[Report 1909] / Medical Officer of Health, Sheffield City.

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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH

OF THE

CITY OF SHEFFIELD

For the Year 1909.

HAROLD SCURFIELD, M.D., C.M.,
Medical Officer of Health.

PAWSON & BRAILSFORD, PRINTERS, HIGH STREET & MULBERRY STREET, SHEFFIELD.

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City of Sheffield.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

1909.

THE LORD MAYOR:
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL FITZWILLIAM, D.S.O.

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DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:
COUNCILLOR J. C. WHITELEY.

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ALDERMAN	W. F. WARDLEY, J.P. (Jan. 1st to Feb. 4th)	,,	J. W. CROWTHER
COUNCILLOR	A. ASHMORE	,,	W. H. FORDHAM
,,	W. BAKEWELL	,,	A. R. FOX
,,	J. BENSON	,,	J. MARSDEN
,,	E. T. BILLAM	,,	A. TRUELOVE
,,	H. BOLTON	,,	O. C. WILSON

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COUNCILLOR	A. CATTELL	,,	J. W. CROWTHER
	A. ASHMORE	,,	W. H. FORDHAM
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		,,	J. C. WHITELEY

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COUNCILLOR	A. CATTELL	COUNCILLOR	A. R. FOX
,,	W. BAKEWELL	,,	A. TRUELOVE
,,	E. T. BILLAM		

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Department of the Medical Officer of Health,

Town Hall, Sheffield.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Gentlemen,

The year 1909, like its predecessors, was one of low Death-rates. The death-rate for England and Wales was the lowest which has ever been recorded, namely, 14·5 per 1,000 of the population. The death-rate in the City of Sheffield was also the lowest on record, namely, 15·07 per 1,000.

Measles was exceptionally prevalent during the first four months of the year. Otherwise the disease record of the City was an uneventful one.

Births.

The number of births registered during the year was 13,296, making a birth-rate of 28·2 per 1,000 persons living. The rates for the previous ten years were as follows :—

1899	33·7	1904	32·0
1900	33·4	1905	29·7
1901	33·0	1906	30·0
1902	33·3	1907	31·0
1903	33·1	1908	30·8

It will be seen that the birth-rate for 1909 is considerably lower than that for any previous year, the nearest approach to it being 1905, when there was a rate of 29·7 per 1,000 persons living. In 1908 there were 14,268 births, or nearly 1,000 more than in 1909.

Marriages.

The number of marriages was 3,445, making a rate of 14·6 persons married per 1,000 persons living. This is the lowest rate ever recorded, the nearest approach being 1908 with a rate of 14·8. Table V. shows the marriage-rates since 1888.

Deaths.

The number of deaths of Sheffield residents during the year, after making corrections for deaths in public institutions, was 7,098, making a death-rate of 15·07 per 1,000 persons living. This rate is again the lowest ever recorded in the City of Sheffield. The only previous years in which the death-rate fell below 17 per 1,000 were 1908 with 15·8 ; 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.

Measles.

The death-rate from Measles was 0·90 per 1,000 persons living, which has to be compared with an average rate of 0·52 during the previous 10 years.

Measles was the only infectious disease which was specially prevalent during the year. The excessive prevalence began in the last quarter of 1908, continued till the end of April, 1909, and declined in May and June. Of the 423 deaths, 413 occurred in the first six months of the year. The following were the number of deaths in the first six months of the year respectively :—

January	50	April	89
February	78	May	22
March	155	June	19

It was found necessary to close the Infants' Departments of 34 schools, and in the case of two small schools all the Departments were closed.

Table XVIII. shows that of the 423 deaths, 80 were those of children under 1 year old, 166 of children between one and two years old, 85 of children between two and three, 39 of children between three and four, 19 of children between four and five, and that only 34 deaths occurred at ages over five.

Whooping Cough.

The death-rate from Whooping Cough was much below the average, being 0·12 per 1,000 persons living.

Measles and Whooping Cough.

During the year the Education Committee distributed 70,000 leaflets with regard to each of these two diseases to the householders of the City, by means of the children attending the Council Schools. The wording of the leaflets was as follows :—

CITY OF SHEFFIELD.

ADVICE WITH REGARD TO MEASLES.

1. Measles is a very dangerous disease, and kills three times as many children in Sheffield as Scarlet Fever. For this reason it is advisable to obtain medical advice in all cases.

2. Measles is dangerous, chiefly because it is considered a slight ailment, and proper care is not taken of the patients. The result is that many children, suffering from Measles, get Bronchitis and Inflammation of the Lungs, and die.

3. Children are not bound to have Measles, and the older they are when they get it the less likely they are to die from it. It is, therefore, well worth trying to keep them from getting it.

4. Measles is very infectious, and the first symptoms are coughing, sneezing, redness of the eyes, and running of the eyes and nose.

5. If a child gets Measles, it should be put in a room away from the other children, and kept away from them for four weeks. When the child is recovering, it should have a daily bath. No neighbours' children should be allowed to come to the house while there is Measles in it.

6. At the end of four weeks, provided the patient has recovered, cleanse the room by washing every article of clothing, bedding, &c., by beating and airing the carpet, and by wiping down the walls, and washing the floor, paintwork, and furniture, with soap and warm water.

7. All the children who are attending Infants' Departments and all those who have not had Measles must be kept away from school and Sunday school till the sick room has been cleansed and all infected clothing has been washed.

CAUTION.—Every person suffering from Measles is forbidden to enter a tramcar, cab, or other public conveyance, or go to any public meeting place, under a heavy penalty.

HAROLD SCURFIELD, M.D.,
Medical Officer of Health.

RALPH P. WILLIAMS, M.D.,
School Medical Officer.

CITY OF SHEFFIELD.

ADVICE WITH REGARD TO WHOOPING COUGH.

1. Whooping Cough is a very dangerous disease, and causes nearly twice as many deaths in Sheffield as Scarlet Fever.

2. The danger of the disease chiefly arises from the lung complications.

3. The patients should, if possible, wear wool or flannel next to the skin.

4. If the vomiting is excessive it is advisable to give frequent small meals, and the best time to feed a child is immediately after a fit of coughing.

5. If any signs of chest complications arise, such as shortness of breath, " wheezing," or very frequent coughing, medical advice should be obtained at once.

6. Whooping cough is very infectious, and children suffering from it must be kept away from school and Sunday school and from other children until after the vomiting has ceased and for about five weeks from the beginning of the disease.

7. When there is Whooping Cough in a house no children of friends or neighbours should be allowed to come to the house.

8. After the whoop has gone, the room occupied by the patient should be thoroughly cleansed. The clothing and handkerchiefs used by the patient should be thoroughly washed and left in boiling water for an extra long time.

CAUTION.—Every person suffering from Whooping Cough is forbidden to enter a tramcar, cab, or other public conveyance, or to go to any public meeting place, under a heavy penalty.

HAROLD SCURFIELD, M.D.,
Medical Officer of Health.

RALPH P. WILLIAMS, M.D.,
School Medical Officer.

It is a popular idea that Measles and Whooping Cough are much less formidable diseases than Scarlet Fever. This is absolutely wrong, as the figures for the last twenty years show. Thus during that time there have been—

1823	deaths	caused by	Scarlet Fever.
4381	,,	,,	Measles.
3193	,,	,,	Whooping Cough.

In my last Report I discussed the effect of bad home conditions in increasing the fatality of these diseases.

Hospital isolation is no good for preventing the spread of an epidemic of Measles, because the infectivity of the disease is so great before its nature is recognised. But it seems to me well worth considering whether it would not be a good plan to provide hospital accommodation for the worst-housed cases of this disease, and also of Whooping Cough, with the object of saving life. This is done in Edinburgh.

Scarlet Fever.

The death-rate from Scarlet Fever was 0·09 per 1,000 of the population, which has to be compared with an average of 0·22 for the decade 1899-1908.

The attack-rate was 3·2 per 1,000. This is the lowest since 1895, with the exception of 1908, when the rate was 3·0. The average attack-rate for the decade 1899-1908 was 5·56. We have therefore had two years running in which the prevalence of Scarlet Fever has been comparatively slight.

Diphtheria.

The death-rate from Diphtheria was 0·08 per 1,000 of the population. This rate is the same as that for 1908, and with the exception of the latter, is the lowest recorded since the prolonged epidemic prevalence of this disease, which lasted from 1898 to 1902.

The number of cases shows a large reduction on previous years, there being 373 cases notified as compared with 438 in the previous year and an annual average of 1,011 for the decade 1899-1908.

Typhoid Fever.

The number of Typhoid Fever cases notified during the year was 177. This figure is the smallest for any year since notification was introduced in 1889, and shows a considerable improvement on 1907 and 1908, when the numbers notified were 209 and 237 respectively. More cases ended fatally, however, than in 1908, and the death-rate was ·07 per 1,000 as compared with ·056 for 1908, and ·177 for the decade 1899-1908.

Diarrhœa.

The death-rate from Diarrhœa was 0·54 per 1,000 persons living. This is the lowest rate for Diarrhœa of which we have any record, and has to be compared with an average of 1·41 for the preceding decade. The only years that resembled 1908 in the absence of Diarrhœa were 1891, 1894, and 1902, with death-rates of 0·78, 0·61, and 0·65 respectively.

We have now had three summers running without excessive heat and with a comparatively low death-rate from Diarrhœa, namely, 1907 with 0·99, 1908 with 0·89, and 1909 with 0·54. The absence of summer heat is demonstrated by the fact that the temperature of the ground as ascertained by the 4-ft. thermometer has not reached 57° during any of these three years. During each of the three preceding years the ground temperature exceeded 57°, and the death-rates from Diarrhœa were as follows :—

1904	..	1·45	1905	..	1·55	1906	..	1·75

It is not to be expected that the low death-rate from Diarrhœa will continue if we have a succession of summers with a great amount of heat, unless there is an improvement in the home conditions to counterbalance the more unfavourable climatic conditions.

The absence of Diarrhœa during 1909 was not peculiar to Sheffield, but was a noticeable feature throughout the country.

Tuberculous Diseases.

The death-rate from all Tuberculous Diseases was 1·49 per 1,000 persons living. During the decade 1899 to 1908 the rate was 1·83. The deaths from Tuberculosis of the Lung alone gave a rate of 1·11 per 1,000 as compared with 1·24 for the preceding decade.

712 new cases of sickness were notified during the year as compared with 793 for 1908.

Since the hospitals at Commonside and Crimicar Lane were opened it is probable that the cases have been notified at an earlier stage. More advantage has also been taken of the arrangement made by the City Council with the University for the bacteriological examination of the sputum to facilitate early diagnosis of the disease. The number of such examinations during 1906, 1907, 1908 and 1909, have been respectively 1,029, 1,264, 1,518, and 1,730.

The twenty beds provided for men at the Commonside Hospital have been fully occupied during the year, and the twenty beds at the Crimicar Lane Hospital provided for Women have also been kept occupied since the Hospital was opened in May.

The death-rates from all Tuberculous Diseases during the last 10 years were as follows :—

1900	2·03	1905	1·59
1901	2·07	1906	1·46
1902	1·79	1907	1·63
1903	2·08	1908	1·70
1904	1·84	1909	1·49

Infantile Mortality.

The Infantile Mortality-rate for 1909 was 119* per 1,000 children born. This is much the lowest figure ever recorded for the City of Sheffield.

When considering the marked improvement shown during the last three years, one must not forget the favourable meteorological conditions referred to under the heading "Diarrhœa."

The rate for 1908 was lower than that for any previous year, but the further reduction in the rate for 1909 means an additional saving of 294 infant lives.

The Infantile Mortality-rates for the last twelve years in the City of Sheffield were as follows :—

1898	195	1904	158
1899	194	1905	166
1900	200	1906	158
1901	202	1907	145
1902	150	1908	141
1903	181	1909	119*

The following table is of interest as showing at what month during the first year of life the Diarrhœal Diseases are most likely to prove fatal to infants. In the term "Diarrhœal Diseases" are included the following:—Diarrhœa, all forms; Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis and Gastritis.

It will be noticed that the first and the twelfth months of life show the lowest death rate, and that the third, fourth and fifth months of life show the highest death rate.

* The figure given by the Registrar General, 118, covers a slightly different period. To be strictly accurate my figure is 118·6, and the Registrar General's figure is 118·2.

TABLE A.

Infant Mortality rate from Diarrhœal Diseases per 1,000 living children during each month of the first year of life, for the years 1905-9 :—

MONTH.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	Average 5 years.
First	2·7	2·2	1·0	1·5	1·9	1·9
Second	5·0	5·4	2·1	2·2	2·3	3·4
Third	5·3	6·4	3·5	3·4	3·0	4·3
Fourth	5·7	6·7	4·7	3·2	1·7	4·4
Fifth	5·6	6·0	3·7	3·5	2·5	4·3
Sixth	3·8	7·1	2·7	2·9	2·2	3·7
Seventh	4·2	4·9	2·8	2·0	1·6	3·1
Eighth	4·0	3·7	2·0	1·7	1·8	2·6
Ninth	2·8	4·4	2·9	2·8	1·6	2·9
Tenth	4·4	3·1	2·8	1·8	1·8	2·8
Eleventh	3·6	3·1	2·0	1·7	1·5	2·4
Twelfth	2·1	2·9	1·5	1·5	1·1	1·8

Position of Sheffield among the 41 Largest Towns.

Table IX. shows the position of Sheffield among the great towns. As regards the present year the most satisfactory thing to note is that we have improved our position as regards Infantile Mortality. During the Quinquennium 1904-1908 we were 29th from the best; in 1908 we were 24th; and in 1909, 17th.

As regards the death-rate from All Causes we have improved our position by one place, and are 25th for 1909, as compared with 26th for 1908.

The Fight against Tuberculosis.

The efficiency of our forces in this campaign have been recently increased by enlisting the services of the Queen Victoria District Nurses to visit the Consumptives at their homes, and by the opening of the Open-air Recovery School in Whiteley Woods.

In order that the weak points in our scheme may be appreciated, it may be of interest to give in full the paper prepared for the Edinburgh Conference of the National Association for the Prevention of Consumption and Other Forms of Tuberculosis :—

PREVENTIVE MEASURES AND THE ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS.

By Harold Scurfield, M.D., C.M., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health for the City of Sheffield.

As regards preventive measures, I suppose we shall all agree that if the whole population were well fed, well housed, and able to lead healthy lives—in other words, if destitution of adults and children were abolished, we should have little difficulty in dealing with the rapidly decreasing amount of infectious material and stamping out tuberculosis.

I suppose it may be said from the experience of *post mortems*, that the danger is not so much of contracting infection, but of contracting infections of such degree that our systems cannot successfully deal with them.

If the extra healthy life of a sanatorium can deal successfully with an infection that has made considerable progress, it follows that an ordinarily healthy life ought to be capable of dealing with infections of minor degree.

I suppose most of us agree that infection usually comes from a human source.

With regard to milk, I will only say that although most children apparently consume bovine tubercle bacilli without ill effects, in the interests of those who do not, as well as in the interests of agriculture, I hope a well considered scheme for the extirpation of bovine tuberculosis on the lines adopted in Denmark will shortly be instituted in this country.

I will now pass on to measures for dealing with recognisable human infections.

The great thing is to have a comprehensive scheme, and for this purpose we want—

Compulsory notification, and as an aid to it, free examination of the sputum for tubercle bacilli.

Home visiting of notified cases by visitors on the look out for other cases among the "Contacts"; visiting of work-places where necessary, and as a result of these visits, disinfection and removal of defects.

Suitable hospital accommodation for the various stages of the disease.

I cannot do better than describe the Sheffield system in order to show to what extent we approach completeness.

Examination of Sputum.

An arrangement has been made with the Bacteriological Department of the Sheffield University by which any practitioner can have specimens of sputum examined free of charge.

Home Visiting.

When a case of tuberculosis of the lungs is notified, a special Inspector visits and obtains the history of the case. He leaves printed "Advice," gives an order for a pocket spittoon, disinfects if necessary, sees that nuisances or defects in the house are dealt with, enquires as to occupation and place of work, etc. As a result it may be necessary to disinfect or deal with defects at the workshop, or report to H.M. Inspector of Factories. The printed reports of the Inspector, giving the family history, are filed at the Health Office.

Much of the subsequent visiting is done by the Queen Victoria District Nurses in return for a subscription from the Sheffield Corporation.

There are 15 District Nurses, and each sends in a weekly report of her visits, and matters requiring attention. The matters which she is specially asked to note are—

Rooms requiring disinfection.
Cases wishing removal to Corporation Hospital.
Cases removed, or which ought to be removed to Union Hospitals.
Changes of address.
Cases in over-crowded or dirty houses.
Failure to comply with instructions.
Other occupants of houses showing symptoms.

Examination of "Contacts."

As regards delicate "Contacts," if they are of school age, the nurse is asked to send them to the School Medical Officer for examination; if not of school age, to advise them to consult their medical adviser, or go to the Hospital Out-Patient Department.

I am in hopes that something may be done in the way of special consulting hours at the hospitals for chest cases and suspected contacts.

If a more complete examination of "contacts" is found advisable, it will be necessary to appoint one or more medical men for this purpose. In Sheffield it means the examination of the members of about 700 families annually.

If it is advisable to have a medical examination of all the "Contacts," how often should it be repeated?

It is obvious that in a slowly developing disease like consumption a "Contact" who shows no signs in January may show signs in April, even although the source of infection has been removed to a sanatorium.

I should like to have some information with regard to the Edinburgh system as to how many complete families are examined every year, and as to how often the same family is re-examined, and as to what percentage of the estimated number of infected households it is found possible to deal with in this manner.

For my own part, I think it is sufficient for the nurse to keep the family "on the alert" for members who look delicate, or who have coughs, etc., and especially to "rub in" the necessity for all the "Contacts" or other members of the family leading healthy lives.

Even under present conditions, we may conclude that most "Contacts," if they become infected, succeed in grappling successfully with the infection, because the number of deaths annually remains stationary, or shows a slight decrease, while the population increases. In other words, each victim to consumption bequeaths on the average, a fatal legacy to one person only.

Important as examination of the "Contacts" may be, it must be more important to deal with the actual "infecting" cases at the home, firstly by educating them "how not to infect," and for this purpose a short period of training at a hospital is far more efficacious than any amount of advice and domestic visiting, and, secondly, by removing them to hospitals for advanced cases when they have reached that stage of the disease which renders them dangerous occupants of a home with limited accommodation, no matter how careful they may be. Dr. Newsholme has produced evidence tending to show that the isolation in Workhouse Hospitals of advanced cases has been the most powerful factor in the decline of the consumption death-rate in recent years. I append a table giving the Sheffield statistics with regard to this matter.

Delicate "Contacts" may be suitable for the Open-air School or for Convalescent Homes. I hope part of the grant allocated by the Sheffield Council for sending consumptives to sanatoria will shortly be utilised for sending delicate "Contacts" to Convalescent Homes. Undoubted consumptives found among the "Contacts" are, of course, treated as ordinary notified cases.

Hospitals for Short Periods of Educational Treatment.

Hospitals are provided by the Corporation of Sheffield for short periods of treatment for consumptives at any stage of the disease except the last.

By the short period of treatment it is hoped to educate the patient how to live without infecting others; to give the relatives a rest and a chance of increasing their resistance to the disease, and to enable the home to be disinfected; and to select by the best possible method curable cases to be sent on for prolonged treatment at a sanatorium. I would here lay special emphasis on the valuable educational effect of "visiting day."

Sanatorium Treatment.

Sheffield has no sanatorium of its own, and £1,000 is put in the Estimates for sending patients to other sanatoria. At present, there being no invalidity insurance scheme, we could not fill a 40-bed sanatorium with suitable cases from Sheffield. It might be more satisfactory to have a sanatorium of our own, one advantage in having the sanatorium directly connected with the complete scheme being that the preventive side may not be lost sight of. Thus, in many sanatoria, when the patient leaves he has not been educated, and he knows no more than when admitted how to deal with his sputum.

Hospitals for Advanced Cases.

If, after the short period of treatment, the patient is obviously going down hill, and at an advanced stage of the disease, and he cannot have a bedroom to himself at home, and has no means, every effort is made to get him persuaded to go straight into one of the Union Hospitals, where there are separate wards for consumptives.

The Union Hospitals, therefore, provide for the most dangerous of the advanced cases. Compulsory power of removal would be useful in a few cases, but it is not likely to be granted for removal to a hospital administered under the Poor Law.

After Care.

The cases which return from hospitals or sanatoria to their homes continue to be visited by the Nurses. If cured, their names are removed from the list. There is, of course, the difficulty of finding work. The Guild of Help does what it can. An After-care Committee cannot meet this difficulty until the great question of the better organization of the labour market as a whole has been completed.

No Need for Additional Medical Institution in the Form of a Voluntary Tuberculosis Dispensary in Sheffield.

As things have developed in Sheffield, a dispensary would be no advantage. The sub-department of the Medical Officer of Health becomes in fact the dispensary and the bureau of information with regard to consumptives, and can do everything that a dispensary can do. The addition of a dispensary would only cause overlapping and duplication of work by the necessity for cross-reporting and a double system of registers and records. At present all the information is in one office.

The out-patient departments at both hospitals co-operate in the scheme.

We do not wish it to be thought that consumption is a thing to be shelved on to a special dispensary, and with which other medical institutions have no concern. All hospital wards and out-patient departments, both medical and surgical, will have to treat consumptives from time to time for complications. District nurses will be asked to visit them, and the Guardians will have to provide for them and also for their relatives if the bread winner is in hospital. All these bodies must feel that the prevention of consumption is their business and become allies in the campaign.

I can well imagine that special out-patient hours for consumptives, or suspected consumptives, may be thought, in some towns, preferable to establishing a new medical charitable institution. Such out-patient consultations could be restricted to the use of delicate "Contacts," or, of patients unable to pay for a consultation in the case of whom the Medical Attendant desires a second opinion. The great thing is that the scheme should be comprehensive. It is too much to expect that each town will work out its salvation in exactly the same way.

