

[Report 1908] / Medical Officer of Health, Sheffield City.

Contributors

Sheffield (England). City Council.

Publication/Creation

1908

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/n5vkur4u>

License and attribution

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

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

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



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

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH

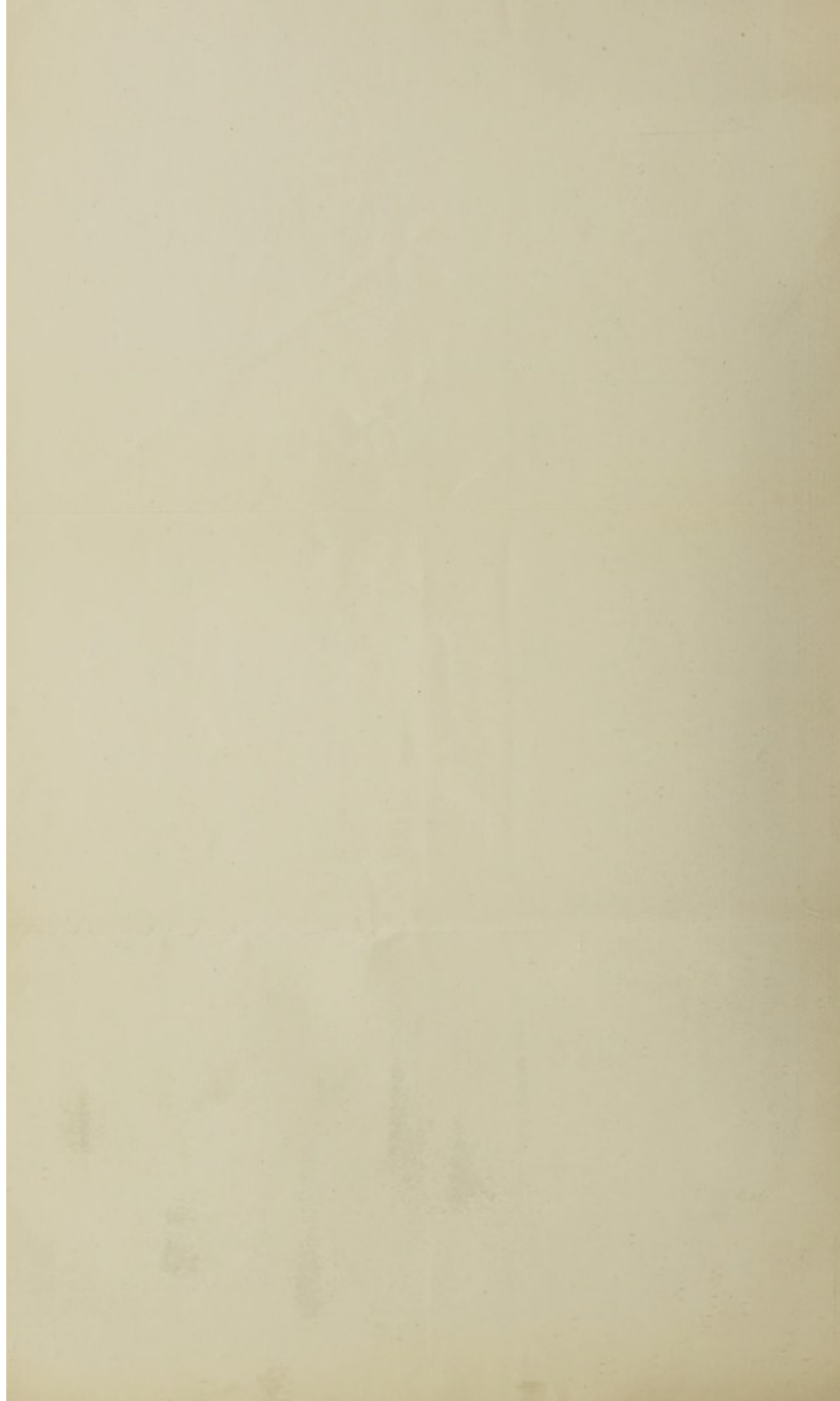
OF THE

CITY OF SHEFFIELD

For the Year 1908.

HAROLD SCURFIELD, M.D., C.M.,

Medical Officer of Health.



City of Sheffield.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

NOVEMBER, 1908.

THE LORD MAYOR :

COUNCILLOR H. K. STEPHENSON, J.P.

CHAIRMAN :

COUNCILLOR A. CATTELL, J.P.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN :

COUNCILLOR E. HARGREAVES.

COUNCILLOR	W. BAKEWELL
"	J. BENSON
"	G. H. BEVERLEY
"	E. T. BILLAM
"	H. BOLTON
"	C. CARTER

COUNCILLOR	J. W. CROWTHER
"	A. RUSSELL FOX
"	J. MARSDEN
"	A. TRUELOVE
"	OLIVER C. WILSON
"	W. F. WARDLEY

SUB-COMMITTEES.

SANITARY SUB-COMMITTEE :

COUNCILLOR	E. T. BILLAM
"	C. CARTER
"	J. W. CROWTHER

COUNCILLOR	E. HARGREAVES
"	OLIVER C. WILSON

SMOKE NUISANCE SUB-COMMITTEE :

COUNCILLOR	W. BAKEWELL
"	J. BENSON
"	E. T. BILLAM

COUNCILLOR	A. TRUELOVE
"	W. F. WARDLEY

AUDITING SUB-COMMITTEE :

COUNCILLOR	W. BAKEWELL
"	J. MARSDEN

COUNCILLOR	A. TRUELOVE.
"	OLIVER C. WILSON

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
ACREAGE OF CITY AND SUB-DISTRICTS	3
BACK-TO-BACK HOUSES	xviii.
BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATES	vii., 5, 6
BLACK SMOKE NUISANCE	44, 45
CANAL BOATS ACTS	36
COMPARATIVE MORTALITY IN LARGE TOWNS	x., xvii., 7
CONVERSION OF PRIVIES INTO WATER CLOSETS	36, 38
DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES	vii., 6, 12, 25—34
DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS	49, 50
DISINFECTION	37
DRIED MILK SCHEME	xi.
DUSTY TRADES (SHEFFIELD) MORTALITY IN	xix., xx.
FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT	40—43
GENERAL SANITARY WORK	37
HOME WORK	40
HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS	20, 36
HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACTS	36
HOUSES CERTIFIED AS FIT FOR HABITATION	4
INDUSTRIAL PHTHISIS	xix., xx.
INFANT DEPOTS	xii.
INFANTILE MORTALITY	x., xi., 7, 9, 10, 11, 21
ILLEGITIMACY	10
INFECTIOUS DISEASES—NOTIFICATIONS	13, 14, 20
Do. ADMISSIONS TO HOSPITALS	20
LARGE TOWNS, COMPARATIVE MORTALITY IN	x., 7
Do. TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY	8
MARRIAGES	vii., 4
MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION	xxi., 46, 47
METEOROLOGY	24
MIDWIVES ACT	40
MILK SUPPLY	xxi., 48
MORTALITY AT CERTAIN AGE PERIODS	13, 25—34
MORTALITY IN REFERENCE TO TRADES	xix., xx., 35
OFFENSIVE TRADES	46
POPULATION	2, 3, 6
REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS—INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFICATIONS, ETC.	20
Do. RELATIVE POSITIONS OF, AS REGARDS CERTAIN CAUSES OF DEATH, x.	
Do. DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES	x., 9, 21
Do. BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATES	5, 21
Do. INFANTILE MORTALITY	9
SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS	51, 52
SANITARY ADMINISTRATION	36—52
SLAUGHTER HOUSES AND MEAT INSPECTION	46
SUMMARY OF VITAL AND MORTAL STATISTICS	1
TRADES MORTALITY	xix., xx., 35
TUBERCULOSIS OF LUNG AND PHTHISIS	xvii., xviii., xix., xx., 19
TUBERCULOSIS INSPECTORS' WORK	36
TUBERCULOUS DISEASE	ix., xv., xviii., 8, 19
VETERINARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT	48—50
WOMEN INSPECTORS' WORK	xi., 39, 40
ZYMOTIC DISEASE—	
Seven Principal Zymotics	7, 9, 13, 14, 20
Small-pox	vii., 7, 9, 13, 14, 20
Measles	vii., viii., 7, 9, 14
Scarlet Fever	ix., 7, 9, 13, 14, 15, 20
Diphtheria	ix., 7, 9, 13, 14, 16, 20
Enteric Fever	ix., 7, 9, 13, 14, 17, 18, 20
Diarrhœa	ix., 7, 9, 16
Whooping Cough	viii., 7, 9, 17
Puerperal Fever	13, 14, 18, 20

TABLES.

	PAGE.
Table A.—Mortality in England and Wales from Tuberculous Disease at certain age periods below 5 years in both sexes during 1896-1907	xv.
Table B.—Mortality in England and Wales from Tuberculous Disease at 5 year age periods below 20 years in both sexes during 1896-1907	xvi.
Table C.—Mortality in England and Wales from Phthisis at groups of years, 1851-1896, per million of each sex	xvii.
Table D. Mortality in Certain Sheffield Trades from All Causes and from Phthisis and Respiratory Diseases during eight years 1901-8.. .. .	xix.
Table E.—Mortality in Sheffield Grinding and Cutlery Trades from All Causes and from Phthisis and Respiratory Diseases during eight years 1901-8	xx.
Table I.—Population, Estimated Increase, and Natural Increase, 10 years, 1899-1908 ..	2
Table II.—Population of Registration Sub-Districts at the Censuses of 1881, 1891 and 1901 ; and Estimated Population, 1908	3
Table III.—Acreage and Persons per Acre in Registration Sub-Districts, 1908	3
Table IV.—New Houses certified since Census, 1891, in Registration Sub-Districts. . .	4
Table V.—Marriages and Marriage-rates in Sheffield and in England and Wales since 1888 ..	4
Table VI.—Birth-rates 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. .	5
Table VII.—Birth-rates in Registration Sub-Districts, 1898 to 1907 and 1908	5
Table VIII.—Population and Births and Deaths in Sheffield in past years ; also Birth-rates and Death-rates in Sheffield and in England and Wales.. .. .	6
Table IX.—Mortality-rates, Sheffield and England, in Quinquennial periods, 1871-1908 ..	6
Table X.—Death-rates, Birth-rates, and Infantile Mortality in 41 Largest Towns	7
Table XI.—Tuberculous Diseases Mortality in both sexes and in Children in certain Large Towns during five years 1903-7	8
Table XII.—Death-rates from All Causes, and from Zymotic and Tuberculous Diseases ; also Infant Mortality in Registration Sub-Districts, 1898-1907 and 1908	9
Table XIII.—Infantile Mortality ten years 1899-1908	10
Table XIV.—Deaths during 1908 among Illegitimate Children under 5 years.. .. .	10
Table XV.—Infantile Mortality from Stated Causes, in ages under one year, during 1908 ..	11
Table XVI.—Deaths and Death-rates from All Causes and from Specified Causes, Persons living, Deaths and Death-rates at specified Age-periods, etc., during 1908	12
Table XVII.—Mortality at certain Age-periods, 1899-1908	13
Table XVIII.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during each month of the year 1908 under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act 1889	13
Table XIX.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified since 1898 ; also average	14
Table XX.—Measles Mortality in Males and Females under certain Age-periods ; also Mortality-rates, 1898-1907 and 1908	14
Table XXI.—Scarlet Fever. Notifications, Percentage of Cases Removed to Hospital, Deaths, and Percentage Mortality, 1897-1908	15
Table XXII.—Scarlet Fever Sickness-rate in Registration Sub-Districts, 1898-1907 and 1908	15
Table XXIII.—Diphtheria. Percentage Mortality in Hospital and Home-treated Cases, 1908 ..	16
Table XXIV.—Diarrhoea. Monthly Mortality since 1899	16
Table XXV.—Diarrhoea Mortality under certain Age-periods, 1899 to 1908.. .. .	16
Table XXVI.—Whooping Cough Mortality at various ages, 1898-1907 and 1908	17
Table XXVII.—Enteric Fever. Sickness-rate in Registration Sub-Districts, 1898-1907 and 1908	17

TABLES—CONTINUED.

	PAGE.
Table XXVIII.—Enteric Fever. Notifications each month, ten years 1899-1908.. ..	18
Table XXIX.—Enteric Fever. Notifications, Deaths, and Percentage Mortality at several Age-periods during 1908	18
Table XXX.—Puerperal Fever. Notifications and Deaths, also the number of Births to every Death from Puerperal Fever, 1899-1908	18
Table XXXI.—Tuberculous Diseases. Mortality ten years, 1898-1907 and 1908	19
Table XXXII.—Tuberculous Diseases. Mortality in two Sexes, 1899-1908.. ..	19
Table XXXIII.—Infectious Diseases, 1908. Notifications under several Age-groups, and in Registration Sub-Districts; also cases removed to Hospitals.. ..	20
Table XXXIV.—Population, Births, Deaths, and Deaths under one year in Registration Sub-Districts 1898-1907 and 1908	21—23
Table XXXV.—Meteorology at Sheffield during 1908	24
Table XXXVI.—Causes of Death at different periods of life in the two Sexes, 1908.. ..	25—34
Table XXXVII.—Mortality in reference to Trades, 1908	35
Table XXXVIII.—Summary of Work done by Inspectors of Nuisances	37
Table XXXIX.—Disinfecting Station, Summary of Work	37
Table XL.—Conversion of Privies into Water-Closets, 1890-1908	38
Table XLI.—Summary of Work done by Women Inspectors	39
Table XLII.—Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Work-places, and Home-work	41—43
Table XLIII.—Black Smoke Nuisance Proceedings, 1908	44
Table XLIV.—Summary of Smoke Nuisance Proceedings, 1892-1908	45
Table XLV.—Details of Work done by Smoke Inspectors, 1898-1908	45
Table XLVI.—Meat Condemned and Destroyed as unfit for Human Food	46
Table XLVII.—Carcases Condemned and Destroyed as being affected with Tuberculosis and various other Diseases, and for other causes, during the years 1892-1908	47
Table XLVIII.—Summary of Results obtained under the Tuberculous Milk Clauses	49
Table XLIX.—Food and Drugs Samples purchased for Analysis; number Adulterated; and Percentage, 1899-1908	51
Table L.—Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. Proceedings, 1908	52

DEPARTMENT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

TOWN HALL, SHEFFIELD.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

The year 1908, like its predecessors, was one of low death-rates. The rate for the whole country was 14·7 per 1,000 of the population, and this is the lowest rate which has ever been recorded. The death-rate in the City of Sheffield was also the lowest ever recorded, namely, 15·8 per 1,000.

The city during the year was unusually free from infectious diseases, Whooping Cough being the only exception. Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever, Diarrhoea and Measles were well below the average for the past decade, although the last-named disease began to be prevalent towards the end of the year.

BIRTHS.

The number of births registered during the year was 14,268, making a birth-rate of 30·8 per 1,000 persons living. Table VIII. shows that the birth-rate for the last three years has been slightly higher than it was in 1905, in which year there was a marked drop.

MARRIAGES.

The number of marriages was 3,419, making a rate of 14·8 persons married per 1,000 persons living. I cannot find any record of as low a rate as this. The low rate is no doubt due to the bad state of trade. The average for the years given in Table V. is 17·8.

DEATHS.

The number of deaths recorded in the city during the year was 7,337, making a death-rate of 15·8 per 1,000 persons living. The only other years in which the death-rate has been below 17 per 1,000 were 1906 with 16·7, 1904 with 16·8, and 1902 with 16·9.

SMALL POX.

No case of Small Pox was notified during the year. Table X. shows that the whole country was very free from this disease during 1908.

MEASLES.

The death-rate from Measles was 0·23 per 1,000 persons living, which has to be compared with an average rate of 0·54 during the previous ten years. The cases of Measles discovered principally by means of reports received from the Education Committee's staff numbered 2,029, as against 7,127 in 1907, 2,097 in 1906, and 8,519 in 1905.

The Infants' Departments of the following Schools were closed during the year on account of the prevalence of Measles :—

Tinsley Park Council School, Carbrook Council School, Fulwood Council School, Abbeydale Council School.

The records of a number of years show that outbreaks of Measles occur every 18 months or so. Thus 1904 was practically free from it. In 1905 Measles was prevalent from March to August. In 1906 there was very little Measles. In 1907 it was prevalent from January to July. In 1908 there was very little Measles till the last three months of the year, when it began to be prevalent; and it remained excessively prevalent until the end of April in the present year.

As usual, the bulk of deaths from this disease were those of very young children. Table XX. shows that of 108 deaths 97 occurred at ages under 5 years.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

The death-rate from Whooping Cough was above the average, namely, 0.53 per 1,000 persons living, as compared with 0.36 for the decade 1898-1907.

1,232 cases of sickness were discovered during the year, principally through notification on the part of Head Teachers of Schools.

Table XXVI. shows that Whooping Cough, like Measles, is fatal to very young children, and that out of 247 deaths during the year, only 6 were those of persons over 5 years of age.

MEASLES AND WHOOPIING COUGH.

It cannot be said that any Sanitary Authority has devised an effectual scheme for controlling the spread of epidemics of Measles and Whooping Cough. In the case of Measles the infectivity begins long before the disease is recognised. In the case of Whooping Cough the disease lasts a long time and the child may be in comparatively good health during the infectious period. Isolation in the home is not usually possible in either case.

The case fatality of these diseases, when they do appear, depends very much upon the home conditions. An enquiry made recently as to an extraordinary death-rate in one small district in this city showed that the heavy death-rate was almost entirely made up of deaths of very young children from Measles and Whooping Cough. One of the courts affected was well paved and had modern conveniences. The other two had privy middens. All three were equally badly affected. There were 26 three-roomed houses in all with 128 occupants, and 11 deaths occurred in two months. I had no hesitation in attributing these deaths very largely to the bad home conditions, quite apart from the structural conditions of the houses. The following notes of the houses where the deaths occurred will explain my meaning:—

First House. Occupied by two families, consisting of 4 adults and 5 children. Child (2 years) died from Whooping Cough and Bronchitis.

Particulars of family in which death occurred.—Father a steel dresser; unemployed; earns 36s. per week when fully employed; total abstainer. Mother a consumptive. Father, mother and 3 children occupying one bed in attic; no bed-clothes; room dirty.

Particulars of other family.—Father a painter and paper-hanger; been short of work for two years; had relief work every other week under the Corporation for three months; steady. He, with wife and two children, occupies bedroom; bedroom and beds dirty.

Second House. Occupied by two families.

First family.—Father and mother and four children sleep in bedroom. Two of these children died from Whooping Cough (aged 5 months and 2 years respectively). No bedding in bedroom.

Second family.—Father and three children sleep in attic. No beds or bedding in attic, only dirty straw mattresses. Father a forgerman; earns good wages; addicted to drink. Mother in Inebriates' Home. One of this family (aged 4 years) died from Whooping Cough and Bronchitis.

Third House. Occupied by one family.

Child (15 months) died from Whooping Cough and Convulsions. Father, mother and three children sleep in one bed; bedroom very dirty; bed verminous; no bedding of any description. Father in regular work as a labourer. Mother a shiftless sort of woman.

Fourth House. Occupied by one family, consisting of father, mother and three children. Father earns 22s. per week; said to be fairly steady. Two children died from Measles and Broncho-Pneumonia (aged 1½ years and 3 years respectively). Mother confined of another child a few hours after death of first child. House and beds clean; bedding insufficient.

Fifth House. Occupied by two families. Tenant a painter, who is out of work; sleeps with wife and two children in attic. Hardly any bed-clothes. Wife says everything has been pawned to get food. Death in family from Tuberculous Enteritis (aged 3 years), contracted at another house. Bedroom has been let to another family, consisting of father, mother and four children, who pay half the rent.

Sixth House. Occupied by one family. Two adults and two children sleeping in one bed. Father a labourer; said to drink. One child (aged 5 years) died from Measles and Broncho-Pneumonia. Mother in bed, having been recently confined. Another child suffering from Measles in same bed.

Seventh House. Occupied by one family—two adults and three children, all sleeping in the same bed. Father in regular employment; said to drink. Child (aged 19 months) died from Bronchitis and Convulsions. The child probably also had Measles, as there was Measles in the house at the time of its burial. Bedrooms dirty; no bedding except a ragged quilt. Mother a shiftless sort of woman.

Eighth House. Occupied by one family—father, mother and six children, five sleeping in attic. Father a labourer; said to be steady; suffers from Bronchitis. Eldest son earns 10s. per week, and eldest daughter goes out as a day girl. Beds dirty; no bedding except old coats. Child (aged four years) died from Pneumonia, preceded by Whooping Cough.

The foregoing notes will give some idea of the hugeness of the problem which is involved in the term "Home Conditions," and of the extent to which the death-rate, especially among young children, depends on poverty, unemployment, drink, parental neglect, and ignorance of the duties of motherhood.

SCARLET FEVER.

The death-rate from Scarlet Fever was 0.08 per 1,000 of the population, which has to be compared with an average of 0.23 for the decade 1898-1907.

The attack-rate was 3.0 per 1,000. This is the lowest since 1895, when the attack-rate was 2.2 per 1,000.

DIPHTHERIA.

The death-rate from Diphtheria was 0.08 per 1,000 of the population. This is the lowest rate recorded since the prolonged epidemic prevalence of the disease, which lasted from 1898 to 1902. There have been three years, namely, 1904, 1905 and 1907, in which fewer cases of sickness have been notified, but there has been no year since the epidemic in which fewer deaths have occurred from Diphtheria.

The sickness-rate too was low; the new cases during the year numbering only 438, or 0.95 per 1,000 of the population, as against an average of 1,000 cases for the ten years 1898-1907.

TYPHOID FEVER.

The number of cases of Typhoid Fever notified during the year was 237, showing a slight increase on the previous year, when 210 cases were notified. Fewer of the cases proved fatal however, the death-rate being 0.06 per 1,000, which was the lowest ever recorded in Sheffield from this disease.

DIARRHŒA.

The death-rate from Diarrhœa was 0.89 per 1,000 persons living, which has to be compared with an average rate of 1.51 for the preceding decade. The small amount of Diarrhœa was no doubt due to the absence of summer weather.

