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Fred. E. Wynne, M.B., D.P.H.,  
Medical Officer of Health.

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Prof. S. W. ...  
Director of Health

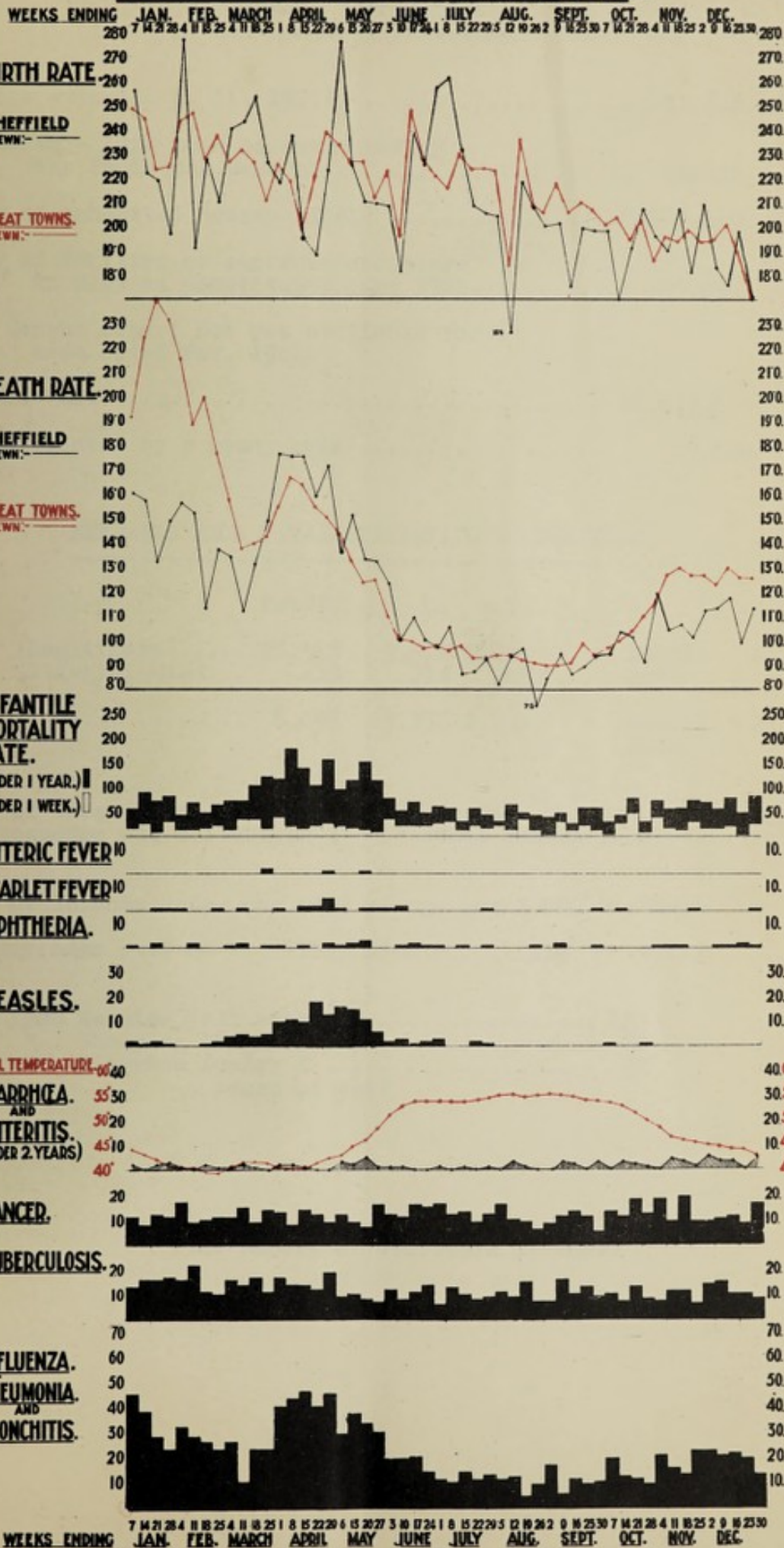
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# 1922. CITY OF SHEFFIELD. 1922.

## VITAL AND MORTAL STATISTICS.



# 1922 CITY OF SHEFFIELD VITAL AND MORTAL STATISTICS

## VITAL AND MORTAL STATISTICS

The Registrar General's Office has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the report of the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the City of Sheffield for the year 1922. The report is herewith forwarded to you for your information. The Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the City of Sheffield is Mr. J. H. ... The Registrar General is Mr. ... The Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the City of Sheffield is Mr. J. H. ... The Registrar General is Mr. ...

### EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1922

		Total
Births	2,725,882	10,382
Deaths	512,822	419
Marriages	2,250,282	6,921

The Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the City of Sheffield has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the report of the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the City of Sheffield for the year 1922. The report is herewith forwarded to you for your information. The Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the City of Sheffield is Mr. J. H. ... The Registrar General is Mr. ...

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The Report of Progress of 1922

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GENERAL STATISTICS.

---

Area (as extended 9. 11. 1921) .....	31,616 acres.
Population - 1922 mean as estimated by the Registrar General .....	522600
Number of inhabited houses (1921) .....	* 107,669
Number of families or separate occupiers in City as Constituted June 1921.....	† 109,895
† Census report not yet available for area added Nov. 1921.	
Rateable Value .....	£2,429,885
Sum represented by a penny rate .....	£9,518

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

---

	Total.	M.	F.		
Births (Legitimate).....	10,385	5,322	5,063	Birth	20.67
(Illegitimate) ..	419	214	205	Rate	
Deaths .....	6,097	3,256	2,841	Death	11.67
				Rate	

Number of women dying in, or ) from sepsis .....18  
in consequence of, childbirth ) " other causes .....21

Deaths of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 births:-

Legitimate .... 80      Illegitimate .... 119      Total .... 82

Deaths from Measles (all ages) .....	153
"     "     Whooping Cough (do) .....	30
"     "     Diarrhoea (under 2 .....	78
years of age)	

\*Vide Report of Overseers of Poor.



5

Department of the Medical Officer of Health,  
Town Hall, Sheffield.

To the Chairman and Members of  
the Health Committee.

Gentlemen,

I beg to present the following report on the Health of the City during 1922 -

Special features.- The General Death rate and the Infantile Mortality rate were the lowest on record. The very low mortality rate from Diarrhoea also constituted a new record. The mortality rate from Cancer again rose, the figure being 81 per cent above that recorded 25 years ago.

Area.- The area of the City as extended 9th November 1921 is 31,616 acres.

Population.- The Registrar General's estimate of the population of Sheffield at the middle of 1922 was 522,600 which assumes a net increase of population during the period June 1921 to June 1922 of 3361. The natural increase, i.e. the excess of births over deaths from June 1921 to June 1922 was 4919 which is 1558 more than the increase allowed in the Registrar General's estimate. The paragraph in the Memorandum of the Registrar General dealing with the matter reads as follows:-

"The estimates of population as at 30th June, 1922, which are now provided have been based on the adjusted 1921 figures, after allowance for the varying rate of natural increase as evidenced by the births and deaths in each area and of migration as indicated from other sources of information such as the changes in the numbers on the Parliamentary Register and the migration returns obtained by the Board of Trade".

The adjusted 1921 figures referred to in the preceding Memorandum are given in the middle column below:-

General Census  
19th June 1921  
1921

Field as Constituted  
9th November 1921

Field as Constituted  
9th November 1921

added to City  
November 1921

Provisional only.

The table which follows gives marriages and divorces in  
Sheffield and in England and Wales since the year 1880.

ed out in the last annual report that for the first time on any  
average year was less in Sheffield than in England and Wales by  
la.

The disparity was further accentuated in 1921 when the rate  
to 14.4 as compared with 14.1 in England and Wales.

However, as the lowest rate recorded for the City is 14.1 that for  
England and Wales has been 14.1 in 1921 and 13.5 in 1920.

table -

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	Census 19th June 1921.	Estimated mid-year Population adjusted for holiday movement at Census.	Difference representing re-distribution adjustment (principally)
Sheffield as Constituted before 9th November 1921 +	*490,724	497,900	7,176
Sheffield as Constituted on 9th November 1921.	*511,748	519,239	7,491
Area added to City 9th November 1921.	* 21,024	21,339	315

\* Provisional only.      † Revised figure 490,639.

Marriages.— The table which follows gives marriages and marriage rates in Sheffield and in England and Wales since the year 1890. It was pointed out in the last Annual Report that for the first time on record the marriage rate was less in Sheffield than in England and Wales as a whole.