One of the weak spots in the scheme is that the bread-winner of the family usually remains at work until the disease is past the curable stage. Although the Guardians co-operate by allowing out-door relief while the bread-winner is at a sanatorium, this defect in the scheme can only be met adequately by invalidity insurance.

Other Measures.

In addition to the general measures to increase the resistance of the individual by the prevention of destitution and by rendering a healthy life possible, and special measures for dealing with consumptives, there are two other matters which require attention.

Bye-Law against Spitting.

In the first place the campaign against spitting on the floor should be pushed vigorously. It is probably easier to stop everybody spitting than to stop consumptives spitting, and however perfect the system, many cases will develop an infectious expectoration before being notified.

We have in force in Sheffield the usual Bye-law, which runs as follows:—

> "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 and covered market."

The prohibition ought to be extended to the insides of all buildings used in common, such as workshops, saleshops, public houses, etc., and also footpaths. It is surely not too much to ask people to spit in the roadway or gutter. If spitting generally is dealt with the consumptive becomes less of a marked man, and it would be a good plan if chronic bronchitics used pocket spittoons.

Occupational Causes of Consumption.

The second point is that more attention should be given to the effect of occupations in making people liable to die from Consumption. Men are nearly always more liable than women. Is this due to the greater abuse of alcohol and to spitting in workshops? In seaports the male death-rate is not much higher than the female, owing to the more healthy occupations. In inland factory towns the male death-rate is frequently double the female. In places like Dundee, where many women are employed in factories, the female death-rate from consumption is equal to the male.

I do not think sufficient attention has yet been given in factories and workshops to the effect of occupations on health as distinguished from the prevention of accidents.

CITY OF SHEFFIELD.

TUBERCULOSIS OF THE LUNG AND "PHTHISIS."

Total Deaths. Death-rate per 100,000 per annum; also Deaths in Workhouse Hospitals and Percentage.

Year.	Tuberculosis of the Lung and "Phthisis."				Deaths of Notified "Consumptives" classified under other Causes.
	Deaths.			Death-rate per 100,000 per annum in Sheffield.	
	City.	Workhouse Hospitals.	Percentage in W. H.		
1889	552	62	11·2	168	—
1890	618	75	12·1	192	—
1891	551	81	14·7	169	—
1892	459	59	12·9	139	—
1893	552	74	13·4	165	—
1894	502	72	14·3	147	—
1895	473	76	16·1	136	—
1896	453	56	12·4	128	—
1897	522	90	17·2	146	—
1898	447	98	21·9	123	—
1899	502	117	23·4	136	—
1900	539	135	25·0	143	—
1901	580	142	24·5	141	—
1902	491	121	24·6	117	—
1903	573	142	24·8	134	—
1904	536	154	28·7	124	12
1905	490	135	27·6	111	17
1906	452	126	27·9	101	21
1907	524	146	27·9	115	24
1908	564	214	37·9	121	17
1909	523	174	33·3	111	13

Perhaps the most striking point brought out at the Edinburgh Conference was the extraordinary percentage, put by some observers at more than 90 per cent., of human beings who become infected at some period of their lives, generally during childhood, by Tuberculosis.

Most of such persons no doubt recover without giving signs that they have been affected. This shows the importance of the size of the dose of infection, and of the powers of resistance of the individual.

If we can remove the grosser sources of infection from the community, and thus lessen the dose, and at the same time by measures of social betterment increase the percentage of persons who can lead healthy lives, we may look for very great further reductions in the Tuberculosis death-rate.

The grosser sources of infection are the badly-housed advanced consumptives, and the cows with obviously tuberculous udders.

As regards the former, the badly-housed consumptives in the later stages of the disease should be encouraged in every way to go into the Union Hospitals by making the Consumption Wards as attractive as possible.

As regards the latter, in the absence of a scheme for eradicating Bovine Tuberculosis, the present method of searching out cows with tuberculous udders can only be regarded as a clumsy makeshift. In the case of cows in the City the milk may have contained living bovine tubercle bacilli for weeks before the offending cow is removed from the dairy herd. In the case of cows outside the City the danger has generally existed for a still longer period, and many of the dangerous cows are never found at all. Nevertheless, the method is better than nothing and does something to eliminate gross sources of infection, and to diminish the size and frequency of the dose.

With a view to increasing the powers of resistance of the individual, much is to be expected as the result of the Medical Inspection of School Children.

One of the matters which in the near future may be expected to bring about a great improvement in the physique of the school children is attention to their teeth, and the consequent removal of much bad health which results therefrom.

Another result which may be expected is the spread of the Open-Air School movement. Not only will there be more Open-air Schools in Sheffield, but it will naturally follow that some of the open-air methods will be introduced into the curriculum of all the Elementary Schools.

If Open-air Recovery Schools are good for repairing damage done to the health of children, it stands to reason that the introduction of open-air methods into the curriculum of ordinary schools will prevent a lot of this damage. This matter appears to me to be of enormous importance. It has received special attention from the head master of Ranmoor Council School, Mr. J. Eaton Feasey, the author of "In the Open Air," "In the Garden," &c., and I cannot do better than give in Mr. Feasey's own words the benefits which he expects to result from the system :—

The value of the Open-Air Recovery Schools is, on the hygienic side, beyond all question, and on the educational side, not unsatisfactory. A danger arises, however, of out-door educational work being mentally associated with, and practically restricted to, the physically defective. Against this I would urge that an immediate and large increase in the amount of school work done in the open air would not only benefit children and teachers physically, but is on educational grounds very desirable for all classes in schools of every type.

At present we are largely slaves of the schoolroom and the desk. Things which cannot be done in a desk in a room are looked upon with suspicion as not being the real work of the school. Yet everyone recognises the evils arising from unsuitable premises and furniture, and the difficulty of providing efficiently ventilated class-rooms and sufficient floor space. Moreover, we all recognise that to repress the natural activity of the child, to restrain that love of movement so characteristic of the young, is educationally foolish.

The fact is that the advantages of open-air work are mainly educational. Work can be done, and methods employed, out of doors, which cannot be adopted in a school room. I have endeavoured elsewhere to show how very much there is of practical arithmetic, elementary geometry and mensuration, etc., which can be done infinitely better in any asphalted playground than in a class room—with the additional advantage of freedom from the spine-twisting desk and the unnatural immobility which must be enforced, to say nothing of the

benefit and pleasure arising from having the wind in one's face and the sun in one's eyes. This kind of work the President of the Board of Education was advocating recently in Parliament. I need hardly refer to work in the teaching of Direction, The Seasons, Light, Heat, and Sound, of which I have published details. Everyone must appreciate the sad absurdity of a jaded teacher in a crowded class room, with the blinds down, attempting to teach tired little ones how to find North and South by the sun; and similar cases occur in connection with other subjects.

But it is with the subject known as Nature Study—a subject now everywhere recognised as of the greatest moral and intellectual importance—that out-door work becomes imperative. The study of wind and rain and snow and dew is surely matter for outside work; whilst the only satisfactory way to deal with plant life, is to allow the child to see and examine the living growing plant for himself. All the great educationists from Comenius downward have urged that every school should possess its own garden, and that in it children should learn to know and love the trees and flowers, and follow the life stories of the plants. There is no form of work which permits the child so extensively to make his own observations, draw his own conclusions, and "discover" things for himself, as does this work; here his Drawing may be made a real mode of expression, and his "Composition" may be made an exercise which he wishes to do in order to state his own ideas.

On educational grounds the multiplication of School Gardens—Nature Study Gardens—is desirable. And surely it must be so on physical, and moral or æsthetic grounds! Especially should this instruction be given, and this method of education employed, for the children of the innermost parts of the cities. Why should not Sheffield lead the way? A ring of gardens, of ¼ acre each, round the city might be provided and classes taken out by tram for out-door work, each for half a day a week at least. Of course enthusiastic and instructed teachers would be needed—but they are not scarce. It is certainly wrong that while on every hand gardens and garden mistresses are being provided for the daughters of the well-to-do, those who are perishing for lack of contact with Nature are debarred from these necessities. The remarkable output of books on Gardening, on Wild Flowers, Birds, Insects, &c., and on Nature Study for schools, should surely lead us to remember that even for a great industrial city these things are of quite as much educational value to the children of our schools as disquisitions about molecules or the use of the verb "be."

The question of expense in providing gardens will frighten some; but any man who looks around can suggest several ways in which the money could be diverted from less profitable channels. Is it not worth while for this rich city to strive to bring it to pass "that every child shall have the love of the living plant, the love of the wind and sky and snow and cloud bestirred in him, and that the man and woman of the narrow street shall pine for a garden and shall long earnestly to escape from the man-made city to the country that God made."

One of the most noticeable defects in the schools is the fact that there is frequently no proper means of flushing the class-rooms with air during the breaks, because the amount of window space that is made to open is not sufficient for this purpose.

It has to be remembered that the amount of cubic space allotted to each child is very small, and it is, therefore, essential that the class-room should be well flushed with air at each break or interval.

Medical inspection will probably result in even more attention being given to facilities for physical exercises, swimming, etc., and the importance of these matters will perhaps be increased when it is realised that the campaign against Consumption is more a question of keeping ourselves as "fit" as possible in order to fight inevitable small doses of infection than one of escaping infection altogether.

Industrial Phthisis.

The new regulations made by the Home Office for the grinding of metals and racing of grindstones were issued during the year. They came into operation partially on 1st December, 1909, and partially on 1st June, 1910.

The following are the tables dealing with occupational mortality as given in past years' reports :

TABLE B.

City of Sheffield.—Mortality in Certain Trades during Nine years, 1901 to 1909, from All Causes and from Phthisis and Diseases of The Respiratory System.

TRADE.	WORKERS.		Average Annual Death-rate per 1,000 Living.		
	Number.	Age.	All Causes.	Phthisis.	Respiratory Diseases.
Grinders	3,941 (3)	18 and over	30·4	15·1	5·4
Cutlers	3,889 (3)	18 ,,	29·3	5·8	6·9
File-cutters.. ..	1,850 (2)	20 ,,	29·8	5·2	5·6
Silver, etc., workers	2,380 (2)	20 ,,	26·2	5·3	4·6
Tailors	941 (1)	15 ,,	20·4	1·5	3·8
Printers	487 (2)	20 ,,	16·4	3·7	2·7
Joiners	2,286 (1)	15 ,,	13·8	1·7	2·8
All Males ..	124,000 (1)	20 ,,	16·6	2·7	3·4

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 C.

City of Sheffield.—Mortality in the Grinding Trade and its Branches, and in the Cutlery Trade during nine years, 1901 to 1909, 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.					
					All Causes.		Phthisis.		Respiratory Diseases.	
		Wet Stones.	Dry Stones.	Glazers	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	1,077	30·4	534	15·1	192	5·4
Forks and Steels	96	—	92	84	32	37·0	17	19·7	4	4·6
Augers, etc.	54	6	46	43	11	22·6	9	18·5	1	2·1
Surgical Instruments ..	28	16	11	28	9	35·7	5	19·8	3	11·9
Scissors	194	176	102	155	81	46·4	45	25·8	19	10·9
Razors	413	250	137	263	123	33·1	52	14·0	22	5·9
Edge Tools	279	289	60	218	70	27·9	43	17·1	8	3·2
Knives-Table & Spring ..	1,518	1,302	202	1,012	402	29·4	193	14·1	72	5·6
Sheep Shears	143	86	7	68	45	35·0	31	24·1	5	3·9
Agricultural and Mining Implements	156	128	4	71	1	0·7	..	..	..	..
Hammers, Vices, Anvils, etc.	53	28	—	31	6	12·6	2	4·2	1	2·1
Saws	216	296	—	120	53	27·3	17	8·7	7	3·6
Scythes and Sickles ..	40	45	—	12	12	33·3	8	22·2	3	8·3
Files and Rasps	378	394	—	10	105	30·9	57	16·8	18	5·3
Miscellaneous	373	264	32	210	127	37·8	55	16·4	29	8·6
CUTLERY	3,889	..	..	..	1,025	29·3	203	5·8	243	6·9
All Males (20 and over) ..	124,000	..	..	..	18,478	16·6	3,036	2·7	3,801	3·4

Control of the Milk Supply.

A reference to the Chief Veterinary Surgeon's Report shows that the number of cows with tuberculous udders found during 1909 was greater than in any previous year. This does not mean that Tuberculosis of the Udder is more prevalent, but that owing to the increase of the Veterinary Staff more time was devoted to searching for it. It does, however, draw attention to the fact that in searching for tuberculosis of the udder we are doing nothing to diminish the prevalence of the disease, and that unless something else is done we shall go on year by year finding the same percentage of cows with tuberculous udders among our dairy cattle.

I have referred under the heading "The Fight against Tuberculosis" to the clumsy method which we have to employ to discover these cows with Tuberculosis of the Udder.

It does not necessarily follow that the cows with Tuberculosis of the Udder are the greatest source of infection, as a cow with Tuberculosis of the Udder may have very little signs of the disease elsewhere in its body. Consequently in removing cows with tuberculous udders from the dairy herds some weeks or months after they have been giving tubercle bacilli in their milk we are practically doing nothing to remove foci of infection. There are at any one time about 2,500 cows stalled in the City. Mr. Lloyd estimates that each of these cows gives milk on the average for about 8 months. That we should have discovered 42 cows with tuberculosis of the udder among about 3,600 cows stalled in the City is a very serious matter.

Possibly the cowkeepers of the City can do something to reduce the percentage and protect themselves from loss by buying younger cattle.

During the year there were 4 instances where Scarlet Fever was notified in the households of dairy farms, and two instances where Scarlet Fever was notified on the premises of milk purveyors. There was one instance where Diphtheria was notified at the house of a milk purveyor. There was also a case of Typhoid Fever in the house of a milk purveyor. In each of these cases the patient was removed to hospital as soon as possible after infection, the premises being promptly disinfected, and no infection of the milk occurred.

In addition there was one instance where a case of Scarlet Fever occurred at the house of a milk purveyor, who suspended the sale of milk until his child was recovered from the disease, and the house was disinfected.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

The principal point to which I wish to draw attention is the ridiculous penalties which are frequently imposed by the magistrates for the offence of selling adulterated milk. That the penalties are frequently so small as to be no deterrent is shown by the repetition of the offence. Thus in April, 1909, proceedings were recommended against a vendor of milk, who had been fined £1 in February, 1908; £1 in March, 1908; 13s. 6d. in May, 1908; and £1 in November, 1908.

In October, 1909, proceedings were ordered against a vendor for selling milk containing 15 parts of added water. This vendor has never been known to sell genuine milk. In April of 1909 he had been fined £1 for selling a sample containing 10½ parts of added water, 10s. for selling milk containing 11 parts of added water, and 10s. for selling milk containing 25 parts of added water. In September, 1909, the same vendor had been also fined 10s. for selling milk containing 7½ parts of added water, 10s. for selling milk containing 16 parts of added water, and 10s. for selling milk containing 15 parts of added water.

On October 28th, 1909, proceedings were recommended against a vendor for selling separated milk containing 23 parts of added water. This vendor had been fined 5s. in January, 1908; 10s. in April, 1908; and 40s. on October 26th, 1909, for refusing to sell milk to the Inspector. When the case recommended for proceedings on October 28th came before the Court the vendor was fined 40s. and 20s. costs. In December, 1909, proceedings were ordered against the same vendor for selling separated milk containing 28 parts of added water. For this offence he was fined £5 and 17s. 6d. costs. An estimate was made at the time that this vendor sells about 280 gallons of so-called separated milk per week. In order to do this he buys 200 gallons of separated milk at 4d. per gallon, and adds to it 80 gallons of water. He sells the mixture at 8d. per gallon. He therefore pays £3 6s. 8d. for the liquid and sells it for £9 6s. 8d., and makes a weekly profit of £6 thereby. This enables him to pay the fines imposed by the Sheffield magistrates without much inconvenience.

The usual tables with regard to these Acts are given on pp. 44 and 45 of this report.

Nuisances.

Frequent complaints are received with regard to nuisances caused by pig-styes and manure pits.

With regard to the former no hard and fast rule has been adopted in this City as to the permissible distance between a pig-sty and a dwelling-house, and it is often a difficult question to decide as to when the keeping of pigs should be prohibited. Each case has to be taken on its merits, and there is, especially in view of the high price of bacon, a desire not to interfere with what is a useful form of thrift when it can be practised without annoyance to the neighbours.

With regard to manure pits the complaint is sometimes with reference to the time of the day at which they are emptied, and at other times that they are not emptied frequently enough. The most common complaint, however, with regard to manure pits is the "fly nuisance" to which they give rise. During last year several blocks of houses were extremely badly affected in this manner.

The Local Government Board are carrying out a Special Investigation with regard to flies, and a Special Report has been recently made to the City Council of Liverpool on this subject by Mr. Robert Newstead, Lecturer in Entomology at the University of Liverpool.

Mr. Newstead shows :—

(1) That the chief breeding places of the house-fly are—
   (*a*) Stable middens containing fermenting horse manure, or a mixture of this and cow dung ;
   (*b*) Middens containing fermenting spent hops ; and
   (*c*) Ashpits containing fermenting vegetable matter.

(2) That flies do not breed in ashpits which are emptied at short intervals.

(3) That the life history of the fly is divided into four stages—the egg, the larva or maggot, the pupa or chrysalis, and the perfect fly, and that the development of the perfect fly from the egg may take ten to fourteen days in fermenting material, and, in the absence of artificial heat produced by fermentation, from three to five weeks, according to the temperature.

Mr. Newstead recommends that stable manure and spent hops should not be allowed to accumulate in the middens from May to October for a period of more than seven days ; that all middens should be thoroughly emptied and carefully swept ; and that the walls inside should be smooth and well pointed.

An examination of the manure pits shows that it is a common practice for the men who have to empty them not to empty them completely, but to leave some fermenting material in the bottom which favours the breeding of flies. It is also a common thing to find manure pits badly pointed and the crevices and corners full of fly pupæ.

The City Council have power to require that all manure pits shall be emptied at certain intervals, under Section 50 of The Public Health Act 1875. Many towns have adopted one week as the proper interval. While one week would be reasonable in the urban part of Sheffield, it would not be reasonable in the rural part. Perhaps the best way of dealing with the matter would be to make the interval of one week apply by special resolution to such manure pits as are found in practice to give rise to a "fly nuisance." Even then it would be necessary to see that the manure pit was smooth and well pointed inside and completely emptied and swept each week.

One of the commonest nuisances in Sheffield is caused by the householders throwing their slops and refuse on to the streets. This practice appears to have arisen in the case of back-to-back houses. The householder of the front house of a back-to-back pair throws her slops on to the street in order to save herself the trouble of going down the passage to empty them over the gully or down the water closet in the back yard. I have been told sometimes that the tenants of the front houses have not the same right to use the yard as the tenants of the back houses. I have been in communication with all the house agents in Sheffield, and am informed that the tenants of the front houses have just the same right to use the yards as the tenants of the back houses. There is, therefore, no excuse for emptying slops and refuse on to the streets except laziness.

The following circular has been issued by the Police for the purpose of stopping the practice :—

CITY OF SHEFFIELD.

THROWING OF HOUSE REFUSE ON TO STREETS.
BRUSHING-OUT AND SWILLING OF SHOPS ON TO STREETS.
BEATING OR SHAKING CARPETS, RUGS, OR MATS.

POLICE NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that every person who in any street to the obstruction, annoyance, or danger of the residents or passengers, commits the following offences :—

Throws or lays any dirt, litter or ashes, or nightsoil, or any carrion, fish, offal, or rubbish on any street, or causes any offensive matter to run from any manufactory, brewery, slaughter-house, butchers' shop, or dunghill into any street ;

Beats or shakes any carpet, rug, or mat (except door mats beaten or shaken before the hour of Eight in the morning),

is liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding

FORTY SHILLINGS
or to be
COMMITTED TO PRISON FOR 14 DAYS,

and THE POLICE HAVE INSTRUCTIONS to take action against persons so offending.

The word "street" extends to and includes any road, square, court, alley, and thoroughfare or public passage.

By Order,

Central Police Station,
Sheffield, April, 1910.

CHAS. T. SCOTT,
Chief Constable.

HOUSING.

The conversion of privy middens goes on steadily, and coincidentally with this the improvement of the drains of the properties dealt with by the conversion scheme.

As the conversion scheme progresses, the adoption of the bin system for refuse removal should be pressed forward. At present the Corporation have to pay the whole cost of substituting bins for fixed ashpits. No fixed ashpits have been erected since 1903, and it comes to be a question whether the substitution of bins for fixed ashpits should not be required at the expense of the owner after a certain date.

The old system of water stand-pipes in the courts is slowly being replaced by taps inside the houses. The Corporation pay one-third of the cost of this improvement. I think the time has come when this alteration should be pressed, and that a house in the urban part of the city without an inside water supply should be regarded as not reasonably fit for habitation.

A considerable number of properties in the poorer parts of the City have been renovated during the year under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspectors. It is disheartening to have to record that in some cases these properties have become nearly as bad as ever in a few months as the result of misuse by the tenants.

The housing question is not only a question of the houses which the people live in, but also a question of the people who live in the houses.

In some of the rough neighbourhoods the only solution would seem to be for the owner to have a tenant caretaker living at a reduced rent or rent free in one of the houses for the purpose of looking after the block. This practice is adopted by one of the Glasgow Housing Associations.

The greatest difficulty which occurs with regard to putting the houses in the poorer neighbourhoods in proper order is that the property frequently belongs to very poor people. The property in Sheffield which is in worst condition is as a rule owned by persons who have very little means and are endeavouring to live on the difference between the mortgage interest and the rentals. Such property owners never have money to keep the property in really good order, and are practically ruined by privy conversion or street dedication. Correspondence in the newspapers would lead one to suppose that the owners of slum property are invariably wealthy. This is certainly not the case in Sheffield, and as a rule there is not much difficulty in getting the property owners who have money to repair their property in a reasonable manner.

Houses-Let-in-Lodgings.