The absence of summer heat is well shown by the fact that the thermometer which is placed under the ground four feet below the surface, and which usually goes up to 57 degrees, reached its maximum of 56 degrees in the second week of August, and then steadily declined until it reached 54 degrees in the third week of September. The hot weather which came on about that time caused the four-feet ground thermometer to remain stationary at 54 degrees for five weeks, a very unusual phenomenon; and during this hot weather in September and October there was a recrudescence of Diarrhœa.

During the third quarter of 1907, Sheffield had the highest death-rate for Diarrhœa among the 41 towns with populations exceeding 100,000. During 1908 the position of Sheffield was much better, there being 16 of the same towns which had a higher death-rate from Diarrhœa during the third quarter.

TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.

The death-rate from all Tuberculous Diseases was 1.69 per 1,000 persons living. During the decade 1898-1907 the rate was 1.84. The deaths from Tuberculosis of the Lung alone gave a rate of 1.22 per 1,000 as compared with 1.25 for the preceding decade. 793 new cases of sickness were notified during the year. This was the heaviest record since 1904, the first year of compulsory notification. But it is not to be supposed that the increase in the number of notifications means an increase in the prevalence of the disease; the probability is that more attention has been directed to the disease by the law for compulsory notification, and that the cases are now being notified at an earlier period.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The Infantile Mortality-rate for 1908 was 141 per 1,000 children born. This is the lowest figure ever recorded for the City of Sheffield.

POSITION OF SHEFFIELD AMONG THE LARGEST TOWNS.

Table X. shows the position of Sheffield among the 41 towns with a population of over 100,000 as regards the death-rates from many causes. It will be seen that Sheffield was 26th among the 41 as regards the death-rate from all causes after correction has been made for the sex and age constitution of the population. The towns which had higher death-rates than Sheffield were as follows:—Bradford (17·2), Newcastle-on-Tyne (17·2), Bolton (17·5), Blackburn (17·7), Sunderland (18·3), Preston (19·7), Salford (19·7), Stockport (19·7), Burnley (20·2), Rhondda (20·2), Manchester (20·3), Liverpool (20·5), Middlesbrough (21·5), and Oldham (22·3).

As regards infectious diseases like Measles, Scarlet Fever and Whooping Cough, which are prevalent in one year and absent the next, the statistics of a town for one year are not of any great value. It will, however, be noticed, that for the decade Sheffield is 36th for Measles, 35th for Scarlet Fever, and 18th for Whooping Cough. As regards Diphtheria, the decade included the years when Diphtheria was epidemic in Sheffield, and it is not surprising therefore to see that Sheffield is 38th. In 1908, however, Sheffield is 3rd.

The most satisfactory figures in the Table are those shown under the last three headings. There it will be seen that for "Fever" Sheffield takes 16th place, as compared with 32nd for the decade; for Diarrhœa 30th place as compared with 37th for the decade; and for Infantile Mortality 24th place as compared with 31st for the decade. The reason why I say that these last figures are encouraging is that they indicate signs of permanent improvement. Apart from accidents such as milk or water epidemics of Typhoid Fever, this disease is not subject to great fluctuations year by year as is the case with Measles and Scarlet Fever, except perhaps from climatic causes, which affect all the towns more or less equally.

As regards the last two headings, Diarrhœa is the disease which causes the chief fluctuations in the Infantile Mortality rate. Speaking generally, it may be said that hot weather in the autumn, acting in conjunction with filthy conditions, is the principal cause of Diarrhœa. The way in which a town can stand hot weather is, therefore, a good test of its sanitary condition, using sanitary condition in the broad sense to include cleanliness inside as well as outside the home. Sheffield does not occupy a good position, but the position for 1908 shows a considerable improvement as compared with the previous decade.

DEATH-RATES IN THE REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS.

Table XII. shows the death-rates per annum per 1,000 persons living in the Registration Sub-Districts for 1908, and the preceding decade.

The following statement shows the Sub-Districts which occupied the worst positions during 1908 in respect of certain important causes of death and Infant Mortality:—

Phthisis—

Sheffield North	Death-rate of 2·18 per 1,000 persons living.
Sheffield South	" 2·07 " "
Ecclesall North	" 1·64 " "

Tuberculous Diseases other than Phthisis—

Broomhall	Death-rate of 0·75 per 1,000 persons living.
Sheffield North	" 0·74 " "
Brightside East	" 0·56 " "

Typhoid, etc., Fever—

Sheffield North	Death-rate of 0·18 per 1,000 persons living.
Hillsbro'	" 0·12 " "
Ecclesall North	" 0·11 " "

Diarrhœa—

Brightside East	Death-rate of 1·46 per 1,000 persons living.
Park	" 1·33 " "
Sharrow	" 1·18 " "

All Causes—

Sheffield North	Death-rate of 23.2 per 1,000 persons living.
Sheffield South	19.5 " "
Brightside East.. ..	18.3 " "

Infant Mortality—

Sheffield North	197 deaths under one year to 1,000 births.
Park	160 " " "
Brightside East.. ..	160 " " "

MEASURES DIRECTED AGAINST INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There are now 14 Assistant Women Inspectors working under the Head Inspector, Mrs. Franks. The city is divided into 13 districts for their work, there being thus one relief Inspector.

The births visited are chiefly those attended by midwives, by the Poor Law Medical Officers, and by medical practitioners in the poorer districts.

The Inspectors are all qualified midwives, and are expected to keep in touch with the 75 midwives practising in the city, so as to gain their co-operation in advising the mothers, and to be able to take over the advising of the mothers when the midwife's duties cease.

The work of obtaining the necessary information for the purpose of the Home Office Enquiry as to the effect of industrial work on childbirth has been thrown on the Inspectors and is carried out by them in the course of their visits paid in connection with the notifications of births. I feel I cannot speak too highly of the enthusiasm the Women Inspectors throw into their work. They have also helped in the programme of the Motherhood League by giving Lectures to Mothers' Meetings, by assisting in the scheme for awarding prizes for efficiency to the midwives, and by helping in the Baby Show.

The giving of lectures to Mothers' Meetings was one of the recommendations of the Infantile Mortality Committee. The lectures arranged by the League have been on the following subjects:—

- "Pregnancy," "The care of babies in health and in sickness," "The care of young children,"
 "Food values and what to buy," "Cooking and preparation of simple dinners,"
 "Sick nursing in the home," and "Clothing of children."

The provision for the notification of births brings to light cases where babies are in danger of being neglected. Cases occur where babies are consistently neglected and taken to a medical practitioner or to a hospital at the last moment for the purpose of obtaining a death certificate. It not unfrequently happens that we are able to advise the practitioner of the previous history of the baby, so that he may be justified in refusing a death certificate and bringing about a coroner's inquest. In this manner it may be hoped that cases of deliberate neglect will gradually become more and more rare.

The "dried milk" scheme began as an experiment for the diarrhoea season in accordance with the recommendations of the Special Committee on Infantile Mortality which reported in February, 1907. The scheme answered so well that it was found impossible to give it up after the diarrhoea season was over.

During 1908 722 babies were brought up to the depots on the recommendation of medical practitioners of the city, the Out-patient Department of the Children's Hospital, and the Women Inspectors. Almost all the babies brought up are bottle-fed babies with regard to which the mothers are in difficulties. The process of drying the milk appears to make the milk more easily digestible, and there are some quite remarkable cases on the records of the depots.

The mother receives the milk at cost price on condition that she brings the baby up every week to be weighed and seen by the doctor in charge. The greatest interest is taken by the mothers in the progress of the babies and their gain of weight. The Woman Inspector and the mother are thus brought into friendly co-operation for the welfare of the baby, and when we realise that upwards of 700 mothers are induced annually to seek by the scheme the advice of a skilled medical man on how best to rear a baby, can anyone doubt that this is a hopeful effort in the fight against Infantile Mortality?

I believe that by the scheme all the benefits of the sterilised milk depots are obtained without the expense. The milk is sold at cost price, and the only costs are the honoraria paid to the medical men who attend the depots. £100 is included in the Estimates for this purpose.

I must confess that when the use of dried milk was suggested I was prejudiced against it, and I feel more secure in expressing myself favourably with regard to the scheme seeing that it was a recommendation of the Infantile Mortality Committee and not a "medical fad" of my own.

The scheme must always be limited by the number of bottle-fed babies, and therefore the rate-paying traders of the city are not likely to be much hurt by this form of municipal trading. Probably the chemists, grocers and dairymen of the city are deprived of about £100 per annum in profits divided among them by this Corporation scheme.

The new office of the Women Inspectors at Bainbridge Buildings is a great boon and is admirably adapted for the purpose of the Dried Milk scheme and the Baby Consultations.

[] A very interesting paper was read by Dr. A. E. Naish at the Leeds Health Congress of 1909, entitled "Infant Depôts in Sheffield." I feel that I cannot do better than give it in full.

INFANT DEPÔTS IN SHEFFIELD.

While the subject of the causation of Summer Diarrhoea is still *sub judice* and its prevention is scarcely within the bounds of practical medicine, any efforts we may make for the diminution of Infantile Mortality must be chiefly directed towards the prevention of those more chronic disorders of digestion which predispose to the acute disease. Whereas the supply of sterilized milk is aimed rather at the prevention of the acute disease (on the supposition that this is conveyed by milk, either by the direct transmission of a culture of pathogenic micro-organisms, or by the toxicity of the products of saprophytes), the establishment of depôts for consultations has for its object the training of the mothers in the rules of good nutrition, and in this way the prevention and cure of chronic gastro-intestinal disorders and a general raising of the standard of health.

For any large and permanent success to attend a scheme with this object in view it seems to me that more than a bare correctness of information is essential. It is impossible for many of the mothers to translate a verbal instruction into action, and in other cases the love of ease is too great. In the first place I should put, then, an efficient staff of Health Visitors to help the brains of the unintelligent, and to stir up the lazy ones to a sense of their duty.

For any progress to be made by such a staff of workers it is essential that the confidence of the mothers should be thoroughly gained. They must realise that it is not a meddlesome interference with their home affairs, or a police surveillance, but a helping hand that we wish to extend to them.

Thirdly, nothing must be done to aid in the pauperisation of the people. The aim should be to increase the maternal sense of responsibility, which is the foundation of all permanently good results. If through poverty the mother is unable to afford sufficient nourishment for her infant it is better that the help should come through some other organization, rather than that the depôt should come to be regarded as a sponging ground.

Lastly, where through various reasons a handfed infant is unable to digest fresh cow's milk in sufficient strength to nourish it adequately, it is necessary to have an efficient substitute on which to rear it temporarily until such time as the impediments are removed.

It has been my privilege to be in close connection with the Sheffield scheme since its adoption, and I think I may claim that it fulfils the foregoing conditions satisfactorily. The lady Inspectors keep a close oversight in the homes, yet the constantly increasing numbers attending the depôts is testimony to their tact and power of gaining the confidence of the mothers.

When we come to the question of a substitute for fresh cow's milk we are on more debatable ground. I am one of those who strongly believe that the great majority of the difficulties encountered in the feeding of infants on cow's milk can be successfully overcome by an intelligent modification of the milk to suit the needs of the particular infant. But such modifications mean often the expenditure of much time, trouble, and money, and are often entirely beyond the means of the mothers whom we wish to help most. Granted that they have sufficient intelligence, application and patience to sterilize and to carry out the exact dilution necessary, changing the dilution from day to day, as is often necessary, yet still the deficiency in fat is one which cannot be overcome without the accessibility of a pure standardized cream.

For the average healthy infant it is reckoned that dilution should commence at 1 in 5, and should not reach half and half until three months of age. Without the addition of cream there is thus a notable deficiency of fat. In reference to this question a well-known authority makes these remarks:—"Cream is not easily obtained, and, if it is, may be of doubtful quality, so that we are constrained sometimes, especially when dealing with the poor, to use mixtures in which nothing further is attempted than simple dilution, and addition of sugar. Under these circumstances it is important that the dilution should be as little as is consistent with digestion, lest the deficiency of fat give trouble by inducing rickets, or otherwise interfering with nutrition." In other words, for most infants of poor parents there is with fresh cow's milk only a very narrow path of safety between malnutrition from indigestion and malnutrition from starvation. Add to this the fact that most infants when their mothers first seek advice are already the victims of considerable digestive disturbance, and greatly below the average weight (that is, they require greater dilution than the average, and owing to their emaciation are less able to bear those dilutions), and it will readily be seen that recourse must often be had, at any rate temporarily, to some other form of nourishment.

Now, it has been shown that milk after desiccation is much more easy of digestion, a fact which is easily demonstrable in the case of infants recovering from acute diarrhoea. These are often unable to take fresh milk even in extreme dilution without recurrence of the diarrhoea, yet can digest comparatively concentrated mixtures of dried milk.

It might be expected from this that infants suffering from chronic gastro-intestinal trouble after the use or abuse of fresh milk would improve on dried milk, and this has been our experience. In many of these infantile dyspeptics with constant vomiting and whining it is very striking to see how soon the symptoms abate, after even a very short course of dried milk.

We have then to enquire whether its use is attended by any ill consequences such as rickets or scurvy. With regard to the former it might be thought that the fat in the somewhat buttery condition in which it occurs would not be readily absorbed, but I think this is not the case. The authority I have quoted above recommends for poor people in certain cases the addition of butter to fresh cows milk when it has to be diluted much. At any rate I know of no case in which rickets could be attributed to the use of dried milk, and several infants which have come up with rickets have been cured without other treatment than the diet. I have traced the course of a fair number of *dépôt* infants up to 18 months or two years old and found them well above the average of their districts in sturdiness and activity. With regard to scurvy I can only say that any efficient sterilization of milk within the reach of poor persons renders it no longer antiscorbutic, and the simple precaution of adding raw meat juice or orange juice is sufficient to avert the danger. Personally I do not believe even this is necessary, unless the course of feeding is very prolonged.

A perhaps more cogent criticism of the use of dried milk at such *dépôts* is that it will induce mothers of a better class to give up the intelligent modification of fresh cows milk and adopt the more simple method of preparing dried milk. In answer to this I would say that patent foods are already very largely in use by this class, and that the remedy lies with the medical attendant, who should not only grasp the main principles of milk modification, but should be ready to give details of quantities and proportions in a manner intelligible to the lay mind.

Our aim, however, is always directed towards getting the children back on to fresh cows milk at the earliest possible opportunity. To do this in the way least disturbing to the child's digestion I order one teaspoonful of milk to be added to each feed, and subsequently gradually increased. In some cases even this is too much, and produces vomiting and green stools, so that one has to resort to half a teaspoonful or less.

An instance of this susceptibility to small quantities of fresh milk may be given :—

John H., who weighed only 4 lbs. 11 ozs. at eight weeks, made continuous steady gain on dried milk, and in four months had gained nearly 7 lbs. One teaspoonful of fresh milk was then tried in each feed with the result of looseness of the bowels and loss of weight for the first time since attendance.

From the foregoing description of our methods it may be gathered that practically only those infants who are progressing unfavourably are brought to the *dépôts*. The women Inspectors have as part of their duties the instructing of mothers in the rules of correct feeding from birth. They visit soon after the birth of an infant and again from time to time, giving advice so as to prevent unnecessary weaning, and if hand feeding is unavoidable, giving instructions as to quantities and proportions of milk to be used, times of feeding, etc., and it is only in those cases where such advice has not been effectual in producing satisfactory progress that attendance at the *dépôts* is advised. Thus our results can be in no way comparable to those obtained at *dépôts* on the Continental model, where normally progressing infants attend.

248 infants under one year of age attended not less than four times each between April 30th, 1908, and April 30th, 1909. Their average age at the first attendance was 16·4 weeks (nearly four calendar months), and their average weight was 8 lbs. 8 ozs., as against the normal average of about 13½ lbs. Taking 7 lbs. 4 ozs. as the average birth weight (and the history of most of these infants was that they were healthy and big at birth) the weekly gain had averaged but little over 1 oz. These infants attending as an average for over 15 weeks each, gained 3·87 ozs. per week. This closely corresponds to the normal rate of gain for infants between three or four months and a year old.

The condition which most commonly perhaps caused the weight to be approximately stationary was rickets. Many children were brought up with this disease more or less marked, and liable as they are to frequent catarrhal attacks, especially bronchitis, showed marked fluctuation of weight with but little general tendency to rise until their condition improved. In this past year of unemployment poverty has been the cause of a fair number of unsatisfactory results; the infants have perhaps for two or three weeks at a time been taken off all food but barley water, or bread soaked in water, or a pretence has been made of feeding at the breast when no milk is present.

We have had several interesting examples of the marasmic type. One child, Edna W., remained stationary at about 7 lbs. for four months, and then for the next two months gained slowly till she was nearly 10 lbs. Another stationary period of four months supervened, but during the past two months she has gained more quickly, and now at 14 months she weighs 13½ lbs. During the whole time there has been no vomiting or diarrhoea. Both this and another infant, who progressed very slowly, had been fed for several weeks before coming to the *dépôt* on little else but barley water, and it is possible that the stomach, having become unaccustomed to the absorption of milk, was the cause of the failure of nutrition.

Twins appear often to have but a slender hold on life, and gain slowly; some I have found to digest fat badly.

Certain mentally deficient children have found their way to the *dépôts* owing to some digestive trouble, and in these I have found the weight and physique to remain very stationary after a certain point is reached.

Congenital syphilis has occurred perhaps less frequently than one would expect, at least those cases where the evidence of its presence is sufficiently strong to be reliable.

The minority of infants are, at the time of their first attendance, being wholly or partly breast fed. With these it is, of course, our object to avoid weaning if possible. With a very few we have been able to accomplish this object by advice as to intervals and length of feeding, diet of mother, etc.; with others we have temporarily supplemented each breast feed by a small quantity of dried milk, and later, as the child has gained in strength, its increased sucking power has stimulated an increased maternal flow, and hand feeding has been abandoned. With yet others the supplementary feeding has had to be permanent; but for many months the breast supply has continued or increased.

I think it is better in most cases to continue maternal feeding at the regular $2\frac{1}{2}$ hourly intervals, and supplement each feed by a small quantity from the bottle, rather than to feed alternately by breast and hand, since the secretion of the former tends to cease if stimulation be too infrequent.

Leonard T. is an example of the marked difference in nutrition after the addition of a small amount of milk to each breast feed. He had been a big baby at birth, but on breast feeding had wasted, and at three months old he weighed 7 lbs. 5 ozs., and showed extreme muscular weakness. For four months each breast feed was supplemented by 2 ozs. dried milk mixture, and after this by fresh cows milk. At eight months old he weighed 15 lbs., was very firm, and "always trying to stand."

In certain cases it is not easy to account for the great improvement which follows a very small addition to the maternal feeding. Norah O. had been very stationary on breast feeding since birth, and had vomited a good deal lately. At the age of eight weeks, when first brought up, she weighed 7 lbs. 3 ozs. Breast feeding was continued, certain modifications being made in the length of feeding, etc. The vomiting, however, continued, and the gain in weight was slow (1 lb. 3 ozs. in five weeks). As soon as one per diem artificial feed was given the vomiting ceased and the gain in weight was rapid. Weaning was completed at 7 months, and at 10 months the infant weighed 21 lbs. 3 ozs., and could stand alone.

The majority of infants when first brought up have been fed on cows milk and are suffering from some digestive disturbance. In many instances excessive quantities have been partly responsible for the trouble, in others the quantities and proportions have been above reproach; but to whichever class the infant belongs it is a difficult, tedious, and often well-nigh impossible task to bring it back into smooth seas by the use of fresh milk. There is a distinct advantage here in the use of dried milk.

Perhaps I may be permitted to give an example or two of infant dyspeptics that are brought up:—

Florence R. was weaned at one month (owing to failure of breast milk) and fed on cows milk and water, an ounce of each, gradually increased till at five months she was taking 4 ozs. of the mixture. During the whole time she was taking cows milk she was vomiting, and had had diarrhoea for nearly as long. Her weight at five months was 9 lbs. 4 ozs. Immediately she was put on dried milk the diarrhoea and vomiting ceased, and two weeks later the weight began to rise. Three months later she was brought back gradually on to fresh milk. At a year old she weighed 18 lbs., and could walk holding on to a chair. She had four teeth, the fontanelle was one finger's breadth and there was no sign of rickets.

Harold R. was breast fed for three months, but did not thrive and often vomited. He was then for two months given cows milk and water from very small dilute quantities up to a maximum of 3 ozs. of milk to 2 ozs. of water: he vomited badly all the time, and wasted. He was then (at the age of five months) brought to the depot in an emaciated condition, weighing 7 lbs. 9 ozs. Fed on dried milk for five months he did very well, and was able to be gradually brought back to fresh milk. At eleven months he had eight teeth, could stand firmly, chest well formed, and weighed 17 lbs. 12 ozs.

When the dyspeptic symptoms are less marked and there seems a reasonable prospect of its doing well, I keep the child on fresh milk, making such changes in the quantity and dilution as I think suitable. Even by selecting cases in this way I have not found it an easy task to produce the amount of improvement one would wish.

We have not many children over a year old brought to us, and a considerable proportion of these attend for a very short time only, while convalescing from acute diarrhoea. Only 21 attended for four or more times, many of them with rickets. One emaciated child of 15 months weighed only 7 lbs. 13 ozs., yet its mother (though dirty) was a quite intelligent woman who had not neglected to seek advice. In three months' time it had changed completely, and from being unable to raise its head was able to sit up without support. The gain in weight was also rapid.

It would be tedious were I to enumerate more examples of difficulties of nutrition. I will content myself with saying that, apart from any direct benefit, I think the scheme has succeeded in raising a spirit of emulation amongst mothers whom it would be hard to reach in any other way. The numbers attending the depôts have been constantly increasing. During the winter of 1907-8 the average weekly attendance was 35; during the past winter 75; and for the past four months an average of over 100 have attended each week.

I cannot conclude without referring to the spirit with which the Women Inspectors carry out their duties. The organization of the Department is excellent, and to their enthusiasm and willingness I attribute no small part of the success attained.

TUBERCULOSIS AMONG MALES, FEMALES, AND CHILDREN UNDER 5.

Table XI. gives a comparison of the death-rates in Sheffield and many other towns from all forms of Tuberculosis among males and females, and from all forms excepting Tuberculosis of the lung among children under five years.