The disparity was further accentuated in 1922 when the rate fell to 14.4 as compared with 15.7 for England and Wales. Sheffield's rate moreover was the lowest yet recorded for the City whilst that for England has been lower than in 1922 in 17 of the 33 years shown in the table —

Year	Total number of Births in Sheffield	Per 1,000 of population
1892	3,774	14.4
1893	4,089	16.3
1894	4,947	20.0
1895	4,250	18.8
1896	4,902	20.0
1897	4,775	19.7
1898	4,435	18.1
1899	4,459	18.4
1900	4,000	16.8
1901	4,000	16.8
1902	4,000	16.8
1903	4,000	16.8
1904	4,000	16.8
1905	4,000	16.8
1906	4,000	16.8
1907	4,000	16.8
1908	4,000	16.8
1909	4,000	16.8
1910	4,000	16.8
1911	4,000	16.8
1912	4,000	16.8
1913	4,000	16.8
1914	4,000	16.8
1915	4,000	16.8
1916	4,000	16.8
1917	4,000	16.8
1918	4,000	16.8
1919	4,000	16.8
1920	4,000	16.8
1921	4,000	16.8
1922	4,000	16.8
1923	4,000	16.8
1924	4,000	16.8
1925	4,000	16.8
1926	4,000	16.8
1927	4,000	16.8
1928	4,000	16.8
1929	4,000	16.8
1930	4,000	16.8
1931	4,000	16.8
1932	4,000	16.8
1933	4,000	16.8
1934	4,000	16.8
1935	4,000	16.8
1936	4,000	16.8
1937	4,000	16.8
1938	4,000	16.8
1939	4,000	16.8
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1941	4,000	16.8
1942	4,000	16.8
1943	4,000	16.8
1944	4,000	16.8
1945	4,000	16.8
1946	4,000	16.8
1947	4,000	16.8
1948	4,000	16.8
1949	4,000	16.8
1950	4,000	16.8
1951	4,000	16.8
1952	4,000	16.8
1953	4,000	16.8
1954	4,000	16.8
1955	4,000	16.8
1956	4,000	16.8
1957	4,000	16.8
1958	4,000	16.8
1959	4,000	16.8
1960	4,000	16.8
1961	4,000	16.8
1962	4,000	16.8
1963	4,000	16.8
1964	4,000	16.8
1965	4,000	16.8
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1984	4,000	16.8
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1988	4,000	16.8
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2005	4,000	16.8
2006	4,000	16.8
2007	4,000	16.8
2008	4,000	16.8
2009	4,000	16.8
2010	4,000	16.8
2011	4,000	16.8
2012	4,000	16.8
2013	4,000	16.8
2014	4,000	16.8
2015	4,000	16.8
2016	4,000	16.8
2017	4,000	16.8
2018	4,000	16.8
2019	4,000	16.8
2020	4,000	16.8
2021	4,000	16.8
2022	4,000	16.8
2023	4,000	16.8
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2045	4,000	16.8
2046	4,000	16.8
2047	4,000	16.8
2048	4,000	16.8
2049	4,000	16.8
2050	4,000	16.8
2051	4,000	16.8
2052	4,000	16.8
2053	4,000	16.8
2054	4,000	16.8
2055	4,000	16.8
2056	4,000	16.8
2057	4,000	16.8
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2065	4,000	16.8
2066	4,000	16.8
2067	4,000	16.8
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2069	4,000	16.8
2070	4,000	16.8
2071	4,000	16.8
2072	4,000	16.8
2073	4,000	16.8
2074	4,000	16.8
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2081	4,000	16.8
2082	4,000	16.8
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2086	4,000	16.8
2087	4,000	16.8
2088	4,000	16.8
2089	4,000	16.8
2090	4,000	16.8
2091	4,000	16.8
2092	4,000	16.8
2093	4,000	16.8
2094	4,000	16.8
2095	4,000	16.8
2096	4,000	16.8
2097	4,000	16.8
2098	4,000	16.8
2099	4,000	16.8
2100	4,000	16.8
Average	3,730	17.7

City extended October 1st, 1901, April 1st, 1912.  
 October 1st, 1914 and November 9th, 1921.

The number of births registered during the year was 10,821 and transferable births numbered 61 inwards and 143 outwards. The number of births allocated to Sheffield therefore was 11,804 which was 10.7 per 1,000 persons living. This figure gives a birth rate for the year 1914 of 10.7 per 1,000 persons living. The average rate for the ten years was 10.7. Owing to the doubt about the population for the year 1914 onward, the total number of births in years are again given. They are set out below, together with birth rates.

