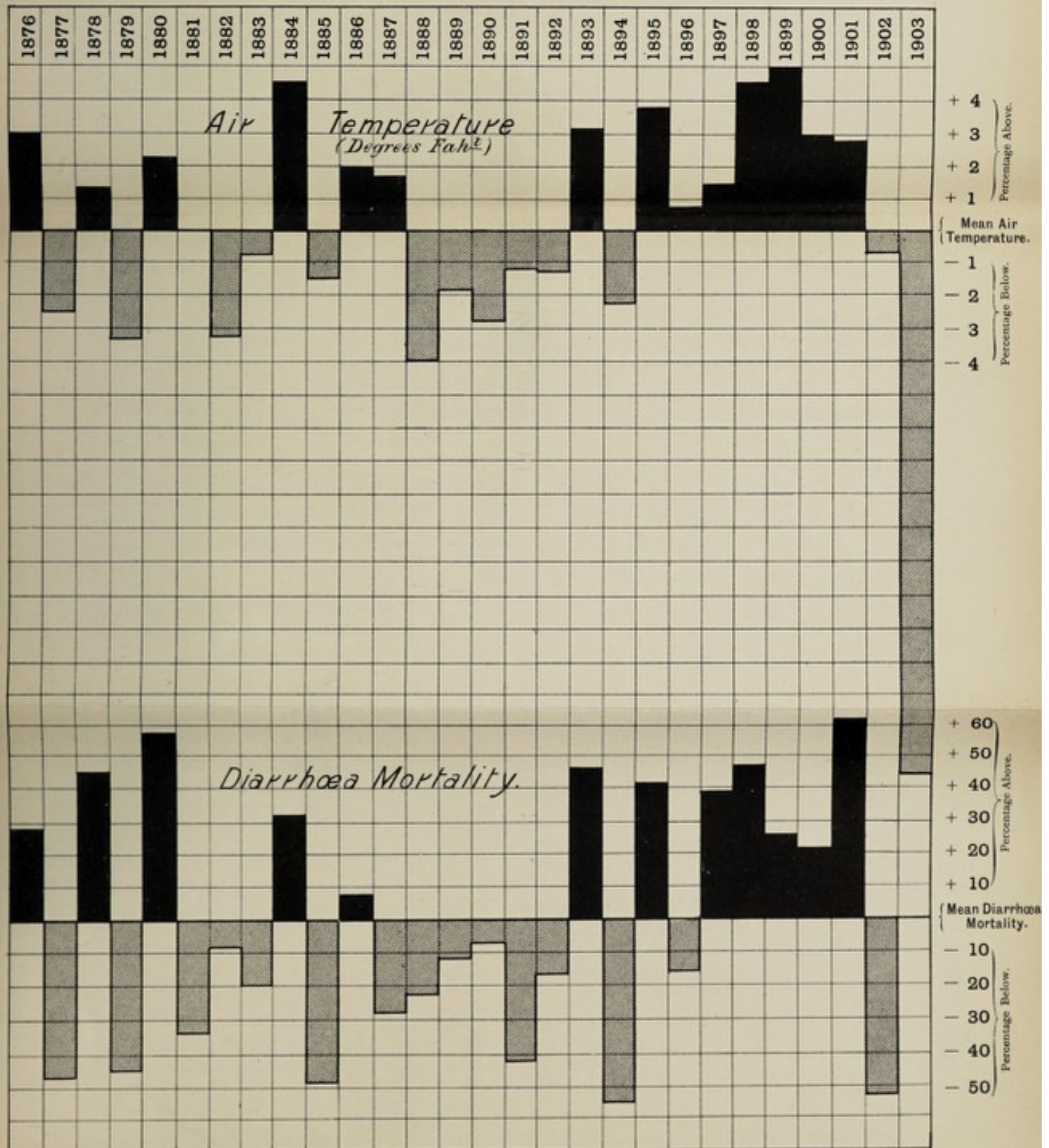
DIARRHŒA IN SHEFFIELD,

TOGETHER WITH

MEAN TEMPERATURE (Greenwich)

During Summer Quarter,

1876 to 1903.





The deaths were distributed over the City as follows :—

TABLE XLII.—*Death-rate from Diarrhœa in Registration Sub-Districts.*

DISTRICTS.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
Sheffield North...	2.63	3.48	3.56	2.92	3.27	1.38	2.51
South...	2.29	2.70	2.12	1.45	1.77	1.03	1.35
Park ...	2.69	2.62	1.83	1.85	3.35	0.71	1.42
Brightside ...	2.22	1.87	1.56	1.58	2.19	0.55	1.67
Attercliffe ...	2.05	2.32	2.15	2.35	2.72	0.78	1.70
Nether Hallam ...	1.47	1.85	1.66	1.57	2.30	0.44	1.19
Upper Hallam ...	0.35	...	0.85	0.27	1.36	...	0.23
Ecclesall ...	1.14	1.11	0.88	0.91	1.39	0.48	0.78
Norton ...	0.90	0.70	0.32	0.49	1.36	0.33	0.68
Hillsboro' ...	0.81	0.77	0.83	1.23	1.93	0.15	0.71
Whole City ...	1.88*	2.00*	1.73*	1.65*	2.21*	0.64	1.36

*Rate for old City area.

It will be noted that the mortality in the "North" Registration Sub-district was considerably higher than in any of the other districts. Indeed, year after year, the districts maintain their relative positions as regards Diarrhœa mortality.

The ages at death are given in Table XLIII., where it will be noted that nearly four-fifths of all the deaths occurred among infants under one year. For practical purposes all the deaths from this disease occur among people who have to depend on others for all their food. To a very large extent carelessness and ignorance in feeding young infants are the chief causes of this great loss of human life.

TABLE XLIII.—*Deaths from Diarrhœa under several Age-periods.*

YEAR.	Under 1 Year.	1 Year and under 2.	2 and under 3.	3 and under 4.	4 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 45.	Over 45 Years.
1897	485	115	14	3	0	3	6	37
1898	510	116	19	0	0	1	12	55
1899	467	100	13	6	0	0	7	31
1900	460	97	12	4	4	1	6	35
1901	637	139	16	7	1	7	9	41
1902	192	41	6	3	1	1	2	24
1903	406	125	12	3	1	2	8	22

The Diarrhœa season of 1903 was relatively a late one. Comparatively few death were registered till August, while during the first week in October no less than 19 were registered.

For comparative purposes the mortality rates in each of the 20 largest towns for the years 1893 to 1902, and for 1903 are set out:—

TABLE XLIV.—*Diarrhoea Mortality in 20 Largest Towns.*

TOWN.	Mean Mortality Rate from Diarrhoea, 1893 to 1902.	Mortality Rate from Diarrhoea, 1903.	TOWN.	Mean Mortality Rate from Diarrhoea, 1893 to 1902.	Mortality Rate from Diarrhoea, 1903.
LONDON	0·80	0·64	BOLTON	1·39	0·90
WEST HAM	1·25	1·11	MANCHESTER	1·44	0·89
CROYDON	0·69	0·28	SALFORD	1·67	0·98
PORTSMOUTH	1·18	0·59	OLDHAM	0·82	0·42
BRISTOL	0·66	0·28	BRADFORD	0·90	0·51
CARDIFF	0·83	0·46	LEEDS	1·14	0·63
BIERMINGHAM	1·33	1·11	SHEFFIELD	1·49	1·27
LEICESTER	1·48	0·60	HULL	1·58	1·25
NOTTINGHAM	1·26	0·68	SUNDERLAND	1·31	0·60
LIVERPOOL	1·50	0·98	NEWCASTLE	0·82	0·58

WHOOPIING COUGH.

No less than 263 deaths were due to Whooping Cough in 1903, as compared with 72 in 1902, and 124 in 1901.

The mortality rate was equal to 0·62 per 1,000. In the 76 great towns the rate was 0·33, and it ranged from 0·03 per 1,000 in South Shields, to 0·78 per 1,000 in Oldham.

The number of deaths and the death rate for each of the last 10 years is shown in the subjoined table:—

TABLE XLV.—*Whooping Cough Deaths and Rate per 1,000.*

YEARS	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903
TOTAL DEATHS	239	73	202	139	219	59	206	124	72	263
RATE PER 1,000	·70	·21	·58	·39	·61	·16	·55	·32	·17	·62

The ages at death for 1903 and for the preceding six years are seen in Table XLVI.

TABLE XLVI.—*Whooping Cough. Ages at Death.*

AGES.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	TOTALS. SEVEN YEARS.
Under 1 year.. ...	61	86	23	104	56	37	119	486
1 and under 2 years.	35	79	23	57	40	17	81	332
2 „ 3 „	18	26	2	21	18	8	34	127
3 „ 4 „	6	21	6	12	3	7	21	76
4 „ 5 „	8	4	4	6	3	3	5	33
Over 5 years... ..	11	3	1	6	4	...	3	28

Like Diarrhoea and Measles, Whooping Cough is one of the diseases which is most fatal in young infants. It therefore behoves parents to be very careful to avoid this infection among very young children. Like measles, too, this disease is chiefly dangerous by reason of its lung complications, such as bronchitis and pneumonia. Careful avoidance of draughts and cold winds would reduce greatly the mortality from Whooping Cough.

TYPHOID FEVER.

In the Annual Report for 1902 it was stated that the mortality from Typhoid Fever during that year was the lowest on record.

During 1903 the mortality rate was the same as during 1902.

During 1902 the number of cases reported was 373 as against an average of 617 in the previous 10 years. In 1903, the number of reported cases has still further declined—being 345 as compared with 373 in 1902.

All this is very satisfactory as showing some result for the great expense incurred by the ratepayers and the property owners during recent years, in an attempt to reduce the prevalence of this and allied diseases.

In Table XLVII. the death rates are set out for each of the 20 largest towns.

TABLE XLVII.—*Fever Mortality-rate in 20 Largest Towns.*

TOWN.	Mean, 1893 to 1902.	1903.	TOWN.	Mean, 1893 to 1902.	1903.
LONDON	0·15	0·09	BOLTON	0·29	0·20
WEST HAM	0·27	0·13	MANCHESTER	0·19	0·17
CROYDON	0·09	0·04	SALFORD	0·35	0·22
PORTSMOUTH	0·27	0·12	OLDHAM	0·14	0·09
BRISTOL	0·12	0·06	BRADFORD	0·18	0·15
CARDIFF	0·11	0·09	LEEDS	0·20	0·13
BIRMINGHAM	0·22	0·13	SHEFFIELD	0·29	0·11
LEICESTER	0·16	0·06	HULL	0·25	0·07
NOTTINGHAM	0·30	0·14	SUNDERLAND	0·50	0·16
LIVERPOOL	0·33	0·23	NEWCASTLE	0·15	0·03

TABLE XLVIII.—*Reported Cases of Sickness—Enteric Fever.*

YEAR.	REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS.											SICKNESS RATE PER 1,000.
	NORTH.	SOUTH.	PARK.	BRIGHT- SIDE.	ATTER- CLIFFE.	NETHER HALLAM.	UPPER HALLAM.	ECCLESALL.	NORTON.	HILLSBORO'.	TOTAL CASES.	
1893	65	35	22	147	28	35	1	120			453	1.85
1894	120	19	15	79	15	40	...	61			349	1.03
1895	101	46	27	95	42	28	...	131			470	1.37
1896	48	37	80	184	67	48	1	153	No Record.	No Record.	618	1.77
1897	96	63	83	104	61	62	1	203			673	1.91
1898	121	80	130	148	91	136	1	196			903	2.53
1899	188	83	83	310	182	172	3	123			1144	3.17
1900	73	31	36	185	65	59	1	62			512	1.36
1901	118	59	45	216	170	149	8	96	...	1	862	2.23
1902	77	26	36	69	45	38	3	70	(2 mos.) 4	(2 mos.) 5	373	0.89
Averages 10 years 1893 to 1902.	100.7	47.9	55.7	153.7	76.6	76.7	1.9	121.5	3.4	5.1	635.7	...
1903	40	26	23	72	32	65	...	60	14	13	345	0.88
Rate per 1,000, 1903.	1.02	1.00	0.88	0.89	0.57	0.94	...	0.59	1.19	1.03	...	...

The districts in which the disease has been most prevalent each year since 1890 are shown in Table XLIX.

TABLE XLIX.—*Percentage of Sickness in each Registration Sub-District above or below the mean rate for the year, during the last fourteen years.*

YEAR.	REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS.									
	NORTH.	SOUTH.	PARK.	BRIGHT-SIDE.	ATTER-CLIFFE.	NETHER HALLAM.	UPPER HALLAM.	ECCLES-ALL.	NORTON.	HILLS-BORO'.
1890	+ 12	— 18	— 47	— 10	— 24	+ 27	— 34	+ 20		
1891	+ 37	+ 5	— 17	— 23	— 12	+ 0·1	...	+ 13		
1892	— 28	— 9	— 33	+ 34	— 50	— 1	...	+ 23		
1893	+ 28	— 12	— 36	+ 55	— 45	— 46	— 73	+ 5		
1894	+215	— 37	— 43	+ 8	— 63	— 20	...	— 31		
1895	+ 99	+ 15	— 22	— 3	— 24	— 59	...	+ 9		
1896	— 26	— 29	+ 78	+ 42	— 9	— 46	— 80	— 3		
1897	+ 37	+ 13	+ 70	— 26	— 25	— 37	— 81	+ 17		
1898	+ 29	+ 8	+101	— 22	— 17	+ 2	— 86	— 15		
1899	+ 64	— 10	+ 2	+ 29	+ 28	+ 2	— 67	— 58		
1900	+ 38	— 15	+ 5	+ 87	— 5	— 31	— 80	— 52		
1901	+ 16	+ 1	— 22	+ 31	+ 44	+ 3	— 3	— 56		
1902	+121	+ 11	+ 60	— 2	— 8	— 38	— 11	— 21	— 63	—56
1903	+ 16	+ 13	=	+ 1	— 36	+ 5	...	— 33	+ 35	+17

TABLE L.—*Showing Enteric Fever Notifications in the several Registration Sub-Districts during each month of the year 1903.*

	REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS.									
	NORTH.	SOUTH.	PARK.	BRIGHTSIDE.	ATTER-CLIFFE.	NETHER HALLAM.	UPPER HALLAM.	ECCLESALL.	NORTON.	HILLSBORO'.
January	3	4	3	2	1	5	...	5	1	...
February	1	...	1	6	6	1	...	3	1	...
March	8	1	...	2	4	2	...	8	...	...
April	2	...	...	6	2	3	...	4	1	1
May	3	3	1	5	...	4	...	2	...	1
June	1	...	1	3	...	1	...	5	1	1
July ... ..	...	...	...	4	2	2	...	1	1	...
August	3	1	2	3	2	7	...	8	2	1
September	4	3	3	10	3	7	...	9	6	3
October	9	6	5	20	2	15	...	5	1	3
November	3	6	2	9	4	11	...	4	...	...
December	3	2	5	2	6	7	...	6	...	3
Totals	40	26	23	72	32	65	...	60	14	13

TABLE LI.—*Enteric Fever Notifications in each month since 1896.*

YEAR.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1896	47	52	59	30	9	24	37	107	89	98	35	30
1897	27	24	19	20	10	14	38	69	170	121	80	79
1898	70	39	38	23	15	14	20	23	102	168	243	148
1899	117	61	34	36	24	30	36	117	271	256	117	45
1900	36	15	22	17	11	10	23	62	115	98	79	24
1901	42	30	45	28	25	20	19	102	212	185	103	51
1902	38	16	21	28	16	21	16	30	33	59	65	30
1903	24	19	25	19	19	13	10	29	48	66	39	34

The number of elderly persons affected with this disease during 1903 was somewhat greater than usual. No less than four of the 345 cases reported were over 65 years of age.