New Bye-laws for Houses-let-in-Lodgings were obtained in 1907. In many ways the new bye-laws are not effective. Inspection at night time for the purpose of stopping overcrowding is very difficult owing to the fact that there is no bye-law requiring the numbering of the rooms or the fixing up of a placard stating the maximum accommodation of each room. The Local Government Board hold that they have no power to sanction such a bye-law.

We endeavoured in 1907, without success, to secure a bye-law requiring separate approach for each tenement. I have met with one case where the tenant of a bedroom had to pass through three bedrooms, each occupied by a different tenant before reaching his own bedroom. A bye-law to prohibit this is considered by the Local Government Board *ultra vires*.

It is also advisable to have power to refuse to register a person of unsatisfactory character as the landlord of a house-let-in-lodgings.

Another matter which is unsatisfactory is that no proceedings can be taken against the landlord of a house-let-in-lodgings without a Notice having first been served upon him. It does not appear, therefore, that the bye-laws with regard to houses-let-in-lodgings which apply to the landlord are any good whatever. The offences can just as easily be dealt with under the Nuisance Clauses of the Public Health Act. It ought not to be necessary to serve a Notice on the landlord for breaches of the bye-laws such as permitting overcrowding, or failure to whitewash at the times prescribed in the bye-laws.

Home Office Enquiry as to the Effect of the Industrial Employment of Women on Child-Bearing and Infant Mortality.

The Enquiry which has been made on behalf of the Home Office for the purpose of ascertaining the effect of industrial work of mothers on child-bearing and infant mortality has now been completed, and the results are given in the tables which follow.

For the purposes of this Enquiry an endeavour was made to obtain particulars of about 400 babies born in each month of the year beginning 1st February, 1908, and ending 31st January, 1909. The reason why 1st February, 1908, was chosen was because the "Notification of Births Act 1907" came into force in Sheffield on that date.

The households visited were situated in every part of the city. The process of selection adopted was to take approximately the first 400 completed Birth Enquiry cards for each month, rejecting any cards which had reference to families occupying houses with a rental of more than 6s. per week (except in a few cases of furnished houses or very large families) and families where the father's earnings exceeded 40s. per week.

The Enquiry refers to a time of trade depression and general unemployment. There was a Lord Mayor's Relief Fund in operation during the winter of 1908-9, and very many of the families visited were relieved by it.

The total number of households included in the Enquiry is 4,513. Of these 250 were visited on account of stillbirths. In 1909 there were notified under the provisions of the "Notification of Births Act 1907" a total for the whole of the city of Sheffield of 13,355 live births and 572 still births, or one stillbirth to 23 live births. Among the cases included in our Enquiry the ratio is 1 to 17. The difference is probably accounted for by the fact that nearly all the birth-cards that had reference to still-births were completed at the first visit, whilst many of the cards referring to living children could not be completed owing to the children being lost sight of before the completion of the first year of life, and therefore, in selecting the first 400 completed cards for each month very few of the still-birth cards were rejected. For the same reason an undue proportion of the deaths occurring in the first weeks of life are included in the Enquiry. Probably 1 to 23 does not represent the actual proportion of still-births to live births occurring in the city, owing to the fact that all the still-births are not notified. According to the "Notification of Births Act 1907" still-births are not notifiable unless they occur after the twenty eighth week of pregnancy. Nevertheless many earlier still-births are included in the number notified, because the midwives practising in the city notify all cases of still-birth attended by them at whatever stage of pregnancy they occur.

It will be noticed that for the four classes of mothers included in the tables the relation of still-births to live births is as follows :—

Industrially Employed.			
At Home.	In Factory.	Elsewhere.	Not Industrially Employed.
1 to 18	1 to 12	1 to 13	1 to 18

while for previous confinements the relation of still-births to live births for the same groups of mothers is—

Industrially Employed.			
At Home.	In Factory.	Elsewhere.	Not Industrially Employed.
1 to 6	1 to 6	1 to 7	1 to 8

The particulars for the latter figures are obtained from the statements of the mothers, and I think it may be taken that they are fairly reliable.

Of the 4,513 births included in the Enquiry 348 were premature births. The number of premature births occurring in each of the four groups was as follows :—

Industrially Employed.			
At Home.	In Factory.	Elsewhere.	Not Industrially Employed.
7	34	14	293

and the percentage of premature births to full time births as follows :—

Industrially Employed.			
At Home.	In Factory.	Elsewhere.	Not Industrially Employed.
12·3%	13·8%	8·9%	7·2%

The following table shows the percentage of prematurely born children surviving first year, dying in first year, and still-born in each of the four groups.

	Industrially Employed.			
	At Home.	In Factory.	Elsewhere.	Not Industrially Employed.
Died	85·7%	41·2%	64·3%	51·2%
Survived	—	23·5%	7·1%	19·8%
Still-born	14·3%	35·3%	28·6%	29·0%

Of the 4,263 live births included in the Enquiry, 519 infants died in the first year of life, or 122 per mille.

It will be noticed that the number of mothers industrially employed in Sheffield is comparatively small, and that the groups of mothers industrially employed at home, in factory or workshop, and elsewhere are too small for the purpose of making deductions of much value. The proportion of women industrially employed is only 10·2%, including all three classes. At the last census the percentage of married women or widows employed in specific occupations in Sheffield is given at 11%. The result of our enquiries amongst working class mothers only therefore gives a lower figure than that reported at the census.

The chief value of the Sheffield figures will be to form a standard for mothers not industrially employed where the family income averages just over 23s. per week.

It will be noticed that the average income of the family was about £1 1s. 0d. in the groups where the mother was industrially employed, or rather more than 2s. per week less than in the cases where the mother was not industrially employed. When, however, we consider that in the cases of the groups where the mother was industrially employed after the birth of the child, the earnings of the mother have been included in the income of the family (if she resumed work during the period of observation) this increases the difference in income between the families of the industrially employed mothers and those of mothers who were not industrially employed. The difference so caused is not, however, great, as it will be observed that in Sheffield more than half of the mothers who were industrially employed before confinement did not resume work within 52 weeks after the confinement where the babies survived. Where the babies died the percentage of mothers who did not resume work after confinement appears according to the table to be higher still. This is due to the fact that the period of observation ceased on the death of the child, and it is quite likely that the mothers resumed work between the end of the period of observation and the end of the twelve months. Except for this difference in income it may be said that all the groups are fairly comparable.

In considering the question of the income of the family, regard must of course be had to the number of the family, and it will be noticed that the number of the family in the case of the women who work in factories is much smaller than in any of the other groups. The figures are as follows (including only living children) :—

Industrially Employed.			
At Home.	In Factory.	Elsewhere.	Not Industrially Employed.
2·9	1·0	2·7	2·4

Taking the figures for what they are worth, the mortality amongst the infants of the mothers not industrially employed compares favourably with that amongst the infants of those industrially employed. Thus the number of infants per 1,000 born who died in the first year of life for each group is as follows :—

Industrially Employed.			Not
At Home.	In Factory.	Elsewhere.	Industrially Employed.
222	163	185	115

The mothers who are not industrially employed also compare favourably with the mothers who are industrially employed as regards liability to miscarriage, as will be seen from the table given above, showing the relation of still-births to live births for the four groups.

As regards previous confinements it will be noticed that the infant mortality of the non-industrially employed women compares favourably with that of the groups of women employed at home and in factories, but is practically the same as that of the women employed elsewhere. The following table gives the occupations of the women included in the "employed elsewhere" class :—

Charwomen	101
Washerwomen	10
Shop assistants	3
Waitress	1
Midwife	1
Domestic servants	29
Rag gatherers	2
Hawkers	6
Monthly nurses	2
Ward maid	1
Market saleswoman	1
	157

It will be seen that the majority of the women in this class are charwomen and domestic servants, and it may be that from their occupation they are likely to be better fed than the women in the other industrial groups.

A curious point is that although the infantile mortality is lower among the children of mothers not industrially employed, yet the percentage of children living at the time of the Enquiry is hardly any higher than in the groups of industrially employed mothers. This seems to indicate that the mortality amongst the children of the mothers not industrially employed is higher for the years of life subsequent to the first than in the other groups.

The Enquiry traces the history of the children for 12 months, and, therefore, has to do with the infant mortality rates of 1908 and 1909, both of which were comparatively favourable years owing to the very slight prevalence of Epidemic Diarrhœa. The Infant Mortality rate for the City of Sheffield for the year 1908 was 141 per thousand, and for 1909, 119 per thousand.

In the tables the infant mortality is expressed as the number per thousand born who failed to survive the first year of life. The births and deaths, therefore, refer to the same infants. In the ordinary way of expressing infant mortality this is not the case.

It will be noticed that in all the four groups there is an average of over three rooms per family. The families of mothers not industrially employed are apparently slightly the best off in this respect, but when the size of family is considered the factory group is just as good. This is shown by the figures giving the number of persons per room. Sculleries, cellars, and wash-kitchens are not included in the number of rooms.

It will be noticed in the table showing the ages of the mothers that nearly two-thirds of the mothers who worked in factories were under 25, whilst in the other three groups only one-fourth of the mothers were under 25. It is evident that mothers over 35 seldom get employment in a factory.

In the groups of industrially employed women, in the cases where the child died during the first year of life, a greater percentage worked until within a week of their confinement, and a greater percentage resumed work soon after confinement, than in the cases where the child lived.

A very large percentage of industrially employed mothers breast fed their babies for the first six months of life, and about half of them did not resume work within 12 months after confinement.

As regards infant mortality the figures given in the Enquiry are not an accurate index of infant mortality among the working classes in Sheffield taken as a whole, as for reasons before stated, the Enquiry includes an undue proportion of those deaths which occur in the first few weeks of life, and probably too small a proportion of the deaths which occur during the later months of the first year of life.

The foregoing statements may be summed up as follows:—

The group of mothers not industrially employed is better than any of the groups of mothers industrially employed as regards infant mortality, as regards the number of still-births and as regards the liability to premature live births, whether judged by the births forming the subject of the Enquiry or by the records of the past; but it has to be remembered that the number of the industrially employed mothers is very small.

TABLE D.—*Cases under Enquiry.*

	In case of mothers industrially employed						In case of mothers *not* industrially employed.	
	at home.		in factory or workshop.		elsewhere.			
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Children born alive, and surviving first year ..	42	77·8	190	83·7	119	81·5	3393	88·5
,, ,, ,, and dying in first year ..	12	22·2	37	16·3	27	18·5	443	11·5
Miscarriages, Still Births	3	1 to 18*	19	1 to 12*	11	1 to 13*	217	1 to 18*
Age of mother: under 25 years	14	25·0	142	58·2	37	23·9	934	23·7
,, 35 years	22	39·3	88	36·1	65	41·9	2140	54·3
Over 35 years	20	35·7	14	5·7	53	34·2	865	22·0
Previous confinements—								
Miscarriages, Still Births	39	1 to 6*	58	1 to 6*	90	1 to 7*	1635	1 to 8*
Children born alive	243	..	362	..	598	..	13,415	..
,, now living	168	69·1	244	67·4	424	70·9	9777	72·9
,, died in first year	51	21·0	77	21·3	101	16·9	2276	17·0
No previous confinement	9	15·8	104	42·3	34	21·7	591	14·6
Status of mother—								
Living with husband	53	93·0	179	72·8	113	72·0	3985	98·3
Living apart	1	1·8	9	3·7	8	5·1	25	0·6
Widowed	1	1·8	3	1·2	3	1·9	12	0·3
Single	2	3·4	55	22·3	33	21·0	31	0·8
Reason for industrial employment of mother—								
A—as sole or main source of income ..	4	7·0	76	30·9	42	26·8	..	..
B—to supplement small income	53	93·0	169	68·7	114	72·6	..	..
C—preference for industrial work ..	..	..	1	0·4	1	0·6	..	..
Households (number of)	57	1·3	246	5·4	157	3·5	4053	89·8
Average number of rooms per household ..	3·6		3·4		3·5		3·7	
,, number of persons per room (including lodgers)	1·7		1·5		1·8		1·5	
,, rental	s. d. 4 7·4		s. d. 4 3·1		s. d. 4 4·6		s. d. 4 7·2	
Average weekly earnings of mother—								
Before confinement	4 4·5		8 9·6		5 0·7			
After confinement	4 7·8		8 7·2		5 2·5			
Average total weekly income of family	£1/1/0		£1/1/1·4		£1/0/10·9		£1/3/2·4	
Average size of family (living children only) ..	3		1		2·7		2·4	

* Ratio to number born alive.

TABLE E.—*Employment of Mother in relation to health of Child.*

Children surviving first year.

	In case of mothers industrially employed						In case of mothers *not* industrially employed.	
	at home.		in factory or workshop.		elsewhere.			
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Industrial work discontinued before confinement—								
Under 1 week	13	31·0	20	10·5	19	16·0	..	..
„ 2 weeks	3	7·1	9	4·8	9	7·6	..	..
„ 3 weeks	5	11·9	4	2·1	5	4·2	..	..
„ 4 weeks	1	2·4	10	5·3	6	5·0	..	..
„ 8 weeks	3	7·1	39	20·5	18	15·1	..	..
„ 12 weeks	3	7·1	28	14·7	19	16·0	..	..
„ 26 weeks	7	16·7	48	25·2	24	20·1	..	..
Over 26 weeks	7	16·7	32	16·9	19	16·0	..	..
Industrial work resumed after confinement, within—								
4 weeks	2	4·8	1	0·5	5	4·2	..	..
6 weeks	3	7·1	30	15·8	15	12·6	..	..
8 weeks	1	2·4	7	3·7	5	4·2	..	..
12 weeks	4	9·5	18	9·5	7	5·9	..	..
52 weeks	7	16·7	57	30·0	16	13·4	..	..
not within year	25	59·5	77	40·5	71	59·7	..	..
Nursed (at last visit)—								
At home by mother ..	41	97·6	105	55·3	94	79·0	3384	99·7
„ „ by other person ..	..	..	54	28·4	17	14·3	4	0·1
Put out	1	2·4	31	16·3	8	6·7	5	0·2
Feeding—								
Breast alone: Under 1 month	4	9·3	25	13·2	13	10·9	191	5·6
„ 2 months	3	7·1	33	17·4	12	10·1	127	3·7
„ 3 months	1	2·4	10	5·3	7	5·9	105	3 1
„ 6 months	33	78·8	112	58·9	82	68·9	2892	85·3
Breast partly: Under 1 month	..	..	1	0·5	..	..	10	0·3
„ 2 months	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 3 months	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	0·1
„ 6 months	..	..	2	1·1	..	..	13	0·4
Artificial entirely	1	2·4	7	3·6	5	4·2	52	1·5

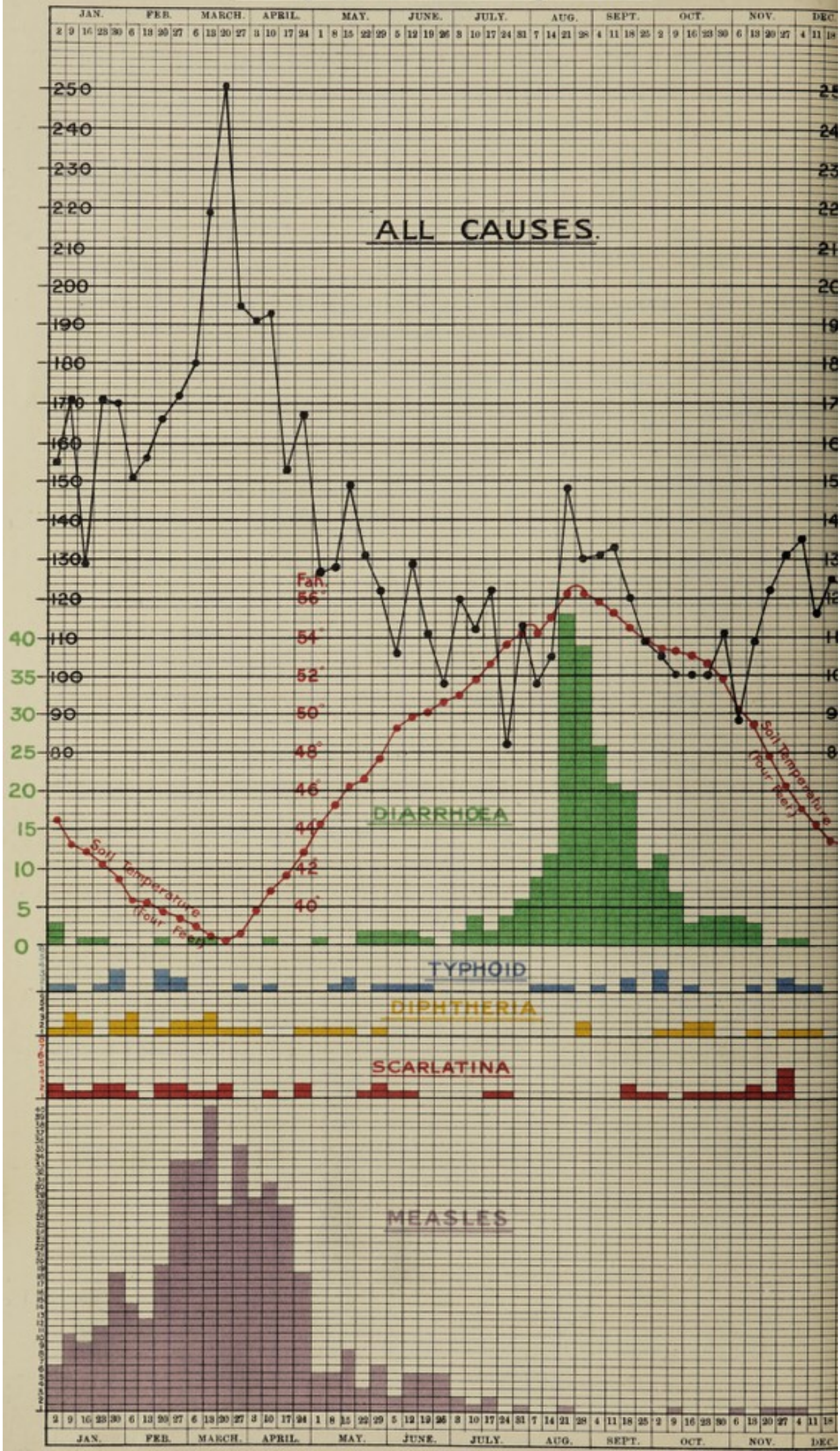
TABLE F.—*Employment of Mother in relation to health of Child.*
Children dying in first year.

	In case of mothers industrially employed						In case of mothers *not* industrially employed.	
	at home.		in factory or workshop.		elsewhere.			
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Industrial work discontinued before confinement—								
Under 1 week	6	50·0	10	27·1	5	18·5	..	..
„ 2 weeks	1	8·3	1	2·7	1	3·7	..	..
„ 3 weeks	2	16·7	2	5·4	..	..	..	..
„ 4 weeks	1	8·3	2	5·4	2	7·4	..	..
„ 8 weeks	..	..	9	24·3	4	14·8	..	..
„ 12 weeks	..	..	3	8·1	2	7·4	..	..
„ 26 weeks	2	16·7	7	18·9	10	37·1	..	..
Over 26 weeks	..	..	3	8·1	3	11·1	..	..
Industrial work resumed after confinement, within—								
4 weeks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 weeks	..	..	5	13·5	3	11·1	..	..
8 weeks	2	16·7	3	8·1	..	..	..	..
12 weeks	..	..	2	5·4	2	7·4	..	..
52 weeks	..	..	4	10·8	1	3·7	..	..
Not within year	10	83·3	23	62·2	21	77·8	..	..
Nursed (at last visit)—								
At home by mother	12	100·0	32	86·5	23	85·2	435	98·2
„ by other person	..	..	4	10·8	3	11·1	2	0·5
Put out	..	..	1	2·7	1	3·7	6	1·3
Feeding—								
Breast alone: Under 1 month	3	25·0	12	32·4	5	18·5	120	27·1
„ 2 months	1	8·3	6	16·2	6	22·2	36	8·1
„ 3 months	..	..	1	2·7	1	3·7	27	6·0
„ 6 months	2	16·7	4	10·8	5	18·5	75	17·1
Breast partly: Under 1 month	..	..	..	..	1	3·7	..	..
„ 2 months	2	16·7	..	..	..	..	4	0·9
„ 3 months	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 6 months	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	0·9
Artificial entirely	2	16·7	3	8·1	2	7·4	31	7·0
No feeding (early deaths)	2	16·7	11	29·8	7	26·0	146	32·9
Age at death—								
Under 1 month	4	33·3	24	64·9	12	44·5	233	52·6
„ 2 months	3	25·0	2	5·4	2	7·4	35	7·9
„ 3 months	..	..	1	2·7	1	3·7	32	7·2
„ 6 months	2	16·7	3	8·1	6	22·2	50	11·3
„ 12 months	3	25·0	7	18·9	6	22·2	93	21·0
Cause of death—								
Infectious diseases	4	33·3	9	24·3	7	25·9	61	13·8
Wasting diseases (including premature birth)	5	41·7	19	51·4	14	51·9	228	51·5
Other diseases	3	25·0	9	24·3	6	22·2	154	34·7
Mean age at death	12 wks 6 days		9 wks 4 days		13 wks 2 days		11 wks 3 days	

TABLE G.—*Employment of Mother in relation to health of Child. Miscarriages, Still Births.*

	In case of mothers industrially employed						In case of mothers *not* industrially employed.	
	at home.		in factory or workshop.		elsewhere.			
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Industrial work discontinued before confinement—								
Under 1 week	1	33·3	6	31·5	1	9·1	..	..
„ 2 weeks	..	..	2	10·5	..	..	..	..
„ 3 weeks	..	..	1	5·3	1	9·1	..	..
„ 4 weeks	..	..	1	5·3	2	18·2	..	..
„ 8 weeks	1	33·3	4	21·1	3	27·2	..	..
„ 12 weeks	..	..	2	10·5	2	18·2	..	..
„ 26 weeks	1	33·3	2	10·5	1	9·1	..	..
Over 26 weeks	..	..	1	5·3	1	9·1	..	..
Industrial work resumed after confinement, within—								
4 weeks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 weeks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 weeks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 weeks	..	..	1	5·3	..	..	..	..
52 weeks	..	..	1	5·3	..	..	..	..
Not within year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

DEATHS CHART.—Showing the number of Deaths from various causes during each week of the year 1909.