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Total Number of Marriages in Sheffield.</u>	<u>Persons married per 1,000 in Sheffield.</u>	<u>Persons married per 1,000 in England and Wales.</u>
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	15.0
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	15.9
1902	3,682	17.8	15.9
1903	3,506	16.7	15.7
1904	3,507	16.5	15.3
1905	3,466	16.2	15.3
1906	3,943	18.2	15.7
1907	4,004	18.3	15.9
1908	3,419	15.5	15.1
1909	3,445	15.4	14.7
1910	3,639	16.1	15.0
1911	3,726	16.3	15.2
1912*	3,885	16.7	15.5
1913	4,077	17.3	15.5
1914*	4,062	17.0	15.9
1915	4,905	20.6	19.3
1916	4,256	18.3	14.9
1917	3,968	15.2	13.8
1918	4,066	15.6	15.3
1919	4,947	20.1	19.7
1920	5,075	20.6	20.1
1921*	4,089	16.3	16.9
1922	3,774	14.4	15.7
<b>Average</b>	<b>3,720</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>15.9</b>

\* City extended October 31st, 1901, April 1st, 1912  
October 1st, 1914 and November 9th, 1921.

**Births.**— The number of births registered during the year was 10,891 and the transferable births numbered 61 inwards and 148 outwards. The number of births allocated to Sheffield therefore was 10,804 which was less than in the preceding year by 1,103. This figure gives a birth rate of 20.7 per 1,000 persons living. The average rate for the previous ten years was 25.0. Owing to the doubt about the population figures for the years 1914 onward, the actual number of births in these years are again given. They are set out below, together with the birth rates.

Year	Rate per 1,000
1912	12.807
1913	12.888
1914	12.904
1915	12.939
1916	12.963
1917	13.020
1918	13.140
1919	13.150
1920	13.170
1921	13.180
Average 1912-21	13.174
1922	13.184

The birth rate for 1922 is 13.184, which is the average for the decade, and with the exception of that for 1918 is the lowest.

The number of deaths of children of British parents during the year the civil population was 6,097, (7,856 males, 2,841 females) was 11.7 per 1,000 living. This is the lowest death rate recorded for any year, the highest being 15.5 for the year 1918. It has established a fresh record for low death-rate, new for the association. The average death rate for the decade 1912-21 is 13.174.

A table is given below showing the number of deaths which occurred during the 10 years 1912-1921, also 1922, together with the rate per 1,000 living.

Year	Rate per 1,000
1912	14.3
1913	15.0
1914	16.7
1915	17.8
1916	15.6
1917	14.7
1918	20.9
1919	17.9
1920	13.4
1921	13.2
Average 1912-21	15.2
1922	13.184

A comparison of the death rate of children of British parents and of the total rate of deaths in the following table. It will be noted that

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Births.</u>	<u>Rate per 1,000</u>
1912	12,887	27.7
1913	13,288	28.2
1914	13,004	27.5
1915	12,139	25.5
1916	12,063	23.8
1917	11,026	21.1
1918	10,746	20.6
1919	10,353	21.0
1920	13,130	26.6
1921	11,907	23.8
<b>Average 1912-21</b>	<b>12,054</b>	<b>24.6</b>
<b>1922</b>	<b>10,804</b>	<b>20.7</b>

The birth rate for 1922 is 3.9 lower than the average for the last decade, and with the exception of that for 1918 is the lowest recorded.

Deaths.— The number of deaths of Sheffield residents during the year among the civil population was 6,097, (3,256 male, 2,841 female) making a death rate of 11.7 per 1,000 living. This is the lowest death rate yet recorded for any year, the nearest being 12.5 for the year 1921. Sheffield has established a fresh record for low death-rate, now four years in succession. The average death rate for the decade 1912-1921 was 15.5.

A table is given below showing the number of deaths which occurred during the 10 years 1912-1921, also 1922, together with the rate per annum per 1,000 living -

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Deaths.</u>	<u>Rate per 1,000.</u>
1912	6,661	14.3
1913	7,446	15.8
1914	7,790	16.3
1915	8,173	17.2
1916	7,262	15.6
1917	6,892	14.7
1918	9,732	20.9
1919	6,564	13.9
1920	6,622	13.4
1921	6,284	12.5
<b>Average 1912-21</b>	<b>7,343</b>	<b>15.5</b>
<b>1922</b>	<b>6,097</b>	<b>11.7</b>

A comparison of the death rate of Sheffield and England and Wales is given in the following table. It will be noted that

The first time Shettlin's case is noted in the report is in the year 1911. It is partly to be accounted for by the fact that the first case of influenza in Hamilton took place during the winter of 1911 whereas other towns in England and Wales were not reached in the first quarter of 1911.