The following table shows the age incidence and the percentage mortality at each age group :—

TABLE LII.—*Enteric Fever Notifications, Deaths, and Percentage Mortality at several age periods during 1903.*

	At all Ages.	AT AGES—YEARS.					
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.
Cases Notified ...	345	...	20	97	86	136	4
Deaths... ..	44	...	...	6	13	24	1
Percentage Mortality)	12·7 %	...	...	6·2 %	14·7 %	17·6 %	25·0 %

The accommodation in Hospitals for patients suffering from Typhoid Fever was formerly inadequate, and in many cases harm was done by the inefficient nursing and attention given to many patients in small cottage houses. By the increase of our Hospitals it has been possible to remove a larger number of cases, and by so doing not only benefit the patient, but prevent him from being a source of danger to his relatives and neighbours. Doubtless this fact has influenced the incidence rate of the disease.

MINOR ZYMOTICS.

TABLE LIII.—*Deaths from Influenza.*

1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903
33	100	14	61	7	101	51	102	110	44	58	71

ERYSIPELAS caused 17 deaths, and there were 401 cases of the disease reported. Below is set out the number of Notifications and Deaths during the previous ten years.

TABLE LIV.—*Erysipelas Notifications and Deaths.*

	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902
Reported Cases of Sickness	403	360	335	403	330	298	376	389	286	391
Deaths	28	12	16	21	14	20	22	29	13	25

TABLE LV.—*Puerperal Fever.*

	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903
Notified Cases ...	60	45	32	38	37	44	23	41	35	37	38
Deaths	27	26	14	20	21	28	18	22	17	22	19
No. of Births to every Death from Puerperal Fever.)	429	433	858	593	578	431	692	571	751	634	744

TUBERCULAR DISEASES.

Table LVI. shows the number of deaths from each group of tubercular diseases during 1903, and during the preceding nine years.

As a whole, the deaths were rather more numerous than in the preceding years; but when judged by the death rates per 1,000, it is seen that the increase was not great, and may be accounted for by the long damp cold season of 1903.

The number of deaths from *Tabes Mesenterica* shows a distinct diminution. A great deal of care has been taken by Mr. Lloyd, the Veterinary Inspector, to ensure the freedom of the milk supply from the germs of Tuberculosis, and possibly this is the explanation of the fall in the number of deaths from this form of Tuberculosis during the past two years. Too much stress must not, however, be laid on this point, as there are other possible causes.

The death-rate per 1,000 from Phthisis is diagrammatically represented on the Chart E. It will be noted that there was a slight rise in the rate when compared with the previous year, but doubtless unfavourable climatic conditions alone accounted for this.

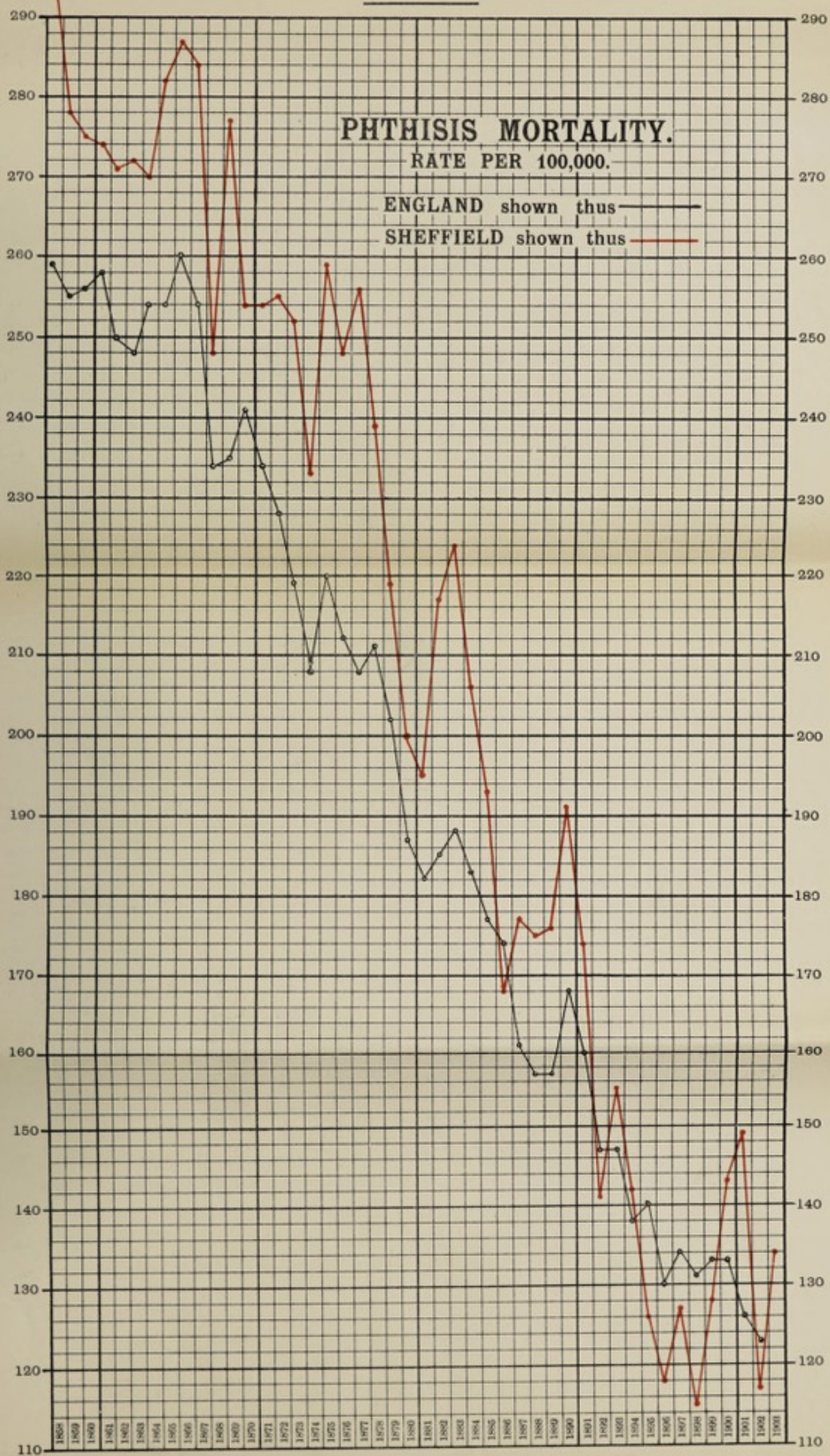
TABLE LVI.—Deaths from Tubercular Diseases during ten years, 1894-1903.

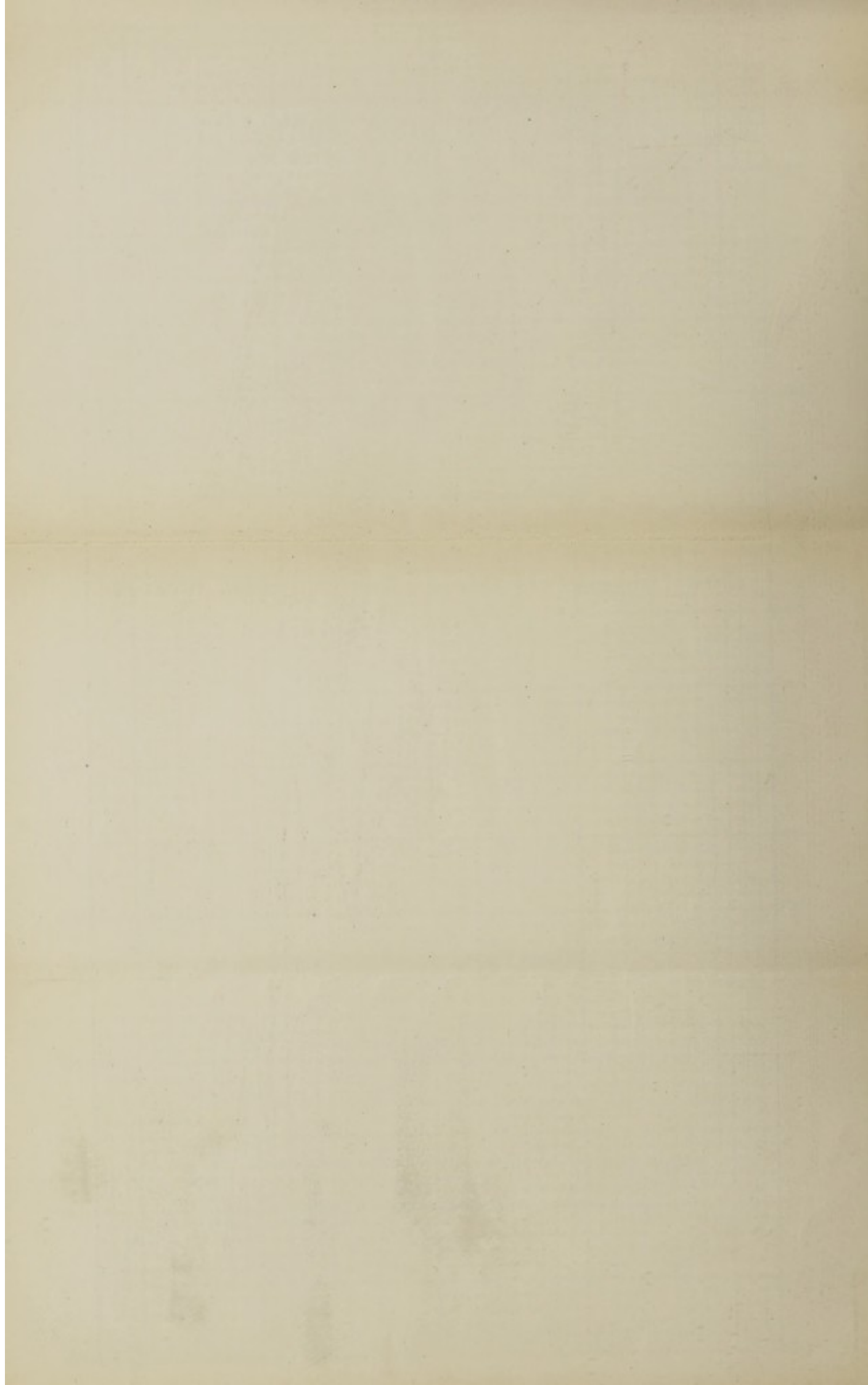
DISEASE.	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903
<i>Tabes Mesenterica</i>	82	134	60	94	65	91	76	68	43	39
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	73	115	89	68	94	108	92	132	111	140
Tuberculous Phthisis and Phthisis	502	473	453	522	447	502	539	580	491	573
Other forms of Tuberculosis	64	66	62	36	49	74	55	69	105	132
Total deaths	721	788	664	720	655	775	762	849	750	884
Mortality rate ...	2.11	2.27	1.88	2.01	1.80	2.09	2.03	2.19	1.79	2.07

During 1903 a great advance was made in dealing with the chief cause of death among the group of tubercular diseases, in making, by local enactment, tubercular disease of the lung notifiable. The clauses dealing with this important subject, as finally sanctioned by Parliament, before they became law, were reprinted in the Annual Report for 1902. They had been sanctioned by the City Council during that year, and were passed in 1903, carrying out practically all the requirements that were asked for. These alterations, which were made at the instigation of the Local Government Board and Parliament, are unimportant—in some cases they may even be considered improvements.

It was an easy matter to put these powers in operation, for they practically made compulsory everything that had been carried on successfully by voluntary co-operation during several years. The section, however, removed a most objectionable risk which the medical attendant ran when voluntarily notifying previously.

Chart E.





The following letter, which sufficiently explains itself, was sent to each medical practitioner in the City :—

DEPARTMENT OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

TOWN HALL, SHEFFIELD,

SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1903.

DEAR SIR,

COMPULSORY NOTIFICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS OF THE LUNG.

The Corporation desire to, as far as practicable, limit the spread of infection from persons suffering from Tuberculosis of the lung. For this purpose they have obtained by Act of Parliament the power to require medical practitioners to notify these cases.

The voluntary notification of Tuberculosis has been extremely satisfactory in Sheffield, and the Health Committee desire to thank the Medical Profession for their loyal support in the past in notifying these cases.

One of the most important reasons for seeking compulsory powers in this respect was to do away with any risk to the profession who, in voluntarily notifying such cases, might be considered to be betraying a professional secret, and thereby rendering themselves liable to an action for damages.

A copy of Section 45 of the Sheffield Corporation Act, 1903, has already been forwarded to you by the Town Clerk.

It will be noted that great care has been taken in keeping all the requirements relating to this form of Tuberculosis quite separate from those contained in the general Acts relating to other infectious diseases. The object the Corporation had in view in doing this was to prevent at any time injustice being done to the large number of persons suffering from Tuberculosis who daily follow their employment, or of necessity must take open-air exercise.

All cases of Tuberculosis of the lung are to be notified. In order to assist medical men in their diagnosis, the Corporation have made arrangements with the authorities of University College for the examination of specimens of sputum from Sheffield patients (free of charge). It is particularly desirable that the freest possible use should be made of these facilities so as to prevent cases of Fibroid Phthisis, Chronic Bronchitis, and other non-tubercular diseases being notified. Errors of diagnosis of this nature may lead to great inconvenience to the patient in being kept under a certain amount of supervision, and in being required to have his house disinfected, etc., and also to the medical attendant in having his diagnosis revised by another practitioner. In the fact that the physical signs and symptoms usually last for a long time, this disease differs in a marked degree from other infectious diseases. The liability, therefore, to revision of diagnosis is much greater in the case of Tuberculosis of the lung. For these reasons it will probably be found desirable to have the sputum examined by some competent person in nearly all cases.

In collecting sputum for examination, it will generally be found most convenient to direct the patient to retain the first few spits after his night's sleep, as these usually contain more bacilli than the subsequent expectorations.

SPECIAL CASES.—There will probably be a few cases where the medical practitioner desires to look after the preventive measures to be adopted by his patient. In such cases a statement to this effect should be made at the time of notifying, and an undertaking given that the practitioner will see that the required preventive measures are carried out, and will report on their fulfilment at least twice in every year (copies of the preventive measures to be adopted and forms of report will be forwarded as required). If these conditions be fulfilled, no visits will be made to the patient's house by any member of the staff of the Health Department.

In order that citizens may know of the obligations cast on medical practitioners, public notice has been given of this by advertisement in the newspapers, and by handbills and otherwise in the City.

A supply of special forms for notification is herewith enclosed; also one outfit for sending sputum for examination.

It will be noticed that the above enactment does not come into force till November 1st, 1903.

Believe me,

Yours very faithfully.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

MORTALITY AMONG MALES AND FEMALES FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

In the following table is shown the total Mortality from Tubercular diseases among Males and Females in 1903 and each of the previous five years :—

TABLE LVII.—Mortality from Tubercular Diseases in the two Sexes, 1898-1903.

DISEASE.	1898		1899		1900		1901		1902		1903	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Tuberculous Phthisis and Phthisis ...	303	145	341	161	377	162	402	178	333	158	413	160
Tuberculous Meningitis	50	48	60	48	57	35	69	63	62	49	81	59
Tuberculous Peritonitis	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	20	12	24	24
Tabes Mesenterica ...	27	38	56	35	44	32	33	35	23	20	18	21

* Classified as other forms of Tuberculosis in these years.