It is quite certain that if the causes of Tuberculosis are to be thoroughly searched out it will be absolutely necessary to have the death-rate analysed, and we shall not have to be content with giving the death-rate for the whole population. Table XI. shows that there is a great variation in the relation of the male to the female rate in the towns given.

Perhaps it may be possible some day to take the adult female death-rate from Consumption, after deducting the factory workers, as a standard, and to estimate from that what the male and children's rates ought to be. In the seaport towns given in the Table there is much less difference between the male and female death-rates than in the inland manufacturing towns; but even in the seaports the difference between the male and female death-rates is considerable. It is possible that the greater carelessness of the males with regard to drinking, together with the fact that where males are working together there is much more likelihood of the spread of infection by spitting than in the case of females, may account for some of the difference.

The figures given in the Table might lead one to suppose that the male sex is more predisposed to Tuberculosis than the female. If this were so one would expect it to show in young children.

The following Tables show the rates in England at age-periods under 20 for the 12 years 1896 to 1907 :—

TABLE A.

Mortality in England and Wales from all forms of Tuberculous Disease at certain age periods—below 5 years in both Sexes.

YEAR	DEATHS.							
	MALES.				FEMALES.			
	Under 1 year.	1 to 2 years.	2 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2 years.	2 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.
1896	3,716	1,851	827	925	2,795	1,551	732	900
1897	3,885	1,919	862	819	2,960	1,553	722	779
1898	3,952	2,026	885	887	3,110	1,681	705	784
1899	3,773	1,841	857	857	2,881	1,541	710	786
1900	3,554	1,900	787	895	2,733	1,491	725	838
1901	3,366	1,688	721	860	2,593	1,509	665	799
1902	3,084	1,590	722	825	2,403	1,338	717	863
1903	3,160	1,741	809	873	2,541	1,529	701	818
1904	3,250	1,842	827	897	2,563	1,457	708	859
1905	2,669	1,599	779	837	2,114	1,406	718	828
1906	2,535	1,650	798	867	2,066	1,458	694	791
1907	2,344	1,519	759	899	1,833	1,255	683	824
Total Deaths 12 years	39,288	21,166	9,633	10,441	30,592	17,769	8,480	9,869
Average Annual Death-rate per million living	8,188	4,853	2,188	1,200	6,423	4,064	1,917	1,124

TABLE B.

Mortality in England and Wales from all forms of Tuberculous Disease at 5-year age periods below 20 years in both Sexes.

YEAR.	DEATHS.							
	MALES.				FEMALES.			
	Under 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	15 to 20 years.	Under 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	15 to 20 years.
1896	7,319	1,203	768	1,815	5,978	1,168	1,273	2,292
1897	7,485	1,147	818	1,841	6,014	1,216	1,240	2,340
1898	7,750	1,078	744	1,826	6,280	1,213	1,163	2,298
1899	7,328	1,071	773	1,741	5,918	1,158	1,165	2,193
1900	7,136	1,152	769	1,780	5,787	1,240	1,263	2,130
1901	6,635	1,174	787	1,660	5,566	1,218	1,187	2,035
1902	6,221	1,125	734	1,595	5,321	1,201	1,120	2,038
1903	6,583	1,186	808	1,603	5,589	1,253	1,231	2,038
1904	6,816	1,173	846	1,754	5,587	1,268	1,312	2,207
1905	5,884	1,173	756	1,594	5,066	1,238	1,204	2,017
1906	5,850	1,142	726	1,695	5,009	1,341	1,250	2,127
1907	5,521	1,116	798	1,602	4,595	1,341	1,166	2,132
Total Deaths 12 years	80,528	13,740	9,327	20,506	66,710	14,855	14,574	25,847
Average Annual Death-rate per million living	3,617	658	465	1,063	2,987	708	727	1,314

It will be noticed that under 5 years of age the male death-rate is uniformly higher than the female, and this appears to support the theory of a special male proclivity.

On the other hand, Professor Cornet, of Berlin, gives figures for Prussia for the 16 years prior to 1904 in which a different result is obtained. He finds that in Prussia under 1 year the male mortality from Tuberculosis is slightly greater than the female, namely as 26.5 is to 23.0; that from 1 to 2 years the mortality in the two sexes is equal; and that for every age-period from 2 to 20 the mortality among the girls is greater than among the boys.

Cornet accounts for the larger amount of Tuberculosis among the girls as being due to the girls being more confined than the boys and more exposed to risks of maternal and home infection.

The English statistics for age-periods under 20 differ from the Prussian in that the male mortality from Tuberculosis is greater than the female up to the age of 5 years instead of only for the first year of life.

In considering the value of these statistics under 5 it has to be remembered that difficulties in diagnosis render them unreliable. It is certainly curious, however, that the English male mortality under 5 from Tuberculosis is so consistently higher than the female.

The theory of any special proclivity to Tuberculosis on the part of the male becomes still more unlikely when we look at the statistics for the last 50 years. The following Table is taken from Dr. Newsholme's "Vital Statistics." In commenting on the Table Dr. Newsholme states that from the year 1851 to 1865 the Phthisis death-rate was greater among females than among males, and that since 1866 the Phthisis rate has been uniformly in excess among males.

TABLE C.

Mortality in England from Phthisis in Groups of Years, 1851-1896, per million of each Sex living at each Group of Ages.

MALES.												
Periods	All Ages.	0—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75 and upwards.
1851-60	2,579	1,329	525	763	2,399	4,052	4,031	4,004	3,830	3,331	2,389	928
1861-70	2,467	990	431	605	2,190	3,883	4,094	4,166	3,861	3,297	2,024	659
1871-80	2,209	783	340	481	1,675	3,092	3,699	4,120	3,860	3,195	1,924	603
1881-90	1,847	553	253	342	1,287	2,333	3,024	3,562	3,488	2,916	1,816	688
1891-95	1,633	467	197	260	1,076	2,026	2,548	3,268	3,205	2,687	1,572	563
1896	1,485	392	150	203	913	1,848	2,285	3,029	3,043	2,599	1,329	512
FEMALES.												
1851-60	2,774	1,281	620	1,293	3,516	4,288	4,575	4,178	3,121	2,383	1,635	716
1861-70	2,483	947	477	1,045	3,112	3,967	4,378	3,900	2,850	2,065	1,239	447
1871-80	2,028	750	375	846	2,397	3,140	3,543	3,401	2,464	1,777	1,093	407
1881-90	1,609	518	327	699	1,800	2,315	2,787	2,730	2,053	1,512	974	397
1891-95	1,303	421	260	561	1,428	1,740	2,155	2,305	1,742	1,294	800	350
1896	1,139	349	204	454	1,183	1,562	1,874	2,090	1,543	1,170	676	375

The above Table shows that since 1850 the male rate from Phthisis has declined from 2·58 to 1·48, and that the female rate has during the same period declined from 2·77 to 1·14. Dr. News-holme also gives the percentage reduction at each age group between 1851-60 and 1891-5 for the two sexes as follows :—

	All Ages	0—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75 and upwards.
Males ..	37	65	63	66	55	50	37	18	16	19	34	39
Females ..	53	67	58	57	59	59	53	45	44	46	51	51

It will thus be seen that the change in the conditions of life has reduced Phthisis among boys and girls to a third of what it was, among women to a half of what it was, whilst among men the reduction is comparatively small. Everything seems to indicate that it is not a special sex proclivity but occupational causes and causes operating away from the home which keep up the rate among men, and that there is no insuperable reason why the male death-rate from Phthisis should exceed the female. Cornet thinks that the whole of the difference is due to the frequenting by the male of workshops and public-houses where unrestricted spitting goes on.

As regards the death-rate among children under five from Tuberculosis, Table XI. shows extraordinary variations among the different towns. No doubt there is in the case of many deaths under five certified as from Tuberculosis uncertainty as regards the diagnosis. This, however, cannot account for the variations shown, and it is hard to say why there should be much difference in the method of certifying the deaths between the practitioners of one town and another. It is possible, however, that more explicit instructions will have to be issued by the Registrar-General as to the certifying of these deaths in order that an accurate idea of the death-rate among children from Tuberculosis may be obtained.

THE FIGHT AGAINST CONSUMPTION.

There are one or two matters in connection with this to which I would like to draw attention.

The establishment of Sanatorium treatment at Commonsides must do untold good. In addition to the education of the patients in taking precautions necessary to prevent the spread of infection there is the education of the relatives. Every visiting day scores of relatives go to Commonsides Hospital and see for themselves the benefits of fresh air and regular living on this disease, and they must say to themselves that if fresh air is good for curing Consumption, much more then must it be good for preventing it. They must be impressed with the advantage of the open window in the bedroom. If the relatives are to go home and adopt the "open window," it is obvious that the surroundings of the open window should be satisfactory. It therefore behoves everyone concerned to see that everything is done to promote the purity of the air entering the open window and to prevent householders having reasonable grounds for shutting it. Looked at from this point of view, several things become very important.

In the first place great care should be taken in sweeping the streets by watering beforehand so as to prevent the street dust being driven in at the open window. I mention this because it is necessary to take cognisance of the fact that there is an altogether exaggerated idea in some people's minds of the death-dealing effect of street dust. The probability is that the dust which has been dried in the open air of the streets does not often convey living germs of infectious disease. If it were otherwise, motor cars and tram cars would be potent instruments for destroying life. At the same time the housewife naturally has an objection to her rooms being filled with street dust, and everything reasonable ought to be done to prevent this. The Cleansing Department have adopted the system of watering before sweeping, and in consequence I believe the complaints about dust being driven in at the open windows are much less frequent than formerly.

Secondly, measures should be taken to prevent the streets being unnecessarily fouled as they are at present by householders throwing slops and refuse on them. There are 16,000 back-to-back houses in Sheffield, and in the case of the 8,000 front houses it is a common practice for the occupiers to throw slops and refuse on the streets in order to save themselves the trouble of carrying the stuff round to the yard. On one occasion recently I found the occupiers of some front houses make the excuse that they had no right to use the yard. As a result I addressed a circular letter to all the house agents in the city, and ascertained that in the terms of letting, the front houses have just the same right to use the yards as the back houses. I am of opinion that in the next Corporation Bill a clause should be inserted for the purpose of recovering a substantial penalty from persons who throw refuse on the streets, thus putting an end to a practice which ought not to be permissible even in a colliery village.

The third matter to which I wish to draw attention in this connection is the conversion of the privy middens. It is obvious that the near proximity of a privy midden to a house and the emptying operations interfere with the open window. It therefore comes to be a question as to whether this work should not be proceeded with more rapidly. At present £8,000 per year is spent by the Corporation on this work, and an endeavour is made to deal with the worst districts and worst middens first. Seeing that all the money for this purpose is borrowed and repaid in 20 years, it does not matter much to the ratepayers financially how quickly the work is done. At the present rate it will take about 9 years to convert the city to a water-carriage system, and it appears to me to be desirable that the rate of progress should be hastened.

The foregoing paragraphs deal with matters which interfere with the cult of the open window. There are other points with regard to the prevention of Consumption to which I wish briefly to refer.

On March 8th, 1905, the City Council adopted the following Bye-law :—

"No person shall spit on the floor, sides, or wall of any public carriage, or of any public hall, public waiting room, or place of public entertainment, whether admission thereto be obtained upon payment or not, or of any enclosed or covered market."

I believe the Bye-law has been very beneficial, and that there is a marked difference in the Corporation tramcars in consequence. There is still, however, a considerable amount of spitting in tramcars, and it is to be hoped that as time goes on the Bye-law will be more stringently enforced. I think also that it would be reasonable to obtain an extension of the operations of the Bye-law so as to make it apply to the inside of all buildings used in common, such as workshops, saleshops, public-houses, etc.

There are about 500 deaths from Tuberculosis of the Lung in Sheffield every year, and there are probably at least 2,000 persons suffering from this disease in an infectious form. Two-thirds of these are males over 15 years of age. The total male population of the city over 15 is about 160,000. It will thus be seen that nearly one per cent. of the men are suffering from an infectious stage of Tuberculosis of the Lungs, and this makes one realise that the danger of the spread of infection by spitting is a very real one.

It has been pointed out in previous reports that a considerable portion of the Consumption prevalent in males is due to occupations in connection with the grinding and cutlery trades. Since my last report was issued, considerable progress has been made in the drafting of regulations by the Home Office to deal with this matter.

The following are tables dealing with the subject, similar to those given in previous annual reports :—

TABLE D.

City of Sheffield.—Mortality in Certain Trades from All Causes and from Phthisis and Respiratory Diseases during eight years 1901 to 1908.

TRADE.	WORKERS.		AVERAGE ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 LIVING.		
	Number.	Age.	All Causes.	Phthisis.	Respiratory Diseases.
Grinders	3,941 (3)	18 and over	30·6	15·2	5·5
Cutlers	3,889 (3)	18 ..	29·8	5·9	7·1
File-cutters	1,850 (2)	20 ..	29·9	5·4	5·2
Silver, etc., workers	2,380 (2)	20 ..	25·9	5·4	4·5
Tailors	941 (1)	15 ..	20·9	1·6	3·7
Printers	487 (2)	20 ..	16·7	3·3	3·1
Joiners	2,286 (1)	15 ..	14·1	1·8	2·8
ALL MALES ..	124,000 (1)	20 ..	16·4	2·7	3·3

The numbers employed shown in the above Table have been taken from sources as indicated by the bracketed number, as follows :—

- (1) Census Report 1901.
- (2) Trades Union Officials' and Manufacturers' Returns, 1906.
- (3) Home Office (Factory Department) Return, corrected for workers outside city, 1908.

TABLE E.

City of Sheffield.—Mortality in the Grinding Trade and its Branches, also in the Cutlery Trade during eight years, 1901 to 1908, from All Causes, and from Phthisis and Diseases of the Respiratory System.

TRADE AND BRANCH.	Number of Male Workers 18 years and over.	Number of Grindstones and Glazers.			DEATHS.					
		Wet Stones.	Dry Stones.	Glazers	All Causes.		Phthisis.		Respiratory Diseases.	
					No.	Rate per annum per 1000 living.	No.	Rate per annum per 1000 living.	No.	Rate per annum per 1000 living.
GRINDING	3,941	3,280	693	2,325	966	30.6	480	15.2	174	5.5
Forks and Steels	96	—	92	84	31	40.4	17	22.1	3	3.9
Augers, etc.	54	6	46	43	10	23.1	9	20.8	1	2.3
Surgical Instruments ..	28	16	11	28	9	40.2	5	22.3	3	13.4
Scissors	194	176	102	155	70	45.1	38	24.5	17	11.0
Razors	413	250	137	263	102	30.9	41	12.4	21	6.4
Edge Tools	279	289	60	218	63	28.2	40	17.9	7	3.1
Knives-Table & Spring ..	1,518	1,302	202	1,012	362	29.8	173	14.2	67	5.5
Sheep Shears	143	86	7	68	42	36.7	29	25.3	5	4.4
Agricultural and Mining Implements	156	128	4	71	1	0.8	..	..	..	..
Hammers, Vices, Anvils, etc.	53	28	—	31	5	11.8	1	2.4	1	2.4
Saws	216	296	—	120	49	28.4	17	9.8	6	3.5
Scythes and Sickles ..	40	45	—	12	12	37.5	8	25.0	3	9.4
Files and Rasps	378	394	—	10	97	32.1	55	18.2	15	5.0
Miscellaneous	373	264	32	210	113	37.9	47	15.8	25	8.4
CUTLERY	3,889	..	..	..	928	29.8	184	5.9	220	7.1
All Males (20 and over) ..	124,000	..	..	..	16,299	16.4	2,705	2.7	3,323	3.3

MEAT AND MILK SUPPLY.

The decision in *Godwin v. Sale* (October 11th, 1906) that a slaughterhouse licence granted under Section 126 of the Town Police Clauses Act 1847 is a personal licence and expires at the death of the licensee, has enabled the Corporation to require many improvements in such slaughterhouses.

In two of these the premises were deemed unsuitable for the purpose and the licences have been abolished. In the case of the remainder, annual licences have been granted on the completion of the alterations required by the Health Committee.

There was one prosecution during the year in respect of bad meat. The case was a very flagrant one, the bad meat being mixed up with meat of a fair quality in the shop. A fine of £15 was imposed by the Bench.

Towards the end of the year the question of meat inspection in the city came before the Health Committee, and a report was adopted for the purpose of effecting an improvement in this respect. It was decided to appoint a third Veterinary Inspector, and to allocate the work of meat inspection and also of the inspection of dairy farms chiefly to the Veterinary Inspectors.

During the year there were four instances where Scarlet Fever was notified in the households of dairy farms, and there were also five instances where Scarlet Fever was notified on the premises of Milk Purveyors. There was one instance where Diphtheria was notified in the household of a Milk Purveyor. In each of these cases the patient was removed to Hospital as soon as possible after notification; the premises were promptly disinfected, and no infection of the milk occurred.

On two occasions during the year it was necessary for the Corporation to initiate proceedings under the Special Milk Clauses with regard to Tuberculosis of the udder. In one case our Veterinary Surgeon had reason to take a sample of the milk of a cow belonging to a farmer in Derbyshire which had symptoms strongly pointing to Tuberculosis of the udder. While the milk was being examined the farmer sold the cow without disclosing the circumstances to the purchaser. In this case the Health Committee felt that it was right to take proceedings against the farmer for failing to notify a cow exhibiting signs of Tuberculosis of the udder. The case was dismissed as the Magistrates were not satisfied that the farmer knew the nature of the udder disease. The name of the purchaser of the cow, however, was obtained, and the cow was subsequently slaughtered in the presence of our Veterinary Surgeon. A Derbyshire farmer was also concerned in the second case. A sample of the mixed milk of his herd was found to contain Tubercle Bacilli. On the farm being visited, a special sample was taken of the milk of one cow, which was found to contain Tubercle Bacilli. When the farmer was notified of this fact, no satisfactory undertaking could be obtained from him as to how he would deal with the cow. The Health Committee, therefore, required him to appear before them to show cause why an Order should not be made to prohibit his milk being supplied within the City of Sheffield. The farmer attended the meeting and gave a satisfactory undertaking to have the cow slaughtered. The cow was duly slaughtered within the next few days, and the Prohibition Order of the Health Committee was never put into force.

If the Milk Bill and Tuberculosis Order of 1909, which have been before Parliament during the present year come into force, the existing difficulty in dealing with the cows found to be suffering from Tuberculosis of the udder will be removed.

The cost of carrying out inspection for Tuberculosis of the udder is considerable. In a statement prepared for the Local Government Board and the Board of Agriculture during 1907, it was pointed out that the cost of inspecting cows for Tuberculosis of the udder comes to about 2s. 6d. per annum for each cow which supplies Sheffield with milk. When it is considered that no means is provided for dealing with the cows after they are found, the state of affairs must be considered unsatisfactory.

Under the proposed Order it is arranged that compensation should be given. Mr. Lloyd estimates that the cost of compensation for cattle within the city boundary only, on the figures for 1908, will amount to £450 per annum.

The cost of inspection will, of course, go on as before. Sheffield will therefore spend about £1,500 per year in the inspection of cows for Tuberculosis of the udder which supply the city with milk, and in giving compensation in respect of those found within the city to be suffering from Tuberculosis of the udder.

My object in mentioning this is to draw attention to the fact that although the city is to be put to this expense, there is no provision either in the Bill or the Order for an attempt to eradicate Bovine Tuberculosis in the country.

It has to be remembered that the present method of examining for tuberculous udders does not discover the disease in most cases until the cow has been giving tubercle bacilli in her milk for many weeks, so that it cannot by any means be considered a satisfactory method of obtaining tubercle-free milk.

Under the new Order it is proposed to remove a certain proportion of the infectious Tuberculous cows from our cowsheds, that is, those which are emaciated and those which have tuberculosis of the udder. The remainder of the infectious tuberculous cows will be left in the cowsheds.

Unless something is done to control the spread of the infection of Bovine Tuberculosis by assisting cowkeepers, and especially breeders, to produce tubercle-free herds, the country may look forward to spending huge sums on inspection and compensation without any appreciable diminution in the amount of the disease year by year. For this reason the Sheffield Health Committee have always been opposed to the idea of compensation unless coupled with a scheme for eradication.