Mean annual mortality rate per 1,000 of the population in Hamilton, 1911-1912

1911	20.6
1912	21.0
1913	22.1
1914	22.0
1915	20.0
1916	18.0
1917	16.0
1918	14.0
1919	13.0
1920	12.0
1921	11.0
1922	10.0
1923	9.0
1924	8.0
1925	7.0
1926	6.0
1927	5.0
1928	4.0
1929	3.0
1930	2.0
1931	1.0
1932	1.0
1933	1.0
1934	1.0
1935	1.0
1936	1.0
1937	1.0
1938	1.0
1939	1.0
1940	1.0
1941	1.0
1942	1.0
1943	1.0
1944	1.0
1945	1.0
1946	1.0
1947	1.0
1948	1.0
1949	1.0
1950	1.0

There were also cases of influenza during the winter of 1911-1912. The first case was reported in the town of Hamilton on the 1st of December 1911. It was a case of influenza of the common type. The patient was a medical officer of health and then confirmed the diagnosis. He was removed to the General Hospital and all his contacts were isolated in the Port Street Cottages and there vaccinated. In every case reported as influenza the diagnosis was confirmed by the Medical Officer of Health and then confirmed the patient was removed to the General Hospital and all his contacts were isolated in the Port Street Cottages and there vaccinated. In every case reported as influenza the diagnosis was confirmed by the Medical Officer of Health and then confirmed the patient was removed to the General Hospital and all his contacts were isolated in the Port Street Cottages and there vaccinated.

cases occurred in the following streets and were notified on the 1st of December 1911.

182 Washburn Road.	April 25th
1 Upper Valley Road.	April 25th
28 Arnie Road.	April 25th
68 Colver Road.	April 27th
19 Napier Street.	April 28th
68 Brockton Road.	April 29th
250 Albert Road (2 cases)	June 1st
250 Albert Road.	June 5th
250 Albert Road.	June 10th
11 Holly Place.	June 17th

The contacts were maintained at the expense of the Corporation and a suggestion for any case remaining in isolation in an early case. All the cases were of the ordinary type and were notified with recent contacts in other parts of the town. It was to be expected that the first case of influenza would occur in the town of Hamilton and that the first case would be notified on the 1st of December 1911.

cases occurred in the following streets and were notified on the 1st of December 1911.

182 Washburn Road.	April 25th
1 Upper Valley Road.	April 25th
28 Arnie Road.	April 25th
68 Colver Road.	April 27th
19 Napier Street.	April 28th
68 Brockton Road.	April 29th
250 Albert Road (2 cases)	June 1st
250 Albert Road.	June 5th
250 Albert Road.	June 10th
11 Holly Place.	June 17th

The contacts were maintained at the expense of the Corporation and a suggestion for any case remaining in isolation in an early case. All the cases were of the ordinary type and were notified with recent contacts in other parts of the town. It was to be expected that the first case of influenza would occur in the town of Hamilton and that the first case would be notified on the 1st of December 1911.

for the first time Sheffield's rate is below that for England and Wales. This is partly to be accounted for by the fact that the higher incidence of Influenza and Pneumonia in Sheffield took place during the latter quarter of 1921 whereas other towns in England and Wales were chiefly affected in the first quarter of 1922.

Quinquennial Periods.	Mean Annual Mortality Rate per 1,000 of the Population. Sheffield.	England.
1871-1875	26.8	22.0
1876-1880	24.2	20.8
1881-1885	21.6	19.4
1886-1890	22.1	18.9
1891-1895	20.9	18.7
1896-1900	20.6	17.7
1901-1905	18.2	16.1
1906-1910	16.4	14.7
1911-1915	15.9	14.1
1916-1920	15.7	14.5
1921-2 (2 yrs. only)	12.1	12.5

Small Pox. - There were eleven cases of Small Pox notified during the year.

In every case reported as Small Pox the diagnosis was confirmed by the Medical Officer of Health and when confirmed the patient was immediately removed to the Grenoside Hospital and all immediate contacts were isolated in the Dart Square Cottages and there vaccinated. In only 3 cases could infection be traced as spreading from Sheffield cases. The cases occurred in the following streets and were notified on the dates stated -

122 Rushdale Road.	April 15th.
1 Upper Valley Road.	April 15th.
31 Argyle Road	April 15th.
64 Colver Road.	April 27th.
19 Marples Street.	April 29th.
68 Broxholme Road.	April 29th.
256 Albert Road. (2 cases)	June 1st.
256 Albert Road.	June 6th.
256 Albert Road.	June 10th.
11 Molloy Place.	June 17th.

The contacts were maintained at the expense of the Corporation and reasonable compensation for any damage resulting from disinfection was paid in every case. All the cases were of the peculiarly mild description associated with recent outbreaks in other parts of England and I have to thank the medical men practising in Sheffield for their vigilance and for giving me the opportunity of seeing every doubtful case.