It is evident from the above figures that twice as many males die every year from Tuberculosis as females. This difference enormously exceeds that found to occur in the country generally, and calls for further and careful investigation.

In the accompanying Chart the mean death rate for males and for females in England and Wales from Phthisis, during 10 years, are set out together with the corresponding figures for Sheffield (1890 to 1899).

The curves show as regards England and Wales that the mortality among males under 5 years of age is slightly higher than that among females, *i.e.*, as 445 is to 392. During the next three quinquennial periods the mortality is distinctly higher among females—so that between 5 years of age and 20 years of age the mortality among females is as 20 is to 14. The relative position of the sexes alters after the age of 20 is reached, and henceforward at all ages the mortality among males is greatly in excess of that among females.

In the case of the Sheffield curve the facts indicated are much like those shown in the curve for England up to the age of 20 years. After this age the difference between the mortality rates for males and females is much greater than in those for England and Wales, clearly indicating that there are causes in operation among the Sheffield males predisposing them to phthisis to a greater extent than other males.

At once the grinding trades of Sheffield will be looked to as a possible explanation, and to a very limited extent this is doubtless correct, but the number of deaths of grinders every year is comparatively a small one. A much more probable explanation, and one which requires further investigation, is that many of the Sheffield trades require men to sit in a cramped position in dirty, ill-ventilated workshops.

TUBERCULOSIS AND MILK.—VETERINARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT, 1903.
To the Medical Officer of Health.

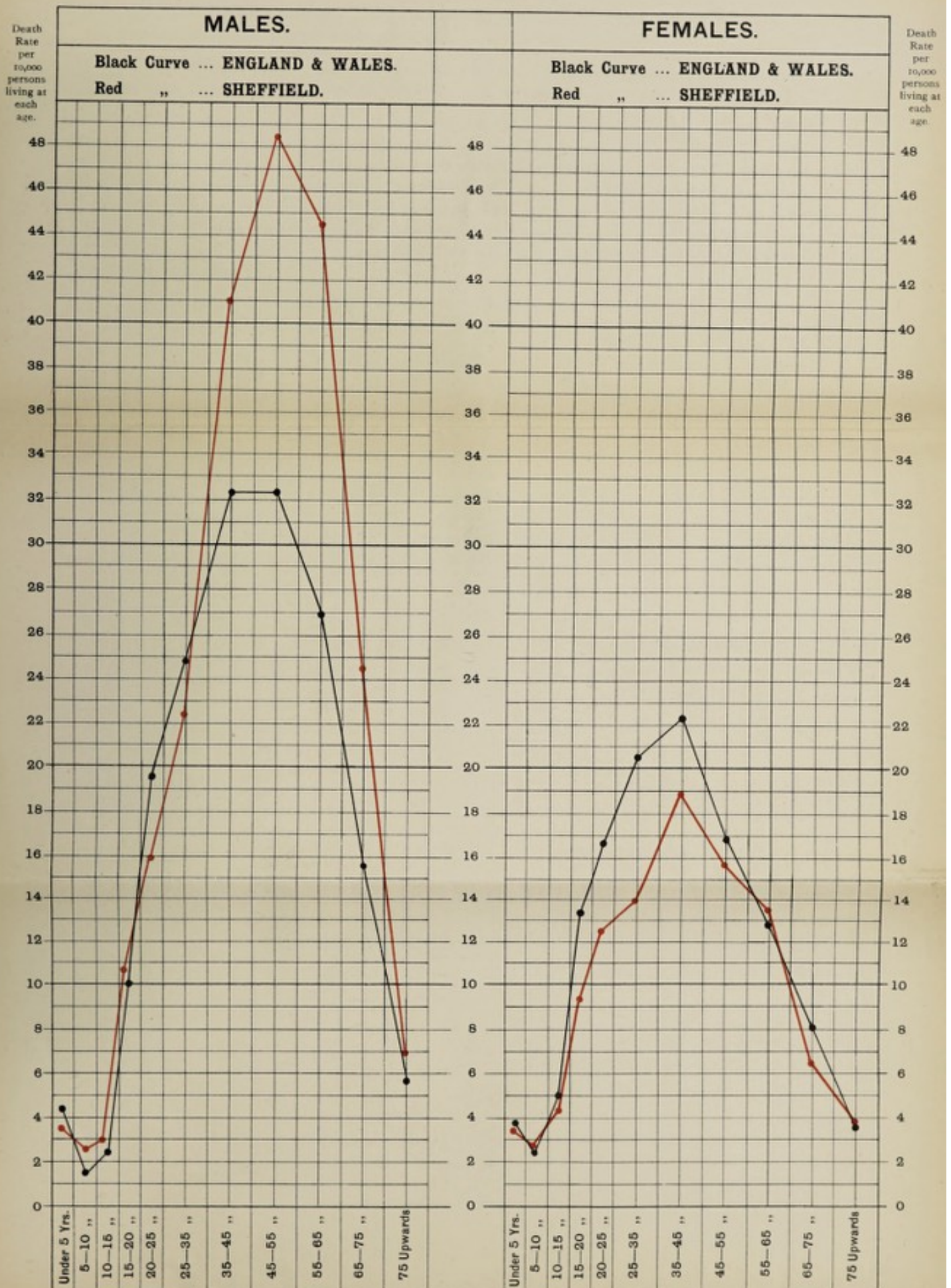
DEAR SIR,

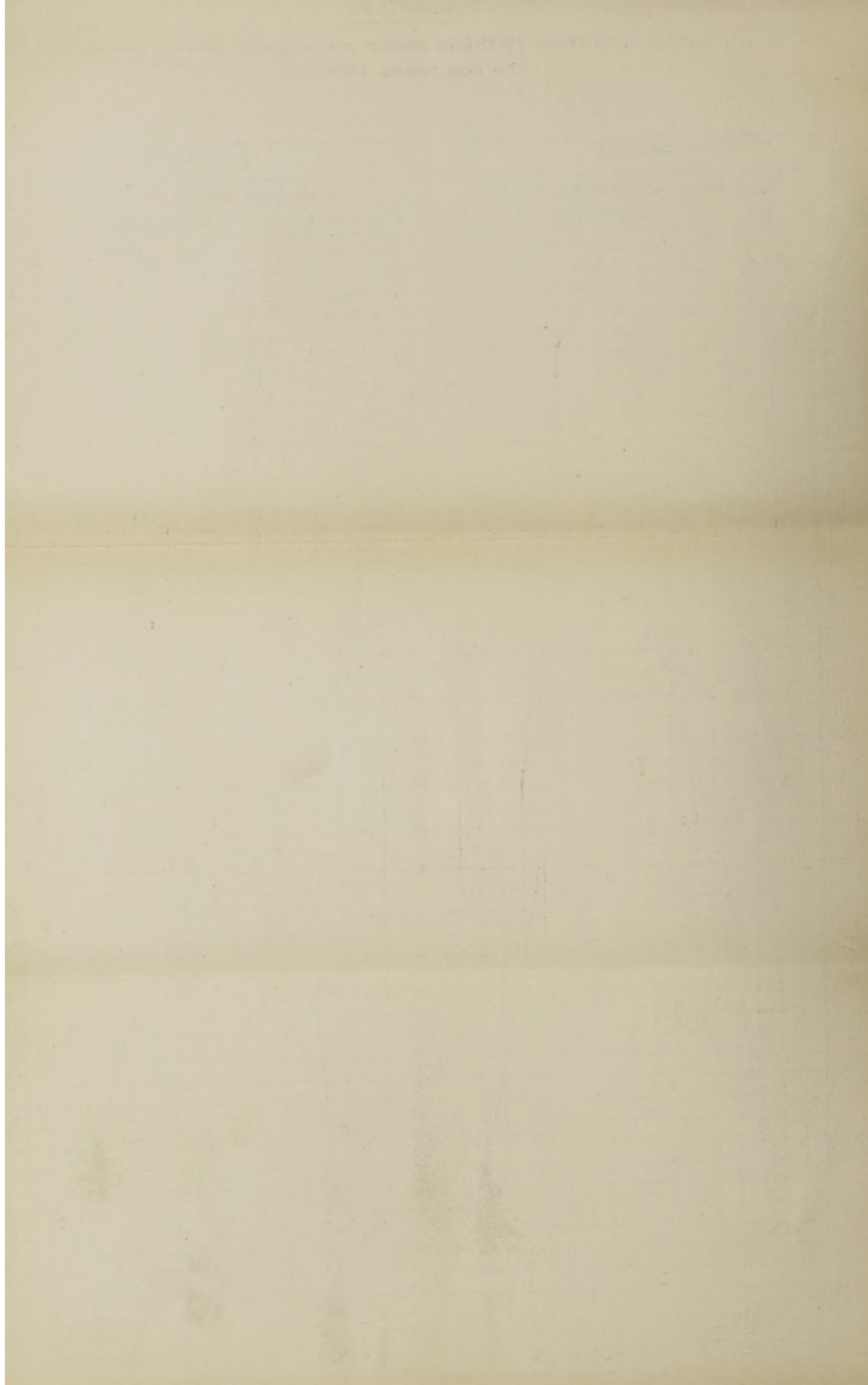
I have pleasure in submitting a short report of the work done in Sheffield during the year 1903 in connection with the tuberculous milk clauses, Sheffield Corporation Act, 1900.

During the year I examined the udders of 672 cows in the City cowsheds. Of these 28 had some abnormal condition of the udder, but only five of them were suspicious of tuberculosis. Samples of milk from the latter were examined bacteriologically, with the result that three were found to contain tubercular infection.

Chart F.

Death-Rates from Phthisis under several age groups during the ten years 1890-99.





The three cows thus proved to have tuberculous udders were killed at slaughter-houses within the City. In each case, as the diseased conditions were confined to the udders and some of the internal organs, the carcasses being free and well nourished, the latter were passed as fit for human food—the diseased parts being destroyed.

Sixty-six samples of mixed milk coming into the City by road or rail from outside were taken for bacteriological examination, and 11 of these were found to contain tubercular infection.

The farms from which these 11 tuberculous samples were known to have come were visited by myself and the representative of the Medical Officer of Health, and the udders of 622 cows were examined. Twenty-six were found to have abnormal udders, and samples of the milk from these were taken for bacteriological examination, whilst at seven of the farms, as no cow having an abnormal udder could be found, a control sample of the mixed milk was again taken. Six of the latter and 22 of the former were found to be free from tubercular infection. The farm at which the infected control sample was taken was revisited, and eventually (in 1904) two cows with tuberculous udders were found.

Four special samples from cows with diseased udders were also found to be infected, thus definitely proving that the diseased condition of the the udder was in each case tuberculosis.

By following up the infected country milks six cows altogether were found with undoubtedly tuberculous udders, four of which were slaughtered. Three of these cows were very badly affected with tuberculosis and the carcasses had to be condemned and destroyed. The carcass of the fourth was passed as fit for human food. The remaining two cows were sold by their respective owners in the open market and all efforts to afterwards trace them were futile.

In conclusion I would like to draw your attention to the failure of the milk clauses in finally disposing of cows with tuberculous udders, as instanced in the particulars connected with the two cows last mentioned. It would appear that power should be obtained by the Sheffield Sanitary Authority to seize such cows and have them destroyed. This power has recently been obtained by the London County Council under the London County Council's General Powers Act, 1904.

Yours faithfully,

J. S. LLOYD, F.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY INSPECTOR.

TABLE LVIII.—Continued.

[illegible]

TABLE LIX.—Mortality in reference to Trades, 1903.

TABLE LIX.—Mortality in reference to Trades.																																						
DISEASE.	AGES AT DEATH.		Grinder.	Cutler.	Tool, Fork, and Scissors Forger.	File Cutter, Forger, and Hardener.	Engineer, Turner, Fitter, Mechanic.	Bricklayer and Bricklayers' Labourer.	Butcher.	Baker and Confectioner.	Carter, Drayman, Cab, Bus, &c., Driver.	Groom and Horsekeeper.	Engine Tender, Driver, Fireman.	Blacksmith and Blacksmith's Striker.	Furnaceman.	Steel Melter, Moulder, Puddler.	Hammerman.	Roller.	Farmer.	Gardener.	Hawker, Coster.	Joiner.	Labourer.	Mason and Builder.	Coal Miner.	Hotel Keeper, Publican, &c.	Boot and Shoe Maker.	Tailor.	Painter, Plumber, &c.	Clerk.	Merchant and Manufacturer.	Silversmith, Chaser, Engraver, &c.	Horn and Bone Cutter, Grinder, &c.	Horn Presser.	Printer, Compositor.	General Shopkeeper.		
Diseases of the Nervous System.	Under 25		1																																			
	25 & " 35																																					
	35 & " 45																																					
	45 & " 55		1	1	2				1																													
	55 & " 65			2					1																													
65 & upwards.		3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2									3	2	3													3	
Totals			3	3	2	5	1	1	2	1	2	2	3					1	1			3	3	13	1		1	1			6	2	2	1	1		5	
Diseases of the Respiratory System, other than Phthisis.	Under 25								1																													
	25 & " 35		2	2	1																																	
	35 & " 45		2	2	5	2	2																															
	45 & " 55		10	4	5	1	2	2	1			4			1	1																						
	55 & " 65		13	9	8	3	3	1	2			4			2	3	1																					
65 & upwards.		4	8	8	5	2			1	1	4			4	3	6	2	4	2	1	1	1	7	14	3	4	2	2	1	1	3	2	2	1	1			5
Totals			31	23	27	11	9	4	4	1	15		2	7	4	13	3	7	2	1	1	1	12	58	10	10	10	4	2	4	14	4	12	4	4		15	
Phthisis.	Under 25		3	2	5	2						1		1	1																							
	25 & " 35		11	4	3							6			1																							
	35 & " 45		18	9	2	3	1	1	1			3			4	1	3	1	1																			
	45 & " 55		17	5	1	10	1	1				3			1																							
	55 & " 65		14	3	6	2	1	3	1			2	1		1																							
65 & upwards.		2	2	3	3	1									1																							
Totals			65	25	20	20	4	6	2		15	1	3	7	2	7	3	1					9	8	67	17	2	7	2	2	5	21	2	9	4	2	4	1
Diseases of the Urinary System.	Under 25																																					
	25 & " 35					1																																
	35 & " 45			1	1	1																																
	45 & " 55			1	2	2																																
	55 & " 65		2	1	3	1																																
65 & upwards.			3	1	1																																	
Totals			2	6	2	8	3				1	1	1	2	3	2	4	1	1	1			2	2	23	3		3	1	1	2	8	4	1		1	1	6
Diseases of the Circulatory System.	Under 25		1																																			
	25 & " 35					3	1																															
	35 & " 45		3	3	2	3	1																															
	45 & " 55		5	5	2	4	2	2																														
	55 & " 65		3	12	3	7	8	2	2																													
65 & upwards.			2	10	19	8	7																															
Totals			13	31	26	25	20	4	10		1	13	2	6	20	4	17	4	5	6	1		3	20	71	15		1	11	6	3	9	21	16	9	3		430
Diseases of the Digestive System, other than Liver.	Under 25				1		1																															
	25 & " 35																																					
	35 & " 45																																					
	45 & " 55																																					
	55 & " 65																																					
65 & upwards.																																						
Totals				1	4	2	1																															
Diseases of the Liver.	Under 25																																					
	25 & " 35																																					
	35 & " 45																																					
	45 & " 55																																					
	55 & " 65																																					
65 & upwards.																																						
Totals																																						
All other Causes.	Under 25		1			2	1																															
	25 & " 35		3		2	1	2																															
	35 & " 45		1		3	4	2	1	2	1																												
	45 & " 55		4	4	9	5	2																															
	55 & " 65		3	6	6	8	1																															
65 & upwards.			3	7	11	5	7	2	2																													
Totals			15	17	31	25	15	4	5		1	17	2	6	9	4	14	5	2	5	1		7	15	91	14		9	13	6	5	13	28	10	18	1	3	115
All Causes.	Under 25		4	4	6	4	2	1																														
	25 & " 35		16	6	7	5	3	1																														
	35 & " 45		24	13	14	14	7	2																														
	45 & " 55		37	21	21	25	9	5																														
	55 & " 65		35	33	24	25	14	7																														
65 & upwards.			14	31	42	23	18	3																														
Grand Totals.			130	103	114	96	53	19	24		5	66	6	24	52	18	57	19	21	14		3	26	66	35	64	22	52	22	13	35	108	42	53	16	11	11	87

MORTALITY FROM TRADES.