Summary of Vital and Mortal Statistics, etc., for 1909.

AREA OF CITY	23,662 Acres, divided into * THIRTEEN Registration Sub-Districts.
POPULATION	470,958.
DENSITY	19·9 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, 1909....	15,639
NUMBER OF NEW DWELLING-HOUSES CERTIFIED AS FIT FOR OCCUPATION DURING THE YEAR, 1909	1,473.
MARRIAGES	3,445.
BIRTHS	13,296; Birth-rate, 28·2.
DEATHS....	7,098; Death-rate, 15·1.
INFANTILE MORTALITY	1,577 under 1 year, or 119 per 1,000 Births.
ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATE (7 PRINCIPAL ZYMOTICS)	1·80
ESTIMATED INCREASE OF POPULATION	7,736, but the natural increase, *i.e.*, excess of Births over Deaths, was 6,198.

* 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.

The estimated mean population of the City for 1909 was 470,958, 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 234,675 and 236,283 respectively.

TABLE I.—*Population, Estimated Increase and Natural Increase, 20 years.*

Year.	Population.	Estimated Increase.	Excess of births over deaths.
1890	321,079	4,178	2,375
1891	325,547	4,468	4,087
1892	330,816	5,269	5,006
1893	336,171	5,355	4,165
1894	341,612	5,441	5,239
1895	347,141	5,529	5,004
1896	352,760	5,619	5,121
1897	358,470	5,710	4,668
1898	364,272	5,802	4,853
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
1909	470,958	7,736	6,198

* City extended October 31st, 1901.

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, 1909.*

District.	Population, 1881.	Population, 1891.	Population, 1901.	Population, Middle of 1909, in Revised Areas.	
Sheffield North ..	38,982	37,499	38,784	39,504	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	28,484	Do. Park
Brightside West	56,719	67,083	40,214	46,964	Brightside West
Do. East...			37,778	41,979	Do. East
Attercliffe ..	26,965	35,883	52,589	64,614	Attercliffe
				36,127	Ecclesall North
Nether Hallam ..	38,967	46,328	64,599	49,958	Do. W. Central
Upper Hallam ..	2,513	2,709	3,657	46,117	Do. South
Ecclesall ..	67,538	80,824	97,244	27,936	Broomhall
				28,767	Sharrow
Norton	....	....	10,828	17,608	Norton
Hillsbro' ..	....	....	11,763	17,362	Hillsbro'
Totals	284,508	324,243	409,070	470,958	Totals

TABLE III.—*Acreage and Persons per acre in Registration Sub-Districts, 1909.*

District.	Area in Acres.	Population, 1909.	Persons per Acre.
Sheffield North	282	39,504	140·1
Do. South	331	25,538	77·2
Do. Park	2,509	28,484	11·4
Brightside West	2,090	46,964	22·5
Do. East	1,594	41,979	26·3
Attercliffe	1,473	64,614	43·9
Ecclesall North	654	36,127	55·2
Do. West Central	7,588	49,958	6·6
Do. South	3,613	46,117	12·8
Broomhall	365	27,936	76·5
Sharrow	275	28,767	104·6
Norton	1,902	17,608	9·3
Hillsbro'	986	17,362	17·6
City	23,662	470,958	19·9

TABLE IV.—*New Houses Certified by the City Surveyor as Fit for Human Habitation, from the Census of 1891 to the middle of 1909, 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 June, 1898 ..	7	17	26	179	467	522	13	451			1,682
July, 1898, to June, 1899 .	15	18	55	161	746	784	15	686			2,480
July, 1899, to June, 1900 ..	27	15	57	214	647	914	77	771			2,722
July, 1900, to June, 1901 ..	12	31	59	213	729	931	102	635			2,712
July, 1901, to June, 1902 ..	5	23	70	330	419	398	77	457	79	108	1,966
July, 1902, to June, 1903 ..	3	19	95	295	360	292	33	487	202	107	1,893
July, 1903, to June, 1904 ..	7	70	73	308	383	325	23	492	238	198	2,117
July, 1904, to June, 1905 ..	14	43	97	465	384	*554			315	138	2,010
July, 1905, to June, 1906 ..	7	4	90	456	340	*634			202	159	1,892
July, 1906, to June, 1907 ..	3	81	120	442	302	*466			196	192	1,802
July, 1907, to June, 1908 ..	1	84	120	412	291	*470			165	204	1,747
July, 1908, to June, 1909 ..	2	20	92	334	278	*479			189	230	1,624
Totals ..	178	504	1,197	4,668	6,506	*13,757			1,586	1,336	29,732

* 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	3,174	19·7	15·5
1891	3,128	19·2	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
1909	3,445	14·6	14·6
Average	3,375	17·8	15·4

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.*

District.	Estimated Population in the middle of 1909.	Legitimate.		Illegitimate.		Totals.	Birth-rate per 1,000 persons living per annum.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Crude.	Corrected for Public Institutions. *
Sheffield North	39,504	505	552	32	38	1,127	28·5	*31·5*
Do. South	25,538	500	446	16	17	979	38·3	*27·0*
Do. Park	28,484	388	390	22	15	815	28·6	*29·5*
Brightside West	46,964	673	612	80	63	1,428	30·4	*28·6*
Do. East	41,979	633	551	24	20	1,228	29·3	*30·1*
Attercliffe	64,614	1,049	1,031	24	23	2,127	32·9	*33·7*
Ecclesall North	36,127	565	542	23	9	1,139	31·5	*32·6*
Do. West Central	49,958	543	519	24	25	1,111	22·2	*22·9*
Do. South	46,117	519	553	33	30	1,135	24·6	*24·2*
Broomhall	27,936	306	292	16	13	627	22·4	*24·2*
Sharrow	28,767	296	289	18	13	616	21·4	*22·1*
Norton	17,608	229	231	10	11	481	27·3	*28·1*
Hillsbro'	17,362	230	240	9	4	483	27·8	*28·4*
City	470,958	6,436	6,248	331	281	13,296	28·2	*28·2*

* The corrected Birth-rate for the Sub-Districts is obtained by distribution of the Births which occurred in the Jessop Hospital and the two Union Hospitals among the Sub-Districts in which the mother's home was situated at the time of her admission to the Hospital.

TABLE VII.—*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	13,082	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
1909	470,958	13,296	28·2	7,098	15·1	25·6	14·5

The number of deaths during 1909 was 7,098. Of these, 3,760 were deaths of males, and 3,337 deaths of females. One death was that of an unknown child, found dead, but as to identity, age or sex, or circumstances attending the death there was no evidence to show. The death-rate was 15·1 per 1,000 per annum; or 16·0 per 1,000 for males, and 14·1 per 1,000 for females.

TABLE VIII.—*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 1909 (4 years only)	16·2	14·9

TABLE IX.—*41 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, 1909.	* Death Rate Corrected.		† Comparative Mortality Figure, 1909.	DEATH RATE PRINCIPAL EPIDEMIC DISEASES.												Deaths under 1 Year to 1000 Births.		TOWNS.
					Small-pox.		Measles.		Scarlatina		Diphtheria.		Whooping Cough.		Fever.		Diarrhœa.			
		5 years 1904-1908	1909.		5 Years, 1904-1908.	1909.	5 Years, 1904-1908.	1909.	5 Years, 1904-1908.	1909.	5 Years, 1904-1908.	1909.	5 Years, 1904-1908.	1909.	5 Years, 1904-1908.	1909.	5 Years, 1904-1908.	1909.	5 Years 1904-1908	1909.	
Birkenhead ..	30·9	17·79	16·99	1,173	0·00	—	0·54	0·33	0·17	0·13	0·21	0·15	0·38	0·12	0·10	0·04	1·07	0·40	141	123	Birkenhead
Birmingham ..	26·6	18·27	16·59	1,145	0·00	—	0·38	0·93	0·12	0·19	0·19	0·16	0·49	0·26	0·08	0·04	1·08	0·45	162	134	Birmingham
Blackburn ..	22·9	18·50	18·40	1,270	—	—	0·37	0·31	0·25	0·38	0·15	0·15	0·29	0·17	0·12	0·13	0·73	0·35	159	126	Blackburn
Bolton ..	24·7	17·96	17·10	1,180	0·00	—	0·38	0·23	0·11	0·13	0·12	0·09	0·34	0·17	0·20	0·18	0·88	0·33	154	128	Bolton
Bradford ..	18·8	17·53	16·03	1,106	0·01	—	0·28	0·08	0·11	0·07	0·27	0·17	0·22	0·15	0·12	0·05	0·62	0·16	146	116	Bradford
Brighton ..	20·5	14·64	15·05	1,039	—	—	0·25	0·01	0·01	0·06	0·09	0·15	0·20	0·17	0·03	0·05	0·38	0·21	113	96	Brighton
Bristol ..	22·6	14·66	13·06	901	0·00	0·02	0·31	0·24	0·08	0·03	0·20	0·14	0·28	0·14	0·05	0·03	0·41	0·27	122	100	Bristol
Burnley ..	25·1	20·54	18·13	1,251	0·01	—	0·57	0·20	0·14	0·15	0·14	0·14	0·33	0·15	0·13	0·08	1·53	0·58	194	156	Burnley
Cardiff ..	25·8	15·26	14·28	986	0·00	0·01	0·36	0·11	0·07	0·04	0·12	0·07	0·28	0·26	0·05	0·04	0·56	0·32	132	103	Cardiff
Croydon ..	24·4	13·29	11·99	827	—	—	0·30	0·13	0·06	0·06	0·22	0·15	0·18	0·19	0·03	0·02	0·50	0·12	109	80	Croydon
Derby ..	24·9	15·41	14·40	994	0·01	—	0·26	0·36	0·04	0·03	0·33	0·26	0·19	0·33	0·08	0·02	0·47	0·26	128	123	Derby
East Ham ..	23·6	12·35	10·52	726	—	—	0·38	0·38	0·15	0·10	0·33	0·16	0·29	0·21	0·07	0·03	0·91	0·22	125	100	East Ham
Gateshead ..	28·7	17·01	13·36	922	0·06	—	0·34	0·20	0·08	0·11	0·20	0·12	0·47	0·13	0·06	0·01	0·96	0·34	151	112	Gateshead
Halifax ..	16·5	15·92	15·02	1,037	0·02	—	0·27	0·03	0·09	0·17	0·24	0·24	0·18	0·15	0·07	0·06	0·25	0·12	116	97	Halifax
Hull	29·4	17·23	15·31	1,057	0·01	0·01	0·41	0·31	0·05	0·04	0·30	0·23	0·32	0·18	0·12	0·04	1·34	0·57	152	114	Hull
Leeds	22·8	17·33	15·33	1,058	0·00	—	0·44	0·16	0·09	0·02	0·12	0·13	0·33	0·17	0·09	0·09	0·76	0·23	149	122	Leeds
Leicester ..	21·9	14·45	13·75	949	0·00	—	0·34	0·41	0·13	0·09	0·06	0·06	0·26	0·21	0·04	0·02	0·84	0·43	149	127	Leicester
Leyton ..	24·1	11·64	10·54	727	—	—	0·25	0·23	0·13	0·07	0·22	0·21	0·31	0·24	0·06	0·03	0·76	0·15	105	82	Leyton
Liverpool ..	31·1	21·63	20·38	1,406	0·00	—	0·55	0·61	0·26	0·28	0·20	0·15	0·43	0·30	0·12	0·07	1·45	0·70	161	144	Liverpool
London ..	24·2	15·70	14·75	1,018	0·00	0·00	0·39	0·48	0·11	0·08	0·15	0·13	0·30	0·26	0·05	0·03	0·71	0·33	127	108	London
Manchester ..	27·8	21·13	19·98	1,379	0·00	—	0·56	0·62	0·15	0·26	0·18	0·17	0·39	0·19	0·10	0·14	1·09	0·43	162	134	Manchester
Middlesborough	31·9	22·02	20·79	1,435	—	—	0·68	0·60	0·09	0·02	0·29	0·21	0·35	0·67	0·18	0·15	1·44	0·83	165	158	Middlesborough
Newcastle-on-Tyne	27·3	18·36	15·99	1,104	0·02	—	0·31	0·40	0·07	0·11	0·19	0·19	0·42	0·26	0·04	0·06	0·54	0·20	140	119	Newcastle-on-Tyne
Norwich ..	24·3	15·44	13·23	913	—	—	0·41	0·68	0·03	0·07	0·22	0·15	0·23	0·16	0·14	0·07	0·95	0·41	153	119	Norwich
Nottingham ..	25·7	17·49	17·15	1,184	0·01	—	0·40	0·54	0·06	0·04	0·18	0·10	0·30	0·22	0·15	0·08	0·98	0·69	162	150	Nottingham
Oldham ..	27·4	21·16	21·46	1,481	0·03	—	0·52	0·33	0·20	0·11	0·15	0·10	0·36	0·11	0·08	0·08	0·90	0·36	151	119	Oldham
Plymouth ..	22·4	15·85	14·17	978	0·00	—	0·29	0·43	0·14	0·05	0·14	0·15	0·22	0·19	0·08	0·07	0·67	0·31	140	131	Plymouth
Portsmouth ..	27·2	16·06	14·60	1,008	—	—	0·40	0·49	0·05	0·09	0·30	0·31	0·29	0·13	0·12	0·15	0·72	0·25	125	96	Portsmouth
Preston ..	25·7	20·41	17·32	1,195	0·01	—	0·69	0·16	0·06	0·07	0·14	0·09	0·36	0·56	0·19	0·09	1·24	0·33	170	136	Preston
Rhondda ..	41·2	19·55	17·97	1,240	—	—	0·60	0·35	0·09	0·11	0·19	0·25	0·33	0·20	0·19	0·03	1·49	0·97	182	129	Rhondda
Salford ..	27·9	20·30	19·88	1,372	0·00	—	0·67	0·80	0·25	0·34	0·41	0·44	0·42	0·19	0·17	0·18	1·15	0·50	158	141	Salford
SHEFFIELD ..	**28·2**	**17·91**	**16·24**	**1,121**	**0·00**	—	**0·46**	**0·88**	**0·24**	**0·09**	**0·13**	**0·08**	**0·35**	**0·11**	**0·10**	**0·07**	**1·29**	**0·55**	**154**	**118**	**SHEFFIELD**
Southampton	23·6	13·34	13·27	916	0·01	—	0·27	—	0·03	0·04	0·17	0·15	0·21	0·34	0·05	0·10	0·62	0·42	116	106	Southampton
South Shields	29·0	17·73	16·00	1,104	0·02	—	0·43	0·32	0·07	0·16	0·19	0·17	0·48	0·31	0·10	0·03	0·55	0·38	141	137	South Shields
Stockport ..	26·4	19·73	17·78	1,227	0·03	—	0·47	0·37	0·11	0·14	0·12	0·21	0·31	0·19	0·09	0·05	1·26	0·44	177	132	Stockport
Sunderland ..	29·3	19·30	17·47	1,206	0·00	—	0·38	1·03	0·05	0·10	0·21	0·20	0·44	0·23	0·14	0·09	0·82	0·33	144	135	Sunderland
Tottenham ..	29·4	14·33	12·41	856	0·00	—	0·33	0·12	0·09	0·07	0·15	0·16	0·29	0·21	0·05	—	0·72	0·18	117	89	Tottenham
Walthamstow	24·2	12·31	10·14	700	0·00	—	0·34	0·23	0·14	0·09	0·27	0·11	0·27	0·34	0·07	0·02	0·86	0·17	120	91	Walthamstow
West Ham ..	27·2	16·15	15·02	1,037	0·00	—	0·52	0·69	0·15	0·17	0·22	0·13	0·39	0·58	0·11	0·02	1·44	0·65	145	124	West Ham
Willesden ..	25·2	12·10	11·20	773	—	—	0·30	0·27	0·07	0·11	0·11	0·06	0·27	0·27	0·05	0·04	0·62	0·33	111	97	Willesden
Wolverhampton	23·8	15·45	16·52	1,140	—	—	0·20	1·44	0·16	0·07	0·23	0·11	0·26	0·36	0·10	0·03	1·04	0·29	139	138	Wolverhampton
§ **SHEFFIELD'S Position in list**	**10th**	**27th**	**25th**	**25th**			**30th**	**38th**	**38th**	**19th (a tie)**	**8th**	**4th**	**28th (a tie)**	**1st (a tie)**	**22nd (a tie)**	**25th (a tie)**	**35th**	**34th**	**29th (a tie)**	**17th**	**SHEFFIELD'S Position in list**

* 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 1,121 deaths against England's 1,000.

§ In stating the position of Sheffield on the list, the town with the highest Birth-rate and the town with the lowest Death-rate on the list are regarded as coming first.

TABLE X.—*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, 1899-1908 and 1909.*

DISEASE.	North.		South.		Park.		*Brightside West.		* Brightside East		Attercliffe		*Ecclesall North.		*Ecclesall West Central.		*Ecclesall South.		* Broomhall		*Sharrow.		Norton.		Hillsbro'		City.	
	10 Years, 1899 to 1908	1909	10 Years, 1899 to 1908	1909	10 Years, 1899 to 1908	1909	10 Years, 1899 to 1908	1909	10 Years, 1899 to 1908	1909	10 Years, 1899 to 1908	1909	10 Years, 1899 to 1908	1909	10 Years, 1899 to 1908	1909	10 Years, 1899 to 1908	1909	10 Years, 1899 to 1908	1909	10 Years, 1899 to 1908	1909	7 Years, 1899 to 1908	1909	7 Years, 1899 to 1908	1909	10 Years, 1899 to 1908	1909
All Causes ..	25·3	22·0	22·8	17·1	19·7	18·5	..	13·1	..	16·4	18·8	14·6	..	15·5	..	14·4	..	11·3	..	14·9	..	12·6	13·6	10·7	15·6	14·8	18·2	15·1
Small Pox ..	0·01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·00	..
Measles	0·83	2·03	0·56	0·59	0·70	1·12	..	1·09	..	1·02	0·69	0·56	..	1·19	..	0·80	..	0·74	..	0·47	..	0·49	0·36	0·80	0·44	0·46	0·52	0·90
Scarlatina ..	0·21	0·03	0·21	0·04	0·26	..	..	0·11	..	0·10	0·23	0·11	..	0·08	..	0·26	..	0·02	..	0·04	..	..	0·22	0·28	0·14	0·06	0·22	0·09
Diphtheria ..	0·54	0·08	0·40	..	0·49	0·18	..	0·11	..	0·05	0·41	0·06	..	0·08	..	0·16	..	0·09	..	0·07	..	..	0·15	0·06	0·15	0·12	0·42	0·08
Whooping Cough	0·54	0·15	0·44	0·04	0·47	..	..	0·17	..	0·10	0·41	0·05	..	0·42	..	0·20	..	0·04	..	0·04	..	..	0·22	..	0·20	0·23	0·36	0·12
Fever	0·27	0·03	0·23	0·12	0·17	0·11	..	0·04	..	0·10	0·20	0·05	..	0·11	..	0·04	..	0·02	..	0·29	..	0·04	0·01	..	0·11	0·06	0·18	0·07
Diarrhœa ..	2·47	1·11	1·44	0·63	1·69	0·84	..	0·41	..	0·76	1·87	0·59	..	0·66	..	0·62	..	0·28	..	0·50	..	0·42	0·59	0·11	0·64	0·06	1·41	0·54
Seven Principal Zymotics ..	4·87	3·43	3·28	1·42	3·78	2·25	..	1·93	..	2·13	3·81	1·42	..	2·54	..	2·08	..	1·19	..	1·41	..	0·95	1·55	1·25	1·68	0·99	3·11	1·80
Phthisis.. ..	2·22	2·03	1·85	1·68	1·42	1·09	..	0·98	..	1·05	0·90	0·77	..	1·16	..	1·10	..	0·72	..	1·15	..	1·04	1·16	0·68	1·07	1·50	1·24	1·11
Other Tuber. Dis.	0·97	0·63	0·75	0·71	0·62	0·39	..	0·36	..	0·31	0·47	0·36	..	0·42	..	0·32	..	0·24	..	0·32	..	0·28	0·48	0·34	0·48	0·35	0·58	0·38
Infant Mortality per 1,000 births	226	170	156	94	187	152	..	104	..	145	187	129	..	114	..	111	..	76	..	134	..	114	104	73	133	85	169	119
†*Do. corrected* ..	..	*154*	..	*134*	..	*147*	..	*110*	..	*141*	..	*126*	..	*110*	..	*107*	..	*77*	..	*124*	..	*110*	..	*73*	..	*83*	..	*119*

* Districts in regard to which figures for the ten years 1899-1908 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.