The following table shows the number of cases of scarlet fever reported to the Health Department for the years 1917-1921. The number of cases notified voluntarily during 1921 was 1,000. The mortality rate for the year was 0.25 which is to be compared with an average of 0.28 for the previous five years. It has been estimated that as possible the amount of notification of scarlet fever for cases of scarlet fever at the hospital for cases of scarlet fever. The duration of the infectious period is much less than that of other diseases and the number of cases which are very much more dangerous than cases of scarlet fever. The duration of the infectious period is much less than that of other diseases and the number of cases which are very much more dangerous than cases of scarlet fever. In the second quarter of the year we were threatened with an outbreak of scarlet fever which would have been very serious had it not been for the fact that the outbreak of scarlet fever which occurred in the second quarter of the year was very mild. This rapid decline must I think to some extent be attributed to the immediate removal of the more serious cases to the hospital. The death rate from scarlet fever was 0.25 per 1,000 population, which is to be compared with 0.16, the average for the years 1917-1921. The attack rate was 5.5 per 1,000 population as against 2.4 for the years 1917-1921. The death rate from scarlet fever was 0.25 per 1,000 population as against 0.16 for the years 1917-1921. The attack rate was 5.5 per 1,000 population as against 2.4 for the years 1917-1921. The death rate from scarlet fever was 0.25 per 1,000 population as against 0.16 for the years 1917-1921. The attack rate was 5.5 per 1,000 population as against 2.4 for the years 1917-1921.

I have also specially to thank Dr. Egerton Williams for his unfailing help and great experience in the difficult matter of diagnosis of these mild and doubtful cases and Dr. A. Anderson for making all arrangements for the reception and treatment of these cases in the Grenoside Hospital.

All the patients made a good recovery.

Measles.- The number of cases notified voluntarily during 1922 was 1,358, 216 of which were removed to the City Hospital.

The mortality rate for the year was 0.29 which has to be compared with an average of 0.22 for the previous five years.

We have increased as far as possible the amount of accommodation provided at Lodgemoor Hospital for cases of Measles as the majority of such cases are very much more dangerous than cases of Scarlet Fever. And as the duration of the infectious period is much less, a comparatively large number of cases can be passed through the hospital.

In the second quarter of the year we were threatened with what appeared at the beginning to be a serious outbreak of Measles which very soon subsided as will be seen by reference to the chart which follows the index. This rapid decline must I think to some extent be attributed to the immediate removal of the more urgent cases to the City hospital.

Scarlet Fever.- The death rate from Scarlet Fever was 0.05 per 1,000 of the population, which has to be compared with 0.03, the average for the quinquennium 1917-1921.

The attack rate was 2.5 per 1,000 as against 2.4 for the quinquennium 1917-1921.

Diphtheria.- The death rate from Diphtheria was 0.07 per 1,000 of the population which has to be compared with 0.04 for 1921 which was the lowest on record and 0.06 for the quinquennium 1917-1921.

The attack rate during 1922 was 1.23 as compared with 1.40 for 1921 and 1.22 for the quinquennium 1917-1921. The percentage fatality though higher than that for the previous year was very little higher than for the past quinquennium, the figures being respectively 5.9, 2.6 and 5.2 per cent.



Whooping Cough. The mortality from this disease was at the rate of 0.06 per 1,000 living. The average for the quinquennium 1917-1921 was 0.21.

Typhoid Fever.— The death rate from Typhoid Fever gradually declined from 0.09 in 1912, to 0.002 in 1919 and in 1920 not a single death was attributed to this disease. In 1921 however there were six deaths giving a rate of 0.012. Two out of the six were Handsworth deaths occurring in November 1921. In 1922 there were four deaths in the City giving a rate of 0.008.

The number of Typhoid cases notified during the year was 47, or an attack rate of 0.090 per 1,000 living, which has to be compared with 0.076 for the quinquennium 1917-1921.

At one time, we looked forward with absolute certainty to the increase of Typhoid Fever in the Autumn. Since 1914 there has been no autumnal increase in the prevalence of Typhoid Fever.

Diarrhoea and Enteritis, under 2 years of age.— The death rate among infants under 2 from Diarrhoea and Enteritis during 1922 was 0.15 per 1,000 living, the lowest on record. The death rates in recent years have been) as follows:— 0.46 for 1921, 0.43 for 1920, 0.28 for 1919, 0.37 for 1918, 0.44 for 1917, 0.39 for 1916, 0.85 for 1915, 0.89 for 1914 and 0.89 for 1913.

The ground temperature in 1922 was the lowest experienced for many years the 4 foot thermometer never rising above 55.1° F. which was registered in the week ended 12th August. The week's average was 54.9°. The nearest reading for any week since the year 1900 was 55.0° in the week ended 13th September 1902.