Table LIX. shows for certain trades the number of persons who died during 1903 under several age groups. The figures are far from perfect, inasmuch as the occupation of the deceased is not always correctly described by the person registering the death. Under almost any circumstances it is extremely difficult to be quite accurate in this particular, for frequently it is found that a man works at an unhealthy trade, such as grinding, during part of his lifetime, and then as a labourer at another. Bearing these obvious inaccuracies in view, the figures set out on this table are most instructive and useful, and quite reliable so long as they are properly dealt with.

Out of 130 Grinders who died, no less than 65 of the deaths were due to tubercular disease of the lung. Thirty-one deaths were due to other respiratory diseases, together equal to 74 per cent. of the total deaths. If we compare these figures with the deaths from the same group of diseases among General Labourers we find that only 37 per cent. died. Obviously there is a cause among Grinders which requires to be still further investigated. It would be well to draw the attention of the trade societies to this danger from which their members suffer, and to obtain their co-operation in pressing for means to be taken to reduce this high mortality. To anyone who knows the conditions under which wet grinding is carried on in Sheffield it must be obvious that these conditions are favourable to the development of tubercular diseases. The work is carried on in a damp atmosphere, and in dull dark sheds which are not systematically cleaned.

Again, in the case of Cutlers, the mortality is relatively a high one from Circulatory diseases, 29 per cent., as against 10 per cent. among Grinders.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT.

There have been two Male and one Woman Inspector, whose duty it has been to see that the rather unnecessarily complicated requirements of this Act are carried out.

In the accompanying table is set out in the form of a Summary the chief items dealt with by the Inspectors during 1903. Generally the condition of the Workshops is improving decidedly in the direction of better ventilation and cleanliness. Formerly it was thought by both masters and men that an entirely different standard of sanitation of a much inferior type was all that was needed in the workshop. Even yet the standard of cleanliness and ventilation is far below what it ought to be. People who will wash the floors and dust the walls and furniture in their own homes, are quite willing to work in a shop in which the floors are either never washed, or are washed but once a year. Obviously in the case of many workshops, such as tailors', where it is a custom to spit on the floor, there is danger to the occupants, and, to a remoter degree, to those who wear the clothes made in these infected premises.

A great improvement, however, in these respects is to be recorded, and there is little doubt but in future this will continue.

TABLE LX.

DETAILS OF WORK DONE BY THE WORKSHOPS INSPECTORS DURING THE YEAR 1903.

Total No. of Visits and Re-visits	...	...	...	...	5,865
" " to Workshops...	...	...	...	...	4,756
" " to Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	706
" " to Factories	...	...	...	...	403
" Notices served	...	...	...	...	124
" " re Workshops	...	...	...	...	72
" " re Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	29
" " re Factories	...	...	...	...	23
" Cases of Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	22
" " Structural Defects	...	...	...	...	61
" Special means of Ventilation provided	...	...	...	...	44
" Accumulations of Refuse Removed	...	...	...	...	15
" W.Cs. Repaired and Cleansed	...	...	...	...	29

Total Number of Insufficient and Unsuitable Closet Accommodation ...	41
„ Separate W.c.s. provided for Females	11
„ Other Sanitary Defects	78
„ Letters to Owners, &c., to Limewash, &c.	172
„ Workshops Measured for Registration	75
„ Verbal Notices complied with	111
„ Complaints from H.M. Inspectors	52
„ Other Complaints... ..	7
„ Interviews with Owners and Agents	189
„ Reports to the Medical Officer	206
„ „ H.M. Inspectors <i>re</i> young persons, &c.	89
„ „ other Departments	41
„ New Workshops Registered	103

UNDERGROUND BAKEHOUSES.

Nine underground Bakehouses were visited and dealt with during 1903. In three cases the premises were obviously unsuitable, and could not be made suitable. These were closed. The others either complied with the reasonable requirements of the Act, or such alterations were made as to make them comply.

OUT-WORKERS.

Returns were made by 244 firms of their employment of out-workers. A great deal of unnecessary time was expended by reason of insufficient addresses given. In many instances the street only is given, and, in some streets where there are several hundreds of houses, it has not been an easy matter to find the out-worker.

The trades in which out-workers are employed and the number in each trade are as follows:—

Cabinet Making	5
Electro-plate Workers	1505
File Cutting	1822
Upholstering	7
Wearing Apparel	300
Total	3639

SHOP HOURS ACTS.

In the following statement is set out the work done under the above Acts. The difficulty of getting to know where young persons are being worked over 74 hours per week and of proving the hours is so great as to render this part of the Act inoperative, except in cases where information is given. The fact, however, must be obvious that the employment of young persons for 74 hours a week is so grossly cruel that but few shop-keepers would sanction it.

As the Act at present stands it decidedly operates against the young persons employed in shops. Many employers now regard the proper number of hours to employ young persons as somewhere near 74 per week, while formerly they would have used their own common sense and not employed them for more than 60 hours. The number employed from 60 to 70 hours a week increased from 1379 to 1418 during 1903.

TABLE LXI.—SHOP HOURS ACTS.

	Feb., 1902.	Dec., 1903.
Total number of Shops visited	7,318	7,876
„ „ employing Young Persons	2,078	2,187
Shops in which Notice was fixed at time of first visit	170	1,498
Letters sent <i>re</i> contravention of Acts	1,804	460

	Feb., 1902.	Dec., 1903.
Number of Shops employing Young Persons revisited	... 1,315	... 543
Number of Young Persons employed 60 hours and under 70 hours	... 1,379	... 1,418
Number of Young Persons employed 70 hours	... 41	... 44
" " " 70½ "	... 11	... 11
" " " 71 "	... 19	... 12
" " " 71½ "	... 3	... 13
" " " 72 "	... 18	... 14
" " " 72½ "	... 24	... 8
" " " 73 "	... 6	... 9
" " " 73½ "	... 2	... 5
" " " 74 "	... 15	... 13
" " " 74½ "	—	... 1
" " " 75 "	... 5	... 1
" " " 75½ "	... 1	—
" " " 76 "	... 1	... 1
" " " 77 "	—	... 1
" " " 78 "	... 2	... 3
" " " 78½ "	... 1	—
" " " 83 "	... 1	—
" " " 84 "	—	... 3
" " " 85 "	... 1	—
" " " 94 "	... 1	—
" " " 95½ "	—	... 1
Number of Prosecutions	... —	... 4
Cases in which evidence was prepared, but no action taken	—	... 8

WOMEN INSPECTORS' WORK.

An account of the work done by the Women Inspectors in advising mothers as to cleanliness and the proper feeding of young infants is very difficult to give in any tabular statement. There can be no doubt as to the value of the work. Indeed this education work is among the most important undertaken by the City Council. It is very exacting work, and those engaged in it are apt to get disheartened at the progress being made. Viewed as a whole, however, the condition of the houses of the poorest of our community is distinctly better.

Arrangements have been made for the visitation of houses in the poorest districts when a birth has recently been registered with a view to giving instruction as to the feeding, clothing, &c., of the child where these are necessary.

TABLE LXII.—*Summary of Work done by the Women Sanitary Inspectors during 1902-3.*

	1902.	1903.
Total number of premises visited or re-visited	... 24,762	... 25,131
Instructions given as to cleansing, whitewashing, and ventilation of houses	... 9,521	... 11,034
Instructions given as to clothing and feeding of children	... 3,394	... 5,825
Instructions given as to other unhealthy conditions	... 3,826	... 4,071
Visits of enquiry with regard to Diarrhœa deaths	... 194	... 558
Reports referred to the District Inspectors and other departments	... 5,022	... 4,669
Cases referred to the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children	... 84	... 103
Number of Notices served	... 524	... 466

GENERAL SANITARY WORK.

TABLE LXIII.—Summary of Work done by Inspectors of Nuisances during the year 1903.

HOUSE INSPECTION.			No. 1 District.	No. 2 District.	No. 3 District.	No. 4 District.	No. 5 District.	TOTAL.
1	Premises examined on account of	Infectious Disease ...	907	2612	2773	2872	3005	12169
2		House to house work...	392	13	20	...	18	443
3		Dilapidated buildings..	12	138	128	26	35	339
4		Defective drainage ...	224	540	486	214	412	1876
5		Other nuisances ...	396	475	904	1557	1405	4737
6	Total number of premises examined ...		1931	3778	4311	4669	4875	19564
7	Premises where sanitary defects were found		638	968	1374	1771	1851	6602
DETAILS OF WORK DONE.								
8	Inspections of drainage work		2913	1446	2263	1063	1622	9307
9	" " repairs to dwellings ...		35	356	354	605	178	1528
10	Inspections of other work not specified		811	681	446	334	776	3048
11	Application of smoke test		285	14	2	23	31	355
12	" " water test		545	165	536	165	536	1947
13	" " other tests		181	66	116	45	99	507
14	Special examination and report ...		126	23	25	15	38	227
15	Privy-midden conversion report ...		114	49	102	152	176	593
16	Visits to premises in regard to which notice has been served		1041	1082	1738	1372	2916	8149
17	Interviews with owners or agents respecting work		473	219	470	660	457	2279
18	Notices served personally		30	276	372	333	165	1176
19	" " by post		233	269	387	547	558	1994
20	Reminder letters served ... ..		...	...	76	13	68	157
21	Cases reported for summoning ...		13	77	2	78	20	190
22	Infectious disease reported on	Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
23		Small Pox ... ..	...	11	12	22	4	49
24		Diphtheria	74	68	88	99	134	463
25		Scarlet Fever	189	366	419	450	545	1969
26		Enteric Fever	18	103	73	64	86	344
27		Puerperal Fever	3	12	3	3	8	29

TABLE LXIII.—GENERAL SANITARY WORK.—Continued.

DETAILS OF WORK DONE.				No. 1 District.	No. 2 District.	No. 3 District.	No. 4 District.	No. 5 District.	TOTAL.
28	Infectious disease reported on	Erysipelas	32	72	96	59	116	375	
29		Measles	477	1267	1409	2009	1620	6782	
30		Whooping Cough ...	48	247	231	305	264	1095	
31		Chicken-pox	38	140	151	222	135	686	
32		Other diseases	41	302	327	494	283	1447	
33	Additional visits to houses for	Infectious disease	525	2783	1998	2126	2974	10406	
34		Disinfecting	283	505	605	541	717	2651	
NUISANCES.									
1	Dwelling-houses unfit for human habitation, with report... ..			...	1	...	...	8	9
2	Houses dirty ... ..			...	1	3	5	4	13
3	,, overcrowded ... ..			...	1	8	6	13	28
4	Premises damp or dilapidated... ..			11	54	72	271	55	463
5	,, with defective roof, eave-gutter, or spouting			20	162	229	323	218	952
6	,, with insufficient or defective drainage			220	213	360	220	409	1422
7	,, with closets or drains temporarily choked			146	255	228	553	402	1584
8	,, with defective sanitary appliances			82	53	74	101	109	419
9	,, with insufficient closet accommodation ... ..			...	2	1	2	17	22
10	,, with dirty closets			2	8	3	17	11	41
11	,, with ashpits requiring emptying			29	102	57	98	77	363
12	,, with defective, or want of, yard paving			32	37	76	117	234	496
13	,, without sufficient water supply			...	...	4	2	4	10
14	,, with water in cellars			11	31	52	116	97	307
15	Offensive accumulations			17	22	26	29	41	135
16	Animals kept as to be a nuisance			5	5	24	28	23	85
17	Street gullies choked			3	22	16	34	16	91
18	Sewers choked or defective			3	10	3	16	4	36
19	Dilapidated privy-midden			40	62	99	188	23	412
20	Want of manure receptacle			4	2	7	6	13	32
21	Dangerous buildings			1	8	8	15	9	41

TABLE LXIII.—GENERAL SANITARY WORK.—*Continued.*

Nuisances.				No. 1 District.	No. 2 District.	No. 3 District.	No. 4 District.	No. 5 District.	Total.
22	Offensive urinals	...	...	1	5	15	6	9	36
23	Other nuisances	...	...	8	27	79	111	55	280
24	Unfounded complaints...	...	...	15	155	85	70	42	367
Nuisances Abated.									
1	(a) Dwelling-houses rendered fit for human habitation	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	3
	(b) Ditto closed...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
2	Houses cleansed	...	...	...	1	...	5	4	10
3	Overcrowded houses dealt with	...	...	...	2	10	5	12	29
4	Premises repaired	...	...	11	86	84	213	54	448
5	Defective roof, spouting, &c., repaired..	...	...	22	256	198	315	214	1000
6	Drains disconnected from sewer	...	...	26	12	22	67	126	253
	„ ventilated	...	...	10	15	6	45	11	87
7	„ repaired or cleansed	...	...	260	360	274	313	444	1651
	„ reconstructed	...	...	85	60	226	73	220	664
8	Sanitary appliances repaired	...	...	67	40	82	90	104	383
9	Closet accommodation increased	...	...	...	101	...	...	3	104
10	Closets limewashed	...	...	3	5	2	17	8	35
11	Full ashpits reported to Cleansing Supt.	...	...	28	102	57	98	77	362
12	Yards paved or repaired	...	...	23	19	50	90	219	401
13	Houses supplied with town's water	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
14	Water removed from cellars	...	...	11	25	50	100	96	282
15	Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	24	21	20	25	41	131
16	Removal of animals improperly kept...	...	...	6	4	20	26	20	76
17	Street Gullies..	Cleansed	...	...	2	16	34	16	68
		Reported to Cleansing Superintendent	...	...	15	16	30	16	77
18	Sewers reported to City Surveyor	...	...	5	7	2	16	4	34
19	Privy-middens repaired	...	...	28	10	12	1	1	52
20	Manure receptacle provided	...	...	2	7	8	4	10	31
21	Dangerous buildings reported to City Surveyor	...	...	1	8	2	15	9	35
22	(a) Offensive urinals abolished	...	...	1	1	6	4	1	13
	(b) Proper urinals provided	...	...	1	4	1	4	8	18

TABLE LXIII.—GENERAL SANITARY WORK.—*Continued.*

NUISANCES ABATED.	No. 1 District.	No. 2 District.	No. 3 District.	No. 4 District.	No. 5 District.	TOTAL.
23 Other nuisances abated	2	24	46	111	54	237
24 Privies converted into trough closets...	...	...	7	...	...	7
25 „ „ cottage „ ...	60	211	479	252	276	1278
26 New water-closets provided	9	105	128	53	59	354
Proceedings taken ... ..	...	8	2	...	12	22

THE BLACK SMOKE NUISANCE.