TABLE XI.—*Death Rate under one year per 1000 Births, 10 years—1900 to 1909.*

1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
200	202	150	181	158	166	158	145	141	119

TABLE XII.—*Analysis of the Deaths which occurred during the year 1909 among Illegitimate Children under the age of 5 years.*

DISTRICTS.	DEATHS.			AGES AT DEATH.				CAUSES OF DEATH.											
	TOTAL.	MALE	FEMALE.	UNDER 1 WEEK.	BETWEEN 1 WEEK AND 1 MONTH.	BETWEEN 1 MONTH AND 1 YEAR.	BETWEEN 1 YEAR AND 5 YEARS.	ZYMOTIC DISEASES.	DIARRHŒA.	CHEST INFLAMMATIONS.	MENINGITIS AND CONVULSIONS.	VIOLENCE.	MARASMUS.	CONGENITAL DEFECTS.	SYPHILIS.	OTHER CAUSES.	CERTIFIED.	NOT CERTIFIED.	INQUESTS.
Sheffield North	42	19	23	7	3	18	14	7	7	3	1	1	3	5	9	6	36	..	6
„ South	9	6	3	..	2	5	2	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	3	2	9	..	..
„ Park ..	10	7	3	1	..	5	4	1	1	4	1	1	1	..	1	..	9	..	1
Brightside West	13	4	9	2	1	9	1	1	..	1	1	..	4	2	2	2	12	..	1
„ East	12	7	5	4	2	4	2	1	..	1	..	..	1	4	1	4	10	..	2
Attercliffe ..	20	11	9	3	3	9	5	2	..	2	..	..	1	5	1	9	18	..	2
Ecclesall North	19	12	7	3	1	8	7	1	2	4	2	..	4	2	..	4	19	..	..
„ West Cent'l	13	9	4	2	2	7	2	1	1	1	..	1	2	2	..	5	12	..	1
„ South	8	2	6	3	2	1	2	2	..	..	1	..	1	3	..	1	8	..	..
Broomhall ..	13	5	8	3	..	7	3	2	2	3	1	1	2	2	..	..	11	..	2
Sharrow ..	9	5	4	3	..	4	2	..	3	1	..	1	1	2	..	1	7	..	2
Norton ..	6	1	5	1	2	1	2	1	..	1	1	1	..	2	..	..	4	1	1
Hillsbro' ..	5	3	2	1	..	1	3	2	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	5	..	..
TOTALS ..	179	91	88	33	18	79	49	22	17	23	9	6	21	30	17	34	160	1	18

TABLE XIII.—*Infantile Mortality during the year 1909.*

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	Certified*	357	82	61	57	557	146	124	76	83	88	72	84	89	80	72	69	1541
	Uncertified	15	1	..	2	18	2	2	4	3	2	1	..	..	2	2	..	36
i. COMMON INFECTIOUS DISEASES.	Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chicken-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Measles	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	5	13	16	14	12	16	80
	Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	2	..	..	3	..	2	1	..	1	13
ii. DIARRHŒAL DISEASES.	Diarrhœa, all forms	..	2	2	8	12	17	19	10	17	20	13	15	14	20	17	9	183
	Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis	1	3	2	1	7	10	12	11	13	6	5	7	3	1	1	4	80
	Gastritis	1	1	3	1	6	2	6	..	1	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	20
iii. WASTING DISEASES.	Premature Birth	214	26	14	9	263	13	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	279
	Congenital Defects	86	19	15	8	128	21	5	2	3	3	..	..	1	..	..	1	164
	Injury at Birth	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Want of Breast-milk: Starvation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	23	6	6	7	42	21	25	16	13	5	4	5	6	2	4	3	146
iv. TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.	Tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	2	..	4	1	2	2	15
	Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	1	4	..	1	..	..	1	..	12
	Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	2	1	1	1	10
	Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Syphilis	4	4	2	1	11	7	6	2	1	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	32
	Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	2	..	..	1	2	8
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	3	4	3	3	1	..	1	20
v. OTHER CAUSES.	Convulsions	17	9	8	13	47	15	13	10	6	7	5	5	4	3	6	4	125
	Bronchitis	1	3	3	3	10	20	5	5	9	9	7	10	9	11	4	10	109
	Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pneumonia	..	..	1	1	2	4	7	8	14	16	14	16	15	19	16	11	142
	Suffocation, overlying	2	..	1	..	3	5	5	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
	Other Causes	21	10	4	3	38	10	14	6	4	5	9	4	7	5	9	4	115 †1
TOTALS		372	83	61	59	575	148	126	80	86	90	73	84	89	82	74	69	1577

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

† One death was that of an unknown child, but as to age or circumstances attending the death there was no evidence to show.

TABLE XIV.—*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 under 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	..	470958	13314	11835	11377	11016	11003	58545	52068	45813	47399	49021	80900	57307	40665	24625	11390	3225
Deaths	..	7098	1577	582	226	115	89	2589	197	86	113	126	355	511	664	876	970	611
Death-rates per 1,000 per annum	15·071	..	118·4	49·2	19·9	10·4	8·1	44·2	3·8	1·9	2·4	2·6	4·4	8·9	16·3	35·6	85·1	189·5
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	..	423	80	166	85	39	19	389	32	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	·089	42	1	4	10	3	6	24	13	3	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria	·083	39	2	2	10	4	3	21	14	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	·115	54	13	22	9	4	4	52	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhus Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	·070	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	3	6	6	2	3	..	..	..
Pyrexia	·004	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Septicæmia																		
Puerperal Pyæmia	·042	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	10	7	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever ..																		
Epidemic Diarrhœa, Infective Enteritis	·418	197	142	45	3	1	..	191	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1
Diarrhœa	·121	57	41	10	..	..	..	51	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
Dysentery	·002	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Pneumonia (Lobar .. / Broncho- .. / Epidemic .. / Not defined)	1·463	689	142	109	36	16	9	312	19	4	9	14	43	52	69	67	69	31
Carcinoma	·521	245	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	39	62	65	53	17
Sarcoma	·064	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	7	5	11	3	1
Cancer, Malignant Disease	·272	128	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	14	22	42	40	6
Tuberculous Phthisis	1·102	521	6	7	1	..	2	16	7	13	28	42	105	105	117	67	19	2
Phthisis	·006	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Tuberculous Meningitis ..	·187	88	15	18	6	5	13	57	21	5	..	2	..	1	2	..	..	..
Tuberculous Peritonitis ..	·055	26	6	5	2	..	1	14	4	3	2	..	1	1	..	1	..	..
Tuberculous Enteritis	·015	7	1	2	..	1	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Tabes Mesenterica	·025	12	6	3	2	..	..	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nervous System	·901	429	149	41	11	8	9	218	19	7	8	12	14	28	33	40	30	20
Heart	1·282	602	5	1	1	1	2	10	5	13	19	10	46	63	76	133	147	80
Blood Vessels	1·013	477	3	1	..	..	..	4	..	1	1	4	5	21	53	124	166	98
Respiratory System	1·491	702	111	58	13	11	2	195	11	2	1	4	16	36	52	118	165	102
Digestive System	·856	403	126	16	3	2	2	149	5	8	6	7	21	37	59	51	45	15
Urinary System	·514	242	1	3	2	3	..	9	4	2	3	4	11	27	47	63	56	16
Generative System	·032	15	3	2	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	3	1	..
Accidents of Child-birth ..	·055	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	14	7	..	..	..	..
Suicide	·087	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	6	7	12	8	5	1
Other Violence	·476	224	35	8	8	9	13	73	15	6	9	7	14	26	19	20	17	18
Other Causes	2·812	1,320	687	59	24	8	4	782	19	15	13	8	23	22	29	58	149	202

DISEASES OF

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

AGES.	Death-rate per 1,000 Persons living at each age of Group.									
	1900.	1901.	1902	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Under 1 year	228·3	236·5	175·8	212·3	178·9	174·4	167·0	158·9	153·3	118·4
1 and under 2 years ..	85·1	70·4	46·0	76·0	46·5	68·8	48·9	59·7	49·8	49·2
2 „ 3	36·0	27·3	19·6	26·0	17·0	21·4	17·6	25·1	16·2	19·9
3 „ 4	22·9	16·0	11·1	17·6	12·2	13·5	14·3	15·1	10·3	10·4
4 „ 5 „ ..	14·6	12·7	7·7	7·8	8·2	9·9	11·8	9·9	7·4	8·1
Total under 5 „ ..	83·7	79·3	56·6	73·5	57·2	62·1	56·2	57·8	51·4	44·2
5 and under 10 „ ..	6·8	5·1	3·8	3·7	3·7	3·6	4·6	3·8	3·3	3·8
10 „ 15 „ ..	2·6	2·6	2·3	1·9	2·2	1·9	2·4	2·5	1·5	1·9
15 „ 20 „ ..	3·3	3·1	2·6	2·4	2·3	2·4	2·4	2·6	2·1	2·4
20 „ 25 „ ..	4·7	3·6	3·1	2·8	3·6	3·3	2·8	2·9	3·0	2·6
25 „ 35 „ ..	6·2	5·7	4·9	5·0	5·1	4·8	4·7	4·4	4·3	4·4
35 „ 45 „ ..	12·6	10·7	10·5	10·4	10·1	9·6	9·1	9·6	9·0	8·9
45 „ 55 „ ..	21·6	21·0	18·8	19·0	16·6	16·7	17·2	18·0	16·7	16·3
55 „ 65 „ ..	42·8	38·2	36·6	35·0	36·5	32·3	36·3	37·2	35·0	35·6
65 „ 75 „ ..	83·2	76·6	74·8	74·8	79·1	73·4	78·8	80·4	81·2	85·1
Over 75 years	188·0	162·8	164·9	149·5	165·7	184·7	177·7	187·6	193·9	189·5
All ages	22·0	20·4	16·8	18·7	16·8	17·1	16·7	17·1	15·8	15·1

TABLE XVI.—*Cases of Infectious Disease notified during each month of the year 1909 under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act 1889.*

DISEASES.	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPT.	OCTOBER.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTALS.
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria	53	51	51	25	29	25	21	16	19	27	30	26	373
Erysipelas	49	31	40	45	28	38	24	38	36	39	41	38	447
Scarlet Fever	163	132	118	124	128	126	107	109	130	130	151	112	1,530
Typhus Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	19	19	10	9	9	8	5	14	30	25	19	10	177
Continued Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	3	4	9	4	6	6	5	4	5	2	1	2	51
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
TOTALS	287	237	229	207	200	203	162	181	220	223	242	189	2,580

TABLE XVII.—*Cases of Infectious Disease notified since 1899, under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act 1889.*

Diseases.	Number of Cases Notified.										Average 10 yrs. 1899-1908	Cases Notified, 1909
	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908		
Small-pox	1	..	2	38	59	44	4	1	..	..	15	..
Diphtheria	2,244	2,454	1,598	969	492	400	407	675	431	438	1,011	373
Erysipelas	376	389	286	391	401	385	350	395	414	295	368	447
Scarlet Fever	1,999	1,794	1,474	1,601	2,110	2,906	3,086	4,905	2,357	1,404	2,361	1,530
Typhus Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	1,144	512	862	373	345	348	320	390	209	237	474	177
Continued Fever	4	1	..	1	7	3	2	3	1	..	2	..
Puerperal Fever	23	41	35	37	38	32	38	52	42	43	38	51
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Totals	5,791	5,191	4,257	3,410	3,452	4,118	4,207	6,421	3,456	2,417	4,269	2,580

TABLE XVIII.—*Measles.—Mortality in Males and Females, and under certain age-periods; also Mortality Rates, 10 years, 1899-1908 and 1909.*

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.
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
1908	108	·23	50	58	20	37	23	9	8	10	0	1
Averages, 10 years 1899-1908	218	·52	112	107	51	89	39	18	12	9	·1	·9
1909	423	·90	217	206	80	166	85	39	19	32	0	2

TABLE XIX.—*Scarlet Fever.—Notifications, Percentage of Cases removed to Hospital, Deaths, and Percentage Mortality, ten years, 1899-1908 and 1909.*

Year	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	Average 10 years, 1899-1908	1909
Notified Cases of Scarlet Fever	1999	1794	1474	1601	2110	2906	3086	4905	2357	1404	2361	1530
Percentage of Cases removed	39	43	53	44	67	77	76	63	73	81	62	82
Deaths ..	91	64	57	58	99	88	98	229	102	39	93	42
Percentage Mortality	4·5	3·6	3·9	3·6	4·7	3·0	3·2	4·7	4·3	2·8	3·8	2·7

TABLE XX.—*Scarlet Fever.—Sickness Rate per 1,000 persons living in Registration Sub-Districts and in City, ten years, 1899-1908, and 1909.*

Year	REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS.										City.
	North.	South.	Park.	Bright-side.	Atter-cliffe.	Nether Hallam.	Upper Hallam.	Eccle-sall.	Norton.	Hills-bro'.	
1899	5·01	4·80	6·24	6·90	5·61	5·61	2·45	4·69	No Record	No Record	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	7·06	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	Ecclesall North 6·72	Ecclesall W. Cntl. 7·59	7·65	9·36	7·97	7·01
1906	9·06	8·56	9·92	B'side West 11·01	B'side East 12·47	14·28	Ecclesall North 11·04	Ecclesall W. Cntl. 8·46	Ecclesall South 8·18	Broom-hall 10·20	Sharrow 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
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
Average for 10 years 1899-1908	4·59	4·55	4·85	6·98	7·07	5·32	7·01	5·66	6·75	5·10	7·16	6·87	7·56	5·56
				3 years only.			Three years only.					7 years only.		
1909	1·47	2·15	1·86	4·17	4·22	2·54	3·82	5·04	2·95	2·18	2·54	3·63	5·93	3·25

*2 Months.

TABLE XXI.—*Diphtheria.—Percentage Mortality in Hospital and Home-treated Cases, 1909.*

	Hospital Treated.	Home Treated.	Total.
Cases of Sickness	238	135	373
Deaths	15	24	39
Percentage Mortality	6·3	17·8	10·5

TABLE XXII.—*Diarrhœa.—Monthly Mortality since 1900.*

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Whole Year.
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
1909	3	1	2	2	4	6	17	115	73	22	8	2	255

TABLE XXIII.—*Diarrhœa Mortality under certain Age-periods since 1900.*

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.
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
1909	183	55	3	1	0	2	1	10

TABLE XXIV.—*Whooping Cough. Mortality under certain age periods since 1899.*

Ages.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	Av. for Years 1899-1908.	1909.
Under 1 year ..	23	104	56	37	119	78	54	43	61	109	68	13
1 and under 2 years	23	57	40	17	81	33	51	28	59	83	47	22
2 „ 3 „	2	21	18	8	34	20	9	14	21	27	17	9
3 „ 4 „	6	12	3	7	21	12	6	9	13	13	10	4
4 „ 5 „	4	6	3	3	5	6	5	8	5	9	5	4
Over 5 years ..	1	6	4	..	3	2	4	7	3	6	4	2

TABLE XXV.—*Enteric Fever. Sickness Rate per 1,000 persons living in Registration Sub-Districts, 10 years 1899-1908, and 1909.*

Year.	Registration Sub-Districts.										City.
	North.	South.	Park.	Bright-side.	Atter-cliffe.	Nether Hallam.	Upper Hallam.	Eccle-sall.	Norton.	Hills-bro'.	
1899	5·20	2·84	3·24	4·08	4·05	3·24	1·05	1·32	No Record.	No Record.	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	.. (4 months)	0·50 (2 months)	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 (Ecclesall North.)	1·17 (Ecclesall West. Centl)	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 (B'side West)	1·28 (B'side East)	1·51	1·37 (Ecclesall North)	1·37 (Ecclesall W. Cntl.)	0·19 (Ecclesall South)	0·32 (Broom-hall)	0·28 (Sharrow)	0·86	0·27	0·87
1907	0·46	0·55	0·44	0·48	0·69	0·73	0·59	0·59	0·12	0·22	0·21	0·13	0·06	0·46
1908	1·19	0·70	0·18	0·39	0·27	0·21	0·81	0·75	0·36	0·47	0·42	0·24	0·86	0·51
Average for 10 years, 1899-1908	1·71	1·14	1·04	0·60 (3 years only.)	0·75 (3 years only.)	1·40	0·92 (Three years only.)	0·90 (Three years only.)	0·22 (Three years only.)	0·34 (Three years only.)	0·30 (Three years only.)	0·49 (7 years only)	0·66 (7 years only)	1·20
1909	0·51	0·31	0·46	0·38	0·38	0·39	0·47	0·36	0·26	0·75	0·14	0·17	0·12	0·38

TABLE XXVI.—*Enteric Fever. Cases of Sickness in each month since 1900.*

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
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
1909	19	19	10	9	9	8	5	14	30	25	19	10

TABLE XXVII.—*Enteric Fever Notifications, Deaths, and Percentage Mortality at several Age-Periods during 1909.*

	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 ..	177	..	9	55	45	68	..
Deaths	33	..	..	5	11	17	..
Percentage Mortality	19·0	..	..	9·1	24·4	25·0	..

TABLE XXVIII.—*Puerperal Fever. Cases of Sickness, Deaths, and Number of Births to each Death, 10 years, 1900-1909.*

	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
Notified Cases	41	35	37	38	32	38	54	42	43	51
Deaths	22	17	22	19	15	22	25	23	19	20
No. of Births to every Death from Puerperal Fever	571	751	634	744	923	595	537	614	751	665

TABLE XXIX.—*Tuberculous Diseases. Mortality during 10 years, 1899-1908 and 1909.*

Disease.	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	Average 1899 to 1908	1909
Tuberculous Phthisis and *Phthisis* ..	502	539	580	491	573	536	490	452	524	564	525	524
Tuberculous Meningitis	108	92	132	111	140	126	94	88	115	100	111	88
Tabes Mesenterica ..	91	76	68	43	39	29	24	24	10	16	42	12
Other forms of Tuberculosis	74	55	69	105	132	105	93	92	93	105	92	78
Total Deaths ..	775	762	849	750	884	796	701	656	742	785	770	702
Death-rate per 1,000 persons living ..	2·09	2·03	2·19	1·79	2·07	1·84	1·59	1·46	1·63	1·69	1·84	1·49

TABLE XXX.—*Tuberculous Diseases. Mortality in the two Sexes, 1900-1909.*

Disease.	1900		1901		1902		1903		1904		1905		1906		1907		1908		1909	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Tuberculous Phthisis and *Phthisis* ..	377	162	402	178	333	158	413	160	379	157	344	146	316	136	357	167	381	183	365	159
Tuberculous Meningitis	57	35	69	63	62	49	81	59	69	57	51	43	50	38	57	58	64	36	47	41
Tuberculous Peritonitis	..	..	..	..	*20	*12	24	24	22	25	28	22	19	17	22	20	24	24	12	14
Tuberculous Enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*4	*4	4	2	2	6	1	6
Tabes Mesenterica	44	32	33	35	23	20	18	21	17	12	14	10	13	11	4	6	11	5	8	4
Other forms of Tuberculosis	35	20	36	33	47	26	44	42	35	24	26	17	25	23	23	22	24	25	26	19

* First year of separate classification.

TABLE XXXI.—*Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1909.*

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 ..	373	4	116	172	38	43	..	34	16	14	46	29	37	16	61	55	17	25	16	7	29	13	4	33	25	28	13	30	31	11	12	8	3
Erysipelas ..	447	9	20	47	51	277	43	53	27	29	37	39	49	62	48	37	13	22	10	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever ..	1,530	10	474	896	100	50	..	58	55	53	196	177	164	138	252	136	61	73	64	103	57	49	35	153	159	148	119	203	96	46	58	45	85
Typhus Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever ..	177	..	9	55	45	68	..	20	8	13	18	16	25	17	18	12	21	4	3	2	18	4	10	14	11	20	14	15	11	17	1	1	1
Relapsing Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	51	..	..	..	12	39	..	4	13	3	7	7	5	2	4	1	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*1	*1	..	..
TOTALS ..	2,580	23	621	1,170	246	477	43	169	119	112	304	268	280	235	383	241	114	126	94	135	104	66	49	200	195	196	146	248	138	75	72	54	89

* Cases treated at the Royal Hospital.