This great improvement in the prevalence of Diarrhoea can only be attributed to the greater attention given to Child Welfare, the activities of the Lady Inspectors and the large substitution of Dried Milk for fluid milk, the measures taken for the prevention of fly breeding, and instructions to the public as to the danger of flies, and the lessened number of privy middens in the congested parts of the town.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.— During the year there were four notified cases of Cerebro-Spinal Fever. Three of the cases ended fatally.

... of which ended fatally ...  
 ... during 1917 ...

	1917	1918	1919
<u>Encephalitis lethargica</u>	17	7	7
<u>Whooping cough - acute primary and acute relapsant</u>	1275	1253	870
<u>Trench fever</u>	8	8	8
<u>Dysentery</u>	5	5	5
<u>Malaria</u>	13	13	13

All the notified cases of Trench fever, Dysentery and Malaria contracted abroad.

Encephalitis - The encephalitis cases (of Sheffield) expressed an average of the case rate of England and Wales, rose to the height of 10 per cent in the week ended 27th May, while the case rate in other large Yorkshire towns never rose beyond 200 per cent.

When a comparison of the death rates of the Yorkshire towns and however it is found that, taking the period of prevalence, the rate to July, Sheffield's rate was 2.27 per 1,000 per annum, whereas of Leeds was 2.54.

It is concluded therefore that the greater number of cases in Sheffield does not represent a higher incidence but rather to more efficient notification on the part of the medical officers in Sheffield.

It has been the practice since the beginning of 1914 to draw attention of the medical attendant to failure to notify whenever notified case of influenza has appeared in the district. This has resulted in practically every case of fatal influenza being reported prior to death.

Particulars are given below with regard to mortality from influenza in 1918 and 1919, and compared with the previous five years.

Acute Poliomyelitis.- Twenty cases of Acute Poliomyelitis were notified, three of which ended fatally.

<u>Diseases made notifiable during 1919.</u>	<u>Cases notified.</u>			
	<u>1919.</u>	<u>1920.</u>	<u>1921.</u>	<u>1922.</u>
<u>Encephalitis Lethargica.</u>	7	17	14	8
<u>Pneumonia - Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal.</u>	830	1759	1275	2367
<u>Trench Fever.</u>	8	-	-	-
<u>Dysentery.</u>	5	2	2	1
<u>Malaria.</u>	78	21	13	7

All the notified cases of Trench Fever, Dysentery and Malaria were contracted abroad.

Pneumonia.- The Pneumonia case rate of Sheffield, expressed as a percentage of the case rate of England and Wales, rose to the height of 810 per cent in the week ended 6th May, while the case rate in the other large Yorkshire towns never rose beyond 200 per cent.

When a comparison of the death rates of the Yorkshire towns is made however it is found that, taking the period of prevalence, January to July, Sheffield's rate was 2.25 per 1,000 per annum whereas that of Leeds was 2.54.

It is concluded therefore that the greater number of notifications in Sheffield does not represent a higher incidence but points rather to more efficient notification on the part of medical practitioners in Sheffield.

It has been the practice since the beginning of 1922 to draw the attention of the medical attendant to failure to notify whenever an un-notified case of Pneumonia has appeared in the deaths returns. This has resulted in practically every case of fatal Pneumonia being notified prior to death.

Particulars are given below with regard to mortality from Pneumonia in males and females during 1922 and the previous five years -

Year	Deaths	Rate per 100,000
1917	251	1.07
1918	251	1.07
1919	480	1.92
1920	490	1.96
1921	350	1.40
Average	318	1.27
1922	357	1.43

The mortality rate in the sexes during 1921 and the entire period is set out in the table below:

Year	Deaths	Rate per 100,000
1917	377	1.51
1918	377	1.51
1919	746	3.02
1920	746	3.02
1921	581	2.32
Average	517	2.07
1922	579	2.31

The mortality rate in the sexes during 1921 and the entire period is set out below:

Year	Deaths	Rate per 100,000
1917	377	1.51
1918	377	1.51
1919	746	3.02
1920	746	3.02
1921	581	2.32
Average	517	2.07
1922	579	2.31

This increase in cancer is shared with the rest of the United States. It is partly accounted for by the increase in the number of persons registered in the period of prevalence. It is generally believed that there is an actual increase in the prevalence of cancer in the United States. It is generally believed that there is an actual increase in the prevalence of cancer in the United States. It is generally believed that there is an actual increase in the prevalence of cancer in the United States.