The City is known to the outside travelling public as the smokiest of all the large towns in this country. Probably there is some justification for this general opinion as the railway lines pass through the steel making district, where so much unnecessary smoke is turned out.

Having granted that the chimneys of the Sheffield metallurgical furnaces require separate treatment from those from which ordinary boiler smoke is discharged, there seems to be no doubt whatever, that at least one-half of the smoke from these metallurgical furnaces is unnecessary, and due to the fact that no care is taken to prevent it by the employment of careful furnacemen.

The work done by the Smoke Inspectors is unnecessarily laborious, and the fines inflicted under the circumstances, in nearly all the cases, are quite inadequate to reduce the nuisance.

An appeal case of exceptional interest was heard on July 2nd, 1903. Particulars of the prosecution were given in the Annual Report for the year 1902. In this case, boiler furnaces and metallurgical furnaces were connected to a single chimney, from which was emitted black smoke for long periods. The defendant firm contended that as the chimney carried off the smoke from metallurgical furnaces the City Council had no control, pointing out that it was preferable to discharge the smoke through a tall chimney rather than by means of a number of low chimneys, as in the ordinary way.

The Health Committee, however, prosecuted on the ground that it had been found from observations extending over long periods of time, that the particular emissions were largely in excess of the average quantity produced, and, therefore, the black smoke emitted, whether from the boilers or from the metallurgical furnaces was unnecessarily large in amount. The Magistrates made an order on the firm for the abatement of the nuisance.

Notice of Appeal was given, and the case was put down for hearing at the Sessions in January, 1903, but was adjourned to the April Sessions, owing to the illness of the Recorder. It was further adjourned to the July Sessions, owing to the Recorder being out of the country.

The Appeal was heard on July 2nd, 1903, and the Recorder reserved his decision.

On October 21st, 1903, the Recorder in giving judgment said:—

“In this case I am satisfied that there was a nuisance, as described by the Statute, due to the negligence of the manufacturers. Various nice points of law have been courageously raised, with a view of enabling the manufacturers to escape from the Statutory obligation. I reserved judgment, not because I had any doubt in the case, but because I understood it was one of much importance.

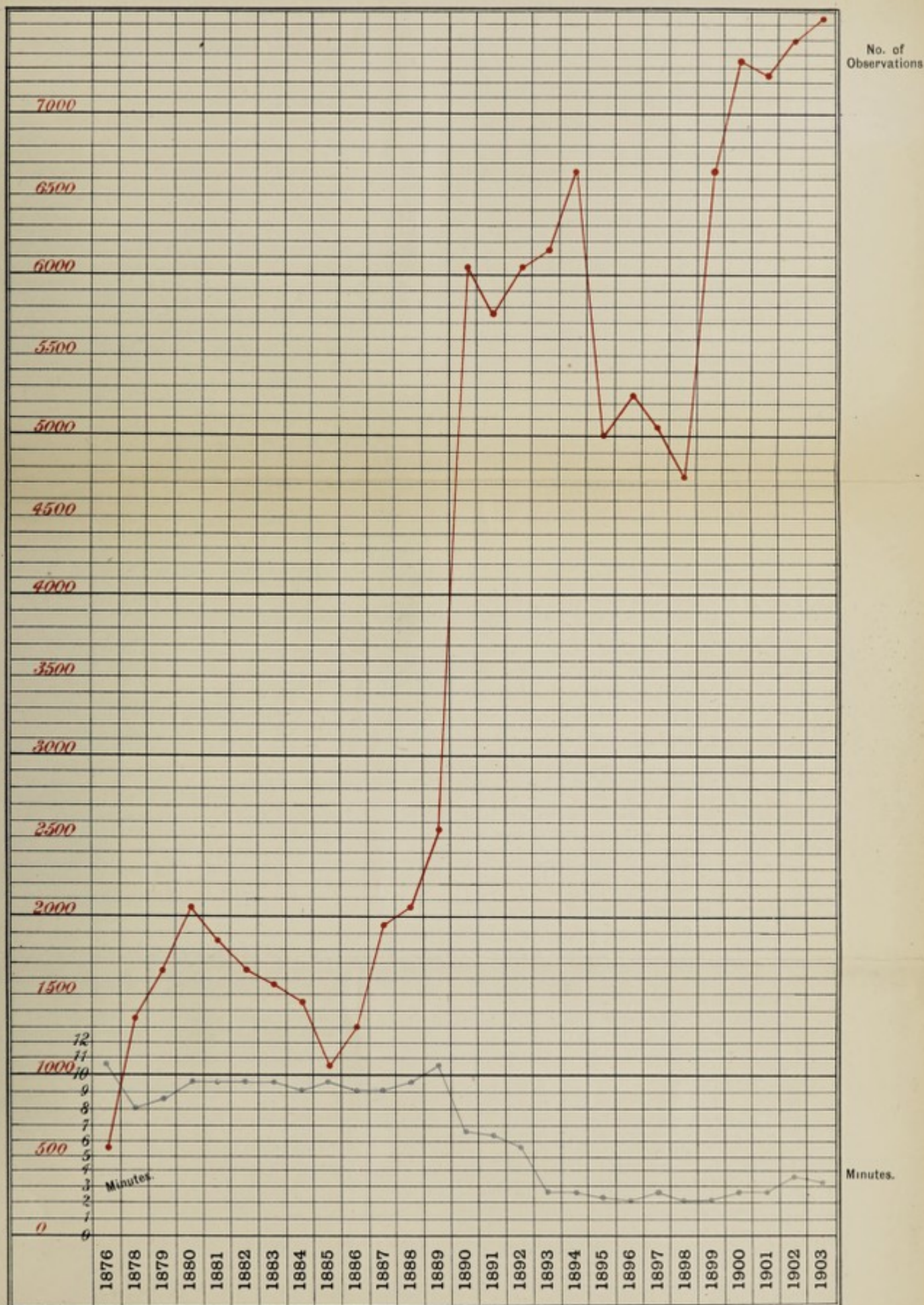
“After further consideration, I see no reason for disturbing the conviction on any ground, and I therefore dismiss the Appeal with costs.”

TABLE LXIV.—*Smoke Nuisance Proceedings during 1903.*

Date.	Nature of Works.				Results.
1903.					
Jan. 20	Steel Manufacturers	...	...	Adjourned.
" "	Do. do.	...	...	Do.
Feb. 19	Do. do.	...	...	Order and costs.
" 23	Do. do.	...	...	Do. do.
March 12	Corn Millers	...	...	Do. do.
" 26	Brickmakers	...	...	Fined £1.
April 1	Steel Manufacturers	...	...	Do. £9 and costs.
May 7	Brickmakers	...	...	Order and costs.
" "	Electro-platers	...	...	Fined £4 and costs.
June 11	Steel Forgers	...	...	Do. £3.
" "	Steel Manufacturers	...	...	Do. £3.
July 9	Brewers	...	...	Order and costs.
" 30	Brickmakers	...	...	Fined £1 and costs.
Aug. 27	Steel Forgers	...	...	Do. £1.
" "	Brickmakers	...	...	Do. £2.
Sept. 3	Steel Manufacturers	...	...	Summons withdrawn.
" "	Corn Millers	...	...	Do. do.
" 24	Steel Manufacturers	...	...	Do. do.
Oct. 29	Brewers	...	...	Fined £1 and costs.
Nov. 12	Brickmakers	...	...	Do. £3 do.
" 19	Steel Forgers	...	...	Do. £5.
" "	Brewers	...	...	Do. £1 and costs.
Dec. 10	Brickmakers	...	...	Order and costs.
" 17	Engineers	...	...	Fined £3.

Chart G.

Showing yearly number of Observations of Boiler Chimneys of one hour's duration; also the Average number of Minutes of Black Smoke.





In the following table are shown the particulars of proceedings taken since 1890.

TABLE LXV.—*Summary of Smoke Nuisance Proceedings, 1890-1903.*

YEAR.	Number of Proceedings.	Total Penalties and Costs.			Average Penalties and Costs.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1890	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1892	7	10	0	0	1	8	6
1893	1	0	8	0	0	8	0
1894	5	4	12	0	0	18	4
1895	9	5	6	0	0	11	9
1896	21	57	0	0	2	14	3
1897	3	8	14	0	2	18	0
1898	6	10	12	0	1	15	4
1899	18	28	0	0	1	11	1
1900	14	15	0	0	1	2	5
1901	30	74	18	11	2	9	11
1902	32	84	5	0	2	12	7
1903	24	42	9	6	1	15	4

TABLE LXVI.—*Details of Work done by Smoke Inspectors during 1903, and during the previous ten years:—*

	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903
Number of observations upon Chimneys of each one hour ...	6157	6686	4935	5201	5038	4778	5667	7399	7198	7466	7663
Average Number of Minutes of Black Smoke per hour ...	2.8	2.8	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.7	3.2	3.1
Number of Notices served ...	81	125	72	100	89	101	145	104	105	132	114
Number of Complaints received ...	23	23	22	22	27	25	33	16	28	41	40
Number of New Boilers put down.	31	19	9	30	32	7	16	28	30	27	26
Number of Chimneys erected ...	10	17	5	18	16	4	17	23	9	12	7
Number of Chimneys raised ...	9	5	6	9	15	6	7	5	7	5	7
Furnaces re-erected or re-arranged	6	24	41	41	44	46	36	14	12	17	22
Appliances or Improvements introduced ...	34	38	52	81	49	46	36	14	12	17	22

TABLE LXVII.—SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Number of Chimney.	Boilers and Furnaces attached.	Minutes for which notice was served.	Smoke Consumer on whom the Notice was served.	Remarks.
L.S. 32	1 Boiler and 1 Copper ...	14	Grid door ...	Careless firing.
L.S. 1	2 Boilers ...	13	Square grids ...	Careless firing.
S.I.B. 124	1 Boiler ...	10½	Circular grid ...	Not sufficient boiler power.
R.M. 100	3 Boilers ...	12	Square grids ...	Careless firing.
S.S. 20	1 Copper ...	6	Perforated door...	Careless firing.
L.S. 141	1 Boiler ...	11½	Louvre door ...	Not sufficient boiler power.
L.S. 79	1 Boiler and 3 Kilns ...	21½	Grids and perforated doors	Careless firing.
L.S. 41	3 Boilers ...	11	Patent bars and grid doors	Not sufficient boiler power.
L.H. 11	4 Boilers and 2 Furnaces	16½	Forced draught...	Not sufficient boiler power.
L.R. 79	1 Boiler ...	10	Automatic apparatus ...	Careless firing.
L.R.I. 177	1 Boiler ...	9	Square grids ...	Careless firing.
L.R. 65	1 Boiler ...	7	Circular grids ...	Careless firing.
S.I.B. 112	1 Boiler ...	7	Circular grids ...	Careless firing.
C.C.S. 105	1 Boiler and 3 Coppers...	10	Automatic apparatus ..	Careless firing.
L.R. 153	1 Boiler ...	8½	Square grids ...	Careless firing.
L.S. 49	2 Boilers ...	10	Automatic apparatus ...	Careless firing.
L.S. 91	1 Boiler ...	11	Square grids ...	Careless firing.
L.N.R. 40	1 Boiler ...	8	Square grids ...	Careless firing.
S.R.A. 124	1 Boiler ...	11	Square grids ...	Careless firing.
L.S. 21	1 Boiler ...	13	Circular grids ...	Careless firing.
L.S. 99	2 Boilers and 1 Furnace	12½	Perforated doors ...	Furnace does not make smoke.
L.R.B. 99	4 Boilers and 3 Furnaces	22	Grids and hollow bridges	Have put down an additional boiler.
M.M. 51	1 Boiler ...	9½	Forced draught...	Air passages choked with ashes.
L.N.R. 2	3 Boilers ...	14½	Grids and hollow bridges	Careless firing.
S.B. 137	4 Boilers and 2 Furnaces	22	Grids and hollow bridges	Air passages choked with ashes.
L.R. 135	1 Boiler ...	8	Louvre door ...	Careless firing.
L.S. 104	1 Boiler ...	11	Grids and hollow bridges	Not sufficient boiler power.
L.R.I. 46	6 Boilers ...	14½	Grids and hollow bridges	Careless firing.
L.R. 1	1 Boiler ...	16½	Grids and hollow bridges	Careless firing.
L.R. 29	1 Boiler ...	12½	Patent forced draught ...	Have attached a mechanical stoker.
S.R.I. 93	1 Boiler ...	18	Circular grid ...	Now burning coke.
L.H. 131	1 Boiler ...	7	Square grids and air valves	Grids and valves closed; carelessness.
L.S. 146	1 Boiler ...	4	Hollow bridges ...	Bridges choked.
L.R. 29	1 Boiler and 1 R.F. ...	8½	Hollow bridges ...	Portion of apparatus missing.
L.R. 84	1 Boiler ...	6½	Meldrum's apparatus ...	Apparatus not in working order.
L.H.A. 139	3 Boilers ...	10½	Caddy's hollow bars ...	Bars choked; carelessness.
R.I. 43	2 Boilers ...	17	Bennis stokers ...	Stokers not working properly.
R.I.C. 43	3 Boilers ...	8½	Bennis stokers ...	Stokers not working properly.
R.I.B. 43	2 Boilers ...	20	1 Otto and 1 Bennis stoker	Stokers not working properly.
L.S. 16	1 Boiler ...	7½	Circular grids ...	Vertical boiler; bad draught.
L.R.A. 132	2 Boilers ...	9½	Grids and steam jets ...	Steam jets not in working order.
L.R. 64	1 Boiler ...	7	Air valves in the bridges	Valves not worked; carelessness.
L.S. 76	3 Boilers ...	13	Circular grids ...	Ashpit choked; carelessness.
L.S.B. 142	1 Boiler and 2 Coppers...	11	Boss apparatus...	Apparatus not working properly.
L.S. 3	1 Boiler ...	7	Square grids and air valves	Grids and air valves closed; carelessness.
L.H. 58	1 Boiler ...	6½	No apparatus ...	Since service of notice provided square grids.
L.S. 65	2 Boilers ...	6½	Square grids ...	Ashpit of one boiler choked; carelessness.
L.S. 167	1 Boiler ...	21½	Hollow bridge ...	Carelessness.
L.R.B. 8	4 Boilers ...	13	Square and circular grids	Carelessness.
R.I. 169	1 Boiler ...	19½	Perforated doors ...	Carelessness.
L.R. 42	2 Boilers and 1 R.F. ...	10½	Grids and air valves ...	Grids and air valves closed; carelessness.
S.S. 174	1 Furnace ...	3½	No apparatus ...	Since service of notice chimney raised and grids provided.
S.S. 118	1 Boiler ...	7½	Square grids ...	Since service of notice burning coke.

TABLE LXVII.—Smoke Abatement.—Continued.