TABLE XXXII.—*Vital Statistics of Registration Sub-Districts in 1909 and previous Ten Years.*

Names of Localities.	1. NORTH.				2. SOUTH.				3. PARK.				4 and 5. BRIGHTSIDE.							
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.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.				
	a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*	*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*	*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*				
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				
													Brightside West.				Brightside East.			
													a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*
1906	39,185	1,251	887	246	25,698	927	527	118	27,003	767	570	175	44,185	1348	675	226	39,863	1382	783	269
1907	39,325	1,260	978	253	25,538	930	511	115	27,489	846	516	130	45,344	1458	648	174	40,594	1326	797	242
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
Averages of years 1899-1908 ..	38,778	1,311	1,003	296	26,307	975	580	146	26,333	821	548	165	45,249	1420	666	198	40,500	1381	777	249
													Three years only.				Three years only.			
1909	39,504	1,127	870	192	25,538	979	437	92	28,484	815	527	124	46,964	1428	614	148	41,979	1228	687	178

TABLE XXXII.—*Vital Statistics of Registration Sub-Districts in 1909 and previous Ten Years.—(Continued.)*

Names of Localities.	6. ATTERCLIFFE.				7. ECCLESALL NORTH.				8. ECCLESALL WEST CENTRAL.				9. ECCLESALL SOUTH.			
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.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
	a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*	*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*	*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*
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	Re-arranged Registration Areas. No Record.											
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	138
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	125
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
Averages of years 1899-1908 ..	56,064	2,100	1,040	390	35,538	1,188	586	171	48,823	1,130	657	146	43,326	1,160	526	131
					Three years only.				Three years only.				Three years only.			
1909	64,614	2,127	943	274	36,127	1,139	560	130	49,958	1,111	719	123	46,117	1,135	519	86

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 XXXII.—*Vital Statistics of Registration Sub-Districts in 1909 and previous Ten Years.—(Continued.)*

Names of Localities.	10. BROOMHALL.				11. SHARROW.				12. NORTON.				13. HILLSBRO'.			
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.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
	a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*	*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*	*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*
1899	Re-arranged Registration Areas.				No Record.				9,270	No Record.	153	45	10,836	No Record.	182	54
1900									10,131		140	43	11,356		228	76
1901									11,036		127	47	11,902		216	70
1902									12,071	415	172	51	12,702	462	191	57
1903									11,728	411	185	63	12,618	470	206	61
1904									12,747	450	179	46	13,364	455	196	68
1905									13,998	440	175	41	13,919	447	227	69
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
1908	27,853	699	460	102	28,740	701	404	77	16,614	510	213	46	16,366	487	230	55
Average of years 1899-1908	27,785	701	464	108	28,696	677	409	78	12,861	456	174	46	13,347	468	217	63
	Three years only.				Three years only.					Seven years only.				Seven years only.		
1909	27,936	627	415	84	28,767	616	362	70	17,608	481	188	35	17,362	483	257	41

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 XXXIII.—*Meteorology at Sheffield during 1909.*

Week Ending.	Mean Barometer Corrected.	Mean Daily Sunshine.				MEAN DAILY TEMPERATURE.									Total Rainfall for the Week (in inches).
		Weston Park.	Atter-cliffe.	High Hazels.	Lodge Moor.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb	Humidity	Dew Point	Grass Minimum	Soil 1 Foot.	Soil 4 Feet.	Air Maximum (Shade)	Air Minimum (Shade)	
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.										
Jan. 2	30·212	0 4	..	0 10	0 6	29·6	28·9	89%	26·5	19·7	37·1	44·4	36·9	27·0	0·380
9	30·369	1 2	0 44	0 56	1 1	41·2	38·9	82%	35·9	32·5	39·4	43·2	45·5	37·6	0·363
16	29·464	2 29	1 1	2 21	2 12	39·0	36·6	79%	33·2	30·7	38·4	42·9	44·5	36·1	1·621
23	30·204	1 43	0 25	1 20	2 18	36·7	35·1	85%	32·7	27·5	37·7	42·2	43·0	34·6	0·013
30	30·332	2 20	1 7	1 59	4 40	29·2	27·9	81%	23·7	18·3	34·6	41·5			
													38·1	26·4	0·020
Feb. 6	29·874	2 47	1 43	2 8	2 36	41·9	39·7	82%	36·8	32·8	36·2	40·3	47·4	38·0	0·153
13	30·189	0 13	0 26	0 38	0 46	34·1	32·9	88%	30·9	27·3	35·8	40·1	37·0	31·2	0·398
20	30·240	4 15	3 15	4 18	4 33	36·6	33·8	75%	29·5	25·4	35·5	39.9	44·4	32·1	0·030
27	30·426	3 3	2 51	3 37	3 48	34·3	31·9	78%	28·1	24·4	34·3	39·4	42·5	30·3	0·020
Mar. 6	29·544	1 21	1 3	1 32	1 52	31·2	30·1	86%	27·6	21·1	33·9	38·9	35·0	27·2	1·548
13	29·738	0 55	0 47	0 57	1 10	33·4	32·3	89%	30·4	27·4	33·8	38·4	38·4	30·9	0·276
20	29·402	4 21	3 39	3 57	4 28	36·0	34·9	88%	32·8	28·0	34·6	38·1	43·9	31·8	0·199
27	29·576	2 57	2 14	2 33	3 6	40·7	38·8	85%	36·5	32·4	38·9	38·5	49·4	37·3	1·217
April 3	29·765	3 13	2 40	3 1	2 57	43·5	40·8	80%	37·5	34·7	41·4	39·7	50·6	39·0	1·060
10	30·363	8 32	6 27	9 13	10 19	46·3	41·3	68%	36·0	27·5	41·3	40·8	60·9	34·9	..
17	29·725	6 11	5 21	6 9	6 16	50·6	45·2	67%	39·8	36·2	44·7	41·6	56·5	42·3	0·430
24	29·756	7 7	6 47	7 55	7 48	50·6	46·8	75%	42·7	35·8	46·5	42·8	59·4	41·3	0·960
May 1	29·804	7 43	6 25	6 51	7 51	48·1	43·9	61%	39·2	34·1	48·2	44·2	54·9	40·1	0·430
8	30·348	11 3	10 20	12 11	12 0	52·3	46·6	65%	40·9	32·4	48·2	45·2	59·8	41·8	..
15	30·146	4 58	3 41	5 17	5 31	47·3	43·3	74%	39·0	32·8	49·0	46·1	54·4	38·6	0·090
22	30·099	8 27	7 35	8 43	9 9	54·5	48·8	69%	43·5	33·9	49·2	46·5	63·1	42·1	0·326
29	29·831	4 54	4 14	5 2	5 8	56·2	51·7	75%	47·7	42·3	54·2	47·7	63·1	48·5	1·431
June 5	30·017	2 58	2 15	2 43	2 45	53·5	50·1	79%	46·7	42·6	53·8	49·2	59·0	46·7	0·274
12	30·042	3 41	2 32	3 8	3 57	50·4	46·8	76%	43·1	38·2	51·9	49·8	57·1	44·0	0·010
19	30·266	4 37	2 27	4 12	4 41	55·7	51·8	77%	48·1	41·5	53·5	50·0	61·9	48·1	0·084
26	29·622	2 18	1 59	2 31	2 54	54·8	51·7	81%	48·8	43·0	54·5	50·7	59·1	48·6	2·540
July 3	30·048	4 33	3 42	4 15	5 28	54.3	51·2	81%	48·2	42·1	54·1	51·0	63·1	48·6	0·356
10	29·804	4 52	3 39	4 19	4 48	59·2	54·0	70%	49·3	46·0	57·1	51·8	64·4	52·6	0·465
17	29·969	3 58	2 31	2 51	4 11	58·4	54·4	76%	50·7	46·9	57·5	52·7	65·0	53·5	0·338
24	29·874	5 2	3 37	4 33	5 32	59·4	54·5	72%	50·0	44·5	58·9	53·6	64·9	52·2	0·150
31	29·720	4 25	3 39	3 56	4 34	58·0	54·3	78%	50·8	45·0	57·1	54·2	63·5	51·5	2·253
Aug 7	30·169	5 40	4 19	5 51	5 39	60·6	55·9	74%	51·9	42·9	58·0	54·2	69·8	51·6	0·350
14	30·150	9 4	8 4	9 16	9 39	68·0	62·4	61%	58·0	47·1	62·0	55·0	75·8	56·3	..
21	29·760	4 57	3 41	4 48	4 49	61·5	57·6	79%	54·4	46·5	61·0	56·2	67·8	54·1	1·395
28	29·864	4 22	3 15	3 48	3 58	57·3	53·7	79%	50·5	42·8	57·6	56·2	63·4	50·8	0·295
Sept. 4	29·927	5 3	3 27	4 15	4 16	56·7	52·3	74%	48·1	38·3	56·8	55·9	61·1	47·4	0·345
11	29·909	4 39	2 52	3 15	4 23	53·6	50·3	80%	47·1	40·4	55·1	55·2	58·0	47·1	0·478
18	30·193	0 22	0 24	0 39	0 22	51·8	50·7	92%	49·4	42·4	53·6	54·5	57·8	48·8	0·290
25	30·050	2 16	1 20	1 52	2 29	53·7	51·7	88%	49·8	39·1	53·6	53·9	60·2	48·8	0·651
Oct. 2	29·957	2 0	1 29	2 18	2 10	53·3	51·9	91%	50·6	40·4	53·3	53·5	58·2	48·6	0·647
9	29·694	3 30	2 27	3 9	3 12	54·7	52·6	86%	50·6	37·9	53·3	53·2	61·1	47·2	0·658
16	29·723	4 26	3 29	4 21	3 57	54·2	52·4	88%	50·6	39·3	52·3	53·0	59·4	46·9	0·952
23	29·754	2 41	2 31	3 9	2 41	53·0	50·9	87%	49·0	39·4	52·1	52·6	59·7	48·2	0·777
30	29·751	3 18	2 10	2 33	3 33	40·4	37·7	79%	34·2	28·3	46·9	51·9	46·3	36·9	0·380
Nov. 6	30·127	0 8	0 8	0 9	0 15	46·7	45·1	88%	43·2	31·5	45·5	50·1	51·4	42·9	0·070
13	30·028	3 40	1 52	3 15	4 3	37·7	40·1	76%	36·1	27·9	44·8	49·3	48·9	38·2	0·105
20	30·066	1 40	0 23	2 33	2 17	36·3	34·5	84%	31·7	23·4	40·7	47·9	41·9	33·4	0·024
27	30·164	1 12	0 31	0 56	1 18	38·6	36·6	84%	33·9	23·4	39·3	46·3	42·7	34·4	0·120
Dec. 4	29·118	0 30	0 9	0 34	0 30	41·4	39·9	88%	38·0	28·9	40·2	45·1	45·8	36·9	0·903
11	29·627	1 15	0 11	0 50	1 34	38·9	37·6	88%	36·1	23·5	37·7	44·2	42·8	34·4	0·298
18	30·122	0 20	0 9	0 15	0 26	38·2	37·3	92%	36·0	30·6	40·3	43·5	41·2	35·9	0·781
25	29·343	1 57	0 30	1 34	2 6	33·5	32·8	90%	30·9	18·1	37·1	43·1	39·3	30·4	2·016

TABLE XXXIV.—*Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life in each Sex, during the year 1909.*

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 55 years.		55 & under 65 years.		65 & under 75 years.		75 & under 85 years.		85 years & upwards.		TOTALS—ABOVE FIVE YEARS.		
	Totls.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totls.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totls
GENERAL DISEASES.																																								
Small-pox (Vaccinated)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small-pox (Not Vaccinated)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small-pox (Doubtful)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cow-pox and other effects of Vaccination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles (Morbilli)	422	216	206	42	38	92	74	48	36	15	24	9	10	206	182	388	9	23	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	24	34
German Measles	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	42	22	20	1	..	2	2	7	3	2	1	4	2	16	8	24	3	10	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	12	18
Typhus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relapsing Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Influenza	24	10	14	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	3	4	3	5	..	3	..	..	9	13	22
Whooping Cough	54	19	35	4	9	9	13	3	6	1	3	2	2	19	33	52	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Mumps	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria	39	19	20	1	1	2	..	2	8	2	2	2	1	9	12	21	8	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	8	18
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pyrexia (origin uncertain)	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Enteric Fever	33	17	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	5	3	1	2	3	3	4	2	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	16	33
Asiatic Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Food. Ptomaine Poisoning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic Diarrhœa, Infective Enteritis	197	111	86	86	56	20	25	3	..	..	1	..	..	109	82	191	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	2	4	6
Diarrhœa (not otherwise defined)	57	24	33	19	22	3	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	29	51	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	2	4	6
Dysentery	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Tetanus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaria	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Rabies, Hydrophobia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glanders	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anthrax. Splenic Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis	42	23	19	17	15	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	22	18	40	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Gonorrhœa	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3

TABLE XXXIV.—*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 55 years.		55 & under 65 years.		65 & under 75 years.		75 & under 85 years.		85 years & upwards.		TOTALS—ABOVE FIVE YEARS.		
	Totls	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totls	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totls
General Diseases.—*Continued.*																																								
Puerperal Septicæmia, Puerperal Septic Intoxication	19	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	10	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	19
Puerperal Pyæmia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phlegmasia Alba Dolens	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever (not otherwise defined)	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Infective Endocarditis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia (Lobar)	100	68	32	3	1	2	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	6	5	11	3	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	12	5	8	4	15	4	7	3	12	7	2	2	..	..	62	27	89
Pneumonia (Broncho)	265	134	131	52	53	34	32	8	13	2	4	4	2	100	104	204	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4	1	5	5	5	7	7	8	5	2	..	1	34	27	61
Pneumonia (Epidemic)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Pneumonia (Not defined)	323	189	134	23	10	19	19	7	8	2	7	1	1	52	45	97	6	3	..	2	3	4	9	4	15	7	23	11	25	15	28	17	21	14	6	11	1	1	137	89	226
Erysipelas	15	8	7	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	8	5	13
Septicæmia, Septic Intoxication (not Puerperal)	14	3	11	1	4	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	7	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	2	4	6
Pyæmia (not Puerperal)	3	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Phlegmon Carbuncle (not Anthrax)	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Phagedæna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Infective Processes	5	3	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Tuberculous Phthisis)	521	363	158	5	1	4	3	..	1	..	..	1	1	10	6	16	2	5	8	5	13	15	16	26	79	26	75	30	98	19	51	16	10	9	1	1	..	..	353	152	505
Phthisis (not otherwise defined)	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Tuberculous Meningitis	88	47	41	11	4	8	10	4	2	2	3	6	7	31	26	57	12	9	2	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	15	31
Tuberculous Peritonitis	26	12	14	3	3	3	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	7	7	14	2	2	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	7	12
Tuberculous Enteritis	7	1	6	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Tabes Mesenterica	12	8	4	4	2	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	8	3	11	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Lupus	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Tubercle of other Organs	24	16	8	1	..	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	4	2	6	1	1	3	1	2	2	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	6	18
General Tuberculosis	20	10	10	2	..	2	1	..	..	2	1	..	1	6	3	9	..	3	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	7	11
Scrofula	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..
Parasitic Diseases	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Starvation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scurvy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE XXXIV.—*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 55 years.		55 & under 65 years.		65 & under 75 years.		75 & under 85 years.		85 years & upwards.		TOTALS—ABOVE FIVE YEARS.		
	Totls.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totls.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totls.
GENERAL DISEASES.—*Continued.*																																								
Alcoholism, Delirium Tremens	6	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	6
Opium, Morphia Habit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial Poisoning. By Lead	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Industrial Poisoning. By Phosphorus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial Poisoning. By Arsenic and other Metals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rheumatic Fever, Acute Rheumatism	23	11	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	..	..	1	1	2	1	2	2	..	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	10	11	21
Rheumatism of Heart	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chronic Rheumatism	7	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	5	7
Rheumatoid Arthritis, Rheumatic Gout	6	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	2	4	6
Gout	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Carcinoma	245	96	149	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	8	31	27	35	25	40	25	28	8	8	..	1	96	149	245
Sarcoma	30	19	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	4	2	3	8	3	3	..	..	1	..	..	19	11	30
Cancer, Malignant Disease (not otherwise defined)	128	52	76	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	5	9	6	16	19	23	18	22	2	3	1	..	52	75	127
Rickets	31	17	14	4	4	7	8	6	2	..	..	..	..	17	14	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Purpura	8	3	5	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	5
Hæmophilia, Hæmorrhagic Diathesis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anæmia, Leucocythæmia	25	11	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	2	1	2	3	2	2	4	1	..	1	..	..	11	14	25
Diabetes Mellitus	42	21	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	3	3	2	2	7	5	2	11	3	..	..	..	21	21	42
Premature Birth	279	162	117	162	117	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	162	117	279	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Defects	142	75	67	74	65	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	75	66	141	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Injury at Birth	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atelectasis	25	12	13	12	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	13	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Want of Breast Milk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teething	34	21	13	12	8	8	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	21	13	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE XXXIV.—*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 55 years.		55 & under 65 years.		65 & under 75 years.		75 & under 85 years.		85 years & upwards.		TOTALS—ABOVE FIVE YEARS.		
	Totls.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totls.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totls.
DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.																																								
Meningitis, Inflammation of the Brain	79	45	34	11	9	10	6	4	3	2	1	1	2	28	21	49	7	3	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	2	4	1	1	3	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	17	13	30
Softening of Brain	37	19	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	1	2	5	8	8	4	3	3	..	..	19	18	37
General Paralysis of Insane	28	23	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	1	..	9	..	7	2	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	23	5	28
Insanity (not Puerperal)	27	11	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	4	3	4	2	1	7	..	..	11	16	27
Chorea	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Epilepsy	28	13	15	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	3	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	5	3	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	12	14	26
Convulsions	162	90	72	75	50	11	12	1	1	1	3	1	1	89	67	156	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	6
Laryngismus Stridulus	8	5	3	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	2	5	3	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Locomotor Ataxy	6	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	6
Paraplegia, Diseases of Cord	23	7	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	2	1	2	2	5	..	..	..	1	7	15	22
Neuritis, Peripheral. Poly-Neuritis	7	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	7
Brain Tumour (not specific)	15	8	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	7	15
Other Diseases of Nervous System	7	1	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	4	5
TOTAL for Diseases of Nervous System	*429*	*230*	*199*	*87*	*62*	*23*	*18*	*6*	*5*	*4*	*4*	*3*	*6*	*123*	*95*	*218*	*10*	*9*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*3*	*6*	*6*	*3*	*11*	*21*	*7*	*16*	*17*	*21*	*19*	*17*	*13*	*5*	*13*	..	*2*	*107*	*104*	*211*
DISEASES OF ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.																																								
Otitis, Mastoid Disease	18	12	6	3	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	6	3	9	..	1	2	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	9
Epistaxis, Diseases of Nose	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia, Diseases of Eye	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
TOTAL for Diseases of Organs of Special Sense	*21*	*15*	*6*	*5*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*	..	*1*	..	..	*1*	*8*	*3*	*11*	..	*1*	*2*	*2*	..	..	*1*	..	*1*	..	..	..	*1*	..	*1*	..	*1*	..	..	..	..	..	*7*	*3*	*10*

TABLE XXXIV.—*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 55 years.		55 & under 65 years.		65 & under 75 years.		75 & under 85 years.		85 years & upwards.		TOTALS—ABOVE FIVE YEARS.		
	Totls.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totls.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totls.
DISEASES OF THE HEART.																																								
Valvular Disease, Endocarditis (not infective)	209	93	116	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	1	3	..	2	1	3	7	4	4	3	6	16	11	14	12	9	17	25	19	27	14	12	..	..	91	115	206
Pericarditis	9	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	9
Hypertrophy of the Heart	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Angina Pectoris	7	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	5	2	7
Dilatation of the Heart	21	9	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	2	2	..	5	1	..	9	12	21
Fatty Degeneration of the Heart	30	18	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	5	1	2	..	8	5	2	2	..	..	18	12	30
Syncope, Heart Disease (not specified)	326	148	178	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	5	7	1	1	3	4	2	6	1	2	13	7	12	18	20	23	40	41	34	49	18	22	2	..	146	173	319
TOTAL for Diseases of the Heart	*602*	*278*	*324*	*2*	*3*	*1*	..	..	*1*	..	*1*	*1*	*1*	*4*	*6*	*10*	*1*	*4*	*4*	*9*	*9*	*10*	*5*	*5*	*20*	*26*	*27*	*36*	*41*	*35*	*65*	*68*	*64*	*83*	*35*	*42*	*3*	..	*274*	*318*	*592*
DISEASES OF BLOOD VESSELS.																																								
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Cerebral Embolism	268	123	145	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	2	1	5	8	19	17	29	39	40	46	25	27	1	2	122	144	266
Apoplexy, Hemiplegia	119	46	73	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	6	7	15	16	19	32	3	14	..	2	45	72	117
Aneurysm	10	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	6	4	10
Senile Gangrene	21	12	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	2	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	6	4	10
Embolism, Thrombosis (not Cerebral)	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	4
Phlebitis	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Varicose Veins	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases of Blood Vessels	53	36	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	9	9	15	3	11	3	..	2	36	17	53
TOTAL for Diseases of Blood Vessels	*477*	*227*	*250*	*2*	*1*	..	*1*	..	..	..	..	..	..	*2*	*2*	*4*	..	..	*1*	..	..	*1*	*1*	*3*	*4*	*1*	*10*	*11*	*27*	*26*	*59*	*65*	*81*	*85*	*41*	*49*	*1*	*7*	*225*	*248*	*473*
DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY ORGANS.																																								
Laryngitis	13	5	8	..	..	2	1	..	1	1	2	..	..	3	4	7	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	6
Membranous Laryngitis (not Diphtheritic)	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1

TABLE XXXIV.—*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 55 years.		55 & under 65 years.		65 & under 75 years.		75 & under 85 years.		85 years & upwards.		TOTALS—ABOVE FIVE YEARS.		
	Totls.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totls.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totls.
DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY ORGANS—*Continued.*																																								
Croup (not Spasmodic or Membranous)	6	2	4	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases of Larynx and Trachea	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Bronchitis	590	307	283	63	46	27	20	6	3	2	3	..	2	98	74	172	2	1	1	1	..	1	2	..	7	2	14	10	24	17	50	42	65	80	39	51	5	4	209	209	418
Emphysema, Asthma	37	23	14	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	3	1	..	2	8	5	7	2	1	2	..	..	23	13	36
Pleurisy	36	24	12	..	2	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	4	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	4	..	4	3	6	3	4	1	..	..	..	..	21	8	29
Fibroid Disease of Lung	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	13	9	4	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	8	3	11
TOTAL for Diseases of Respiratory System	*702*	*375*	*327*	*63*	*48*	*33*	*25*	*8*	*5*	*3*	*8*	..	*2*	*107*	*88*	*195*	*4*	*7*	*1*	*1*	..	*1*	*4*	..	*13*	*3*	*24*	*12*	*30*	*22*	*68*	*50*	*79*	*86*	*40*	*53*	*5*	*4*	*268*	*239*	*507*
DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.																																								
Tonsillitis, Quinsy	3	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases of Mouth, Pharynx, Œsophagus (not specified)	3	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Gastric Ulcer	21	13	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	3	3	..	2	3	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	13	8	21
Gastric Catarrh	44	17	27	9	11	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	11	13	24	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	2	2	1	4	2	3	..	2	..	..	6	14	20
Other Diseases of Stomach (not Malignant)	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
Enteritis (not Epidemic)	96	55	41	36	30	5	4	1	..	1	..	..	1	43	35	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	4	..	..	1	2	1	4	3	..	..	..	..	12	6	18
Gastro-Enteritis	21	10	11	7	7	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	9	8	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	3	4
Appendicitis, Perityphlitis	23	15	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	2	2	3	..	..	1	2	..	1	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	15	8	23
Hernia	18	5	13	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	6	2	2	1	1	..	..	4	12	16
Intestinal Obstruction	28	15	13	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	1	..	2	2	4	2	1	2	..	..	11	10	21
Other Diseases of Intestines	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peritonitis (not Puerperal)	18	9	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	1	2	1	..	3	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	8	9	17