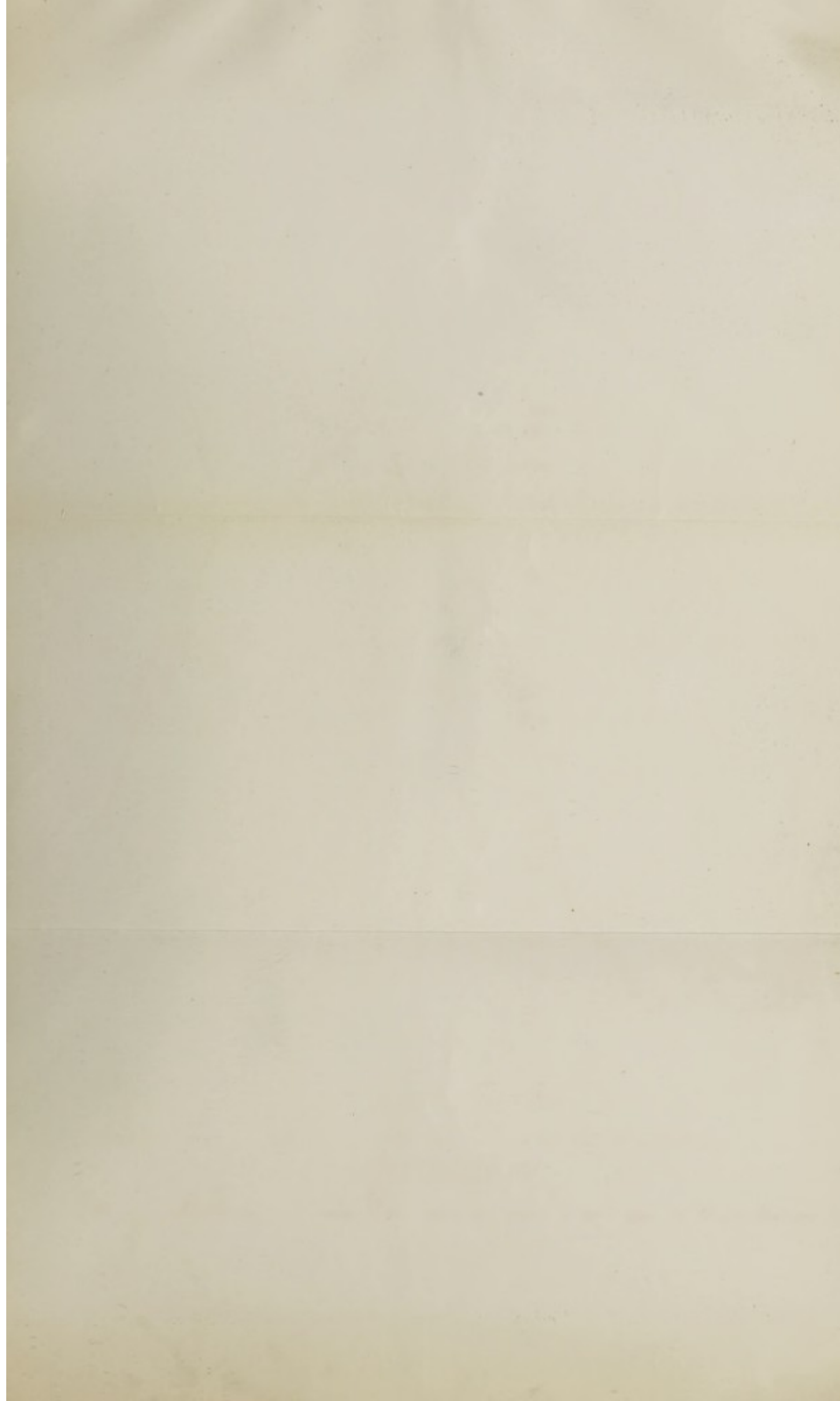
I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

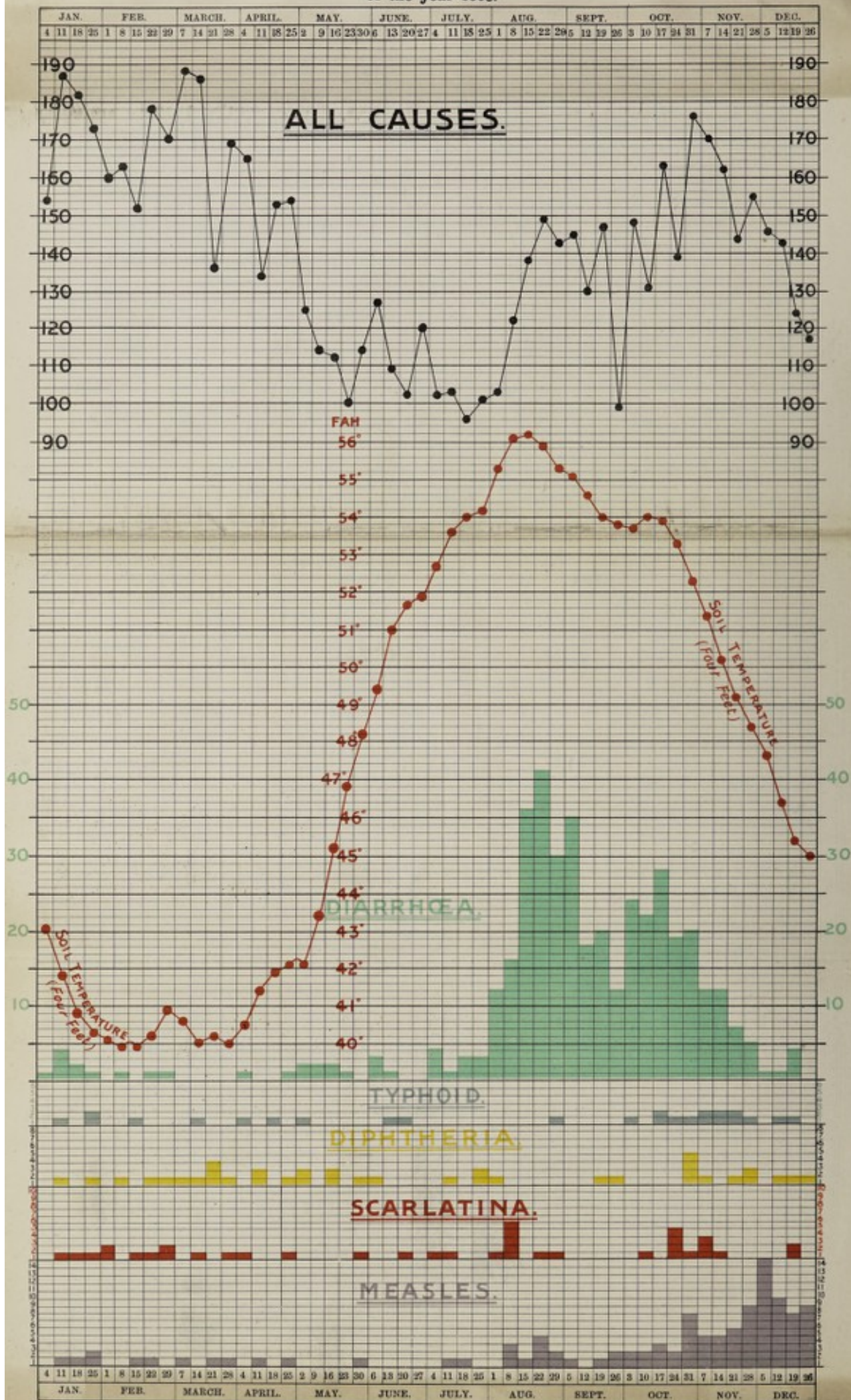
HAROLD SCURFIELD,

August, 1909.

Medical Officer of Health.



DEATHS CHART.—Showing the Number of Deaths from various causes during each week of the year 1908.



Summary of Vital and Mortal Statistics, etc., for 1908.

AREA OF CITY	.....	23,662 Acres, divided into * THIRTEEN Registration Sub-Districts.
POPULATION	.....	463,222.
DENSITY	.....	19·6 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, 1901, TO JUNE 30th, 1908....	.....	14,015.
NUMBER OF NEW DWELLING-HOUSES CER- TIFIED AS FIT FOR OCCUPATION DURING THE YEAR, 1908	.....	1,778.
MARRIAGES	.....	3,419.
BIRTHS	.....	14,268; Birth-rate, 30·8.
DEATHS....	.....	7,337; Death-rate, 15·8.
INFANTILE MORTALITY	.....	2,008 under 1 year, or 141 per 1,000 Births.
ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATE (7 PRINCIPAL ZYMOTICS)	.....	1·88
ESTIMATED INCREASE OF POPULATION	.....	7,669, but the natural increase, <i>i.e.</i> , excess of Births over Deaths, was 6,931.

* There are FOURTEEN Registration Sub-Districts wholly or partly contained within the City area; the portion of Handsworth Sub-District is, however, so small that for convenience the figures are included in those for Attercliffe.

Vital and Mortal Statistics.

POPULATION.

The estimated mean population of the City for 1908 was 463,222, which is the figure adopted by the Registrar-General.

If the same ratio as at the Census of 1901 is taken, the number of males and females works out at 230,820 and 232,402 respectively.

TABLE I.—*Population, Estimated Increase and Natural Increase, 10 years.*

YEAR.	Population.	Estimated Increase.	Excess of births over deaths.
1899	370,168	5,896	4,484
1900	376,160	5,992	4,280
*1901	410,991	34,831	4,875
1902	418,177	7,186	6,874
1903	425,528	7,351	6,160
1904	432,940	7,412	6,526
1905	440,414	7,474	5,576
1906	447,951	7,537	5,945
1907	455,553	7,602	6,353
1908	463,222	7,669	6,931

* City extended October 31st.

N. B.—The population figures since the year 1901 are as estimated by the Registrar General.

TABLE II.—*Population of Registration Sub-Districts at the Censuses of 1881, 1891, and 1901; and estimated Population, 1908.*

DISTRICT.	Population, 1881.	Population, 1891.	Population, 1901.	Population, Middle of 1908, in Revised Areas.
Sheffield North ..	38,982	37,499	38,784	39,414 Sheffield North.
Do. West ..	14,957	14,105	12,187	25,538 Do. South
Do. South ..	17,919	18,411	17,099	
Do. Park ..	19,948	21,401	22,328	27,889 Do. Park
Brightside West	56,719	67,083	40,214	46,217 Brightside West
Do. East...			37,778	41,044 Do. East
Attercliffe ..	26,965	35,883	52,589	63,413 Attercliffe
				36,005 Ecclesall North
Nether Hallam ..	38,967	46,328	64,599	49,569 Do. W. Central
Upper Hallam ..	2,513	2,709	3,657	44,560 Do. South
Ecclesall ..	67,538	80,824	97,244	27,853 Broomhall
				28,740 Sharrow
Norton .. ..	....	....	10,828	16,614 Norton
Hillsbro' ..	....	....	11,763	16,366 Hillsbro'
Totals	284,508	324,243	409,070	463,222 Totals

TABLE III.—*Acreage and Persons per acre in Registration Sub-Districts, 1908.*

DISTRICT.	Area in Acres.	Population, 1908.	Persons per Acre.
Sheffield North	282	39,414	139·8
Do. South	331	25,538	77·2
Do. Park	2,509	27,889	11·1
Brightside West	2,090	46,217	22·1
Do. East	1,594	41,044	25·7
Attercliffe	1,473	63,413	43·1
Ecclesall North	654	36,005	55·1
Do. West Central	7,588	49,569	6·5
Do. South	3,613	44,560	12·3
Broomhall	365	27,853	76·3
Sharrow	275	28,740	104·5
Norton	1,902	16,614	8·7
Hillsbro'	986	16,366	16·6
City	23,662	463,222	19·6

TABLE IV.—*New Houses Certified by the City Surveyor as Fit for Human Habitation, from the Census of 1891 to the middle of 1908, in the several Registration Sub-Districts.*

Year.	North.	South.	Park.	Bright-side.	Atter-cliffe.	Nether-Hallam	Upper Hallam	Eccles-all.	Norton.	Hills-bro'	TOTALS		
1891 (part of) ..	17	14	29	126	116	55	4	175	No Record.	No Record.	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	7	17	26	179	467	522	13	451			1,682		
June, 1898 ..													
July, 1898, to	15	18	55	161	746	784	15	686			2,480		
June, 1899 ..													
July, 1899, to	27	15	57	214	647	914	77	771			2,722		
June, 1900 ..													
July, 1900, to	12	31	59	213	729	931	102	635			2,712		
June, 1901 ..													
July, 1901, to	5	23	70	330	419	398	77	457	79	108	1,966		
June, 1902 ..													
July, 1902, to	3	19	95	295	360	292	33	487	202	107	1,893		
June, 1903 ..													
July, 1903, to	7	70	73	308	383	325	23	492			2,117		
June, 1904 ..													
July, 1904, to	14	43	97	465	384	*554		315	138	2,010			
June, 1905 ..													
July, 1905, to	7	4	90	456	340	*634		202	159	1,892			
June, 1906 ..													
July, 1906, to	3	81	120	442	302	*466		196	192	1,802			
June, 1907 ..													
July, 1907, to	1	84	120	412	291	*470		165	204	1,747			
June, 1908 ..													
TOTALS ..	176	484	1,105	4,334	6,228	*13,278			1,397	1,106	28,108		

* Total for Sub-Districts of Ecclesall North, Ecclesall West Central, Ecclesall South, Broomhall, and Sharrow.

TABLE V.—*Marriages and Marriage Rates in Sheffield and in England and Wales since 1888.*

Year.	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	No Record	No Record	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
1904	3,507	16.2	15.2
1905	3,466	15.7	15.3
1906	3,943	17.6	15.6
1907	4,004	17.6	15.8
1908	3,419	14.8	14.9
Average	3,395	17.8	15.5

BIRTHS

The number of Births registered during the year was 14,268, as compared with 14,125 in 1907, and 13,420 in 1906. In the case of the Registration Sub-District of South-Sheffield, of the 1,018 births registered, 336 occurred in Jessop's Hospital for Women.

TABLE VI.—*Birth-rates 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 1908.	Legitimate.		Illegitimate.		Totals.	Birth-rate per 1,000 persons living per annum.	Birth-rate corrected for Public Institutions.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
Sheffield North ..	39,414	570	579	42	42	1,233	31.3	34.3
Do. South ..	25,538	500	472	26	20	1018	39.9	28.8
Do. Park ..	27,889	422	400	15	14	851	30.5	31.7
Brightside West ..	46,217	712	639	54	50	1,455	31.5	30.1
Do. East ..	41,044	695	688	28	24	1,435	35.0	35.7
Attercliffe ..	63,413	1,165	1,085	39	34	2,323	36.7	37.2
Ecclesall North ..	36,005	600	554	18	25	1,197	33.2	34.3
Do. West Central	49,569	590	538	17	21	1,166	23.5	24.1
Do. South ..	44,560	551	558	48	36	1,193	26.8	26.0
Broomhall ..	27,853	358	319	10	12	699	25.1	26.6
Sharrow ..	28,740	347	327	14	13	701	24.4	25.4
Norton ..	16,614	278	214	6	12	510	30.7	31.2
Hillsbro' ..	16,366	227	243	10	7	487	29.8	30.4
City ..	463,222	7,015	6,616	327	310	14,268	30.8	30.8

TABLE VII.—*Birth-rates per 1,000 persons living in Registration Sub-Districts—10 Years, 1898-1907, and 1908.*

Year.	North.	South.	Park.	Bright-side.		Atter-cliffe.	Nether Hallam.		Upper Hallam.		Ecclesall.	Norton.	Hillsbro'.
1898	38.5	37.2	37.9	33.4		38.4	33.9		20.6		29.6	No Record.	No Record.
1899	39.6	35.8	35.8	33.4		38.0	38.8		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		
1903	35.2	37.1	33.3	33.5		38.9	33.5		23.3		27.2	34.4	36.4
1904	32.9	40.0	33.1	33.1		36.6	31.1		26.1		26.0	35.5	34.0
1905	29.4	34.7	30.4	30.6		34.5	Ecclesall North. 33.0		Ecclesall West Central. 25.1		25.0	31.7	32.1
1906	31.9	36.1	28.4	Wide West. 30.5	Wide East. 34.7	36.8	Ecclesall North. 31.9	Ecclesall W. Cent. 22.3	Ecclesall South. 24.9	Broom-hall. 25.2	Shar-row. 22.8	32.1	29.8
1907	32.0	36.4	30.8	32.1	32.7	37.2	35.1	23.6	28.7	25.3	23.5	30.2	32.7
Average	35.1	36.8	33.2	31.3	33.7	37.7	33.5	22.9	26.8	25.2	23.1	33.1	33.7
							Two Years only.						
1908	31.3	39.9	30.5	31.5	35.0	36.7	33.2	23.5	26.8	25.1	24.4	30.7	29.8

TABLE VIII.—*Population and Births and Deaths in Sheffield in past years. Also Birth-rates and Death-rates in Sheffield and in England and Wales.*

YEAR.	SHEFFIELD.					ENGLAND.	
	POPULATION.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.		Birth-rates.	Death-rates.
		Number of Births.	Birth-rates per 1,000 persons living per annum.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rates per 1,000 persons living per annum.		
1736	14,105						
1801	45,755						
1811	53,231						
1821	65,275						
1831	91,692						
1841	111,091						
1851	135,310	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	241,506	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	418,177	13,938	33.3	7,064	16.9	28.6	16.3
1903	425,528	14,136	33.1	7,976	18.7	28.4	15.4
1904	432,940	13,850	32.0	7,284	16.8	27.9	16.2
1905	440,414	13,086	29.7	7,510	17.1	27.2	15.2
1906	447,951	13,420	30.0	7,475	16.7	27.0	15.4
1907	455,553	14,125	31.0	7,772	17.1	26.3	15.0
1908	463,222	14,268	30.8	7,337	15.8	26.5	14.7

DEATHS.

The number of deaths during 1908 was 7,337. Of these, 3,940 were deaths of males, and 3,397 deaths of females. The death-rate was 15.8 per 1,000 per annum; or 17.1 per 1,000 for males, and 14.6 per 1,000 for females.

TABLE IX.—*Mortality Rates in Quinquennial Periods in Sheffield and in England.*

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 to 1905	18.0	16.0
1906 to 1908 (3 years only)	16.5	15.0

TABLE X.—Towns over 100,000 Population—Death Rates per 1,000 Living from all causes, and from Principal Epidemic Diseases, Comparative Mortality Figures, Infant Mortality; also Birth Rates.

In this Table 0·00 indicates that the deaths were too few to give a rate of 0·005; where no death occurred, — is inserted.

TOWNS.	Birth Rate, 1908.	Death Rate, Corrected 1908.	Comparative Mortality Figure, 1908.	DEATH RATE PRINCIPAL EPIDEMIC DISEASES.										Deaths under 1 Year to 1000 Births.		TOWNS.			
				SMALL-POX.		MEASLES.		SCARLATINA.		DIPHTHERIA.		WHOOPING COUGH.		FEVER.			DIARRHOEA.		
				10 Years, 1898-1907.	1908.	10 Years, 1898-1907.	1908.	10 Years, 1898-1907.	1908.	10 Years, 1898-1907.	1908.	10 Years, 1898-1907.	1908.	10 Years, 1898-1907.	1908.		10 Years, 1898-1907.	1908.	
Birkenhead	31·4	16·8	1,144	0·01	0·40	0·35	0·16	0·06	0·23	0·11	0·40	0·50	0·21	0·09	1·07	0·76	136	Birkenhead	
Birmingham	28·4	17·1	1,165	0·00	0·41	0·11	0·19	0·13	0·21	0·19	0·44	0·54	0·17	0·09	1·22	0·80	175	Birmingham	
Blackburn	25·0	17·7	1,208	0·01	0·48	0·13	0·29	0·17	0·30	0·09	0·27	0·21	0·17	0·11	0·91	0·85	177	Blackburn	
Bolton	24·5	17·5	1,189	0·01	0·41	0·02	0·23	0·11	0·14	0·10	0·31	0·42	0·23	0·20	1·10	0·85	160	Bolton	
Bradford	20·2	17·2	1,170	0·01	0·31	0·24	0·17	0·04	0·21	0·14	0·25	0·19	0·16	0·10	0·65	0·65	155	Bradford	
Brighton	21·3	14·5	988	—	0·26	0·17	0·03	0·01	0·27	0·07	0·20	0·14	0·08	0·03	0·69	0·22	138	Brighton	
Bristol	23·1	13·9	948	0·00	0·43	0·26	0·10	0·03	0·27	0·17	0·31	0·34	0·09	0·02	0·56	0·34	132	Bristol	
Burnley	28·2	20·2	1,373	0·02	0·53	0·48	0·31	0·12	0·25	0·12	0·36	0·38	0·17	0·11	1·55	1·59	206	Burnley	
Cardiff	26·6	14·1	959	0·01	0·44	0·03	0·10	0·05	0·34	0·11	0·38	0·24	0·08	0·04	0·60	0·63	143	Cardiff	
Croydon	25·4	13·1	891	0·01	0·20	0·58	0·04	0·04	0·18	0·24	0·26	0·17	0·05	0·03	0·65	0·31	126	Croydon	
Derby	25·9	14·1	958	0·01	0·32	0·15	0·11	0·02	0·19	0·28	0·25	0·12	0·14	0·04	0·62	0·34	144	Derby	
East Ham	24·8	11·0	751	0·04	0·38	0·22	0·14	0·17	0·28	0·45	0·37	0·06	0·12	0·03	0·88	0·34	124	East Ham	
Gateshead	30·9	15·7	1,071	0·05	0·39	0·13	0·15	0·04	0·14	0·20	0·46	0·52	0·08	0·03	1·13	0·98	166	Gateshead	
Halifax	19·0	15·3	1,041	0·01	0·31	0·35	0·14	0·03	0·18	0·11	0·18	0·27	0·13	0·11	0·34	0·16	132	Halifax	
Hull	30·2	16·6	1,128	0·08	0·50	0·35	0·09	0·01	0·24	0·18	0·36	0·21	0·17	0·08	1·38	1·36	163	Hull	
Leeds	24·8	16·7	1,135	0·01	0·45	0·37	0·15	0·03	0·32	0·09	0·36	0·28	0·15	0·05	0·91	0·67	164	Leeds	
Leicester	23·4	13·8	941	0·01	0·32	0·73	0·13	0·11	0·43	0·03	0·27	0·13	0·08	0·03	1·07	0·50	166	Leicester	
Leyton	25·8	10·7	730	0·01	0·28	0·20	0·10	0·14	0·29	0·14	0·40	0·09	0·11	0·03	0·90	0·22	126	Leyton	
Liverpool	31·7	20·5	1,398	0·03	0·49	0·34	0·26	0·28	0·24	0·17	0·47	0·28	0·45	0·20	1·49	0·84	174	Liverpool	
London	25·2	14·5	989	0·03	0·46	0·31	0·11	0·11	0·25	0·15	0·37	0·20	0·10	0·05	0·77	0·53	143	London	
Manchester	29·1	20·3	1,383	0·01	0·62	0·56	0·17	0·15	0·10	0·18	0·43	0·33	0·14	0·11	1·31	0·92	177	Manchester	
Middlesbrough	35·9	21·5	1,466	0·23	0·56	0·98	0·16	0·05	0·27	0·31	0·36	0·09	0·24	0·16	1·27	1·88	180	Middlesbrough	
Newcastle-on-Tyne	99·7	17·2	1,172	0·01	0·39	0·11	0·12	0·04	0·17	0·12	0·42	0·48	0·08	0·05	0·69	0·46	160	Newcastle-on-Tyne	
Norwich	25·2	13·4	915	—	0·41	0·01	0·09	0·02	0·20	0·21	0·30	0·20	0·14	0·29	1·12	0·39	170	Norwich	
Nottingham	26·6	16·0	1,091	0·01	0·40	0·12	0·12	0·04	0·17	0·11	0·32	0·23	0·24	0·11	1·13	0·64	177	Nottingham	
Oldham	28·0	22·3	1,518	0·04	0·54	0·57	0·25	0·19	0·18	0·15	0·42	0·37	0·10	0·08	0·76	1·14	162	Oldham	
Plymouth	22·2	14·6	905	0·00	0·37	0·01	0·10	—	0·13	0·12	0·25	0·22	0·16	0·08	0·84	0·48	155	Plymouth	
Portsmouth	28·4	14·1	902	—	0·35	0·06	0·09	0·04	0·39	0·23	0·30	0·26	0·23	0·12	1·03	0·26	147	Portsmouth	
Preston	27·7	19·7	1,338	0·01	0·59	0·79	0·19	0·01	0·20	0·09	0·45	0·16	0·26	0·22	1·60	0·97	198	Preston	
Rhondda	40·3	20·2	1,376	0·00	0·45	0·76	0·18	0·05	0·68	0·21	0·38	0·39	0·29	0·16	1·26	1·92	191	Rhondda	
Salford	29·6	19·7	1,340	0·00	0·65	0·69	0·29	0·27	0·38	0·51	0·49	0·42	0·25	0·17	1·41	0·98	180	Salford	
SHEFFIELD	30·7	17·1	1,162	0·00	0·55	0·23	0·22	0·08	0·43	0·08	0·36	0·53	0·21	0·06	1·45	0·87	175	SHEFFIELD	
Southampton	23·9	12·8	872	0·01	0·27	0·16	0·03	0·04	0·26	0·13	0·24	0·28	0·12	0·04	0·83	0·52	135	Southampton	
South Shields	30·1	16·4	1,114	0·02	0·49	0·27	0·21	0·08	0·13	0·20	0·47	0·43	0·19	0·06	0·75	0·65	153	South Shields	
Stockport	27·7	19·7	1,340	0·03	0·55	0·61	0·15	0·10	0·10	0·12	0·34	0·31	0·14	0·07	1·25	1·24	193	Stockport	
Sunderland	33·0	18·3	1,244	0·01	0·50	0·16	0·17	0·04	0·17	0·17	0·39	0·74	0·26	0·09	1·04	0·66	161	Sunderland	
Tottenham	30·2	13·5	921	0·07	0·34	0·41	0·09	0·12	0·21	0·16	0·38	0·08	0·10	0·05	0·82	0·41	136	Tottenham	
Walthamstow	26·2	11·1	758	0·01	0·35	0·28	0·10	0·08	0·42	0·16	0·36	0·02	0·11	0·10	0·99	0·34	137	Walthamstow	
West Ham	28·8	14·8	1,009	0·06	0·53	0·71	0·11	0·16	0·44	0·17	0·47	0·26	0·20	0·09	1·49	1·00	162	West Ham	
Willesden	26·1	11·3	768	0·01	0·36	0·30	0·09	0·09	0·27	0·08	0·34	0·08	0·07	0·04	0·80	0·35	127	Willesden	
Wolverhampton	25·8	14·8	1,006	0·00	0·32	0·06	0·15	0·09	0·20	0·30	0·28	0·23	0·20	0·10	1·23	0·44	159	Wolverhampton	
SHEFFIELD'S Position in list	7th	26th	26th	4th	1st	36th	18th	35th	22nd	38th	3rd	18th	39th	32nd	16th	37th	30th	31st	24th

* Corrected for sex and age distribution so as to put all the towns on an equal footing.