Number of Chimney.	Boilers and Furnaces attached.	Minutes for which notice was served.	Smoke Consumer on when the Notice was served.	Remarks.
L.R. 35	3 Boilers	10	Newton's apparatus ...	Apparatus not in working order.
L.R. 13	2 Boilers and 1 Furnace.	21½	Square grids	Since service of notice hollow bridges put in.
L.R. 67	1 Boiler and 1 Copper...	9½	Perforated door... ..	Old type of boiler, with a flash flue.
R.I. 7	1 Boiler	9	No apparatus	Chimney raised.
L.S. 98	2 Boilers	10	Square grids	New high-class engine put down.
R.I.A. 52	1 Boiler	7	Square grids	Ashpit choked; carelessness.
R.I.B. 52	1 Boiler	5	Circular grids	Vertical boiler; using coke.
S.S. 184	1 Boiler	9	Square grids	Burns trades refuse.
L.S. 44	1 Boiler	7	Air valve in bridge ...	Apparatus not in working order.
L.S. 176	1 Boiler & 2 Brick Kilns	18	Brook's apparatus ...	Fuel very dirty.
L.S. 109	1 Boiler	8½	Circular grids	Fuel a mixture of trade refuse and slack.
L.S. 126	1 Boiler	4½	Boss apparatus	Apparatus not in working order.
L.R. 114	1 Boiler and 1 Copper ...	13½	Edgar's apparatus ...	Apparatus not in working order.
L.S. 115	2 Boilers	13	Square and circular grids	Grids closed; carelessness.
L.H.B. 142	1 Boiler and 2 Coppers...	13½	Boss apparatus	
L.S. 27	1 Boiler	8½		
L.R.B. 83	1 Boiler	8	Square grids	Plenty of boiler power; carelessness.
L.S. 130	1 Boiler	19½	Square grids	Ash pit choked; carelessness.
L.R.A. 102	1 Copper	11½	Meldrum's apparatus ...	Apparatus blocked up with waste.
L.S. 146	1 Boiler	7½	Hollow bridges... ..	Bridges required repairing.
L.S. 175	1 Boiler	11	Square grids	Grids closed, not workable; carelessness.
L.S. 116	1 Boiler and 1 H.B.K....	11½	Square grids	Grids closed, not workable; carelessness.
R.I. 99	Portable Engine	11½	No appliance	Burning coke.
R.I. 169	1 Boiler	15	Steam jet	Burning coke; vertical boiler.
L.S. 185	1 Boiler	10½	Perforated door... ..	Boiler too small.
L.H. 6	1 Boiler	6½	Square grids	Carelessness.
82	5 Boilers	13	Forced draught... ..	Plenty of boiler power.
73	1 Boiler and 3 Furnaces	22	Grids	Plenty of boiler power.
49	2 Boilers	13	Forced draught... ..	Plenty of boiler power.
12	2 Boilers	10	Automatic doors	Plenty of boiler power.
36	1 Boiler	12½	Grid	Plenty of boiler power.
87	2 Boilers	10	Automatic doors	Plenty of boiler power.
42	3 Boilers	18½	Grids and patent bars ...	Heavily worked.
L.R. 101	1 Boiler and 2 Furnaces.	9	Forced draught... ..	Heavily worked.
L.R. 141	1 Boiler and 2 Coppers..	7	Grids	Plenty of boiler power.
S.B. 7	1 Boiler	4	Forced draught... ..	Plenty of boiler power.
L.R. 7	1 Boiler	8	Patent bars	Plenty of boiler power.
L.I. 85	1 Boiler	13½	Hollow bridges... ..	Plenty of boiler power.
L.S. 122	2 Boilers and 2 Furnaces	10½	Grids	Plenty of boiler power.
L.R.A. 15	3 Boilers	26	Grids	Plenty of boiler power.
82	1 Boiler and 1 Copper ...	14	Grids	Plenty of boiler power.
S.S.F.D. 170	1 Boiler	9	Grids	Plenty of boiler power.
L.H. 74	6 Boilers	14	Grids	Plenty of boiler power.
L.R. 64	2 Boilers	15	Hollow bridges... ..	Plenty of boiler power.
L.R. 65	2 Boilers and 3 Furnaces	26	Grids	Plenty of boiler power.
L.R. 128	4 Boilers and 2 Furnaces	23	Hollow bridges	Plenty of boiler power.
L.H.A. 30	1 Boiler and 8 Furnaces.	26	Forced draught... ..	Plenty of boiler power.
S.H.B. 30	3 Boilers and 1 Furnace.	11	Automatic bridges	Plenty of boiler power.
L.R. 95	2 Boilers	10	Grids	Plenty of boiler power.
L.R. 56	2 Boilers	9½	Patent bars	Plenty of boiler power.
61	1 Boiler	6	Grids	Plenty of boiler power.
L.S.A. 77	2 Boilers and 3 Furnaces	9½	Grids	Fair boiler power.
L.S.C.B. 77	3 Boilers and 3 Furnaces	20½	Grids	Fair boiler power.
143	1 Boiler	10	Grids	Fair boiler power.
L.S. 1	2 Boilers	8½	Grids	Fair boiler power.
S.H.B. 62	3 Boilers	22	Grids	Fair boiler power.
T.M.B. 133	9 Boilers	22	Grids	Fair boiler power.
P.S.B. 133	5 Boilers	16	Under-feed stokers	Fair boiler power.
L.S.C. 27	7 Boilers and 3 Furnaces	18	Doors in the dead plates.	Fair boiler power.
L.S.E. 27	7 Boilers	10	Grids	Fair boiler power.
L.H. 186	2 Boilers	11	Grids	Fair boiler power.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The premises where these trades are carried on have been systematically visited during the year, and the requirements of the new bye-laws are gradually being enforced.

The following list gives the number of premises, and the visits paid to each:—

	Premises.	Visits.
Bone Crushers	2	26
Hide and Skin Markets	2	95
Horn Cutters	3	15
Grease Manufacturers	1	13
Gut Cleaners	4	104
Fellmongers	1	13
Tallow Melters	1	12
Tanners	1	14
Tripe Boilers	21	256

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES AND MEAT INSPECTION.

The ordinary record of work done in inspecting places where animals are slaughtered for food, together with the inspection of the meat itself, is set out in the accompanying table.

The one outstanding fact in regard to the efficient control of meat inspection in Sheffield is that during 1903 the slaughter-house question has not been advanced one step further. It is difficult to get reliable information on many points regarding the meat trade, for in Sheffield there are so many self-interests involved, but it is probably correct to say (i) that to the majority of butchers the present arrangements cause great inconvenience; (ii) the inspection of meat is badly made; (iii) the trade in home-slaughtered cattle is being killed and transferred to Birkenhead and other places slaughtering American cattle; (iv) the sanitary conditions under which a good deal of our meat is stored, &c., leaves much to be desired.

TABLE LXVIII.—Showing the amount of Meat, &c., condemned as unfit for human food during the year 1903.

MEAT, ETC.				FISH.				FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.			
39½	Carcases of Beef	43	Boxes, Barrels, &c., of Bloaters								
1	Carcase of Stirk	3	" " Coal								
1	Live Cow	29	" " Cod								
25	Pieces of Beef	4	" " Burgilt								
56	Beasts' Livers	52	" " Haddock								
17	Do. Lungs	½	" " Dab								
2	Do. Stomachs	4	" " Halibut								
17	Do. Udders	45	" " Herrings								
4	Cases Beasts' Livers (foreign)	22	" " Ling								
32½	Carcases of Mutton	20	" " Mackerel								
12	Pieces of Mutton	6	" " Mixed	8	Packets of Asparagus						
1	Dozen Sheep's Kidneys (foreign)	1	" " Roes	131	Bags of Red Cabbage						
2	Sheep's Heads and Plucks	2	" " Salmon	21	Barrels of Potatoes						
7	Carcases of Pork	4	" " Skate	8	Cases of Tomatoes						
1	Case of Pork (foreign)	20	" " Sprat	24	Tins do.						
62½	Cases of Kidneys (foreign)	11	" " Sprag	17	Baskets of Plums						
30	Pigs' Livers (foreign)	9	" " Whiting	48	Do. Currants						
66½	Carcases of Veal	5	" " Witches								
2	Pieces of Veal	4	" " Crabs								
30	Calves' Heads	43	" " Cockles								
6	Carcases of Lamb	86	" " Mussels								
1	Barrel of Chipped Meat (foreign)	5	" " Oysters								
9	Hams (foreign)	51	" " Shrimps								
22½	Couples of Chickens	2	" " Prawns								
4	Geese	11	" " Whelks								
3	Turkeys										
10	Dozen of Rooks										
50	Hares										
320½	Couples of Rabbits										
WEIGHT.				WEIGHT.				WEIGHT.			
T.	C.	Q.	LB.	T.	C.	Q.	LB.	T.	C.	Q.	LB.
12	11	2	19	22	8	0	7	7	7	0	0

TABLE LXIX.—*Showing the number of Carcases of Meat condemned and destroyed as being affected with Tuberculosis, and also with various other diseases and from other causes during the years 1892-1903.*

YEAR.	Number of Carcases of Meat condemned and destroyed affected with Tuberculosis.						Number of Carcases of Meat condemned and destroyed affected with various diseases and from other causes.					
	Beef.	Mutton.	Pork.	Veal.	Lamb.	Goat.	Beef.	Mutton.	Pork.	Veal.	Lamb.	Goat.
1892	44	...	...	1	...	...	38 $\frac{3}{4}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	41	4	...
1893	70	...	...	...	...	...	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	69	9	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	3
1894	43	1	2	3	...	...	44 $\frac{1}{4}$	54	48	40	13	2
1895	40	...	...	1	...	...	38 $\frac{3}{4}$	54	45	29	5	...
1896	34	...	...	1	...	...	39 $\frac{1}{4}$	86	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	34	6	2
1897	30	1	2	...	...	...	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	154 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	68	46	...
1898	21	...	1	1	...	...	33	830	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	7	1
1899	36	1	2	...	...	...	32	60	2	27	8	...
1900	16	...	...	...	...	...	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	55	5	26	9	...
1901	16	...	...	...	...	...	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	38	6	43	2	...
1902	18	...	1	1	...	...	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	76	64	...
1903	23	1	...	2	...	...	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{4}$	7	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	...
Totals.	391	4	8	10	...	...	409 $\frac{1}{4}$	1554 $\frac{1}{4}$	242	515	171	8

Of the carcasses condemned in the above table 26 were affected with Tuberculosis, viz., 7 cows in fair condition, 15 old worn-out cows, 1 ewe sheep, and 2 calves about 6 months old.

During the year two Magistrates' orders have been required; and two persons have been summoned and fined, one £60 including costs, and the other £10 and 17/6 costs.

TABLE LXX.—*Inspection of Slaughter-houses, Shops, Stores, &c.*

Number of Slaughter-houses in use previous to 1865.	Number of Slaughter-houses on the Register of 1865.	Number of Slaughter-houses on the Register of 1875.	Number of Licenses under the Sheffield Corporation Act.	Number of Horse Slaughter-houses on the Register.	Total Number of Slaughter-houses on the Register.	Number of Visits to Slaughter-houses.	Number of Visits to Shops and Stores.
48	43	71	22	2	186	3430	3625

During the year 14 changes of occupations of slaughter-houses have taken place, and two have been closed. One registered in the year 1865, and which the owner voluntarily closed, the place having since been pulled down, and the other held under a yearly licence which the occupier has not renewed; these premises are now used for other purposes. One person has been granted a yearly licence to slaughter on approved premises.

In the following table is given an outline of the work done in regard to Houses Sub-let in Lodgings during the years 1902 and 1903.

TABLE LXXI.—*Houses Sub-let in Lodgings.*

						1902.	1903.
Number of visits for registration purposes	...	...	...	...	...	83	70
Number of houses registered	...	...	...	...	...	68	57
Number of rooms measured	...	Living	...	...	...	34	29
		Sleeping	...	...	...	66	71
		Living and Sleeping	...	...	...	43	28
Number of occupants	...	Adult males	...	...	...	93	66
		„ females	...	...	...	77	62
		Children	...	...	...	80	47
Total adult accommodation...	...	...	...	...	...	302	247
Number of visits and re-visits for inspection purposes	...	...	...	...	...	12590	15121
Contravention of bye-laws	...	Overcrowding	...	...	...	53	97
		Rooms improperly occupied	...	...	...	2	48
		Admission refused	...	...	...	—	2
		Insufficient closets	...	...	...	2	5
		Filthy closets	...	...	...	68	156
		Dirty courts	...	...	...	59	208
		Opening of windows (daily)	...	...	...	622	794
		Ventilation maintained	...	...	...	21	45
		Daily refuse removal	...	...	...	514	701
		Dirty staircases, &c.	...	...	...	602	875
		Windows, &c., to be cleaned	...	...	...	75	275
		Animals improperly kept	...	...	...	9	31
		Dirty floors...	...	...	...	643	942
		Dirty beds and bedding	...	...	...	226	475
Notices served	...	Personally	...	...	...	1	13
		By post	...	...	...	104	144
Instructions given <i>re</i> feeding of children	...	...	...	...	...	458	490
„ „ cleansing	„	...	...	...	...	370	418
Reports to District Inspectors	...	Houses—structural defects	...	...	...	115	102
		„ damp and dilapidations...	...	...	...	61	108
		„ drainage defects	...	...	...	166	148
		Defective or foul middens...	...	...	...	22	28
		Insufficient closets...	...	...	...	2	1
Reports to Cleansing Sup'tendent...	...	Choked street gullies	...	...	...	5	9
		Full ash-pits	...	...	...	153	106
Reports to the Water Department...	...	...	...	...	...	58	82
„ N.S.P.C.C.	...	...	...	...	...	5	17

TABLE LXXII.—DAIRIES, MILKSHOPS, AND COWSHEDS.

	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS—Cowsheds	2,584	2,294	1,663	1,133	1,112
Milkshops	739	593	412	812	1,079
Milk vessels	3,352	3,385	2,764	5,468	5,820
Total of the above	6,625	6,272	4,839	7,413	8,011
NUMBER OF WRITTEN NOTICES SERVED	16	20	4	26	12
ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED—					
(a) By written notices... ..	16	20	4	13	10
(b) „ verbal „	6	17	21	16	18
(a) IN COWSHEDS—New Cowsheds built	4	3	5	3	2
New drainage provided	5	4	2	1	3
Air-space increased	4	7	7	12	8
Grain receptacles removed	—	2	—	—	—
Manure pits repaired	3	12	9	2	3
New manure pits	2	3	1	4	6
Yards paved and repaired	2	6	6	6	4
Sanitary troughs provided	9	20	17	2	2
Number of Cowsheds closed	14	6	8	1	2
(b) IN DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS—New cupboards provided	6	5	3	4	10
Improvements in lighting	2	4	2	—	2
Milk vessels dirty	3	7	—	—	9
Milkshops closed	5	3	—	1	7
INFECTIOUS DISEASES (a) On Cowkeepers' premises	15	7	6	6	2
(b) „ Milksellers' „	4	7	5	7	4
CHANGES OF OCCUPATION—(a) Cowsheds	14	9	18	10	13
(b) Milkshops	14	12	30	22	14
REGISTERED DURING YEAR—(a) Cowkeepers	18	11	21	25	16
(b) Milksellers	43	40	39	40	37
PRESENT NUMBER ON INSPECTOR'S BOOKS—(a) Cowkeepers	240	218	208	231	234
(b) Milksellers	269	295	304	326	362

TABLE LXXIII.—Showing list of the various articles purchased in pursuance of the Food and Drugs Acts during 1903, and the preceding nine years, together with information as to the number of such samples found to be adulterated:—

ARTICLES PURCHASED FOR ANALYSIS.	1894		1895		1896		1897		1898		1899		1900		1901		1902		1903	
	TOTAL SAMPLES.	NO. ADULTERATED.	TOTAL SAMPLES.	NO. ADULTERATED.	TOTAL SAMPLES.	NO. ADULTERATED.	TOTAL SAMPLES.	NO. ADULTERATED.	TOTAL SAMPLES.	NO. ADULTERATED.	TOTAL SAMPLES.	NO. ADULTERATED.	TOTAL SAMPLES.	NO. ADULTERATED.	TOTAL SAMPLES.	NO. ADULTERATED.	TOTAL SAMPLES.	NO. ADULTERATED.	TOTAL SAMPLES.	NO. ADULTERATED.
Milk ...	181	11	200	4	154	15	167	19	143	17	143	17	228	38	242	32	421	31	437	41
Butter ...	40	3	44	4	23	...	26	1	15	1	15	8	64	8	65	8	141	8	62	6
Margarine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	7	...
Cream ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
Cheese ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	1	...	24	5	6	...
Lard ...	12	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	2	1	...	...	2	...	7	...	8	...
Bread and Butter ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Whisky ...	6	2	6	3	10	3	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	3	44	8	32	7
Gin ...	6	1	4	1	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Brandy ...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	24	1	...	...	...	...
Honey ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	1	...
Flour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee ...	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	19	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	3	2
Jam ...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Vinegar ...	1	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
Pepper ...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	24	...	3	...
Mustard ...	...	...	6	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ground Ginger ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	12	...
Medicines ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	15	3	11	3	2	...	...	...
Tincture of Rhubarb.	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sal Volatile...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cream of Tartar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paregoric ...	3	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	...	...
Laudanum ...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
Glycerine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lint. of Camphor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	3	...	5	3	8	1	16	1	19	1
Com. Liq. Powder ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	10	1	2	...	11	1	7	1
Carbonate of Bismuth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
Sweet Spirit of Nitre ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	20	9
Custard Powder ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Chocolate ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Friars Balsam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
TOTALS ...	279	19	308	13	217	20	223	21	231	32	177	26	340	54	413	48	738	54	626	67
Percentage of Adulterated Samples ...	6.8		4.2		9.2		9.4		13.9		14.7		15.9		11.6		7.3		10.7	
Percentage of do. for all England ...	10.3		9.3		9.2		9.4		8.7		9.4		8.8		8.8		8.7		...	