TABLE XXXIV.—*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 55 years.		55 & under 65 years.		65 & under 75 years.		75 & under 85 years.		85 years & upwards.		TOTALS—ABOVE FIVE YEARS		
	Totls.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totls.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totls
DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM. *Continued.*																																								
Cirrhosis of Liver	67	46	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	7	7	19	11	11	1	2	1	3	..	..	..	45	21	66
Other Diseases of Liver and Gall Bladder	44	17	27	6	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	6	6	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	..	4	2	8	2	5	3	2	..	..	11	21	32
Other Diseases of Digestive System	12	7	5	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	5	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	7	3	10
TOTAL for Diseases of Digestive System	*403*	*216*	*187*	*66*	*60*	*8*	*8*	*1*	*2*	*2*	..	..	*2*	*77*	*72*	*149*	*2*	*3*	*6*	*2*	*3*	*3*	*6*	*1*	*11*	*10*	*23*	*14*	*31*	*28*	*28*	*23*	*21*	*24*	*8*	*7*	..	..	*139*	*115*	*254*
LYMPH, ETC., DISEASES.																																								
Diseases of Spleen	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Other Diseases of Lymphatic System	11	8	3	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	7
Diseases of Thyroid Body	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	3
Diseases of Supra Renal Capsules	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL for Lymph, etc., Diseases	*15*	*9*	*6*	*1*	*2*	*1*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*2*	*2*	*4*	*1*	..	..	..	*2*	..	..	..	*1*	*1*	..	..	..	*1*	*3*	..	..	*2*	..	..	..	..	*7*	*4*	*11*
DISEASES OF URINARY SYSTEM.																																								
Acute Nephritis, Uræmia	48	32	16	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	3	2	5	3	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	3	..	5	6	6	4	8	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	29	14	43
Chronic Bright's Disease, Albuminuria	168	101	67	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	1	1	1	2	..	5	3	4	11	22	11	30	17	28	19	6	3	1	..	100	66	166
Calculus (not Biliary)	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Diseases of Bladder and of Prostate	21	20	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	5	1	5	..	6	..	..	..	19	1	20
Other Diseases of Urinary System	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
TOTAL for Diseases of Urinary System	*242*	*157*	*85*	*1*	..	..	*3*	*2*	..	*3*	..	..	..	*6*	*3*	*9*	*4*	..	*1*	*1*	*1*	*2*	*3*	*1*	*8*	*3*	*10*	*17*	*31*	*16*	*44*	*19*	*36*	*20*	*12*	*3*	*1*	..	*151*	*82*	*233*

TABLE XXXIV.—*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 55 years.		55 & under 65 years.		65 & under 75 years.		75 & under 85 years.		85 years & upwards.		TOTALS—ABOVE FIVE YEARS.		
	Totls.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totls.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totls.
DISEASES OF GENERATIVE SYSTEM.																																								
Ovarian Tumour (not Malignant)	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	6
Other Diseases of Ovary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uterine Tumour (not Malignant)	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Other Diseases of Uterus and Vagina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Disorders of Menstruation	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Other Diseases of Generative and Mam. Organs	7	1	6	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
TOTAL for Diseases of Generative System	*15*	*1*	*14*	*1*	*2*	..	*2*	..	..	..	..	..	..	*1*	*4*	*5*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*2*	..	*2*	..	*2*	..	*3*	..	*1*	..	..	..	*10*	*10*
ACCIDENTS CHILDBIRTH.																																								
Abortion, Miscarriage	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Puerperal Mania	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Puerperal Convulsions	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Placenta Prævia, Flooding	14	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	9	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	14
Other Accidents of Pregnancy and Childbirth	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6
TOTAL for Accidents Childbirth	*26*	..	*26*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*1*	..	*4*	..	*14*	..	*7*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*26*	*26*
JOINT DISEASES.																																								
Caries, Necrosis	9	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	9
Arthritis, Periostitis	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases of Locomotor System	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
TOTAL for Joint Diseases	*12*	*6*	*6*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*1*	..	*1*	..	*1*	*1*	*1*	..	*2*	..	*1*	..	..	*1*	*1*	*2*	..	*1*	..	..	*1*	..	..	..	..	..	..	*5*	*6*	*11*

TABLE XXXIV.—*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 55 years.		55 & under 65 years.		65 & under 75 years.		75 & under 85 years.		85 years & upwards.		TOTALS—ABOVE FIVE YEARS.		
	Totls.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totls.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totls.
SKIN DISEASES.																																								
Ulcer, Bed-Sore	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Eczema	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pemphigus	3	1	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases of the Skin ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
TOTAL for Skin Diseases ..	*6*	*2*	*4*	*1*	*2*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*1*	*2*	*3*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*1*	..	..	*1*	..	*1*	..	..	..	..	*1*	*2*	*3*
CAUSES ILL-DEFINED OR NOT SPECIFIED.																																								
Atrophy, Debility	185	100	85	77	69	9	2	3	3	1	..	..	..	90	74	164	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	2	3	6	2	2	10	11	21
Old Age	273	121	152	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	44	50	61	80	16	19	121	152	273
Dropsy, Ascites, Anasarca	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumour	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abscess	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hæmorrhage	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Sudden, Cause unascertained ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other ill-defined Cause	11	5	6	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	..	..	3	..	..	3	5	8
Causes not specified	1	*	*	*	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*	*	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL for Causes Ill-defined or not Specified	*475*	*227*	*247*	*80*	*73*	*9*	*2*	*3*	*3*	*1*	..	..	..	*93*	*78*	*172*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*1*	*1*	*6*	*51*	*52*	*64*	*89*	*18*	*21*	*134*	*169*	*303*

* See note on p. 32.

TABLE XXXIV.—*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 55 years.		55 & under 65 years.		65 & under 75 years.		75 & under 85 years.		85 years & upwards.		TOTALS—ABOVE FIVE YEARS.		
	Totls.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totls.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totls
VIOLENT DEATHS.																																								
In Mines and Quarries	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
Vehicles and Horses	21	18	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	2	3	1	1	1	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	17	1	18
Railways	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Boats and Docks (not Drowning)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Building Operations	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Machinery	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Weapons and Implements	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burns and Scalds	54	21	33	2	1	2	3	5	2	5	2	2	7	16	15	31	3	5	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	5	18	23
Poisons, Poisonous Vapours	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4
Surgical Narcosis	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Effects of Electric Shock	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Corrosion by Chemicals	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Drowning	15	12	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	2	1	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	11	3	14
Suffocation, Overlying	18	6	12	6	11	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	12	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation (otherwise)	10	7	3	6	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Falls (not specified)	53	31	22	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	2	1	..	..	1	2	1	2	1	3	..	3	2	4	1	6	3	6	5	2	7	..	1	29	22	51
Weather Agencies	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Otherwise or not stated	28	17	11	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	4	8	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	5	1	1	..	1	..	..	2	2	2	..	1	13	7	20
Homicide	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Suicide	41	33	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	2	6	1	11	1	4	4	5	..	1	..	..	..	33	8	41
TOTAL for Violent Deaths	*265*	*166*	*99*	*17*	*18*	*4*	*4*	*6*	*2*	*5*	*4*	*5*	*8*	*37*	*36*	*73*	*7*	*8*	*4*	*2*	*9*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*14*	*6*	*25*	*8*	*25*	*6*	*21*	*7*	*15*	*7*	*6*	*11*	..	*2*	*129*	*63*	*192*
GRAND TOTALS	7098	3760*	3337*	874*	702*	306	276	121	105	49	66	41	48	1391*	1197*	2589	87	110	45	41	58	55	61	65	201	154	284	227	398	266	485	391	479	491	241	301	30	39	2369	2140	4509

* One child unknown—no evidence as to age or sex.

TABLE XXXV.—*Mortality in Reference to Trades, 1909.*

Disease.	Age at Death.	Furnaceman, Puddler.	Steel Converter, Melter, Moulder.	Steel and Wire Roller.	Steam Forgeman, Hammerman.	Smith, and Blade, File and Tool Forger.	Grinder.	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 Tenter, 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	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	25 & ,, 35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	35 & ,, 45	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	3	..
	45 & ,, 55	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
	55 & ,, 65	1	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	2	..	..	1	2	..
	65 & upwards	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	2	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Totals ..	1	..	1	..	9	3	4	4	..	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	4	..	2	2	6	2
Diseases of the Respiratory System (including Pneumonia).	Under 25	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	2	..	..	4	..	..
	25 & ,, 35	1	1	..	..	4	2	1	2	..	..	..	1	4	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	2	..	..	2	1	..
	35 & ,, 45	1	..	..	2	3	2	3	2	..	..	1	2	2	1	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	16	..	..	..	1	2	2	6	..
	45 & ,, 55	1	..	..	1	2	5	2	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	1	..	4	3	..	1	..	1	1	4	..	..	..	19	..	..	4	2	2	2	1	4
	55 & ,, 65	1	3	1	..	8	2	9	6	..	1	..	4	3	1	..	..	3	3	3	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	2	27	..	..	..	2	3	6	8	4
	65 & upwards	1	4	3	..	17	5	8	5	2	4	2	3	6	2	3	2	5	7	..	..	3	4	2	..	..	..	2	30	2	..	6	1	4	5	10	11
	Totals ..	6	10	4	3	34	17	23	16	2	7	3	12	16	6	5	2	13	15	5	3	4	7	4	4	..	..	5	110	2	1	14	6	11	21	26	19
Tuberculous Phthisis and Fibroid Disease of Lung.	Under 25	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	..	..	2	..	..	1	2	..
	25 & ,, 35	3	2	2	1	4	11	3	1	..	..	..	6	3	1	..	..	2	2	3	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	1	15	..	..	2	..	..	..	8	..
	35 & ,, 45	..	3	1	..	4	13	6	1	1	1	1	2	1	..	1	1	5	1	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	10	..	..	2	..	..	..	6	..
	45 & ,, 55	3	..	1	..	7	16	6	1	..	..	..	4	4	..	2	.	1	6	1	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	2	20	..	1	2	..	..	1	8	..
	55 & ,, 65	..	..	..	1	1	14	4	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	12	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	65 & upwards	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Totals ..	6	6	4	2	20	55	19	6	2	2	1	12	10	3	3	2	5	16	6	1	9	6	1	1	..	3	10	70	..	1	8	..	1	2	24	..
Diseases of the Urinary System.	Under 25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	25 & ,, 35	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
	35 & ,, 45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..
	45 & ,, 55	1	.	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	..	1	..	1	2	1	3
	55 & ,, 65	..	2	1	1	6	3	3	3	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	..
	65 & upwards	..	..	3	..	1	1	3	1	..	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	1	1	..	1	2	3	2
	Totals ..	1	2	4	1	11	5	7	6	1	2	..	4	6	1	..	..	7	2	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	1	29	3	1	3	1	2	8	10	5
Diseases of the Circulatory System.	Under 25	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..
	25 & ,, 35	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	..	1	3	..	1	1	1	..
	35 & ,, 45	1	2	..	..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
	45 & ,, 55	..	1	2	2	..	1	3	1	..	..	1	3	1	3	1	..	2	2	1	3	2	..	3	1	..	..	1	16	..	..	3	1	1	1	5	1
	55 & ,, 65	..	3	3	1	8	3	4	5	..	..	2	3	8	1	1	..	5	7	1	5	2	2	2	3	..	..	1	19	1	..	1	..	3	4	4	3
	65 & upwards	1	6	2	2	27	5	11	6	2	2	2	10	10	4	3	1	9	5	2	5	2	2	1	..	2	2	1	28	3	2	5	4	5	8	17	14
	Totals ..	2	12	7	5	37	14	19	14	2	2	5	17	21	10	5	1	19	15	5	14	7	5	6	4	2	2	4	81	4	3	12	6	10	15	30	19
Diseases of the Digestive System other than Liver.	Under 25	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..
	25 & ,, 35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	35 & ,, 45	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
	45 & ,, 55	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	..
	55 & ,, 65	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1
	65 & upwards	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1
	Totals ..	1	2	1	..	5	..	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	2	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	20	..	..	4	..	1	..	16	2
Diseases of the Liver.	Under 25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	25 & ,, 35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	35 & ,, 45	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..
	45 & ,, 55	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	2	..	1	2	..	1
	55 & ,, 65	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..
	65 & upwards	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3
	Totals ..	..	..	1	2	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	9	2	..	2	1	5	6	2	4
All other causes.	Under 25	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
	25 & ,, 35	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	1	1	1	..	..	1	4	..
	35 & ,, 45	..	..	..	1	1	3	1	..	1	..	..	1	3	1	..	..	2	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	10	..	1	5	..	2	2	10	1
	45 & ,, 55	..	4	1	2	3	2	1	..	3	1	..	2	5	2	1	1	3	1	2	2	3	..	..	2	1	..	..	16	2	..	3	..	5	2	5	..
	55 & ,, 65	4	5	2	..	12	4	8	1	..	..	..	6	1	5	..	..	3	1	1	1	2	1	..	1	..	2	2	16	1	..	3	..	3	5	11	3
	65 & upwards	2	4	4	5	33	5	9	4	..	5	3	8	6	5	4	..	14	3	1	3	2	5	4	1	3	1	4	22	6	5	5	3	2	14	21	7
	Totals ..	6	13	7	8	52	16	21	5	4	6	3	18	17	15	5	1	25	7	5	8	9	6	4	4	5	3	8	74	10	7	18	3	12	24	52	11
All Causes.	Under 25	1	4	1	..	2	3	1	1	..	1	..	1	3	1	..	..	2	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	19	..	1	7	1	1	8	6	..
	25 & ,, 35	4	3	2	1	13	17	6	4	..	1	..	10	9	5	1	..	6	3	3	1	3	4	..	..	..	..	4	47	2	2	11	..	1	6	14	..
	35 & ,, 45	2	5	2	3	13	22	10	6	2	1	2	4	8	4	1	1	5	9	5	5	6	1	..	2	1	2	3	57	..	1	9	1	5	8	33	2
	45 & ,, 55	5	6	5	6	16	24	17	4	3	2	1	13	12	5	5	1	12	15	4	7	8	2	6	7	1	2	4	90	5	1	16	3	12	10	23	10
	55 & ,, 65	6	13	7	4	42	27	29	18	2	2	2	17	16	8	2	1	13	14	6	6	5	8	3	4	..	2	8	94	2	..	6	4	12	17	33	11
	65 & upwards	5	14	12	7	85	18	34	19	4	12	7	24	25	13	10	3	33	16	5	9	9	14	7	2	5	3	9	101	12	8	17	8	13	29	57	39
	Grand Totals	23	45	29	21	171	111	97	52	11	19	12	69	73	36	19	6	71	59	24	29	32	30	16	15	7	9	29	408	21	13	66	17	44	78	168	62

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 12 houses.

Closing orders were made with regard to all these houses, the houses being subsequently demolished.

CONVERSION OF PRIVIES INTO WATER-CLOSETS.

During the year 1,710 privies were converted, and 195 additional water-closets provided; the corresponding figures for 1908 being 2,082 and 302 respectively. Full particulars with regard to the work will be found in Table XXXIX.

The work done under the supervision of this sub-department represents an expenditure during the year 1909 of about £22,000, of which the Corporation's share amounted to £6,454.

The decline in the number of privies converted is due to the fact that a smaller number of plans were submitted by owners. The number of conversions for which the Corporation staff prepared the plans shows an actual increase, there having been 842 in 1909, as compared with 751 in 1908. On the other hand, the number of conversions for which plans were submitted by owners was 868 in 1909, as compared with 1,331 in 1908.

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

WORK OF THE TUBERCULOSIS INSPECTORS.

712 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 1, in accordance with the wish of the medical attendant, and in the case of 12 who were inmates of hospitals. Enquiries were made with regard to 22 cases where death occurred without previous notification. 3,208 re-visits were paid, including visits with regard to cleansing of premises, disinfection after death, and the admission of patients to Commonside and Crimicar Lane Hospitals; 321 houses were disinfected after death and 473 houses were disinfected after removal of the patient.

At the end of the year there were 1,455 cases on the books, and of these 110 were living in common lodging houses.

The number of admissions of men to the City Hospital for Consumption at Commonside during the year was 152, and of women to Crimicar Lane Hospital from the time of opening on May 7th to December 31st was 82.

Thirty-seven reports were made to Inspectors of Nuisances, 6 to the Cleansing Superintendent, and 158 cases were reported to the Workshops Inspector.

CANAL BOATS ACTS.

The number of inspections of boats during the year was 599.

The number of boats on the register at Sheffield at the close of 1909 was 75.

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

Seventy-six infringements of the Regulations were dealt with, viz.:—

(*a*) Absence of Certificate; and Certificate not identifying owner	28
(*b*) Want of marking, lettering or numbering	40
(*c*) Want of painting	7
(*d*) Want of cleanliness	1

WOMEN INSPECTORS' WORK.

Table XXXVI. shows work done by the Women Inspectors during the year. The number of visits to births is greater than in the previous year. This has been possible owing to the fact that we have had the whole of the staff constantly at work, whereas in the previous year several of them were undergoing training at the Children's Hospital. It will be noticed that over four thousand visits were paid in connection with the special scheme for preventing summer diarrhœa. For the purpose of this scheme an area was selected in each of the 13 Inspectors' districts, and each of the mothers was supplied with a typewritten list of instructions pointing out the precautions necessary to prevent the spread of diarrhœa. Most of the mothers took an interest in the scheme, and I think the results were satisfactory. The total number of households included in the scheme was about 1,300, and the total number of babies 757—417 under one year of age, and 340 between one and two years of age. It is impossible with the numbers dealt with to give any statistical results.

It will be noticed that the number of School complaints and the number of cases reported the N.S.P.C.C. is much smaller than in 1908. The reduction is not necessarily an improvement, but is to some extent a transfer of work from the Women Inspectors to the School Nurses.

It has been found necessary to take legal proceedings in ten instances for child neglect. 18 cases of farmed-out children have been reported to the Guardians.

The attendances at the Baby Consultations have greatly increased in number, thus, the total attendances in 1909 were 5,322 as compared with 2,830 for 1908.

The following Table gives a summary of the work :—

TABLE XXXVI.

Visits to Houses-let-in-lodgings	2,276
Visits with regard to Births	30,811
Visits with regard to Whooping Cough	76
Visits with regard to School complaints	518
Visits for other reasons	3,973
Cases reported to the N.S.P.C.C.	62
Cases reported to the Q.V.D. Nursing Association	2
Nuisance Notices served	134
Reports to District Sanitary Inspectors and other Departments	1,051
New Houses-let-in-lodgings registered	2
Prosecutions for neglect of children	10
Cases reported to City Guild of Help	22
Children recommended for, and subsequently sent to the country holiday homes	7
Visits with regard to Summer Diarrhœa scheme	4,233
Notices served *re* contravention of Houses-let-in-lodgings bye-laws	16

MIDWIVES ACT 1902.

At the end of the year 1908 there were 112 Sheffield midwives on the roll. At the end of the year 1909 the number was 104, the decrease being due to the fact that 6 bona-fide midwives died during the year, and two were removed from the roll. Of the number of midwives on the roll 46 were certified by examination, 23 were living in institutions, and 13 were not in practice. The number of certified midwives actually in practice at this date was 68, of whom 23 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 287 visits paid to the midwives during the year, and 47 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 :—8 of the death of a child ; 247 of still-births (108 being at the full term and 139 premature) ; and 310 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, 47, viz. :—Feebleness, 10 ; Asphyxiation, 4 ; Premature Birth, 15 ; Cleft Palate, 1 ; Spina Bifida, 1 ; Convulsions, 3 ; Ophthalmia, 6 ; Jaundice, 3 ; Malformation requiring operation, 4.

(2) Abnormal presentations, 37, viz. :—Transverse presentation, 16 ; Face presentation, 10 ; Hand presentation, 2 ; Breech presentation, 7 ; Foot presentation, 2.

(3) Causes affecting the mother, 226, viz. :—Placenta Prævia, 6 ; Ante-partum Hæmorrhage, 8 ; Post Partum Hæmorrhage, 19 ; Concealed Hæmorrhage, 1 ; Uterine Inertia, 53 ; Contracted Pelves, 20 ; Undilated Os, 21 ; Unrotatable Head, 5 ; Adherent Placenta, 12 ; Adherent Membranes, 4 ; Laceration of Perinæum, 28 ; Rise of Temperature, 13 ; Eclampsia, 7 ; Fainting, 11 ; Phlegmasia Alba Dolens, 2 ; Œdema, 3 ; Bronchitis, 5 ; Congestion of Lungs, 1 ; Miscellaneous, 7.

It was found necessary during the year to report two certified midwives to the Central Midwives Board, and their names were subsequently removed from the register.

BLACK SMOKE NUISANCE.

Proceedings were taken in 25 cases as follows :—5 against brewers ; 2 against colliery proprietors ; 6 against steel manufacturers ; 3 against brick manufacturers ; 2 against railway carriage builders ; 1 against edge tool manufacturers ; 1 against steam laundry proprietors ; 2 against wire manufacturers. In two cases proceedings were taken in respect of emissions from traction engines, and 1 in respect of emissions from a mortar mill.

The results of the proceedings were as follows :—In 12 cases an Order with costs was imposed ; in 8 cases a penalty and costs were imposed ; in 1 case £1 including costs was imposed ; 2 cases were withdrawn, 1 on payment of costs ; and 2 cases were dismissed by the Bench.

The usual tables are given on p. 40.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT.

There was a net increase of 51 workshops on the register for the year 1909, the increase being made up as follows :—31 tailors, dressmakers, and seamstresses ; 5 confectioners ; 4 metalworkers ; 1 hand laundry ; 3 woodworkers, 1 restaurant, and 6 miscellaneous trades.

27 firms were prosecuted during the year for neglecting to send in the half-yearly lists of outworkers. Fines to the extent of £9 13s. 0d. were imposed.

508 visits were paid to addresses where home-work was said to be carried on. As usual a large number of removals had taken place since previous visits, and many had ceased working altogether. Thus, out of 88 tailors' homes visited during the year, 14 had ceased work ; out of 38 burnishers' homes visited, 10 had ceased work ; out of 168 file-cutters' homes visited, 76 had ceased work ; out of 6 upholsterers' homes visited, 2 had ceased work, and out of 3 paper bag makers' homes visited, 1 had ceased work.

In addition to the above 508 visits, 205 visits were paid to houses where there was no homework going on. These apparently represent wrong addresses sent in.

In regard to the 92 homes visited with respect to hand file-cutting, it was found that lead was used in 54 cases. Two of the homes were found in a dirty condition, and in both cases lead was in use as a bed for the file

Visits were paid to 67 cases of tuberculosis of the lung occurring amongst employés in factories and workshops.

The working conditions were noted, and advice was tendered. Where necessary disinfection was carried out for the safe-guarding of the other workers. In eight cases the working conditions were reported to H.M. Inspector of Factories.