† The Comparative Mortality Figure gives the comparison of the corrected Death-rates in another form: thus, given the same proportion of sex and the same proportions living at each age of life as in England, Sheffield conditions would produce 1,162 deaths against England's 1,000.

TABLE XI.—*Tuberculosis in England and Wales and the large towns with over 100,000 population (1), also in 4 largest Scotch towns. Average Mortality-rates per annum per million persons living during 5 years 1903 to 1907.*

TOWNS.	All Forms of Tuberculosis.		All Forms of Tuberculosis except Phthisis.
	Males (All ages).	Females (All ages).	Children (under five).
ENGLAND AND WALES ..	1936	1444	2566
(2) Birkenhead	1879	1359	1373
(2) Birmingham	2312	1280	2354
Blackburn	1963	1325	3539
Bolton	2004	1321	2704
Bradford	2069	1379	2222
Brighton	2632	1480	3468
Burnley	2142	1504	2989
Cardiff	1938	1592	2427
Croydon	1863	1256	2418
East Ham	1482	1235	2163
Gateshead	2128	1647	2613
Hull	1730	1377	1726
Leeds	2344	1605	3904
Leicester	2104	1424	2662
(3) Leyton	1639	1112	2191
Liverpool	2566	1746	3028
London	2514	1555	3141
Manchester	2996	1864	3669
Norwich	2412	1645	4136
Nottingham	2110	1383	2878
Oldham	2512	1545	2842
Plymouth	2006	1659	2600
Portsmouth	2069	1538	2235
Salford	3027	1883	4181
SHEFFIELD	2245	1199	3167
Southampton	2045	1305	2805
South Shields	2354	1972	3021
Stockport	2296	1734	4140
Sunderland	2421	2024	3597
West Ham	2135	1518	2971
Willesden	1562	1138	1851
(4) Wolverhampton ..	1707	1079	2406
Aberdeen	2137	1803	3124
Dundee	2781	2613	4568
Edinburgh	2181	1674	3931
Glasgow	2667	2327	4203

- (1) Nine of these towns were unable to supply the Statistics asked for.
 (2) The figures for Birmingham are for 4 years only (1904 to 1907).
 (3) The figures for Leyton are for the 5 years 1902-4 and 1906-7.
 (4) The figures for Wolverhampton are for the 5 years 1902-1906.

TABLE XII.—*Death Rates per 1,000 persons living, from All Causes, from Principal Zymotic Diseases, and from Tuberculous Diseases, also Infantile Mortality Rates, in the several Registration Sub-Districts of the City, during the Ten years, 1898-1907 and 1908.*

DISEASE.	NORTH.		SOUTH.		PARK.		BRIGHTSIDE WEST.		BRIGHTSIDE EAST.		ATTERCLIFFE		ECCLESALL NORTH.		ECCLESALL WEST CENTRAL.		ECCLESALL SOUTH.		BROOMHALL		SHARROW.		NORTON.		HILLSBORO'		CITY.	
	10 Years, 1898 to 1907	1908	10 Years, 1898 to 1907	1908	10 Years, 1898 to 1907	1908	10 Years, 1898 to 1907	1908	10 Years, 1898 to 1907	1908	10 Years, 1898 to 1907	1908	10 Years, 1898 to 1907	1908	10 Years, 1898 to 1907	1908	10 Years, 1898 to 1907	1908	10 Years, 1898 to 1907	1908	10 Years, 1898 to 1907	6 Years, 1902 to 1907	1908	6 Years, 1902 to 1907	1908	10 Years, 1898 to 1907	1908	
ALL CAUSES ..	26.4	23.2	23.6	19.5	20.0	16.4	..	14.6	..	18.3	19.4	15.8	..	15.8	..	12.4	..	12.3	..	16.5	..	14.1	13.7	12.8	15.8	14.1	18.6	15.8
Small Pox ..	0.01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.00	..	
Measles ..	0.85	0.25	0.57	0.31	0.81	..	..	0.04	..	0.27	0.69	0.88	..	0.11	..	0.08	..	0.04	..	0.21	..	0.17	0.42	..	0.51	..	0.54	0.23
Scarlatina ..	0.20	0.10	0.21	0.12	0.27	..	..	0.15	..	0.10	0.25	0.05	..	0.22	..	0.08	..	0.02	..	0.04	..	0.10	0.25	0.06	0.16	..	0.22	0.08
Diphtheria ..	0.58	0.13	0.42	0.04	0.48	0.07	..	0.04	..	0.15	0.40	0.09	..	0.06	..	0.02	..	0.13	..	..	..	0.03	0.14	0.24	0.15	0.12	0.43	0.08
Whooping Cough ..	0.55	0.86	0.47	0.51	0.47	0.79	..	0.37	..	0.66	0.39	0.82	..	0.61	..	0.16	..	0.63	..	0.14	..	0.21	0.18	0.42	0.16	0.43	0.36	0.53
Fever ..	0.28	0.18	0.29	0.04	0.26	0.04	..	..	..	0.05	0.24	0.02	..	0.11	..	0.06	..	0.04	..	0.04	..	0.07	0.01	..	0.11	0.12	0.21	0.06
Diarrhoea ..	2.71	1.04	1.63	0.86	1.82	1.33	..	0.84	..	1.46	2.00	1.02	..	1.08	..	0.42	..	0.49	..	0.86	..	1.18	0.65	0.18	0.70	0.31	1.51	0.89
Seven Principal Zymotics ..	5.18	2.56	3.59	1.88	4.11	2.23	..	1.44	..	2.69	3.97	2.88	..	2.19	..	0.82	..	1.35	..	1.29	..	1.76	1.65	0.90	1.79	0.98	3.27	1.88
Phthisis..	2.26	2.18	1.84	2.07	1.45	0.93	..	0.95	..	1.17	0.90	0.65	..	1.64	..	1.15	..	0.85	..	1.44	..	1.01	1.13	1.32	1.04	1.28	1.25	1.22
Other Tuber.Dis.	1.02	0.74	0.76	0.47	0.70	0.36	..	0.50	..	0.56	0.49	0.31	..	0.44	..	0.34	..	0.54	..	0.75	..	0.35	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.49	0.59	0.48
Infant Mortality per 1,000 births	227	216	168	95	190	167	..	134	..	164	194	151	..	150	..	113	..	110	..	146	..	110	107	90	136	113	175	141
† Do. corrected ..	..	197	..	132	..	160	..	140	..	160	..	148	..	146	..	110	..	111	..	137	..	108	..	88	..	110	..	141

* Districts in regard to which figures for the ten years 1898-1907 are not available owing to alteration of area for Registration purposes.
 † The Corrected Infantile Mortality Rate is obtained by allocating to the Sub-districts the births which occurred in the lying-in Hospitals of the city, namely:—
 Jessop Hospital for Women, and the Sheffield and Ecclesall Union Hospitals.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

TABLE XIII.—*Death Rate under one year per 1000 Births, 10 years—1899 to 1908.*

1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
194	200	202	150	181	158	166	158	145	141

TABLE XIV.—*Analysis of the Deaths which occurred during the year 1908 among Illegitimate Children under the age of 5 years.*

DISTRICTS.	DEATHS.			AGES AT DEATH.				CAUSES OF DEATH.									CERTIFIED.	NOT CERTIFIED.	INQUESTS.
	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.	DIARRHOEA.	CHEST INFLAMMATIONS, MENINGITIS AND CONVULSIONS.	VIOLENCE.	MARASMUS.	CONGENITAL DEFECTS.	SYPHILIS.	OTHER CAUSES.				
Sheffield North	37	23	14	5	3	16	14	4	1	8	5	2	2	5	3	7	32	1	4
„ South	19	10	9	3	3	7	6	..	2	6	1	..	4	3	1	2	19	..	..
„ Park ..	11	9	2	3	1	6	1	..	2	3	..	..	2	4	..	..	11	..	..
Brightside West	14	8	6	1	6	4	3	..	2	4	2	..	2	3	1	..	14	..	..
„ East	21	15	6	2	1	13	5	..	5	4	1	1	5	3	1	1	20	..	1
Attercliffe ..	29	18	11	1	4	16	8	4	2	4	5	..	1	4	2	7	26	2	1
Ecclesall North	15	6	9	3	3	7	2	3	2	2	..	..	1	5	2	..	15	..	..
„ West Cent'l	13	3	10	3	..	8	2	..	2	5	1	..	2	2	1	..	12	1	..
„ South	11	5	6	2	1	7	1	2	2	1	1	..	2	3	..	..	11	..	..
Broomhall ..	9	3	6	..	1	5	3	..	3	3	..	..	1	1	1	..	9	..	..
Sharrow ..	8	6	2	1	..	5	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	7	..	1
Norton ..	3	1	2	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1
Hillsbro'	10	6	4	1	1	6	2	1	2	1	3	..	..	1	..	2	10	..	..
TOTALS ..	200	113	87	25	24	102	49	15	27	44	20	3	22	35	12	22	188	4	8

TABLE XV.—*Infantile Mortality during the year 1908.*
Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under one year of age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 1 Month	1-2 Months	2-3 Months	3-4 Months	4-5 Months	5-6 Months	6-7 Months	7-8 Months	8-9 Months	9-10 Months	10-11 Months	11-12 Months	Total Deaths under 1 Year
ALL CAUSES	324	94	95	77	590	203	157	140	124	111	106	108	118	94	92	83	1926
	42	1	3	3	49	9	8	..	5	3	2	2	1	1	..	2	82
I. COMMON INFECTIOUS DISEASES.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea, all forms	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gastritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Premature Birth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Defects	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Injury at Birth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Want of Breast-milk; Starvation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Peritonitis; Tuberculous Mesenterica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convulsions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation, overlying	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Causes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS	366	95	98	80	639	212	165	140	129	114	108	110	119	95	92	85	2008

* All deaths certified by registered Medical Practitioners and all Inquest cases are classed as certified.

TABLE XVI.—Deaths and Death-rates per 1,000 persons living per annum from all Causes and from specified Causes; Persons living, Deaths and Death-rates at specified Age-periods.

	Death-rates per 1000	All Ages.	Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 and under 4 years	4 and under 5 years	Totals 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 and under 15 years	15 and under 20 years	20 and under 25 years	25 and under 35 years	35 and under 45 years	45 and under 55 years	55 and under 65 years	65 and under 75 years	75 years and upwards
Age Distribution of Population		463222	13096	11641	11190	10834	10822	57583	51214	45060	46620	48215	79571	56368	39997	24220	11202	3172
Deaths		7337	2008	580	181	112	80	2961	170	70	100	145	344	508	667	847	910	615
Death-rates per 1,000 per annum		15.84	153.3	49.8	16.2	10.3	7.4	51.4	3.3	1.5	2.1	3.0	4.3	9.0	16.7	35.0	81.2	193.9
Small-pox																		
Measles	.233	108	20	37	23	9	8	97	10			1						
Scarlet Fever	.084	39	3	5	5	11	3	27	8	2	1		1					
Diphtheria	.082	38	2	8	4	4	6	24	13					1				
Whooping Cough	.533	247	109	83	27	13	9	241	6									
Typhus Fever																		
Enteric Fever	.056	26		1				1		3	4	4	9	3	2			
Simple, etc., Fever																		
Puerperal Septicæmia																		
Puerperal Pyæmia	.041	19									1	5	10	3				
Puerperal Fever																		
Epidemic Diarrhoea																		
Infective Enteritis																		
Diarrhoea	.889	412	300	80	12	1	1	394	3						1	5	7	2
Dysentery																		
Lobar Pneumonia																		
Broncho-Epidemic																		
(Not defined)																		
Pneumonia	1.511	700	185	119	29	15	17	365	18	6	8	11	33	51	52	58	69	29
Carcinoma	.414	192																
Sarcoma	.078	36																
Cancer, Malignant Disease	.257	119																
Tuberculous Phthisis	1.218	564	1	10	3	5	1	20	8	10	26	52	105	141	114	66	20	2
Phthisis																		
Tuberculous Meningitis	.216	100	35	17	16	7	6	81	14	2	2	1						
Tuberculous Peritonitis	.104	48	14	11	3	4	2	34	8		2	2						
Tuberculous Enteritis	.017	8	5	1			1	7										
Tabes Mesenterica	.035	16	10	3	2	1		16										
Nervous System	1.012	469	194	41	9	11	6	261	16	6	6	9	14	27	32	40	40	18
Heart	1.170	542	1	1		1	1	4	5	8	11	7	35	60	87	139	128	58
Blood Vessels	1.053	488	1			1		2			1	3	8	29	72	106	185	82
Respiratory System	1.783	826	203	71	16	13	3	306	9	2	2	3	9	29	63	127	168	108
Digestive System	.790	366	97	31	5	3	2	138	9	5	6	2	23	27	41	54	41	20
Urinary System	.538	249	1	1				2	7	2	3	6	18	30	47	60	55	19
Generative System	.026	12	1					1					5	2	2	1		1
Accidents of Child-birth	.080	37											16	13				
Suicide	.086	40											5	12		4	4	
Other Violence	.464	215	41	9	9	7	8	74	17	8	6	7	13	15	27	20	13	15
Other Causes	3.068	1,421	785	51	18	6	6	866	19	15	16	19	27	33	35	54	105	232

TABLE XVII.—*Mortality at certain age periods.*

AGES.	Death-rate per 1,000 Persons living at each age of Group.									
	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Under 1 year	229.3	228.3	236.5	175.8	212.3	178.9	174.4	167.0	158.9	153.3
1 and under 2 years ..	79.7	85.1	70.4	46.0	76.0	46.5	68.8	48.9	59.7	49.8
2 " 3	34.3	36.0	27.3	19.6	26.0	17.0	21.4	17.6	25.1	16.2
3 " 4	25.2	22.9	16.0	11.1	17.6	12.2	13.5	14.3	15.1	10.3
4 " 5	17.4	14.6	12.7	7.7	7.8	8.2	9.9	11.8	9.9	7.4
Total under 5	83.6	83.7	79.3	56.6	73.5	57.2	62.1	56.2	57.8	51.4
5 and under 10	7.4	6.8	5.1	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	4.6	3.8	3.3
10 " 15	2.1	2.6	2.6	2.3	1.9	2.2	1.9	2.4	2.5	1.5
15 " 20	3.8	3.3	3.1	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.1
20 " 25	4.5	4.7	3.6	3.1	2.8	3.6	3.3	2.8	2.9	3.0
25 " 35	6.9	6.2	5.7	4.9	5.0	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.3
35 " 45	12.7	12.6	10.7	10.5	10.4	10.1	9.6	9.1	9.6	9.0
45 " 55	20.7	21.6	21.0	18.8	19.0	16.6	16.7	17.2	18.0	16.7
55 " 65	41.4	42.8	38.2	36.6	35.0	36.5	32.3	36.3	37.2	35.0
65 " 75	83.9	83.2	76.6	74.8	74.8	79.1	73.4	78.8	80.4	81.2
Over 75 years	187.0	188.0	162.8	164.9	149.5	165.7	184.7	177.7	187.6	193.9
At all ages	22.1	22.0	20.4	16.8	18.7	16.8	17.1	16.7	17.1	15.8

TABLE XVIII.—*Cases of Infectious Disease notified during each month of the year 1908 under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act 1889.*

DISEASES.	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPT.	OCTOBER.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTALS.
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria	46	21	27	32	44	35	44	24	32	45	37	51	438
Erysipelas	23	26	26	28	21	23	20	14	23	34	25	32	295
Scarlet Fever	145	113	126	107	106	133	104	93	103	94	137	143	1,404
Typhus Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	22	16	7	15	8	14	8	16	34	43	34	20	237
Continued Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	5	2	3	3	3	4	4	2	5	1	6	5	43
TOTALS	241	178	189	185	182	209	180	149	197	217	239	251	2,417

TABLE XIX.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified since 1898, under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act 1889.

DISEASES.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.										Average 10 yrs. 1898- 1907	Cases Noti- fied, 1908
	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907		
Small-pox	..	1	..	2	38	59	44	4	1	..	15	..
Diphtheria	332	2,244	2,454	1,598	969	492	400	407	675	431	1,000	438
Erysipelas	298	376	389	286	391	401	385	350	395	414	368	295
Scarlet Fever	1,493	1,999	1,794	1,474	1,601	2,110	2,906	3,086	4,905	2,357	2,372	1,404
Typhus Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	903	1,144	512	862	373	345	348	320	390	209	541	237
Continued Fever	16	4	1	..	1	7	3	2	3	1	4	..
Puerperal Fever	44	23	41	35	37	38	32	38	52	42	38	43
TOTALS	3,086	5,791	5,191	4,257	3,410	3,452	4,118	4,207	6,421	3,454	4,339	2,417

TABLE XX.—Measles.—Mortality in Males and Females, and under certain age-periods; also Mortality Rates, 10 years, 1898-1907 and 1908.

Years.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Persons living.	Deaths.		AGE AT DEATH.							
			Males.	Females	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.
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
1904	33	·08	15	18	10	8	10	4	0	1	0	0
1905	415	·94	220	195	81	183	74	33	22	22	0	0
1906	75	·17	39	36	24	25	10	8	6	2	0	0
1907	386	·85	205	181	73	165	77	37	17	17	0	0
Averages, 10 years 1898-1907	225	·54	116	109	53	93	39	19	12	8	·2	·8
1908	108	·23	50	58	20	37	23	9	8	10	0	1

TABLE XXI.—Scarlet Fever.—Notifications, Percentage of Cases removed to Hospital, Deaths, and Percentage Mortality.

Year	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
Notified Cases of Scarlet Fever	1608	1493	1999	1794	1474	1601	2110	2906	3086	4905	2357	1404
Percentage of Cases removed	64	61	39	43	53	44	67	77	76	63	73	81
Deaths ..	93	58	91	64	57	58	99	88	98	229	102	39
Percentage Mortality	5.6	3.9	4.5	3.6	3.9	3.6	4.7	3.0	3.2	4.7	4.3	2.8

TABLE XXII.—Scarlet Fever.—Sickness Rate per 1,000 persons living in Registration Sub-Districts and in City, ten years, 1898-1907, and 1908.

YEAR	REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS.										CITY.			
	North.	South.	Park.	Bright-side.	Atter-cliffe.	Nether Hallam.	Upper Hallam.	Eccle-sall.	Norton.	Hills-bro'.				
1898	3.57	2.39	2.82	5.10	5.35	4.33	9.44	3.85	No Record.	No Record.	4.10			
1899	5.01	4.80	6.24	6.90	5.61	5.61	2.45	4.69			5.40			
1900	3.61	3.89	2.57	5.55	3.84	4.04	2.67	6.51			4.77			
1901	2.34	3.17	2.29	3.31	4.16	3.62	2.44	5.11	*8.15	*2.02	3.82			
1902	3.37	2.68	2.09	3.29	4.37	5.76	1.85	3.98	2.32	2.52	3.82			
1903	4.89	4.35	8.31	5.47	3.60	5.00	5.11	4.77	5.75	1.91	4.94			
1904	6.81	7.21	6.77	7.05	3.98	8.47	8.63	5.16	8.24	14.67	6.68			
1905	5.14	6.00	3.64	7.95	6.77	6.72	7.59	7.65	9.36	7.97	7.01			
1906	9.06	8.56	9.92	11.0	12.47	14.28	11.04	8.46	8.18	10.20	13.79	11.12	15.69	10.95
1907	3.36	3.52	4.87	5.16	4.95	5.19	6.02	4.24	8.93	3.03	4.91	6.66	6.89	5.17
Average for 10 years 1898-1907	4.72	4.66	4.95	8.08	8.71	5.71	8.53	6.35	8.55	6.61	9.35	7.24	8.27	5.67
	Two years only.													
1908	2.23	1.21	1.79	4.78	3.80	1.48	3.97	4.28	3.14	2.08	2.78	4.63	3.30	3.03

* 2 Months.