TABLE LXXIV.—*Details of Proceedings in 1903 under the Food and Drugs Acts.*

MILK	Number of Samples purchased...							437
	Do.	do.	found to be genuine	...	...	...	...	384
	Do.	do.	found to be inferior	...	...	...	...	18
	Do.	do.	deficient in fat	...	...	...	...	25
	Do.	do.	adulterated with water	...	...	...	...	16
Fines imposed:—One at £5, one at £3, seven at £1, one at 35/-, four at £2, and 7/- costs; four at £1, and 7/- costs; one at 18/-, one at £2, and 8/6 costs; two at £2, six at 10/-, one at £1, and 10/6 costs; one at £1, and 9/- costs; one at 9/-, one at 3/6, two at 15/-, one at 10/-, and 8/6 costs; one at 5/-. Two cases withdrawn; one dismissed; and one dismissed on warranty.								
BUTTER	Number of Samples purchased...							62
	Do.	do.	found to be genuine	...	...	...	...	56
	Do.	do.	found to be adulterated	...	...	...	...	6
Fines imposed:—One at £3, and 8/- costs; one at £2, and 7/- costs; one at 10/-; and three dismissed.								
MARGARINE	Number of Samples purchased							7
	Do.	do.	found to be genuine	...	...	...	...	7
For Margarine not labelled, seven were fined. Fines imposed:—One at £1, and 3/6 costs; two at £1. Two dismissed; two cautioned by letter.								
WHISKY	Number of Samples purchased...							32
	Do.	do.	found to be genuine	...	...	...	...	25
	Do.	do.	found to be adulterated	...	...	...	...	7
Fines imposed:—One at £1, three at 10/-. One case was withdrawn; two cautioned by letter.								
CHEESE	Number of Samples purchased (Genuine)							6
LARD	Do.	do.	do.	do.	...	...	...	8
HONEY	Do.	do.	do.	do.	...	...	...	1
CAMPHORATED OIL ...	Number of Samples purchased...							19
	Do.	do.	found to be genuine	...	...	...	...	18
	Do.	do.	found to be adulterated	...	...	...	...	1
Fine imposed:—One at £2, and 7/- costs.								
COMPOUND LIQUORICE POWDER.	Number of Samples purchased...							7
	Do.	do.	found to be genuine	...	...	...	...	6
	Do.	do.	found to be adulterated	...	...	...	...	1
Proceedings withdrawn.								
SWERT SPIRIT OF NITRE	Number of Samples purchased...							20
	Do.	do.	found to be genuine	...	...	...	...	10
	Do.	do.	found to be adulterated	...	...	...	...	9
	Do.	do.	found to be inferior	...	...	...	...	1
Fines imposed:—Two at £2, and 7/- costs; one at £2, one at £1, two at 7/-, one at 3/6. Two cautioned by letter.								
COFFEE	Number of Samples purchased...							3
	Do.	do.	found to be genuine	...	...	...	...	1
	Do.	do.	adulterated	...	...	...	...	2
Both cases dismissed.								
GROUND GINGER	Number of Samples purchased...							12
	Do.	do.	found to be genuine	...	...	...	...	11
	Do.	do.	found to be inferior	...	...	...	...	1
GIN	Number of Samples purchased (Genuine)							3
FRIARS' BALSAM ...	Do.	do.	do.	do.	...	...	...	5
BREAD AND BUTTER ...	Do.	do.	do.	do.	...	...	...	1
WHITE PEPPER	Do.	do.	do.	do.	...	...	...	3

TABLE LXXV.—Total Number of Persons to each Sample Purchased under Food and Drugs Acts.

Towns.	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902
Birmingham	... 1 in 498	1 in 530	1 in 499	1 in 486	1 in 436	1 in 439	1 in 440	1 in 417	1 in 417	1 in 423	1 in 415	1 in 412	1 in 406
Bradford	... 1 „ 1386	1 „ 1276	1 „ 1291	1 „ 1011	1 „ 903	1 „ 901	1 „ 850	1 „ 819	1 „ 855	1 „ 642	1 „ 535	1 „ 571	1 „ 609
Leeds	... 1 „ 1461	1 „ 1741	1 „ 1661	1 „ 1600	1 „ 1613	1 „ 1627	1 „ 1609	1 „ 1544	1 „ 1041	1 „ 783	1 „ 727	1 „ 801	1 „ 832
Liverpool	... 1 „ 641	1 „ 520	1 „ 553	1 „ 526	1 „ 493	1 „ 485	1 „ 521	1 „ 442	1 „ 428	1 „ 330	1 „ 253	1 „ 358	1 „ 390
Manchester	... 1 „ 235	1 „ 312	1 „ 315	1 „ 313	1 „ 321	1 „ 317	1 „ 320	1 „ 296	1 „ 290	1 „ 285	1 „ 297	1 „ 318	1 „ 305
London	... 1 „ 645	1 „ 528	1 „ 577	1 „ 530	1 „ 505	1 „ 430	1 „ 399	1 „ 380	1 „ 353	1 „ 325	1 „ 312	1 „ 292	1 „ 254
Nottingham	... 1 „ 2472	1 „ 2151	1 „ 1656	1 „ 2625	1 „ 1644	1 „ 1421	1 „ 1618	1 „ 1143	1 „ 807	1 „ 858	1 „ 813	1 „ 793	1 „ 506
SHEFFIELD	... 1 „ 2469	1 „ 2602	1 „ 1656	1 „ 1403	1 „ 1212	1 „ 1112	1 „ 1600	1 „ 1577	1 „ 2014	1 „ 1821	1 „ 942	1 „ 990	1 „ 567
England and Wales	... 1 „ 5151	1 „ 999	1 „ 894	1 „ 779	1 „ 794	1 „ 661	1 „ 636	1 „ 619	1 „ 585	1 „ 547	1 „ 461	1 „ 479	1 „ 456

TABLE LXXVI.—*Showing Milk Samples found to be deficient in fat, and the quantity of non-fatty solids; also the result of Proceedings taken.*

No. of Sample.	Fat. Per Cent.	Non-Fatty Solids. Per Cent.	Result of Proceedings.
185	2.47	9.04	Dismissed on Warranty.
207	2.68	8.47	Fined £1 including costs.
231	2.75	9.10	Fined £2 and 7/- costs.
237	2.71	8.82	Fined 18/- including costs.
308	2.65	8.95	Fined £1 including costs.
333	2.65	8.95	Fined £1 including costs.
334	2.26	9.14	Fined £1 including costs.
338	2.50	9.03	Fined £1 including costs.
357	2.68	8.34	Fined 3/6 costs only.
376	2.75	8.41	Fined 9/- costs only.
390	2.69	8.74	Fined £1 and 7/- costs.
394	2.70	9.00	Fined £1 and 9/- costs.
448	2.67	7.90	Dismissed.
461	2.66	8.62	Fined 10/- including costs.
479	2.63	8.79	Fined 10/- including costs.
483	2.57	8.19	Fined £3 including costs.
487	2.57	9.07	Fined 10/- including costs.
488	2.50	9.18	Withdrawn.
500	2.06	8.78	Fined £2 including costs.
509	2.63	8.77	Fined 35/- including costs.
512	2.10	8.88	Withdrawn.
551	2.62	9.10	Fined £1 and 7/- costs.
572	2.50	8.84	Fined 15/- including costs.
613	1.72	8.83	Fined £2 including costs.
693	1.74	8.61	Fined 10/- including costs.

TABLE LXXVII.—*Showing Milk Samples found to be adulterated with water, and the quantity of non-fatty solids; also the result of Proceedings taken.*

No. of Sample.	Percentage of Water.	Non-fatty Solids.	Result of Proceedings.
218	8	...	Fined £2 and 7/- costs.
220	6	...	Fined £2 and 7/- costs.
296	6½	...	Fined 5/- including costs.
350	10	...	Fined 10/- including costs.
380	...	Contained only 8.67 of total solids as against 9.0 the minimum.	Fined 10/- including costs.
419	9	...	Fined £1 including costs.
448	7	...	Case dismissed.
546	8	...	Fined £1 including costs.
556	5.5	...	Fined £1 and 7/- costs.
564	11	...	Fined £2 and 7/- costs.
690	14.5	...	Fined £5 including costs.
575	5	...	Fined 10/- and 8/6 costs.
604	5½	...	Fined £2 and 7/- costs.
614	5	...	Fined £1 and 7/- costs.
247	7	...	Fined 15/- including costs.
429	16	...	Fined £1 and 10/6 costs.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACTS.

The first part of the Crofts Area was completed and tenanted during the year. The second part was under consideration so far as the preparation of plans and estimates was concerned, but the work of rebuilding was not actually commenced.

The preparation of the land for building on the Wincobank Estate was put in hand, and a great deal of time and attention given to the preparation of plans for laying out the estate and of the houses.

CANAL BOATS ACTS.

The following is a copy of the Annual Report, as required by the Local Government Board, on the work carried out during the year 1903, in pursuance of the Canal Boats Acts:—

DEPARTMENT OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

TOWN HALL, SHEFFIELD,

DECEMBER 31ST, 1903.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

CANAL BOATS ACTS.

In compliance with Section 3 of the Canal Boats Act of 1884, I have to present to you the Annual Report of the work done under the Canal Boats Acts of 1877 and 1884, and the Local Government Board Regulations made thereunder for the year ending December 31st, 1903:—

(1) Inspector William C. Long has acted as Inspector under the above Acts.

The duties of the office are performed in conjunction with certain duties connected with the attendance at School of Canal Boat Children and the inspection of houses sub-let in lodgings.

The salary for the joint offices is at the rate of £78 per annum, with uniform.

(2) The number of boats inspected during the year was 1,094, against 1,138 in 1902, and 1,434 in 1901.

Out of the total of 1,094, 977 were found to be in compliance with the Acts and Regulations.

It was found necessary to serve notices on the owners of 61 boats.

(3) The total number of infringements complained of was 117, their nature and extent being as follows:—

(a) Registration	1
(b) Change of Master	1
(c) Absence of Certificate	13
(d) Certificate not identifying owner	7
(e) Marking, Lettering, and Numbering	37
(f) Overcrowding	1
(g) Partition separating sexes	0
(h) Cabins improperly occupied	1
(i) Cleanliness	1
(j) Painting	46
(k) Ventilation	1
(l) Dilapidation	5
(m) Removal of Bilge-water	0
(n) Admission refused	1
(o) No proper water vessel	2
(p) Without double bulkhead	0

(4) It was found necessary to take legal proceedings against the owners of three boats.

(1) To enforce compliance with a Notice in regard to Canal Boats Acts, 1877 and 1884, also Local Government Board Regulations, Section 7, Art. 2 (marked, lettered, and numbered). A fine of 10s. and costs was imposed.

(2) To enforce compliance with a Notice in regard to Local Government Board Regulations, Section 4, Art. 9 (painting of cabins). A fine of 10s. and costs was imposed.

(3) To enforce compliance with a Notice requiring that a proper water cask be provided and the boat properly marked, lettered, and numbered. A fine of £1 and costs was imposed.

(5) It was also found necessary to send letters to certain owners drawing attention to the unfulfilled requirements of Notices. In most cases compliance was speedily made.

(6) There were no cases of Infectious Diseases met with on any of the boats.

(7) It was not found necessary to detain any boat for cleansing and disinfection.

(8) The number of boats on the register on December 31st, 1903, was 96.

(9) There have been no boats registered during the year.

(10) The total number of infringements was	..	..	..	117
Notices not abated, December 31st, 1902	..	..	..	8
Notices served in year 1903	..	..	..	61
Verbal cautions in year 1903	..	..	..	56
Notices complied with, 1903	..	..	..	49
Verbal cautions complied with in year 1903	..	..	..	41
Notices not abated, December 31st, 1903	..	..	..	12
Visits to Canal during 1903	..	..	..	423
Number of women on boats inspected	..	..	..	736
Number of children between 5 and 12 years	..	..	..	202
Number of children 5 years and under	..	..	..	521
Number of adult males	..	..	..	1,555

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient Servant,

CHARLES PORTER,

INTERIM MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

TABLE LXXVIII.—*Conversion of Privies into Water-Closets.*

Year Ending Dec. 31st.	No. of Notices Served to Convert.	No. of Notices to provide Additional Accommodation.	No. of Premises where Work has been Completed.	No. of Houses Involved.	No. of Workshops Involved.	Total Cost of Converting.	Total Cost of Additional.	Amount paid by Corporation either as $\frac{1}{2}$ cost or in lieu of $\frac{1}{2}$.
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1890 and 1891	18	8	14	26	...	...	...	37 11 6
1892	40	35	28	264	4	570 8 0	...	313 1 4
1893	49	40	36	264	12	810 15 11	...	397 5 3
1894	74	21	56	365	7	1,363 2 11	...	601 11 8
1895	88	38	29	220	4	581 3 5	...	273 14 5
1896	93	47	28	200	2	629 15 6	...	272 1 6
1897	123	100	80	769	...	2,778 19 2	1,228 11 8	1,161 16 6
1898	151	93	114	1,027	41	3,427 8 0	1,486 14 0	1,365 11 0
1899	286	167	146	1,298	75	4,293 6 0	1,918 5 0	1,736 12 0
1900	270	141	211	1,750	70	6,005 13 11	2,569 8 10	2,544 9 11
1901	284	167	207	1,672	163	6,940 11 2	2,143 16 5	2,748 7 10
1902	565	167	279	2,181	97	7,846 0 0	2,128 12 6	3,474 8 7
1903	452	154	451	2,994	104	11,001 19 6	2,811 8 10	5,063 9 11

TABLE LXXIX.—*Disinfecting Station.**Summary of Work for the year ending 31st December, 1903.*

Number of Articles.	DESCRIPTION.	Number of Articles.	DESCRIPTION.	REMARKS.
4006	Beds	1501	Sheets	These articles were brought in from 2814 private houses, and from 68 public institution cases.
1939	Bed Slips	4456	Counterpanes	
241	Bed Hangings	2093	Mattresses	
3079	Blankets	454	Carpets	
3347	Bolsters	1581	Articles of Women's Clothing	
1710	Bolster Cases	1379	Articles of Men's Clothing	
4454	Pillows	1830	„ Children's „	
1941	Pillow Cases	2222	Various Articles	

TABLE LXXX.—Showing Meteorological data for each week during 1903, compiled from the daily returns sent by Mr. Howarth, and obtained by Instruments compared annually with the Standard Instruments at the Meteorological Office.