It may be interesting to note in view of the new regulation with regard to cleanliness and the provision of impervious floors in grinding wheels, that in one hull, in which there are only four troughs, more than 20 cartloads of dust and swarf were removed before the original floor was reached.

The usual tables with regard to the work done under this Act, in accordance with the Home Office form, are given on pp. 41, 42 and 43 of this report.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

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

	PREMISES.	VISITS PAID.
Blood Driers	1	27
Bone Crushers	2	45
Fellmongers	1	17
Hide and Skin Markets	2	79
Horn Sloughers	1	39
Grease Manufacturers	1	18
Gut Cleaners	4	84
Tallow Melters	1	14
Tripe Dressers	23	222

Three tripe boiling places have not been used for tripe boiling purposes—two of them for upwards of four years, and the third for one year. One has been demolished by the owner ; and a new one has been added to the list and registered.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

According to the Town Improvement Clauses Act of 1847, every existing slaughterhouse had to be registered. The earliest register which the Corporation possesses is dated 1865, and contains entries of 38 slaughterhouses which are still in existence. In addition to these, there are 11 private slaughterhouses which the owners claim to have been registered, but of which there is no evidence of registration. There are also nominally 35 slaughterhouses belonging to the Corporation, of which 32 are let.

The following list shows the number of slaughterhouses in the City at December 31st, 1909 :—

No. of slaughterhouses belonging to the Corporation and in use previous to 1865	35
No. of slaughterhouses in use previous to 1865 of which there is no evidence of registration	11
No. of slaughterhouses on the Register drawn up in 1865 under the Town Improvement Act 1847	38
No. of slaughterhouses licensed under the Public Health Act 1875	26
No. of slaughterhouses licensed annually under the Sheffield Corporation Act 1890	69
No. of horse slaughterhouses licensed	1
Total No. of slaughterhouses on the Register	180

No. of Visits to slaughterhouses	3344
No. of Visits to Market Places and Shambles	1712
No. of Visits to Shops and Stores	1383

During the year ten changes of occupation of slaughterhouses took place.

Owing to the death or removal of the licencee, 20 slaughterhouses licensed under the Public Health Act 1875 were improved, annual licences under the local Act of 1890 being granted to the new occupiers.

Five slaughterhouses in the above list have not been used for slaughtering purposes—four for nine years and the fifth for three years.

The particulars of the 58 carcases condemned during 1909 as being affected with tuberculosis were as follows :—5 were beasts bought by the butchers as sound animals, which, when killed, were found to be affected with tuberculosis ; 38 were old worn out cows ; 2 were cows seized alive ; 10 were cows whose milk was found to contain tubercle ; 1 was a yearling stirk ; 1 was a calf 10 weeks old ; and 1 was a pig three months old.

Particulars with regard to all carcases condemned during the year will be found on page 49.

The total weight of meat condemned during the year was 25 tons 15 cwts. ; of fish 17 tons 15 cwts. ; and of fruit and vegetables 6 tons 14 cwts.

GENERAL SANITARY WORK.

TABLE XXXVII.—*Summary of Work done by Inspectors of Nuisances during 1909.*

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.	3,902	3,285	5,756	4,414	6,392	23,749
(*b*) Visits to Premises where Work was in Progress	3,353	2,883	3,377	1,788	3,663	15,064
(*c*) Visits to Premises where Zymotic Disease had occurred	1,522	2,175	2,198	1,737	2,577	10,209
(*d*) Visits to Dairy Farms	182	264	142	70	174	832
(*e*) Visits to Milk Shops	225	341	317	472	1,529	2,884
(*f*) Visits to Premises for Disinfection ..	293	409	411	363	480	1,956
(*g*) Visits for the purpose of applying Smoke Tests	434	106	237	133	244	1,154
(*h*) Visits for the purpose of applying Water Tests	556	535	792	305	536	2,724
(*i*) Visits for the purpose of applying other Tests	181	188	172	134	235	910
(*j*) Number of Nuisances abated	419	488	1,219	962	1,097	4,185

TABLE XXXVIII.—*Disinfecting Station. Summary of Work during 1909.*

Number of Articles.	Description	Number of Articles.	Description.	Remarks
2913	Beds	4991	Pillows	
581	Bed Hangings	4215	Pillow Cases	
2592	Bed Slips	3008	Sheets	These articles were
3472	Blankets	980	Carpets	brought in from
2812	Bolsters	2251	Articles of Men's Clothing	2307 private houses, and
2516	Bolster Cases	1577	,, Women's ,,	from 375
3166	Counterpanes	2383	,, Children's ,,	public institution cases.
2227	Mattresses	4808	Various Articles	

TABLE XXXIX. —*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 Owners and by the Corporation.	Number of Additional Water Closets erected by Owners and by the Corporation.	Cost of Conversions executed by the Corporation.	Cost of Additional Closets erected by the Corporation.	Amount paid by Corporation either as ⅓rd cost or in lieu of ⅓rd cost of Conversions.
								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1890–1891	18	8	14	26	..	13	3	..	..	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
1909	744	145	559	3,009	26	1,710	195	11,769 0 4	1,208 0 1	6,454 3 4

TABLE XL.—*Summary of Smoke Nuisance Proceedings, 1900-1909.*

Year.	Total Prosecutions.	Cases in which penalties imposed.	Cases in which orders made and costs imposed.	Cases withdrawn or dismissed.	Total penalties and costs imposed.			Average penalties and costs imposed.		
					£	s	d.	£	s	d.
1900	14	5	8	1	15	0	0	1	3	1
1901	30	18	12	0	74	18	11	2	9	11
1902	32	22	10	0	84	5	0	2	12	8
1903	22	13	6	3	42	9	6	2	4	8
1904	38	20	15	3	78	19	0	2	5	1
1905	56	34	21	1	105	12	6	1	18	5
1906	26	16	10	0	90	1	0	3	9	3
1907	55	33	20	2	108	13	0	2	1	0
1908	38	21	16	1	79	11	0	2	3	0
1909	25	9	13	3	68	16	0	3	2	7

TABLE XLI.—*Details of Work done by Smoke Inspectors during 1909, and during the previous ten years :—*

	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
Number of observations upon Chimneys of each one hour ..	5667	7399	7198	7466	7663	7730	7813	7995	7611	7504	8441
Average number of minutes of Black Smoke per hour ..	2·1	2·3	2·7	3·2	3·1	3·1	3·0	2·9	3·2	2·9	2·4
Number of Notices served ..	145	104	105	132	114	168	142	131	96	80	58
Number of Complaints received ..	33	16	28	41	40	48	58	34	56	52	56
Number of New Boilers put down	16	28	30	27	26	20	27	28	23	6	23
Number of Chimneys erected ..	17	23	9	12	7	7	11	20	16	3	7
Number of Chimneys raised ..	7	5	7	5	7	11	15	11	10	14	12
Appliances or Improvements introduced	36	14	12	17	22	27	17	34	37	17	23

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

1.—INSPECTION.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ..	314	21	..
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) ..	1,466	43	..
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	46	..	..
Homeworkers' Premises	508	..	..
TOTAL	2,334	64	..

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—				
Want of cleanliness	33	28	..	..
Want of ventilation	16	14	..	..
Overcrowding	5	5	..	..
Want of drainage of floors	3	3	..	..
Other nuisances	27	22	..	..
*Sanitary accommodation — insufficient	2	2	..	..
*Sanitary accommodation — unsuitable or defective	12	9	..	..
*Sanitary accommodation — not separate for sexes	2	2	..	..
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act:—				
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).	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	103	88	..	..

* 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.

TABLE XLII.—*Continued.*

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.								
	Lists received from Employers.						Addresses of Outworkers.		Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.
	Sending twice in the year			Sending once in the year			Received from other Councils.	Forwarded to other Councils.	
	Lists.	Outworkers.		Lists.	Outworkers.				
		Contractors	Workmen.		Contractors	Workmen.			
Wearing Apparel—									
(1) making, &c.	128	296	224	4	5	2	6	2	..
(2) cleaning and washing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lace, lace curtains and nets	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..
Artificial flowers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nets, other than wire nets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tents	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sacks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Furniture and Upholstery	10	15	4	1	..	4	..	..	..
Fur pulling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Feather sorting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Umbrellas, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carding, &c., of buttons, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paper bags and boxes	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Basket making	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brush making	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Racquet and tennis balls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stuffed toys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
File making	124	132	2,736	3	1	14	1	58	..
Electro-plate	192	2,382	206	2	12	..	4	..	..
Cables and chains	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anchors and grapnels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cart gear	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Locks, latches and keys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pea-picking	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	458	2,825	3,174	10	18	20	12	60	..

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.
Bakehouses and Confectionery	290
Tailoring and Dressmaking	947
Metal Workers	886
Wood Workers	368
Hand Laundries	8
Restaurant Kitchens	60
Miscellaneous	391
Total Number of Workshops on Register	2950

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).
..	8	74	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	7	92	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	12	28	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	27	200	..	..	..	..	..	..

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)		7
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 ..	113
	Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ..	113
Other		9
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101):—		
Certificates granted during the year		—
In use at the end of the year		2

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

TABLE XLIII.—*Food and Drugs Samples purchased in pursuance of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts during 1909, and the preceding nine years, also the number found to be adulterated.*

Articles Purchased for Analysis.	1900		1901		1902		1903		1904		1905		1906		1907		1908		1909	
	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	228	38	242	32	421	31	437	41	444	42	418	36	412	31	468	40	512	42	432	48
Butter	64	8	65	8	141	8	62	6	74	17	70	4	73	..	134	4	118	4	126	..
Margarine	..	..	3	..	4	..	7	..	11	..	7	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Cream	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
Cheese	9	..	1	..	24	5	6	..	18	5	10	2	7	..	17	..	22	..	23	..
Margarine Cheese	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lard	..	..	2	..	7	..	8	..	2	..	13	..	44	..	42	..	28	..	29	..
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	20	..
Gin	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	8	..	45	2	33	..	5	2	8	1
Brandy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1
Beer	9	1	24	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	42	1	36	2	11	3	14	2
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	..	20	13
Pepper	..	..	4	..	24	..	3	..	10	..	7	..	4	..	3	..	10	..	27	..
Mustard	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Ground Ginger	..	..	7	..	7	..	12	..	8	..	10	..	3	..	1	..	5	..	4	..
Medicines	15	3	11	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paregoric	..	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Laudanum	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lint. of Camphor	5	3	8	1	16	1	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Com. Liq. Powder	10	1	2	..	11	1	7	1	10	1	3	..	11	1	29	1	31	..	13	..
Carbonate of Bismuth	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweet Spirit of Nitre	..	..	2	..	4	..	20	9	39	10	37	6	10	1	31	5	23	1	28	2
Friars Balsam	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Camphorated Oil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	2	41	3	10	..	30	1	26	1	32	..
Arrowroot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Olive Oil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tincture of Iodine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Totals	340	54	413	48	738	54	626	67	699	91	696	66	723	46	875	59	817	56	784	67
Percentage of Adulterated Samples	15·9		11·6		7·3		10·7		13·0		9·5		6·4		6·7		6·9		8·5	
Percentage of do. for all England	8·8		8·8		8·7		7·9		8·5		8·2		9·3		8·1		8·5		..	

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 XLIV.—*The Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. Results of Analyses; and proceedings taken in 1909.*

MILK	Number of Samples purchased	432
	,, ,, found to be genuine	375
	,, ,, found to be adulterated with water	20
	,, ,, found to be deficient in fat	28
	,, ,, found to contain a preservative	3
	,, ,, abnormal, or whose composition varied somewhat from the standard	6
	Fines imposed :—One, £5 and 17s. 6d. costs; one, £4; two, £2 and £1 costs each; one, £2 and 7s. costs; four, £2; one, 30s.; one, £1 and 17s. 6d. costs; ten, £1; five, 17s.; one, 14s.; two, 13s. 6d.; six, 10s.; one, 7s.; and one, 5s. Two cases were withdrawn on payment of £1 and 10s. respectively. Four Vendors were cautioned by letter; one case was dismissed by the Bench, and seven cases were withdrawn.	
CREAM	Number of Samples purchased	2
	Both samples contained a preservative, and a letter of caution was sent to the vendors.	
BUTTER	Number of Samples purchased and found to be genuine	126
CHEESE	Number of Samples purchased and found to be genuine	23
WHISKY	Number of Samples purchased and found to be genuine	20
RUM	Number of samples purchased	14
	,, ,, found to be genuine	12
	,, ,, found to be adulterated	2
	Fines imposed :—One, £1; and one, 10s.	
GIN	Number of Samples purchased	8
	,, ,, found to be genuine	7
	,, ,, found to be adulterated	1
	Fines imposed :—One, 10s.	
BRANDY	Number of Samples purchased	4
	,, ,, found to be genuine	3
	,, ,, found to be adulterated	1
	Fines imposed :—one, £1.	
CAMPHORATED OIL	Number of Samples purchased	32
	,, ,, found to be genuine	31
	,, ,, found to be abnormal, or whose composition varied somewhat from the standard	1
SWEET SPIRIT OF NITRE ..	Number of Samples purchased	28
	,, ,, found to be genuine	21
	,, ,, found to be adulterated	2
	,, ,, found to be abnormal, or whose composition varied somewhat from the standard	5
	Fines imposed :—one, £1 and 17s. 6d. costs.; one, £1.	
PEPPER	Number of Samples purchased	27
	,, ,, found to be genuine	26
	,, ,, found to be abnormal, or whose composition varied somewhat from the standard	1
LARD	Number of Samples purchased and found to be genuine	29
COMPOUND LIQ. POWDER	Number of Samples purchased and found to be genuine ..	13
GROUND GINGER ..	Number of Samples purchased and found to be genuine	4
MALT VINEGAR ..	Number of Samples purchased	20
	,, ,, found to be genuine	7
	,, ,, found to be adulterated	13
	Fines imposed :—Two, 10s. each. Eleven cases were dismissed by the Bench.	
TINCTURE OF IODINE	Number of Samples purchased and found to be genuine	2

REPORT OF THE CHIEF VETERINARY INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1909.

Veterinary Staff.

During the year the staff was increased to three qualified Veterinary Surgeons, a Junior Assistant Veterinary Inspector being appointed in the month of May. In December the Senior Assistant Veterinary Inspector left, having taken up a post in Western Africa under the Colonial Government. The increase in staff was caused by a decision of the Health Committee that inspection of slaughter-houses and meat in the districts outside a radius of one mile from the centre of the City should be carried out by the Veterinary Staff, and that the Veterinary Surgeons should inspect the animals coming into the City by train from markets outside.

Dairy Inspection.

In addition to examining the udders of the milking cows in the City cowsheds, the Veterinary Inspectors now also inspect the sanitary conditions of the cowsheds, dairies and milk vessels, and take note of the cleanliness of the cows, also of the feeding and general management. In the case of poor samples of genuine milk found by chemical analyses, enquiries, sometimes of a protracted nature, are made into the principles and methods of feeding the cows, and friendly advice is given to assist the owners to improve the quality of the milk. During the year over 1,300 visits were made to dairy farms within the City. Two visits were made to farms outside the City boundaries from which the milk contained streptococcic infection ; and the udders of 37 cows were examined. No definite conclusions could be arrived at, and it is probable that these cases arose through the farmers using the milk from newly calved cows too soon.

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 184 samples of mixed milk coming into Sheffield by rail or road conveyances were taken for bacteriological examination, 20 of which, equal to 10·9 per cent., gave a positive result, whilst 164 were negative.

In following up the 20 tuberculous samples 23 farms were visited, and the udders of 304 cows examined. At 15 of these farms 17 cows with tuberculous udders were found. At the remaining 8 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. Three farms were visited because milksellers obtained part of their milk supplies from them.

The average number of cows found at the 20 farms from which tuberculous mixed samples were sent was 15, and if we allow that number for the 164 farms from which the negative mixed samples were sent, we have 2,460 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. Four visits were made during the year, and the total number of udders examined was 273. The herd numbers about 70 cows, and allowing each cow an eight months' milking life in the herd, it follows that about 110 different cows were examined, that is, each cow at the farm was examined on the average about three 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 (37 + 304 + 2,460 + 110) 2,911, amongst which

18 cows with tuberculous udders were found—equal to a percentage of ·6 only. If we take the percentage of 18 tuberculous udders amongst the 451 country cows clinically examined, the figure works out at 4 per cent. 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 227, 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 13,958, and 42 cows having tuberculous udders were discovered—equal to a percentage on 3,600 of 1·1.

Including country cows examined, 236 showed symptoms suspicious of tuberculosis of the udder, and a sample of milk was taken from each of them for bacteriological examination. Sixty proved positive, 176 giving negative results. One cow, left over from 1908, was also proved to have a tuberculous udder.

The 61 cows thus definitely proved to have tuberculous udders were disposed of as follows :— 11 were sold by the owners and were lost sight of ; and 50 were killed, the carcases of 37 being passed as human food after the diseased parts had been first removed and destroyed, and 13 were totally condemned and the carcases 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 XLV.—*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.	1909.	Total
Mixed Samples	—	28	66	89	68	115	175	251	184	976
Tuberculous	—	5	11	6	10	11	17	25	20	105
Percentage	—	17·8	16·7	6·7	14·7	9·6	9·7	9·9	10·9	10·8
Control Samples	—	1	7	11	17	8	39	62	56	201
Tuberculous	—	—	—	3	6	1	8	7	8	33
Percentage	—	—	—	27·3	35·3	12·5	20·5	11·2	14·3	16·4
Samples from cows with suspicious udders	7	20	31	27	29	17	188	173	236	728
Tuberculous	3	9	9	9	13	11	43	47	60	204
Percentage	42·8	45	29	33·3	44·8	64·7	23·4	27·1	25·4	28·3
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	2,460	19,231
Number of country cows clinically examined for Tuberculosis of the udder, in following up tuberculous mixed samples ..	—	75	622	170	231	279	783	544	451	3,155
Tuberculous	—	2	6	1	9	10	15	13	18	74
Percentage	—	2·7	·96	·59	3·9	3·6	1·9	2·4	4·0	2·3
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	13,958	45,085
Tuberculous	5	7	3	8	4	2	29	34	42	134
Percentage	·47	·31	·45	·45	·26	·14	·8*	·9*	1·1*	30
Disposal of cows with Tuberculous udders —										
Killed	5	9	7	7	12	11	39	45	50	185
Passed	2	5	4	6	9	6	26	33	37	128
Percentage	40	55·5	57·1	85·7	75	54·5	66·6	73·3	74·0	69·2
Condemned	3	4	3	1	3	5	13	12	13	57
Percentage	60	44·5	42·9	14·3	25	45·5	33·3	26·7	26·0	30·8
Sold or otherwise lost sight of ..	—	—	2	2	1	1	5	2	11	24

* Percentage on 3,600 only.

Meat Inspection.

During the latter part of the year the Veterinary staff took over part of the Meat and Food Inspection of the City. During the last three months of the year 739 visits were made to slaughterhouses, and 440 butchers' shops were inspected, a good proportion of the latter being made on Sundays. One prosecution was taken against two persons for bringing diseased cattle into the city intended for human food. The consignor was fined £14 and costs; the consignee £10 and costs. One carcase affected with Anthrax was brought from an outside farm to a slaughterhouse in the city. The butcher upon opening the carcase recognised the disease, and promptly acquainted the Meat Inspector. The carcase was cremated at the Lumley Street Destructor and the slaughterhouse, utensils, etc., were thoroughly disinfected.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS 1894—1909.

Anthrax.

Two suspected outbreaks of Anthrax were reported on premises in the City, but in neither case was the existence of the disease confirmed. Another instance of suspected Anthrax in a carcase brought from Derbyshire to the Knacker Yard was also investigated, but no signs of Anthrax could be found.

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. Thirteen horses altogether were attacked by the disease. All were isolated and medically treated, all being eventually cured.

Swine Fever.

One hundred and fourteen cases of illness or death of pigs were reported during the year. In 36 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, 12 of the cases were confirmed as Swine Fever. In one case proceedings were taken against a person for failing to notify the existence of Swine Fever on the premises, and a fine of ten pounds including costs was inflicted.

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	1,786
,, fat pigs licensed to saleyards and slaughterhouses in the city	52,950
,, fat pigs licensed from saleyards to slaughterhouses in the city	48,322
,, fat pigs licensed to slaughterhouses outside the city	8,377

Sheep Dipping.

Sixteen 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 448 sheep were dipped ; in the second the number of sheep dipped was 391.

Proceedings were taken against 3 farmers for failing to notify the time and place of dipping in accordance with the Order, and fines of 17s., 17s., and 17s. 6d. were imposed.

Foreign Dogs.

During the year 94 foreign dogs were licensed into the city. They belonged to 8 different owners, and all were dogs performing at the Sheffield Music Halls. Fifteen visits were paid to see that the Board of Agriculture's conditions were being complied with by the owners.

Railway Stations.

Over five hundred and twenty visits have been made to the railway stations and cattle landings for the purposes of the Animals (Transit and General) Order of 1895, the amending Order of 1904, and the Conveyance of Horses Order of 1909.

Horse Sales.

The weekly auctions of horses and the horse fairs have been regularly visited as required by the Glanders and Farcy Order of 1907.

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 and other Accidents.

Nine 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. Two cases were also investigated for the Highways and Sewerage and the Water Departments, whilst assistance was rendered to the Police in connection with the cases of poisoning of dogs at Heeley.

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

TABLE XLVI.—*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 10 years 1900 to 1909.*

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.
1900	16	..	..	..	..	..	38½	55	5	26	9	..
1901	16	..	..	..	..	..	27½	38	6	43	2	..
1902	18	..	1	1	..	..	27¾	36½	12	76	64	..
1903	23	1	..	2	..	..	18½	31¾	7	64½	6	..
1904	25	..	1	1	..	..	24¾	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	..	..	48¼	49½	8	44	7	..
1909	58	..	1	1	..	..	42½	64	8	39	3	1
Totals ..	304	2	7	10	..	..	339¾	452¼	67	445	107	3