TABLE XXIII.—*Diphtheria.—Percentage Mortality in Hospital and Home-treated Cases, 1908.*

	HOSPITAL TREATED.	HOME TREATED.	TOTAL.
Cases of Sickness	276	162	438
Deaths	16	22	38
Percentage Mortality	5.8	13.6	8.7

TABLE XXIV.—*Diarrhœa.—Monthly Mortality since 1899.*

YEAR.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Whole Year.
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	25	105	62	8	12	270
1903	8	6	8	9	8	11	30	273	162	46	14	4	579
1904	6	3	5	4	6	10	51	301	176	51	13	2	628
1905	4	2	5	7	10	12	184	328	91	27	6	5	681
1906	9	4	2	4	4	8	24	257	364	91	15	3	785
1907	2	3	1	6	6	7	10	68	172	147	23	3	448
1908	8	3	0	3	6	5	22	135	88	98	36	8	412

TABLE XXV.—*Diarrhœa Mortality under certain Age-periods since 1899.*

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.
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
1904	472	109	7	7	1	2	5	25
1905	486	120	13	4	2	2	5	49
1906	583	150	15	5	3	2	3	24
1907	357	70	4	4	0	1	5	10
1908	300	80	12	1	1	3	0	15

TABLE XXVI.—Whooping Cough. Mortality under certain age periods since 1898.

AGES.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	Av. for Years 1898-1907.	1908.
Under 1 year ..	86	23	104	56	37	119	78	54	43	61	66	109
1 and under 2 years	79	23	57	40	17	81	33	51	28	59	47	83
2 „ 3 „	26	2	21	18	8	34	20	9	14	21	17	27
3 „ 4 „	21	6	12	3	7	21	12	6	9	13	11	13
4 „ 5 „	4	4	6	3	3	5	6	5	8	5	5	9
Over 5 years ..	3	1	6	4	..	3	2	4	7	3	3	6

TABLE XXVII.—Enteric Fever. Sickness Rate per 1,000 persons living in Registration Sub-Districts, 10 years 1898-1907, and 1908.

YEAR.	REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS.										CITY.
	North.	South.	Park.	Bright- side.	Atter- cliffe.	Neith Hallam.	Upper Hallam.	Eccle- sall.	Norton.	Hills- bro'.	
1898	3.31	2.74	5.09	1.98	2.10	2.59	0.35	2.14	} No Record. (2 months)	} No Record. (2 months)	2.53
1899	5.20	2.84	3.24	4.08	4.05	3.24	1.05	1.32			3.17
1900	1.88	1.16	1.42	2.55	1.29	0.94	0.27	0.65			1.36
1901	2.59	2.23	1.78	2.92	3.22	2.29	2.17	0.98	..	0.50	2.23
1902	1.97	0.99	1.42	0.87	0.82	0.56	0.79	0.70	0.33	0.39	0.89
1903	1.02	1.00	0.88	0.89	0.57	0.94	..	0.59	1.19	1.03	0.88
1904	1.15	0.50	0.38	1.10	1.12	0.82	1.17	0.39	0.63	1.12	0.84
1905	1.02	0.77	0.26	1.36	0.52	1.05	0.61	0.34	0.07	0.86	0.73
1906	0.61	0.66	0.37	0.93	1.28	1.51	1.37	1.37	0.19	0.32	0.87
1907	0.46	0.55	0.44	0.48	0.69	0.73	0.59	0.59	0.12	0.22	0.46
Average for 10 years, 1898-1907	1.92	1.34	1.53	0.70	0.98	1.59	0.98	0.98	0.15	0.27	1.40
	Two years only.										
1908	1.19	0.70	0.18	0.39	0.27	0.21	0.81	0.75	0.36	0.47	0.51

TABLE XXVIII.—Enteric Fever. Cases of Sickness in each month since 1899.

YEAR.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
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
1904	23	27	19	18	14	13	10	26	58	60	54	26
1905	29	31	21	16	21	10	13	44	53	30	23	29
1906	22	6	20	18	9	11	14	31	69	109	48	33
1907	26	7	18	18	12	16	14	13	19	36	13	17
1908	22	16	7	15	8	14	8	16	34	43	34	20

TABLE XXIX.—Enteric Fever Notifications, Deaths, and Percentage Mortality at several Age-Periods during 1908.

	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 ..	237	..	17	64	54	102	..
Deaths	26	..	1	3	8	14	..
Percentage Mortality	11.0	..	5.9	4.7	14.8	13.7	..

TABLE XXX.—Puerperal Fever. Cases of Sickness, Deaths, and Number of Births to each Death, 10 years, 1899-1908.

	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
Notified Cases	23	41	35	37	38	32	38	54	42	43
Deaths	18	22	17	22	19	15	22	25	23	19
No. of Births to every Death from Puerperal Fever ½	692	571	751	634	744	923	595	537	614	751

TABLE XXXI.—*Tuberculous Diseases. Mortality during 10 years, 1898-1907 and 1908.*

DISEASE.	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	Average 1898 to 1907	1908
Tuberculous Phthisis and Phthisis ..	447	502	539	580	491	573	536	490	452	524	513	564
Tuberculous Meningitis	94	108	92	132	111	140	126	94	88	115	110	100
<i>Tabes Mesenterica</i> ..	65	91	76	68	43	39	29	24	24	10	47	16
Other forms of Tuberculosis	49	74	55	69	105	132	105	93	92	93	87	105
Total Deaths ..	655	775	762	849	750	884	796	701	656	742	757	785
Death-rate per 1,000 persons living ..	1.80	2.09	2.03	2.19	1.79	2.07	1.84	1.59	1.46	1.63	1.85	1.69

TABLE XXXII.—*Tuberculous Diseases. Mortality in the two Sexes, 1899-1908.*

DISEASE.	1899		1900		1901		1902		1903		1904		1905		1906		1907		1908	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Tuberculous Phthisis and <i>Phthisis</i> ..	341	161	377	162	402	178	333	158	413	160	379	157	344	146	316	136	357	167	381	183
Tuberculous Meningitis	60	48	57	35	69	63	62	49	81	59	69	57	51	43	50	38	57	58	64	36
Tuberculous Peritonitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	*20	*12	24	24	22	25	28	22	19	17	22	20	24	24
Tuberculous Enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*4	*4	4	2	2	6
<i>Tabes</i> <i>Mesenterica</i>	56	35	44	32	33	35	23	20	18	21	17	12	14	10	13	11	4	6	11	5
Other forms of Tuberculosis	43	31	35	20	36	33	47	26	44	42	35	24	26	17	25	23	23	22	24	25

* First year of separate classification.

TABLE XXXIII.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1908.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN THE WHOLE CITY.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICT.												NUMBER OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICT.														
	At all Ages.	AT AGES—YEARS.					North.	South.	Park.	Brightside West.	Brightside East.	Attercliffe.	Ecclesall North.	Ecclesall West Central.	Ecclesall South.	Broomhall.	Sharrow.	Norton.	Hillsboro'.	North.	South.	Park.	Brightside West.	Brightside East.	Attercliffe.	Ecclesall North.	Ecclesall West Central.	Ecclesall South.	Broomhall.	Sharrow.	Norton.	Hillsboro'.	
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.																											65 and upwards.
Small Pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria	438	4	141	217	41	35	..	42	11	19	39	37	39	22	49	69	14	39	51	7	29	9	12	32	27	26	12	29	42	6	21	27	4
Erysipelas	295	12	8	27	31	185	32	41	24	19	21	25	24	34	25	23	18	19	14	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	1,404	24	395	829	85	71	..	88	31	50	221	156	94	143	212	140	58	80	77	54	84	29	40	170	132	84	130	165	101	42	65	57	43
Typhus Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	237	..	17	64	54	102	..	47	18	5	18	11	13	29	37	16	13	12	4	14	38	16	3	10	9	11	26	25	12	10	10	..	10
Relapsing Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	43	..	..	..	17	26	..	6	4	2	5	7	5	3	1	2	1	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	2,417	40	561	1,137	228	419	32	224	88	95	304	236	175	231	324	250	104	152	150	84	151	54	55	212	168	121	168	219	155	58	96	84	57

TABLE XXXIV.—Vital Statistics of Registration Sub-Districts in 1908 and previous Ten Years.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	1. NORTH.				2. SOUTH.				3. PARK.				4 AND 5. BRIGHTSIDE.											
	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.	Brightside West.				Brightside East.			
YEAR.	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d
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								
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								
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								
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								
1902	38,859	1,375	959	276	26,162	970	567	143	25,323	761	485	126	78,653	2,609	1,219	374								
1903	39,079	1,376	983	303	25,979	963	562	163	26,042	868	600	190	80,363	2,691	1,439	497								
1904	39,084	1,286	898	285	25,938	1,038	529	136	26,423	874	513	155	81,532	2,702	1,360	441								
1905	39,134	1,152	960	308	25,838	897	506	135	26,923	819	496	153	82,482	2,523	1,445	435								
1906	39,185	1,251	887	246	25,698	927	527	118	27,003	767	570	175	44,185	675	39,863	783	269							
1907	39,325	1,260	978	253	25,538	930	511	115	27,489	846	516	130	45,344	648	40,594	797	242							
Averages of years 1898-1907 ..	38,482	1,328	1,014	302	26,675	982	599	156	26,101	821	563	170	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1908	39,414	1,233	914	266	25,538	1,018	498	97	27,889	851	457	142	46,217	1455	676	195	41,044	1435	752	235				

TABLE XXXIV.—Vital Statistics of Registration Sub-Districts in 1908 and previous Ten Years.—(Continued.)

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	6. ATTERCLIFFE.				7. ECCLESALL NORTH.				8. ECCLESALL WEST CENTRAL.				9. ECCLESALL SOUTH.			
	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.
1898	43,395	1,678	956	380	Re-arranged Registration Areas. No Record.											
1899	44,950	1,735	1,033	386												
1900	50,190	2,000	1,076	401												
1901	52,828	2,059	1,086	458												
1902	54,730	2,075	924	373												
1903	56,339	2,193	1,084	443												
1904	57,020	2,089	999	356												
1905	59,082	2,036	1,002	369												
1906	60,430	2,193	1,098	377		35,069	1,121	559	163	48,120	1,072	678	166	42,170	1,048	486
1907	61,658	2,294	1,101	390		35,540	1,246	629	169	48,781	1,152	676	141	43,247	1,240	546
Averages of years 1898-1907 ..	54,062	2,035	1,036	393		?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1908	63,413	2,323	1,001	350		36,005	1,197	570	180	49,569	1,166	616	132	44,560	1,193	546
																131

The old Registration Sub-Districts of Nether Hallam, Upper Hallam and Ecclesall were on 1st January, 1906, constituted Ecclesall North, Ecclesall West Central, Ecclesall South, Broomhall, and Sharrow.

TABLE XXXIV.—Vital Statistics of Registration Sub-Districts in 1908 and previous Ten Years.—(Continued.)

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	10. BROOMHALL.				11. SHARROW.				12. NORTON.				13. HILLSBRO.			
	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
1898									8,483				10,340			
1899									9,270				10,836			
1900									10,131				11,356			
1901									11,036				11,902			
1902									12,071				12,702			
1903									11,728				12,618			
1904									12,747				13,364			
1905									13,998				13,919			
1906	27,734	700	434	105	28,654	654	430	73	15,113	485	182	37	14,727	439	231	65
1907	27,767	704	497	118	28,694	675	394	84	15,900	481	215	45	15,676	513	264	59
Average of years 1898-1907	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	12,047	?	164	45	12,744	?	209	63
1908	27,853	699	460	102	28,740	701	404	77	16,614	510	213	46	16,366	487	230	55

The old Registration Sub-Districts of Nether Hallam, Upper Hallam, and Ecclesall were on 1st January, 1906, constituted Ecclesall North, Ecclesall West Central, Ecclesall South, Broomhall, and Sharrow.

TABLE XXXV.—*Meteorology at Sheffield during 1908.*

Week Ending.	Mean Barometer Corrected.	Mean Daily Sunshine.			MEAN DAILY TEMPERATURE.										Total Rainfall for the Week (in inches).
		Weston Park.	Atter- cliffe.	High Hazels.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Humidity	Dew Point	Grass Minimum	Soil 1 Foot.	Soil 4 Feet.	Air Maximum (Shade)	Air Minimum (Shade)		
Jan. 4	30.259	H. M. 0 24	H. M. 0 42	H. M. 1 30	31.2	30.0	84%	27.1	26.0	36.1	43.1	34.0	29.4	0.024	
11	29.918	1 51	0 12	0 55	34.1	32.6	79%	28.1	25.1	35.0	41.8	41.3	30.2	1.027	
18	30.117	1 59	1 8	2 17	39.8	38.4	85%	35.5	30.0	35.6	40.8	46.4	36.7	0.177	
25	30.447	2 53	0 55	2 23	34.5	33.5	90%	31.9	25.2	35.6	40.3	41.5	31.1	0.046	
Feb. 1	29.879	2 19	1 30	1 58	39.7	37.2	79%	33.5	30.9	37.0	40.1	45.2	36.3	0.556	
8	30.464	3 36	0 54	2 20	40.2	38.1	82%	35.2	31.3	36.1	39.9	45.7	37.8	0.040	
15	30.309	1 26	0 33	1 26	43.2	41.3	85%	39.0	33.1	38.9	39.9	47.5	38.5	0.270	
22	29.736	2 12	1 44	1 49	44.0	42.2	86%	40.0	36.5	39.4	40.2	49.0	38.8	1.088	
29	29.581	3 26	1 24	2 4	38.1	36.0	82%	32.9	30.4	38.7	40.9	43.8	33.6	0.931	
Mar. 7	29.614	1 33	1 3	1 28	35.5	33.9	84%	31.2	29.0	36.1	40.6	40.4	32.4	0.874	
14	29.745	4 37	3 29	4 21	39.9	37.4	81%	34.2	30.1	38.4	40.0	47.0	35.0	0.380	
21	30.020	1 19	0 59	2 39	34.0	32.5	85%	29.9	26.0	36.3	40.2	39.6	30.2	0.200	
28	29.949	3 10	2 44	3 21	43.0	40.5	82%	37.6	33.2	38.7	40.0	48.7	36.2	1.301	
April 4	29.821	4 38	3 47	4 21	44.2	41.6	81%	38.6	35.2	41.6	40.5	50.7	38.5	0.595	
11	30.158	2 23	2 43	3 20	42.6	39.8	80%	36.5	33.4	41.6	41.4	49.3	37.4	0.310	
18	30.272	4 9	4 1	4 42	42.0	39.1	78%	35.5	34.1	41.3	41.9	48.8	36.6	0.050	
25	29.693	3 18	2 3	2 30	39.1	36.1	77%	32.2	29.4	41.0	42.1	42.4	31.3	0.697	
May 2	29.923	4 2	2 57	3 39	49.4	46.6	82%	43.8	38.2	42.9	42.1	56.6	41.8	1.370	
9	29.705	4 11	3 39	3 48	51.6	48.7	81%	45.7	43.0	48.2	43.4	57.8	45.8	1.121	
16	29.815	4 51	3 37	4 38	53.1	48.6	73%	44.2	38.2	50.7	45.2	58.5	44.4	0.760	
23	30.136	6 46	5 2	6 39	55.5	51.9	79%	48.5	42.4	53.1	46.8	63.8	47.4	0.196	
30	30.209	7 38	6 25	8 1	57.4	52.9	74%	48.9	41.8	53.6	48.2	64.9	47.6	0.020	
June 6	30.024	7 57	7 27	8 8	59.4	55.0	75%	51.1	47.3	57.0	49.5	68.6	49.8	0.645	
13	30.102	3 33	3 8	3 9	55.7	51.4	74%	47.3	43.1	56.4	51.1	61.2	48.9	0.173	
20	29.834	6 29	5 19	6 11	53.8	49.8	77%	46.1	42.3	55.1	51.7	60.5	46.7	0.740	
27	30.317	7 29	6 9	8 13	60.1	55.4	73%	51.2	43.0	56.9	51.9	67.7	48.8	..	
July 4	30.310	7 45	7 3	9 21	59.7	55.4	77%	51.7	47.8	58.7	52.7	70.8	51.1	..	
11	29.849	2 9	1 39	1 53	57.1	54.4	84%	52.0	48.4	57.8	53.6	63.5	51.9	1.139	
18	29.662	2 20	1 47	1 53	57.1	54.0	81%	51.0	49.7	57.5	54.0	62.0	52.3	1.400	
25	30.108	6 27	3 2	5 25	63.2	58.2	73%	54.1	48.4	59.2	54.2	70.7	54.0	..	
Aug 1	30.274	9 0	7 40	9 6	63.5	55.9	62%	49.7	49.0	61.4	55.3	69.8	53.9	0.015	
8	30.184	5 15	3 41	5 20	62.5	57.9	76%	54.2	48.8	60.6	56.1	69.1	54.0	0.016	
15	30.045	4 40	3 38	4 46	57.8	53.3	74%	49.2	44.5	58.7	56.2	63.9	49.4	0.105	
22	30.092	3 7	2 19	2 58	54.5	52.3	86%	50.2	46.6	57.0	55.9	60.6	50.2	1.095	
29	29.589	7 36	5 9	6 31	57.9	54.0	77%	50.6	46.1	56.9	55.3	65.5	51.5	1.319	
Sept. 5	29.813	3 39	2 26	2 54	51.6	48.7	82%	45.9	39.5	55.0	55.1	57.4	45.6	1.071	
12	29.772	5 49	2 28	4 40	54.9	50.9	76%	47.1	42.5	54.5	54.6	59.9	48.2	0.240	
19	30.053	2 12	1 48	2 54	56.5	53.7	83%	51.1	42.8	53.5	54.0	63.1	49.4	0.415	
26	29.944	1 12	0 45	1 53	54.4	53.5	94%	52.7	42.7	54.8	53.8	61.8	49.3	0.340	
Oct. 3	30.098	6 39	4 27	7 42	61.2	58.9	86%	56.9	48.5	56.0	53.7	72.7	54.8	0.047	
10	30.135	3 15	1 10	3 40	54.7	54.3	92%	52.3	44.6	55.6	54.0	64.6	51.0	0.100	
17	30.080	2 5	0 51	2 1	53.1	52.0	93%	50.9	42.3	53.6	53.9	60.1	49.8	0.080	
24	30.238	1 16	1 25	1 39	47.3	45.8	89%	44.2	41.9	51.8	53.3	51.2	44.6	0.570	
31	30.124	1 23	1 20	2 19	48.4	47.4	93%	46.4	36.2	49.1	52.3	55.4	44.3	0.345	
Nov. 7	30.140	0 41	0 26	0 43	45.8	44.7	92%	43.4	40.0	49.3	51.4	51.2	43.3	0.010	
14	29.880	3 26	2 32	3 55	42.7	41.0	86%	38.7	29.1	44.9	50.2	50.1	37.5	0.467	
21	30.115	0 45	0 30	0 56	44.0	41.9	85%	39.4	34.2	45.4	49.2	48.7	40.9	0.175	
28	29.888	1 34	0 43	1 24	47.3	44.3	79%	40.9	36.2	44.5	48.4	51.8	41.2	0.857	
Dec. 5	30.315	1 2	..	0 39	38.1	37.4	94%	38.0	28.5	42.3	47.6	45.2	34.3	0.065	
12	29.545	1 40	0 26	1 45	40.0	38.2	86%	35.8	29.9	41.0	46.4	45.2	36.7	0.663	
19	29.515	0 34	0 23	0 35	42.9	41.7	91%	40.2	33.2	40.8	45.4	46.6	39.2	0.896	
26	30.151	0 15	0 9	0 29	41.7	40.5	90%	38.9	35.3	41.9	45.0	44.8	38.5	0.068	

TABLE XXXVI.—Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life in the two Sexes, during the year 1908.