WEEK ENDING	Mean Barometer Corrected	Mean Daily Sunshine, Weston Park	Mean Daily Sunshine, Attercliffe	Mean Daily Sunshine, High Hazels	MEAN DAILY TEMPERATURE									Total Rainfall for the Week
					Dry Bulb	Wet Bulb	Humidity	Dew Point	Grass Minimum	Soil 1 Foot	Soil 4 Feet	Air Maximum (Shade)	Air Minimum (Shade)	
Jan. 3 ...	29.236	H. M. 2 39	H. M. 0 15	H. M. 1 40	38.2	36.4	84 %	33.8	29.1	39.8	44.1	43.9	34.9	0.738
10 ...	29.441	0 29	0 17	0 30	40.4	39.2	90 %	37.5	32.2	39.7	43.3	47.9	37.2	2.408
17 ...	30.355	1 4	0 48	1 37	28.4	26.3	65 %	18.6	21.4	36.2	42.7	33.4	26.2	0.070
24 ...	30.138	0 22	0 7	0 10	38.0	37.3	94 %	36.3	29.6	35.0	41.4	40.7	34.5	0.327
31 ...	29.987	1 8	1 3	1 16	45.8	43.1	81 %	40.1	37.7	39.6	40.9	50.1	43.1	0.215
Feb. 7 ...	29.969	2 1	1 24	1 30	41.9	40.0	85 %	37.5	33.2	39.7	41.3	47.6	38.3	0.179
14 ...	30.256	1 53	1 16	0 51	48.0	46.2	87 %	44.2	37.9	43.4	42.0	51.7	43.8	0.055
21 ...	30.236	2 21	1 37	1 30	44.0	42.2	87 %	40.2	35.9	41.9	42.8	49.7	38.9	0.749
28 ...	29.575	3 2	1 59	3 0	41.6	39.3	83 %	36.5	32.6	41.6	43.0	48.3	36.5	1.623
Mar. 7 ...	29.852	3 30	2 45	3 27	40.0	38.4	88 %	36.4	29.3	39.8	42.7	47.0	34.9	0.866
14 ...	30.003	2 2	2 10	2 19	40.4	39.2	90 %	37.7	31.5	40.1	42.2	48.1	36.3	0.677
21 ...	29.772	3 20	3 11	3 36	44.0	42.4	89 %	40.7	34.7	41.8	42.3	50.2	39.1	1.202
28 ...	29.518	3 48	3 33	3 46	48.1	45.1	80 %	41.9	37.6	45.1	43.0	57.2	42.0	0.489
April 4 ...	29.914	4 21	3 16	3 53	45.5	42.2	77 %	38.4	34.5	43.8	43.8	50.7	38.6	0.720
11 ...	30.062	3 57	2 56	3 37	48.0	44.7	78 %	41.0	36.4	45.1	44.1	53.5	41.5	0.128
18 ...	30.121	8 9	7 27	7 58	38.7	34.6	69 %	29.3	25.9	42.8	44.5	44.1	31.7	0.395
25 ...	29.935	4 9	3 23	4 0	43.2	38.8	70 %	33.7	26.2	41.9	44.0	49.5	33.0	...
May 2 ...	29.452	2 52	2 35	2 46	47.6	46.0	89 %	44.3	35.4	44.6	43.9	55.1	42.7	2.120
9 ...	29.533	0 9	0 9	0 14	44.4	44.1	98 %	43.7	41.0	46.7	44.7	50.1	42.9	2.193
16 ...	29.920	2 39	2 39	2 54	48.6	44.9	77 %	41.1	35.2	45.7	45.3	52.1	41.1	0.533
23 ...	30.055	5 29	4 52	5 39	54.1	48.7	68 %	43.4	37.2	48.6	45.8	61.0	44.1	0.033
30 ...	30.212	6 56	6 45	7 59	55.3	50.6	73 %	46.2	39.9	52.6	47.0	63.6	44.7	0.210
June 6 ...	30.221	7 9	6 45	7 53	57.1	53.1	76 %	49.4	43.1	57.7	48.6	66.2	48.0	0.015
13 ...	30.096	2 43	2 35	3 9	52.7	49.4	79 %	46.1	43.8	53.9	50.0	59.0	46.7	0.600
20 ...	29.810	1 39	1 16	2 2	49.4	46.6	82 %	43.8	39.6	50.8	50.1	54.0	43.1	0.425
27 ...	30.140	5 45	4 18	6 17	61.3	55.2	67 %	49.8	41.5	53.7	50.0	69.0	49.4	0.147
July 4 ...	30.128	9 9	7 48	9 34	62.6	57.2	71 %	52.7	48.1	59.5	51.3	70.1	54.4	0.125
11 ...	30.096	7 51	6 13	7 15	62.9	58.4	75 %	54.7	47.4	59.5	53.0	69.6	53.1	0.425
18 ...	29.796	2 45	2 8	2 39	58.7	56.0	84 %	53.6	48.0	59.4	54.0	64.8	52.3	0.520
25 ...	29.895	4 19	3 48	4 33	66.0	56.4	77 %	52.8	46.6	58.6	54.4	66.3	52.5	0.965
Aug. 1 ...	29.760	5 2	3 51	4 17	58.0	55.0	82 %	52.3	48.1	58.4	54.9	63.9	53.0	0.325
8 ...	29.924	7 4	5 39	5 50	59.2	55.0	75 %	51.2	47.0	58.6	55.0	66.1	53.0	0.281
15 ...	29.618	5 22	4 6	4 58	60.4	56.1	76 %	52.3	44.8	59.0	55.3	65.5	52.1	0.985
22 ...	29.654	4 47	3 41	4 35	54.9	52.5	85 %	50.2	43.5	56.3	55.3	60.6	49.1	2.200
29 ...	30.045	3 3	2 5	2 27	55.7	53.6	87 %	51.6	44.7	55.7	55.0	61.8	50.5	0.670
Sept. 5 ...	29.952	4 36	3 47	4 27	57.7	55.4	86 %	53.3	47.0	56.7	54.8	65.4	50.7	0.560
12 ...	29.834	5 10	3 52	4 34	53.7	49.5	74 %	45.4	40.8	55.1	54.8	59.4	46.2	2.565
19 ...	30.269	4 47	4 27	5 36	50.9	47.6	78 %	44.2	36.3	51.9	54.0	57.2	43.2	0.100
26 ...	30.172	3 21	3 8	3 34	57.5	56.1	91 %	54.8	47.5	54.9	53.2	64.7	52.8	0.452
Oct. 3 ...	29.777	3 31	2 57	3 6	56.3	54.7	90 %	53.1	43.9	55.2	53.7	62.9	51.0	0.549
10 ...	29.621	2 38	1 16	2 37	51.2	48.8	84 %	46.3	41.1	53.4	53.7	56.8	46.7	2.640
17 ...	29.490	3 21	2 26	3 24	49.3	47.1	86 %	44.9	36.8	50.2	52.9	54.2	44.1	2.123
24 ...	29.728	0 52	0 21	0 36	48.0	46.7	90 %	45.1	38.2	49.6	51.9	53.0	45.0	0.614
31 ...	29.464	2 12	1 36	2 17	47.5	46.3	92 %	45.1	35.7	48.3	51.1	53.4	42.6	1.611
Nov. 7 ...	30.389	3 27	1 3	3 3	44.2	43.0	91 %	41.6	30.7	46.7	50.2	52.2	40.3	0.230
14 ...	30.081	1 6	0 26	0 57	48.4	47.1	91 %	45.7	36.1	45.5	49.1	52.2	43.8	0.363
21 ...	29.913	2 33	0 50	2 3	40.8	39.2	87 %	37.2	26.4	43.1	48.2	45.5	36.4	0.158
28 ...	29.902	1 50	0 45	1 33	44.0	42.3	87 %	40.3	33.9	43.1	47.1	48.6	39.5	0.932
Dec. 5 ...	29.544	1 8	0 2	0 50	34.6	32.6	80 %	26.2	26.1	39.4	46.3	39.2	31.4	0.495
12 ...	29.255	0 40	0 21	0 32	37.1	36.6	95 %	35.7	27.7	37.9	44.7	43.5	33.7	0.721
19 ...	29.750	0 15	...	0 15	38.5	37.8	94 %	36.9	31.8	39.1	43.8	42.3	36.2	0.312
26 ...	30.090	0 2	...	...	40.2	39.6	95 %	38.9	35.1	40.3	43.3	43.7	37.6	0.195

TABLE A.—Vital Statistics of Registration Sub-Districts in 1903 and previous Ten Years.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	1. NORTH.				2. SOUTH.				3. PARK.				† 4. BRIGHTSIDE.				† 5. ATERCLIFFE.			
	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	* Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	* Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
YEAR.	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d
1893 ...	37,168	1,396	1,139	328	29,234	1,145	788	208	25,173	842	608	194	69,612	2,439	1,454	470	37,777	1,455	762	270
1894 ...	36,916	1,412	904	257	29,251	1,122	589	160	25,272	808	552	177	70,727	2,359	1,166	376	38,919	1,357	689	236
1895 ...	36,873	1,399	1,057	325	29,260	1,130	694	201	25,372	868	551	202	71,842	2,583	1,357	466	40,062	1,529	798	295
1896 ...	36,732	1,380	1,018	298	29,336	1,123	667	206	25,307	932	580	173	72,504	2,455	1,276	424	41,261	1,490	791	267
1897 ...	36,462	1,412	1,071	325	29,214	1,080	713	187	25,569	849	572	181	73,805	2,538	1,518	541	42,250	1,565	859	313
1898 ...	36,459	1,402	1,032	320	29,226	1,088	691	204	25,567	849	604	191	74,862	2,497	1,360	483	43,395	1,678	956	380
1899 ...	36,150	1,433	1,241	363	29,186	1,046	749	203	25,620	807	608	190	76,045	2,541	1,489	479	44,950	1,735	1,033	386
1900 ...	38,745	1,412	1,137	331	26,726	1,023	721	184	25,292	813	618	185	72,666	2,379	1,607	498	50,190	2,000	1,076	401
1901 ...	38,801	1,331	1,068	333	26,463	940	627	162	25,324	808	621	203	77,977	2,444	1,460	492	52,828	2,059	1,086	458
1902 ...	38,859	1,375	959	276	26,162	970	567	143	25,323	761	485	126	78,653	2,609	1,219	374	54,730	2,075	924	373
Averages of Years 1893 to 1902	37,316	1,395	1,063	315	28,406	1,067	681	186	25,382	834	580	182	73,870	2,484	1,391	460	44,637	1,694	897	338
1903 ...	39,079	1,376	983	303	25,979	963	562	163	26,042	868	600	190	80,363	2,691	1,439	497	56,339	2,193	1,084	443

N.B.—The figures throughout this table have been re-distributed over the revised Sub-Districts excepting in columns marked thus *
 * The figures given in these columns represent the old areas (those for South include births in old Sub-District of West).
 † Extended October 31st, 1901.

TABLE A.—Continued.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	6. NETHER HALLAM.				7. UPPER HALLAM.				8. ECCLESALL.				* 9. NORTON.				* 10. HILLSBORO*.					
	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.		
YEAR.	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d		
1893 ...	48,167	1,662	968	305	2,752	74	41	10	84,039	2,571	1,659	453	5,444	No Record.				8,178	No Record.			
1894 ...	48,916	1,601	770	222	2,756	65	47	7	85,559	2,543	1,311	337	5,949	No Record.				8,571	No Record.			
1895 ...	49,664	1,733	918	344	2,761	73	40	9	86,934	2,697	1,593	501	6,501	No Record.				8,983	No Record.			
1896 ...	50,532	1,708	876	241	2,794	84	27	6	88,812	2,681	1,467	421	7,104	No Record.				9,414	No Record.			
1897 ...	51,611	1,883	1,028	369	2,839	78	48	6	90,098	2,727	1,655	462	7,763	No Record.				9,866	No Record.			
1898 ...	52,447	1,776	1,058	330	2,860	59	33	4	91,662	2,717	1,479	435	8,483	No Record.				10,340	No Record.			
1899 ...	53,137	2,064	1,145	349	2,860	70	41	4	93,221	2,763	1,669	448	9,270	No Record.				10,836	No Record.			
1900 ...	62,870	2,124	1,241	439	3,746	80	59	9	95,925	2,741	1,833	464	10,131	No Record.				11,956	No Record.			
1901 ...	65,126	2,179	1,210	426	3,682	109	64	17	97,673	2,803	1,694	465	11,086	No Record.				11,902	No Record.			
1902 ...	67,187	2,231	1,065	311	3,787	125	39	7	99,291	2,915	1,443	363	12,071	No Record.				12,702	No Record.			
Averages of Years 1893 to 1902	54,966	1,896	1,028	334	3,084	82	44	8	91,321	2,715	1,580	435	8,375	No Record.				10,215	No Record.			
1903 ...	68,749	2,305	1,252	409	4,257	99	56	12	101,532	2,760	1,609	420	11,723	No Record.				12,618	No Record.			

* Districts added to the City, October 31st, 1901.

TABLE B.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1903.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.		CASES NOTIFIED IN THE WHOLE CITY.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICT.									NUMBER OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITALS FROM EACH REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICT.											
		At Ages—Years.						SUB-DISTRICT.									SUB-DISTRICT.											
		At all Ages.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.	North.	South.	Park.	Brightside.	Attercliffe.	Nether Hallam.	Upper Hallam.	Ecclesall.	Norton.	Hillsboro'.	North.	South.	Park.	Brightside.	Attercliffe.	Nether Hallam.	Upper Hallam.	Ecclesall.	Norton.	Hillsboro'.
Small Pox	...	59	...	1	6	14	38	...	12	12	7	17	...	2	...	9	...	...	12	12	7	17	...	2	...	9	...	...
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	...	492	12	115	209	71	84	1	34	32	35	96	52	54	14	162	10	3	19	12	11	46	16	24	9	70	3	...
Erysipelas	...	401	27	19	16	35	255	49	42	25	31	82	27	57	...	121	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	2,110	24	663	1,168	171	83	1	191	113	211	437	205	348	20	484	76	25	152	84	158	289	126	230	14	306	41	12
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	...	345	...	20	97	88	136	4	40	26	23	72	32	65	...	60	14	13	25	19	17	56	22	48	...	39	10	8
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever	...	7	...	...	3	1	3	...	3	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	...	38	...	...	...	11	27	...	4	5	...	4	5	12	...	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	...	3,452	63	818	1,499	391	626	55	326	213	307	711	321	539	34	842	111	48	211	127	193	411	164	304	23	424	54	20