TOTALS—ALL AGES.			Under 1 year.		1 & under 2 years.		2 & under 3 years.		3 & under 4 years.		4 & under 5 years.		TOTALS—UNDER FIVE YEARS.			5 & under 10 years.		10 & under 15 years.		15 & under 20 years.		20 & under 25 years.		25 & under 35 years.		35 & under 45 years.		45 & under 55 years.		55 years & upwards.		TOTALS—ABOVE FIVE YEARS.		
													M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
GENERAL DISEASES.																																		
Small-pox { Vaccinated																																		
{ Not Vaccinated																																		
{ Doubtful																																		
Cow-pox and other effects of Vaccination																																		
Chicken-pox																																		
Measles (Morbilli)																																		
German Measles																																		
Scarlet Fever																																		
Typhus																																		
Plague																																		
Relapsing Fever																																		
Influenza																																		
Whooping Cough																																		
Mumps																																		
Diphtheria																																		
Cerebro-spinal Fever																																		
Pyrexia (origin uncertain)																																		
Enteric Fever																																		
Asiatic Cholera																																		
Food Poisoning																																		
Epidemic Diarrhoea, Infective Enteritis																																		
Diarrhoea (not otherwise defined)																																		
Dysentery																																		
Tetanus																																		
Malaria																																		
Rabies, Hydrophobia																																		
Glanders																																		
Anthrax. Splenic Fever																																		
Syphilis																																		
Gonorrhoea																																		

TABLE XXXVI.—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH	TOTALS—ALL AGES.		Under 1 year.		1 & under 2 years.		2 & under 3 years.		3 & under 4 years.		4 & under 5 years.		TOTALS—UNDER FIVE YEARS.		5 & under 10 years.		10 & under 15 years.		15 & under 20 years.		20 & under 25 years.		25 & under 35 years.		35 & under 45 years.		45 & under 65 years.		65 & under 75 years.		75 & under 85 years & upwards.		TOTALS—ABOVE FIVE YEARS.							
	Totals.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totals.	M.	F.				
DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM. <i>Continued.</i>																																								
Cirrhosis of Liver	56	32	24	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	24	55		
Other Diseases of Liver and Gall Bladder	33	12	21	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	16	25		
Other Diseases of Digestive System	10	7	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	6			
TOTAL for Diseases of Digestive System	366	183	183	55	42	17	14	2	3	..	3	2	76	62	138	3	6	3	2	3	1	9	14	12	15	24	17	25	29	18	23	9	10	..	1	107	121	228		
Lymph, etc., Diseases.																																								
Diseases of Spleen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Other Diseases of Lymphatic System	10	5	5	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	6	
Diseases of Thyroid Body	6	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	6	
Diseases of Supra Renal Capsules	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
TOTAL for Lymph, etc., Diseases	17	7	10	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	8	13	
DISEASES OF URINARY SYSTEM.																																								
Acute Nephritis, Uremia	35	22	13	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	2	..	1	..	1	2	..	3	4	4	3	2	1	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	22	12	34	
Chronic Bright's Disease, Albuminuria	175	84	91	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	2	1	1	3	8	12	13	24	31	17	21	18	4	9	..	..	..	83	91	174	
Calculus (not Biliary)	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5	
Diseases of Bladder and of Prostate	24	20	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	4	24	
Other Diseases of Urinary System	10	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	10	
TOTAL for Diseases of Urinary System	249	137	112	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	5	2	1	1	..	3	4	2	6	12	14	16	21	26	42	18	33	22	9	9	1	..	136	111	247

TABLE XXXVII.—*Mortality in Reference to Trades, 1908.*

DISEASE.	AGES AT DEATH.	Furnaceman, Fuddler.	Steel Converter, Melter, Moulder.	Steel and Wire Roller.	Steam Foreman, Hammerman.	Smith, and Blade, File, and Tool Forger.	Cutler.	File Cutter (machine and hand)	Steel Tools, etc., Hardener.	Steel Tools Filer, Finisher, etc.	Brassworker.	Silversmith, Chaser, Engraver, etc.	Engineer, Turner, Fitter, etc.	Engine Tender, Driver, Fireman, etc.	Horn, Bone, and Pearl Cutter, Grinder, etc.	Horn Presser.	Joiner, and Woodworker.	Mason, Builder.	Bricklayer and Bricklayers' Labourer.	Painter, Plumber, etc.	Coal, etc., Miner.	Boot and Shoe Maker.	Tailor.	Butcher.	Baker and Confectioner.	Printer, Compositor.	Hawker, Coster.	Labourer.	Farmer.	Gardener.	Carter, Drayman, etc.	Groom and Horsekeeper.	Publican, etc.	Shopkeeper.	Clerk, etc.	Merchant Manufacturer.			
Diseases of the Nervous System.	Under 25 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25 & " 35 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	35 & " 45 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	45 & " 55 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	55 & " 65 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	65 & upwards	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases of the Respiratory System (including Pneumonia).	Totals ..	1	2	..	..	6	..	4	2	..	..	2	6	..	..	..	6	4	..	1	3	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	17	1	2	2	1	1	4	5	2	..
	Under 25 ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25 & " 35 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	35 & " 45 ..	1	1	1	..	2	3	1	1	..	..	1	2	3	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	45 & " 55 ..	2	2	1	..	9	5	4	2	..	..	..	4	3	2	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	55 & " 65 ..	4	3	2	..	7	5	10	3	1	1	1	2	5	2	..	..	5	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Phthisis and Fibroid Disease of Lung.	65 & upwards	2	4	..	..	14	6	14	6	2	1	..	6	2	1	..	5	6	5	4	2	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	22	2	5	2	..	1	2	3	6	3	..
	Totals ..	10	10	4	..	33	21	31	12	3	3	2	16	18	6	3	..	13	14	6	6	8	3	1	5	3	3	6	85	2	7	13	1	7	16	27	11	..	
	Under 25 ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25 & " 35 ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	8	4	2	..	..	7	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	35 & " 45 ..	1	..	2	1	8	25	5	..	1	3	..	2	2	..	..	..	3	5	1	2	2	2	2	3	..	1	2	15	..	4	..	1	1	4	..	..		
	45 & " 55 ..	1	2	..	..	5	27	4	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	5	2	..	1	1	1	2	..	4	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Diseases of the Urinary System.	55 & " 65 ..	2	..	2	..	5	9	5	2	1	2	..	1	3	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	65 & upwards	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Totals ..	4	2	4	3	22	73	22	8	4	6	..	11	15	4	4	..	11	11	4	4	3	5	3	5	..	2	7	59	..	2	16	2	7	9	13	2	..	
	Under 25 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	25 & " 35 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	35 & " 45 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Diseases of the Circulatory System.	45 & " 55 ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	55 & " 65 ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	65 & upwards	..	..	1	1	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	..	..	4	1	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Totals ..	3	1	2	11	4	3	6	2	..	..	5	9	7	2	..	..	4	4	..	7	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	25	3	1	5	..	2	2	7	3	..
	Under 25 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	25 & " 35 ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Diseases of the Digestive System other than Liver.	35 & " 45 ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	45 & " 55 ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	55 & " 65 ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	65 & upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Totals ..	1	1	..	..	4	2	3	1	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	3	..	2	..	1	2	4	3	..
	Under 25 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Diseases of the Liver.	25 & " 35 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	35 & " 45 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	45 & " 55 ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	55 & " 65 ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	65 & upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Totals ..	1	1	..	..	4	2	3	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	3	3	5	3	..	
All other causes.	Under 25 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	25 & " 35 ..	1	4	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	35 & " 45 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	45 & " 55 ..	5	1	1	5	3	7	..	..	..	..	3	5	1	..	..	..	2	3	2	..	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	55 & " 65 ..	..	1	..	6	2	4	4	..	..	..	4	7	2	2	..	..	6	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	65 & upwards	1	7	..	125	2	13	5	..	..	1	1	6	4	7	1	2	12	..	1	7	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	30	3	2	4	..	2	5	17
All Causes.	Totals ..	2	16	3	245	10	28	9	..	3	1	16	14	15	4	2	24	5	4	11	11	2	5	3	..	4	4	109	6	3	19	3	9	16					

Sanitary Administration.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACTS.

During the year representations under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts were made to the Committee with regard to 36 houses, with the following results :—

- In 6 cases Closing Orders were made, 5 of these houses being subsequently demolished.
- In 7 cases the houses were closed voluntarily.
- In 3 cases the houses were demolished voluntarily.
- In 19 cases work was done which made the houses fit for human habitation.
- In the remaining instance work was carried out during the summer of the present year which made the house fit for human habitation.

CONVERSION OF PRIVIES INTO WATER-CLOSETS.

During the year 2,082 privies were converted, and 302 additional water-closets provided ; the corresponding figures for 1907 being 2,296 and 403 respectively.

The work done under the supervision of this Sub-department represents an expenditure during the year 1908 of about £28,000, of which the Corporation's share amounted to £7,700.

At the present rate of progress this work will be completed in about nine years.

WORK OF THE TUBERCULOSIS INSPECTORS.

793 new cases of Tuberculosis of the Lung were notified during the year.

In all of these cases visits were paid except in the case of 11, in accordance with the wish of the medical attendant, and in the case of 22 who were inmates of hospitals. Enquiries were made with regard to 25 cases where death occurred without previous notification. 3,878 re-visits were paid, including visits with regard to cleansing of premises, disinfection after death, and the admission of patients to Commonsides Hospital ; 360 houses were disinfected after death and 422 houses were disinfected after removal of the patient.

At the end of the year there were 1,323 cases on the books, and of these 93 were living in common lodging-houses.

The Inspectors report that they are unable to pay re-visits frequently enough owing to the large number of cases on the books, and there is certain to be a number of cases which are lost sight of owing to change of address.

The number of admissions to the City Hospital for Consumption at Commonsides from June 29th, 1908, to the end of the year was 101.

38 reports were made to Inspectors of Nuisances, 14 to the Cleansing Superintendent, and 166 cases were reported to the Workshops Inspector.

CANAL BOATS ACTS.

The number of inspections of boats during the year was 826.

The number of boats on the register at Sheffield at the close of 1908 was 95.

There has been no case of infectious disease on board any of the boats during the year.

34 infringements of the Regulations were dealt with, viz. :—

(a) Absence of Certificate	3
(b) Certificate not identifying owner	14
(c) Want of marking, lettering or numbering	14
(d) Want of painting	2
(e) Cabin improperly occupied	1

GENERAL SANITARY WORK.

TABLE XXXVIII.—*Summary of Work done by Inspectors of Nuisances during year 1908.*

Details of Work done.	No. 1 District.	No. 2 District.	No. 3 District.	No. 4 District.	No. 5 District.	Totals.
(a) Visits to Premises on account of Nuisances, etc.	3,488	4,029	4,525	4,510	5,637	22,189
(b) Visits to Premises where Work is in Progress	3,226	3,036	3,243	2,261	3,842	15,608
(c) Visits to Premises where Zymotic Disease has occurred	690	1,101	883	1,354	1,669	5,697
(d) Visits to Dairy Farms	392	307	187	267	332	1,485
(e) Visits to Milk Shops	244	346	220	735	1,602	3,147
(f) Visits to Premises for Disinfection	305	429	407	231	520	1,892
(g) Visits for the purpose of applying Smoke Tests	522	85	217	120	238	1,182
(h) Visits for the purpose of applying Water Tests	497	486	747	306	654	2,690
(i) Visits for the purpose of applying other Tests	203	195	133	68	239	838
(j) Number of Nuisances abated	446	553	957	1,005	1,115	4,076

TABLE XXXIX.—*Disinfecting Station. Summary of Work for the year 1908.*

Number of Articles.	Description	Number of Articles.	Description.	Remarks
3110	Beds	4768	Pillows	These articles were brought in from 2350 private houses, and from 197 public institution cases.
857	Bed Hangings	3879	Pillow Cases	
2454	Bed Slips	3672	Sheets	
3582	Blankets	850	Carpets	
2993	Bolsters	2219	Articles of Men's Clothing	
2453	Bolster Cases	1515	„ Women's „	
3339	Counterpanes	2427	„ Children's „	
1691	Mattresses	4178	Various Articles	

TABLE XL.—Conversion of Privies into Water-Closets.

Year.	Number of Notices Served to Convert.	Number of Notices to provide Additional Accommodation.	Number of Premises where Work has been Completed.	Number of Houses Involved.	Number of Workshops Involved.	Number of Privies Converted by the Corporation.	Number of Additional Water Closets erected by Owners and by the Corporation.	Cost of Conversions executed by the Corporation.	£ s. d.	Cost of Additional Closets erected by the Corporation.	£ s. d.	Amount paid by Corporation either as 1st cost or in lieu of 1st cost of Conversions.
1890-1891	18	8	14	26	..	13	3	£ ..	£ s. d. ..	£ s. d. ..	37 11 6	
1892	40	35	28	264	4	37	15	570 8 0	..	..	313 1 4	
1893	49	40	36	264	12	119	44	810 15 11	..	..	397 5 3	
1894	74	21	56	365	7	115	59	1,363 2 11	..	..	601 11 8	
1895	38	38	29	220	4	99	35	581 3 5	..	..	273 14 5	
1896	93	47	28	200	2	141	59	629 15 6	..	..	272 1 6	
1897	123	100	80	769	..	266	110	2,778 19 2	1,228 11 8		1,161 16 6	
1898	151	93	114	1,027	41	349	200	3,427 8 0	1,486 14 0		1,365 11 0	
1899	286	167	146	1,298	75	456	238	4,293 6 0	1,918 5 0		1,736 12 0	
1900	270	141	211	1,750	70	651	291	6,005 13 11	2,569 8 10		2,544 9 11	
1901	284	167	207	1,672	163	654	244	6,940 11 2	1,869 17 6		2,748 7 10	
1902	565	167	279	2,181	97	918	262	7,846 0 0	2,235 0 8		3,474 8 7	
1903	452	154	451	2,994	104	1,329	339	11,001 19 6	2,811 8 10		5,063 9 11	
1904	676	182	496	3,282	89	1,547	319	9,832 9 4	2,119 19 3		5,510 3 8	
1905	708	233	638	4,034	79	1,947	390	12,749 0 11	2,429 16 6		6,892 16 5	
1906	950	211	710	4,445	100	2,313	422	11,499 5 4	2,212 0 2		7,923 4 6	
1907	880	378	751	4,530	95	2,296	403	11,593 10 11	2,118 1 5		8,057 5 9	
1908	908	238	688	3,952	59	2,082	302	10,743 7 0	1,615 6 3		7,706 12 3	

WOMEN INSPECTORS' WORK.

This work has been unusually difficult owing to the depression in trade and the large amount of poverty prevalent; e.g., there have been many cases where a mother has been unable to breast-feed her baby owing to the fact that she was not getting sufficient food herself; there have been many cases of large families where the reduction of the wage has made it impossible to provide sufficient milk for the baby, a not inconsiderable number of such cases being provided with dried milk through the Guild of Help. There have also been many cases where overcrowding has been caused by two families occupying a house ordinarily occupied by one family only.

The " Notification of Births Act 1907 " came into force on February 1st, 1908, and the Inspectors have in consequence been enabled to visit the mothers soon after the birth of the child. This has proved of great advantage, and in most cases the inspectors have found the way prepared for their visit by the midwives.

Owing to the large amount of work entailed by the Home Office Inquiry with regard to the effect of industrial work upon child-birth, the particulars with regard to births have been obtained in a somewhat different manner, and it is not possible to give the usual table for comparison with last year's results. On the other hand it will be possible by means of this Inquiry to give a more extensive report next year.

In accordance with the Notification of Births Act, notifications of still-births which occur after the 28th week of pregnancy are compulsory. It would appear that more than 500 such cases occur every year, 256 having been notified between July 1st and December 31st, 1908.

According to the rules of the Central Midwives Board every midwife is required to send notice to the Local Authority of those cases of still-birth where a registered medical practitioner is not in attendance. An arrangement was made during the year for the issue of certificates by the Medical Officer of Health to the cemeteries in such cases. 89 of these certificates were issued between July 1st and December 31st, 1908.

43 cases of Puerperal Fever were notified during the year. Of these 21 were cases where the confinement was attended by a midwife, 4 where the confinement was attended by a " handy woman," and 4 cases supervened on the occurrence of miscarriage when no one was in attendance. In the remaining 14 cases a medical man was in attendance at the confinement.

The number of visits paid with regard to school complaints was 1,040, as against 1,378 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the appointment of the Queen Victoria Nurses as School Nurses on August 1st, 1908. The School Medical Officer, Dr. Ralph P. Williams, found it necessary to report 358 special cases to be dealt with by the Women Inspectors' Department, and 70 cleansing notices were served for dirty houses in connection with these cases.

It was found necessary to take proceedings in 8 cases of child neglect, and in 3 cases of dirty houses and overcrowding.

The following are the average weekly attendances of babies in connection with the scheme of Baby Consultations, and indicate the growing popularity of the scheme:—

From August 12th to December 31st, 1907	..	..	60
From January 1st to December 31st, 1908	..	..	54
From August 12th to December 31st, 1908	..	..	73
From January 1st to July 31st, 1909	..	..	97

The number of babies brought to the consultations during the year 1908 was 722.

The following Table gives a Summary of the work:—

TABLE XLI.

Visits to Houses-let-in-Lodgings	..	..	..	2,468
Visits with regard to Births	..	..	..	22,064
Visits with regard to Whooping Cough	..	..	..	961
Visits with regard to School Complaints	..	..	..	1,040
Visits for other reasons	..	..	..	3,631
Cases reported to the N.S.P.C.C.	..	..	..	105
Cases reported to the Q.V.J. Institute for Nurses	..	..	..	4
Nuisance Notices served	..	..	..	229
Reports to District Sanitary Inspectors and other Depts.	..	..	..	988
New Sub-let Houses registered	..	..	..	23
Prosecutions for Overcrowding and Uncleanliness	..	..	..	3
Prosecutions for neglect of children	..	..	..	8
Cases reported to City Guild of Help	..	..	..	42
Children recommended for, and subsequently sent to, the Country Holiday Homes	..	..	..	5

MIDWIVES ACT 1902.

The carrying out of the "Midwives Act 1902" is another of the duties of the Women Inspectors.

At December 31st, 1908, the number of midwives on the roll was 112, of whom 46 were certified by examination. Of the total, 23 were living in institutions, and 14 were not in practice. The number of certified midwives actually in practice at this date was 75, of whom 16 were certified by examination. In addition to these there were 4 midwives in practice who had had 12 months' training at a lying-in hospital but who did not go up for examination after their training, as they did not understand the importance of sitting for the examination.

There were 358 visits paid to the midwives, and 61 special visits were paid on account of the occurrence of Puerperal Fever.

According to the Rules of the Central Midwives Board notifications have to be sent by midwives under certain circumstances.

Notifications were actually received as follows:—22 of the death of a child; 1 of the death of a mother; 158 of still-births (86 being at the full term and 72 premature); and 236 that the midwife had been obliged to send for medical help.

The reasons for sending for medical help, as far as can be ascertained, were as follows:—

- (1) Causes affecting the child, 27, viz.:—Feebleness, 2; Asphyxiation, 1; Premature Birth, 10; Cleft Palate, 1; Spina Bifida, 2; Ulceration of Navel, 1; Convulsions, 1; Ophthalmia, 9.
- (2) Abnormal presentations, 23, viz.:—Transverse presentation, 9; Brow presentation, 1; Face presentation, 1; Hand presentation, 2; Elbow presentation, 1; Funis presentation, 3; Breech presentation, 4; Foot presentation, 2.
- (3) Causes affecting the mother, 186, viz.:—Placenta Prævia, 6; Ante-partum Hæmorrhage, 8; Post-partum Hæmorrhage, 8; Uterine Inertia, 84; Contracted Pelves, 9; Undilatable Os, 1; Rigid Cervix, 1; Unrotatable Head, 1; Adherent Placenta, 14; Retained Placenta, 7; Adherent Membranes, 1; Laceration of Perinæum, 18; Rise of Temperature, 14; Pelvic tumour, 2; Eclampsia, 2; Fainting, 2; Paralysis, 1; Inflammation of Femoral Vein, 3; Œdema, 1; Bronchitis, 1; Congestion of Lungs, 1; Erythema, 1.

It was not found necessary to report any of the certified midwives to the Central Midwives Board during the year.

In April, 1910, it will be illegal for anyone who is not a medical practitioner or a certified midwife to practise midwifery for gain. It is to be hoped that the "handy woman" and also the "handy man" as far as midwifery is concerned, will disappear after that date.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT.

There has been a net increase of 55 workshops on the register for the year 1908. The increase is made up as follows:—5 bakehouses, 21 tailors' and dressmakers', 8 metalworkers' and 3 woodworkers' workshops; 4 hand laundries; and 14 miscellaneous trades.

50 firms were proceeded against for neglecting to send in lists of outworkers employed by them, 17 firms failing to send the list due on or before February 1st, and 33 firms failing to send in lists on or before August 1st, as required by Section 107 of the Factory and Workshop Act 1901. In each case a penalty of 3s. 6d. was imposed.

There is still room for improvement as regards accuracy in the addresses of the outworkers, many removals taking place in the course of six months or a year which are not notified to the employers. This complaint applies chiefly to home-workers employed in the file trade. Much trouble would be saved if firms would post a notice in their factories or workshops asking the outworkers to notify changes of address.

119 special visits were paid, chiefly to factories in which consumptives were employed, and advice was given as to the necessary precautions, disinfection, etc. In 14 instances special reports were sent to H.M. Inspectors of Factories dealing with the conditions found in the factories visited.

TABLE XLII.—*Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces, and Homework.*

1.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspection made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ..	582	17	..
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) ..	1,493	48	..
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report) ..	20	..	..
Homeworkers' Premises	41	..	..
TOTAL	2,136	65	..

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of cleanliness	58	58	..	..
Want of ventilation	7	7	..	..
Overcrowding	7	7	..	..
Want of drainage of floors	..	..	..	..
Other nuisances	29	29	..	..
*Sanitary accommodation	(insufficient	3	2	..
	unsuitable or defective	22	20	..
	not separate for sexes	..	..	..
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	1	1	..	..
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	2	2	..	..
Other offences (Excluding offences relating to outwork, which are included in Part 3 of this Report).	1	1	..	..
TOTAL	130	127	..	..

* Section 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, has been adopted in this city, but the Sanitary Accommodation Order of the 4th February, 1903 (No. 89), is still used as the standard of efficiency.

3.—HOME WORK.

Prosecutions.		Inspections of Outworkers' premises.	OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110.		
Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.	Failing to send lists.		Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made. (S. 110.)	Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110).
..	15	145	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	50	162	..	..	..	..	..	..

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)	4
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5).	{ Notified by H.M. Inspector .. 41 Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector .. 41
Other	
Other	30
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101):—	
Certificates granted during the year	—
In use at the end of the year	2

BLACK SMOKE NUISANCE.

TABLE XLIII.—*Smoke Nuisance Proceedings during 1908.*

DATE.		NATURE OF WORKS.	RESULT.
1908.			
Jan.	9	Steel Manufacturers	Order and Costs.
	9	Manufacturers	Do.
	9	Brewers	Do.
	16	Steel Manufacturers	£5 0s. 0d. and Costs.
	16	Haulage	£1 0s. 0d. including Costs.
	16	Do.	£1 0s. 0d. including Costs.
	16	Do.	£1 0s. 0d. including Costs.
Feb.	6	Engineers	Order and Costs.
	6	Steel Manufacturers	£4 0s. 0d. including Costs.
	6	Do.	£2 10s. 0d. and Costs
	6	Do.	Costs.
	20	Scale Cutters	Order and Costs.
March	5	Silversmiths	Do.
April	8	Steel Manufacturers	Dismissed.
	8	Do.	£3 5s. 0d. and Costs.
	8	Colliery Proprietors	£5 0s. 0d. and Costs.
	8	Do.	£5 0s. 0d. and Costs.
	23	Brewers	£2 0s. 0d. including Costs.
May	13	Steel Manufacturers	£2 0s. 0d. including Costs.
	28	Mortar Grinders	Order and Costs.
	28	Steel Manufacturers	£1 10s. 0d. and Costs.
	28	Do.	£4 0s. 0d. and Costs.
	28	Do.	£10 0s. 0d. and Costs.
June	18	Brewers	£5 0s. 0d. including Costs.
July	15	Manufacturers	Order and Costs.
	23	Steel Manufacturers	Do.
	23	Contractors	Do.
	23	Steel Manufacturers	£4 0s. 0d. and Costs.
	23	Gannister Grinders	£1 5s. 0d. and Costs.
	23	Engineers	£1 15s. 0d. and Costs.
	23	Steel Manufacturers	£2 10s. 0d. and Costs.
Sept.	17	Mortar Grinders	£1 10s. 0d. and Costs.
	17	Do.	£5 0s. 0d. and Costs.
Oct.	22	Wood Workers	Order and Costs
	29	Brewers	Do.
	29	Contractors	Costs.
Nov.	4	Steel Manufacturers	Adjourned sine die.
	4	Do.	Do.
	19	Silversmiths	Order and Costs
	19	Steel Manufacturers	Do.

TABLE XLIV.—*Summary of Smoke Nuisance Proceedings, 1892-1908.*

YEAR.	Cases in which Proceedings taken.	Total Penalties and Costs.			Average Penalties and Costs.		
		£	s	d.	£	s	d.
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
1904	38	78	19	0	2	1	6
1905	56	105	12	6	1	17	8
1906	26	90	1	0	3	9	3
1907	55	108	13	0	1	19	6
1908	40	79	11	0	1	19	9

TABLE XLV.—*Details of Work done by Smoke Inspectors during 1908, and during the previous ten years :—*

	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
Number of observations upon Chimneys of each one hour ..	4778	5667	7399	7198	7466	7663	7730	7813	7995	7611	7504
Average number of minutes of Black Smoke per hour ..	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.7	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.2	2.9
Number of Notices served ..	101	145	104	105	132	114	168	142	131	96	80
Number of Complaints received ..	25	33	16	28	41	40	48	58	34	56	52
Number of New Boilers put down	7	16	28	30	27	26	20	27	28	23	6
Number of Chimneys erected ..	4	17	23	9	12	7	7	11	20	16	3
Number of Chimneys raised ..	6	7	5	7	5	7	11	15	11	10	14
Appliances or Improvements introduced	46	36	14	12	17	22	27	17	34	37	17

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

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

	NO. OF PLACES.	VISITS PAID.
Blood Driers	1	26
Bone Crushers	2	52
Fellmongers	1	21
Hide and Skin Markets	2	70
Horn Sloughers	3	49
Grease Manufacturers	1	18
Gut Cleaners	4	74
Tallow Melters	1	11
Tripe Dressers	23	249

Two tripe-boiling places had not been used for over three years, and one had been demolished. In two cases sanction was given for the establishment of the trade of tripe dressing at new premises.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

The following list shows the number of existing Slaughterhouses and the visits paid :—

No. of Slaughterhouses in use previous to 1865	46
„ Slaughterhouses Registered under the Town Improvement Clauses Act 1847	38
„ Slaughterhouses licensed under the Public Health Act 1875	46
„ Slaughterhouses licensed annually under the Sheffield Corpor'n Act 1890	49
„ Horse Slaughterhouses licensed	1
Total number of Slaughterhouses on Register at Dec. 31st, 1908	180
„ visits to Slaughterhouses	3,563
„ visits to Market Places and Shambles	1,824
„ visits to Shops and Stores	1,387

During the year 10 changes of occupation of Slaughterhouses have taken place ; one Slaughterhouse on the Register of 1865 has been improved, and an annual licence granted to the occupier ; and two slaughterhouses licensed under the Public Health Act of 1875 have been closed owing to the death of the licensees and the insanitary condition of the premises.

Four Slaughterhouses in the above table have not been used for slaughtering purposes for upwards of eight years, and another for over two years.

TABLE XLVI.—*Meat, &c., condemned and destroyed as being unfit for human food during the year, 1908.*

MEAT, &c.	FISH.	FRUIT & VEGETABLES.
93½ Carcases of Beef	36 Boxes, Barrels, &c., of Bloaters	18 Boxes of Strawberries
1 Carcase of Stirk	18 „ „ Cod	13 Pots of Damsons
11 Pieces of Beef.	3 „ „ Chittlings	
6 Beasts' Hearts	84 „ „ Filleted	
25 Do. Livers	1 „ „ Gurnett	
55 Do. Lungs	36 „ „ Haddock	
1 Do. Stomach	31 „ „ Herrings	
30 Do. Udders	1 „ „ Halibut	
2 Do. Visceras	140 „ „ Kippers	
3 Boxes of Beef (foreign)	4 „ „ Ling	
1 Do. Beasts' Cheeks (foreign)	6 „ „ Mackerel	
10 Do. do. Kidneys do.	8 „ „ Mixed Fish	
2 Do. do. Livers do.	16 „ „ Plaice	
2 Do. do. Skirts do.	5 „ „ Salmon	
1½ Do. do. Tails do.	21 „ „ Smelt	
107 Tails (foreign)	3 „ „ Soles	
49½ Carcases of Mutton	37½ „ „ Sprag	
4 Pieces Do.	2 „ „ Sprats	
54 Doz. of Sheeps' Kidneys (for'gn)	2 „ „ Whiting	
5 Sheeps' Livers (foreign)	24 „ „ Cockles	
4 Boxes of Sheeps' Plucks (for'gn)	4 „ „ Crabs	
2 Quarters of Mutton do.	91 „ „ Mussels	
10 Carcases of Pork	2 „ „ Oysters	
10 Boxes of Pigs' Livers (foreign)	5 „ „ Periwinkles	
45 Carcases of Veal	75½ „ „ Prawns	
2 Pieces of Veal	23½ „ „ Shrimps	
7 Carcases of Lamb		
5 Boxes of Lambs' Livers (for'gn)		
18 Pieces of Bacon (foreign)		
6 Cases of Eggs		
16½ Couples of Fowls		
13½ Do. Chickens		
2 Hares		
285 Couples of Rabbits		
66 Cases of Do. (foreign)		
TOTAL WEIGHT—	TOTAL WEIGHT—	TOTAL WEIGHT—
T. C. Q. LBS.	T. C. Q. LBS.	T. C. Q. LBS.
32 8 2 15½	15 7 0 14	0 16 1 0

During the year two Magistrates' Orders were required, one for the condemnation of bad meat, and one for strawberries. The bad meat was brought from the Chesterfield district.

In the case of the meat the person exposing it for sale was fined £15 including costs, and in the case of the fruit no further proceedings were taken.

TABLE XLVII.—*Showing the number of Carcases of Meat Condemned and Destroyed as being affected with Tuberculosis, and various other Diseases, and for other Causes, during the years 1892 to 1908.*

Year.	Number of Carcases of Meat condemned and destroyed affected with Tuberculosis.						Number of Carcases of Meat condemned and destroyed affected with various other diseases and for other causes.					
	Beef.	Mutton.	Pork.	Veal.	Lamb.	Goat.	Beef.	Mutton.	Pork.	Veal.	Lamb.	Goat.
1892	44	..	..	1	..	..	33½	85½	17	41	4	..
1893	70	..	..	..	..	..	41½	69	9	38½	1	3
1894	43	1	2	3	..	..	44½	54	48	40	13	2
1895	40	..	..	1	..	..	38½	54	45	29	5	..
1896	34	..	2	1	..	..	39½	86	60½	34	6	2
1897	30	1	2	..	..	..	29½	154½	11	68	46	..
1898	21	..	1	1	..	..	33	830	19½	28	7	1
1899	36	1	2	..	..	..	32	60	2	27	8	..
1900	16	..	..	..	..	..	38½	55	5	26	9	..
1901	16	..	..	..	..	..	27½	38	6	43	2	..
1902	18	..	1	1	..	..	27½	36½	12	76	64	..
1903	23	1	..	2	..	..	18½	31½	7	64½	6	..
1904	25	..	1	1	..	..	24½	57½	5	20	8	..
1905	22	1	1	1	..	..	31	39	10	43½	2	..
1906	42	..	..	1	..	..	37	35	2	36	4	2
1907	38	..	1	2	..	..	44	46	4	53	2	..
1908	46	..	2	1	..	..	48½	49½	8	44	7	..
Totals ..	564	5	15	16	..	..	589½	1,781½	271	711½	194	10

The particulars of the 49 carcasses condemned during 1908 as being affected with Tuberculosis were as follows:—

8 were beasts bought by butchers as sound animals, which when killed were found to be affected with Tuberculosis.

26 were old worn out cows.

12 were cows whose milk was found to contain tubercle.

1 was a calf about 6 months old.

2 were pigs about 8 months old.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF VETERINARY INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1908.

TUBERCULOSIS AND MILK.

The power of the Health Committee to deal with tubercular infection in milk is contained in the Tuberculous Milk Clauses of the Sheffield Corporation Act 1900, and in the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Amended Order of 1899. The latter only gives power over milk from cows housed in the city cowsheds; the former applies to milk sold within the city, whether produced by cows inside or outside the city.

In carrying out the executive work under these powers three kinds of samples of milk are taken: mixed, control, special. A mixed sample is one of country milk brought into the city by road or rail conveyance. A control sample is one taken to check the veterinary examination of the cows' udders when in following up tuberculous mixed milks no cows can be found exhibiting signs of tuberculosis of the udder, or in city cowsheds when the cows examined exceed twenty in number in any given shed. A special sample is one taken from a cow showing some abnormal condition of the udder more or less indicative of tuberculosis.

During the year 251 samples of mixed milk coming into Sheffield by rail or road conveyances were taken for bacteriological examination, 25 of which, equal to 9.9 per cent., gave a positive result, whilst 226 were negative.

In following up the 25 tuberculous samples 29 farms were visited, and the udders of 424 cows examined. At 12 of these farms 12 cows with tuberculous udders were found. At the remaining 17 farms no cows with tuberculous udders were found, and subsequent control samples of the mixed milk from these farms were proved negative by bacteriological examination. In most of these instances the farmers had sold cows off the farms during the period intervening between the taking of the tuberculous mixed sample and the date of the inspection. Four farms were visited because milksellers obtained part of their milk supplies from them.

The average number of cows found at the 25 farms from which tuberculous mixed samples were sent was 17, and if we allow that number for the 226 farms from which the negative mixed samples were sent, we have 3,842 cows the milk from which was examined bacteriologically and proved negative. By virtue of an understanding between the Sheffield Guardians and the Health Committee of the Sheffield City Council, the cows at Doe Royd Farm are periodically examined for Tuberculosis of the Udder. Six visits were made during the year, and the total number of udders examined was 433. The herd numbers about 80 cows, and allowing each cow a six months' milking life in the herd, it follows that about 120 different cows were examined, that is, each cow at the farm was examined on the average about four times during the year. One cow was found affected with tuberculosis of the udder. The total number of country cows examined, either clinically or bacteriologically, will thus total up to $(424 + 3,842 + 120)$ 4,386, amongst which 13 cows with tuberculous udders were found—equal to a percentage of .3 only. If we take the percentage of 13 tuberculous udders amongst the 544 country cows clinically examined, the figure works out at 2.3. These figures are interesting as showing the percentage of cows having tuberculous udders likely to be found amongst dairy stock, should veterinary inspection of such cattle become general throughout the country, which in any legislative measures that may be introduced for the eradication of tuberculosis among cattle would be essential for success.

The number of cowshed premises inside the city is 257, and the number of cows housed in those premises is about 2,400. Allowing each cow to be in a city cowshed eight months, it follows that about 1,200 fresh cows must be added to that number, making 3,600 in the city cowsheds to be examined during the year. The number of inspections of city cows made during the year was 13,587, and 34 cows having tuberculous udders were discovered—equal to a percentage on 3,600 of .9.

Including country cows examined, 173 showed symptoms suspicious of tuberculosis of the udder, and a sample of milk was taken from each of them for bacteriological examination. Forty-seven proved positive, 126 giving negative results.

The 47 cows thus definitely proved to have tuberculous udders were disposed of as follows: 2 were sold by the owners and could not be traced; and 45 were killed, the carcasses of 33 being passed as human food after the diseased parts had been first removed and destroyed, and 12 were totally condemned and the carcasses destroyed at the Destructor or Knacker's Yard.

The following Table gives a Summary of the results obtained under the Tuberculous Milk Clauses since they were first put into force in 1901 :—

TABLE XLVIII.—*Summary of Results obtained under the Tuberculous Milk Clauses, Sheffield Corporation Act 1900.*

Number of samples of milk bacteriologically examined for Tubercular infection—

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	Total.
Mixed Samples	—	28	66	89	68	115	175	251	792
Tuberculous	—	5	11	6	10	11	17	25	85
Percentage	—	17·8	16·7	6·7	14·7	9·6	9·7	9·9	10·7
Control Samples	—	1	7	11	17	8	39	62	145
Tuberculous	—	—	—	3	6	1	8	7	25
Percentage	—	—	—	27·3	35·3	12·5	20·5	11·2	17·2
Samples from cows with suspicious udders	7	20	31	27	29	17	188	173	492
Tuberculous	3	9	9	9	13	11	43	47	144
Percentage	42·8	45	29	33·3	44·8	64·7	23·4	27·1	29·3
Estimated number of cows on country farms where mixed milk samples were free from Tubercular infection	—	345	2,967	2,350	1,339	1,820	4,108	3,842	16,771
Number of country cows clinically examined for Tuberculosis of the udder, in following up tuberculous mixed samples	—	75	622	170	231	279	783	544	2,704
Tuberculous	—	2	6	1	9	10	15	13	56
Percentage	—	2·7	·96	·59	3·9	3·6	1·9	2·4	2·1
Number of City cows clinically examined for Tuberculosis of the udder	1,067	2,264	·672	1,774	1,521	1,434	8,808	13,587	25,919
Tuberculous	5	7	3	8	4	2	29	34	92
Percentage	·47	·31	·45	·45	·26	·14	·8	·9	·35
Disposal of cows with Tuberculous udders—									
Killed	5	9	7	7	12	11	39	45	135
Passed	2	5	4	6	9	6	26	33	91
Percentage	40	55·5	57·1	85·7	75	54·5	66·6	73·3	67·4
Condemned	3	4	3	1	3	5	13	12	44
Percentage	60	44·5	42·9	14·3	25	45·5	33·3	26·7	32·6
Sold or otherwise lost sight of	—	—	2	2	1	1	5	2	13

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS 1894—1903.

ANTHRAX.

One case of Anthrax was reported in a city cowshed, one animal dying. Prompt precautionary measures were taken to prevent the disease spreading, and these were successful. The carcase was cremated in accordance with the Anthrax Order, and the premises carefully disinfected. Proceedings were instituted against the owner in this case for cutting the carcase and spilling the blood, and a fine of £1 was imposed.

PARASITIC MANGE.

Nine outbreaks of this disease in studs in the City were dealt with during the year. Several were notified by the Inspectors of the Sheffield Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Nineteen horses altogether were attacked by the disease. All were isolated and medically treated, sixteen being eventually cured. One was slaughtered by order of the owner, whilst two were sold by the owners and could not be traced. In three cases proceedings were taken against the owners for failure to notify, and fines of £1 were imposed in each instance.

SWINE FEVER.

Ninety-six cases of illness or death of pigs were reported during the year. In 31 cases the symptoms or post-mortem appearances were suspicious of Swine Fever, and the cases were consequently reported to the Board of Agriculture, in compliance with the Swine Fever Order. After investigation by the Veterinary Inspector of the Board, 7 of the cases were confirmed as Swine Fever.

SWINE MOVEMENT ORDERS.

The following summary shows the number of pigs for which movement licences were issued during the year :—

Number of store pigs licensed into the city	..	..	..	..	..	1,649
„ fat pigs licensed to saleyards and slaughterhouses in the city	..	..	..	..	..	51,554
„ fat pigs licensed from saleyards to slaughterhouses in the city	..	..	..	..	..	42,194
„ fat pigs licensed to slaughterhouses outside the city	..	..	..	..	..	5,311

Three prosecutions for illegal movement of swine were taken, and fines of £1, £1, and £5 respectively were imposed.

SHEEP DIPPING.

Nineteen owners of sheep complied with the Sheep Dipping (Scotland and North of England) Order of 1907. Two dipping periods are stated in the Order. In the first period 580 sheep were dipped; in the second the number of sheep dipped was 633.

One prosecution was taken against a farmer for failing to notify the time and place of dipping in accordance with the Order, and a fine of £1 and 7s. costs was imposed.

FOREIGN DOGS.

During the year 120 foreign dogs were licensed into the city. They belonged to 18 different owners, and all with one exception were dogs performing at the Sheffield Music Halls. Forty-two visits were paid to see that the Board of Agriculture's conditions were being complied with by the owners.

RAILWAY STATIONS.

Over one hundred and fifty visits have been made to the railway stations and cattle landings for the purposes of the Animals (Transit and General) Order of 1895 and the amending Order of 1904.

HORSE SALES.

The weekly auctions of horses and the horse fairs have been regularly visited as required by the Glanders and Farcy Order of 1894.

MARKETS AND SALEYARDS.

Repeated visits have been made to the Cattle Market, and the saleyards authorised for the sale of pigs have been visited at least three times weekly.

TRAM ACCIDENTS.

Five cases of alleged damage to horses due to tram accidents have been investigated and reports made on each to the General Manager of the Tramways. In connection with some of these cases repeated visits had to be made.

(Signed) J. S. LLOYD, F.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M.Vict.,
Chief Veterinary Inspector.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

TABLE XLIX.—Food and Drugs Samples purchased in pursuance of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts during 1908, and the preceding nine years, also the number found to be adulterated.

ARTICLES PURCHASED FOR ANALYSIS.	1899		1900		1901		1902		1903		1904		1905		1906		1907		1908	
	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	143	17	228	38	242	32	421	31	437	41	444	42	418	36	412	31	468	40	512	42
Butter	15	8	64	8	65	8	141	8	62	6	74	17	70	4	73	..	134	4	118	4
Margarine	..	..	..	..	3	..	4	..	7	..	11	..	7	..	2	..	1	..	1	..
Cream	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Cheese	..	..	9	..	1	..	24	5	6	..	18	5	10	2	7	..	17	..	22	..
Margarine Cheese	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lard	2	1	..	..	2	..	7	..	8	..	2	..	13	..	44	..	42	..	28	..
Bread and Butter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teacake and Butter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Whisky	..	..	..	..	26	3	44	8	32	7	50	12	62	13	60	10	44	2	19	3
Gin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	8	..	45	2	33	..	5	2
Brandy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beer	..	..	9	1	24	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	42	1	36	2	11	3
Honey	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Custard Powder	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coffee	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	3	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chocolate	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jam	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vinegar	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	..
Pepper	..	..	..	..	4	..	24	..	3	..	10	..	7	..	4	..	3	..	10	..
Mustard	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Ground Ginger	..	..	..	..	7	..	7	..	12	..	8	..	10	..	3	..	1	..	5	..
Medicines	5	..	15	3	11	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cream of Tartar	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paregoric	..	..	..	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Laudanum	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lint. of Camphor	3	..	5	3	8	1	16	1	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Com. Liq. Powder	6	..	10	1	2	..	11	1	7	1	10	1	3	..	11	1	29	1	31	..
Carbonate of Bismuth	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweet Spirit of Nitre	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	20	9	39	10	37	6	10	1	31	5	23	1
Friars Balsam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Camphorated Oil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	2	41	3	10	..	30	1	26	1
Arrowroot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Olive Oil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS	177	26	340	54	413	48	738	54	626	67	699	91	696	66	723	46	875	59	817	56
Percentage of Adulterated Samples ..	14.7		15.9		11.6		7.3		10.7		13.0		9.5		6.4		6.7		6.9	
Percentage of do. for all England ..	9.4		8.8		8.8		8.7		7.9		8.5		8.2		9.3		8.1		..	

The figures given above do not correspond with those given in the Reports of the Local Government Board because the samples certified by the City Analyst to be below the standard, but not adulterated, are not included in the columns "No. adulterated."

TABLE L.—*The Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. Results of Analyses; and proceedings taken in 1908.*

MILK	Number of Samples purchased	512
	 found to be genuine	462
	 found to be adulterated with water	16
	 found to be deficient in fat	26
	 found to contain a preservative	4
	 abnormal, or whose composition varied somewhat from the standard	4
Fines imposed:—One, £5 and 18s. costs; two, £5 each; one, £3 and 7s. costs; one, £3; five, £2 each; two, £1 and 7s. costs each; thirteen, £1 each; one, 15s.; one, 7s.; and one, 5s. 6d. Two vendors were fined respectively, £1 and 10s. for refusing to sell milk. Two vendors were fined £2 and 14s. costs, and 10s. including costs, respectively, for not having name and address inscribed on milk vessel. One vendor was fined 50s. for exposing for sale milk unfit for food.		
CREAM	Number of Samples purchased	1
	The sample complied with requirements, but was found to contain a preservative.	
BUTTER	Number of Samples purchased	118
	 found to be genuine	114
	 found to be adulterated	4
	Fines imposed:—Three, £1 each; and one, £2.	
MARGARINE	Number of Samples purchased and found to be genuine	1
CHEESE	Number of Samples purchased and found to be genuine	22
COMPOUND LIQ. POWDER	Number of Samples purchased and found to be genuine	31
LARD	Number of Samples purchased and found to be genuine	28
SWEET SPIRIT OF NITRE	Number of Samples purchased	23
	 found to be genuine	17
	 found to be adulterated	1
	 found to be inferior	5
	Fines imposed:—one, 10s.	
CAMPHORATED OIL	Number of Samples purchased	26
	 found to be genuine	24
	 found to be adulterated	1
	 found to be inferior	1
	Fines imposed:—one, 10s.	
WHISKY	Number of Samples purchased	19
	 found to be genuine	16
	 found to be adulterated	3
	Fines imposed:—Two, £1 each; and one, 10s.	
RUM	Number of Samples purchased	11
	 found to be genuine	8
	 found to be adulterated	3
	Fines imposed:—Two, £1 each; and one, 10s.	
GIN	Number of Samples purchased	5
	 found to be genuine	3
	 found to be adulterated	2
	Fines imposed:—Two, £1 each.	
PEPPER	Number of Samples purchased and found to be genuine	10
GROUND GINGER	Number of Samples purchased and found to be genuine	5
MUSTARD	Number of Samples purchased and found to be genuine	1
VINEGAR	Number of Samples purchased and found to be genuine	3
ARROWROOT	Number of Samples purchased and found to be genuine	1