Year.	Deaths		Totals.	Rate per 1,000.
	Males.	Females.		
1917	521	271	792	1.68
1918	801	702	1503	3.20
1919	420	282	702	1.48
1920	490	294	784	1.60
1921	356	273	629	1.26
Average for 5 years.	518	364	882	1.84
1922	327	176	503	0.96

Bronchitis.- The mortality in the sexes during 1922 and the quinquennium 1917-21 is set out in the table below:-

Year.	Deaths		Totals.	Rate per 1,000.
	Males.	Females.		
1917	333	320	653	1.40
1918	399	351	750	1.60
1919	340	360	700	1.48
1920	348	281	629	1.28
1921	289	273	562	1.12
Average for 5 years.	342	317	659	1.38
1922	279	228	507	0.97

Cancer.- The mortality from Cancer in the sexes during 1922 and the previous five years is set out below:-

Year.	Deaths		Totals.	Rate per 1,000.
	Males	Females		
1917	211	273	484	1.03
1918	213	276	489	1.04
1919	225	227	452	0.95
1920	254	267	521	1.08
1921	280	302	582	1.16
Average for 5 years.	237	269	506	1.05
1922	286	329	615	1.18

This increase in Cancer is shared with the rest of the United Kingdom. It is partly accounted for by the reduced death rate which results in an increased number of persons reaching the age periods over 40 when Cancer is most prevalent. There is also no doubt earlier and more accurate diagnosis of cancerous conditions. It is generally agreed however that there is an actual increase in the prevalence of Cancer which has not as yet been accounted for.

The death rate from Tuberculosis Diseases during the years 1901 to 1910. During the next four years there was a tendency to increase. After a drop in 1919 to 1901 level, the number of new cases increased to 1910 in 1920, to 1925 in 1921, and to 1925 in 1922.

The notifications since 1911 were as follows:-

1911	836	cases
1912	921	"
1913	1037	"
1914	948	"
1915	1219	"
1916	1351	"
1917	1574	cases
1918	1472	"
1919	1001	"
1920	1139	"
1921	1352	"
1922	1311	"

274 cases of Tuberculosis of other organs than the lungs were notified during 1922. The notifications since 1916 were as follows:-

1916	458	cases
1917	373	"
1918	433	"
1919	402	"
1920	387	"
1921	458	cases
1922	373	"
1923	433	"
1924	402	"
1925	387	"

The deaths from Tuberculosis of the lungs alone gave a rate of 1.15 per 1,000 living during 1922. The average for the quinquennium 1916-1920 was 1.15.

The death rates from all Tuberculosis Diseases during the last five years were as follows:-

1916	1.87
1917	1.59
1918	1.79
1919	1.57
1920	1.78
1921	1.70
1922	1.52
1923	1.64
1924	1.88
1925	2.11
1926	1.80
1927	1.64
1928	1.73
1929	1.82
1930	1.84
1931	1.38
1932	1.19
1933	1.27
1934	1.27
1935	1.27
1936	1.27
1937	1.27
1938	1.27
1939	1.27
1940	1.27
1941	1.27
1942	1.27
1943	1.27
1944	1.27
1945	1.27
1946	1.27
1947	1.27
1948	1.27
1949	1.27
1950	1.27
1951	1.27
1952	1.27
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1980	1.27
1981	1.27
1982	1.27
1983	1.27
1984	1.27
1985	1.27
1986	1.27
1987	1.27
1988	1.27
1989	1.27
1990	1.27
1991	1.27
1992	1.27
1993	1.27
1994	1.27
1995	1.27
1996	1.27
1997	1.27
1998	1.27
1999	1.27
2000	1.27

The following have been the number of deaths from Tuberculosis according to sex during the last 10 years:- as shown earlier. It is generally observed that the death rate from Tuberculosis is generally higher in males than in females.

Tuberculous Diseases.- The death rate from Tuberculous Diseases declined steadily from 1901 to 1910. During the next four years there was a setback in the decline; and during the years of the War there was a decided tendency to increase. After a drop in 1919 to 1001 new cases the number of new cases increased to 1139 in 1920, to 1255 in 1921 and to 1312 in 1922.

The notifications since 1911 were as follows:-

1911	-	836	cases	1917	-	1544	cases
1912	-	981	"	1918	-	1472	"
1913	-	1033	"	1919	-	1001	"
1914	-	948	"	1920	-	1139	"
1915	-	1219	"	1921	-	1255	"
1916	-	1351	"	1922	-	1312	"

274 cases of Tuberculosis of other organs than the lungs were notified during 1922. The notifications since 1914 were as follows:-

1914	-	458	cases	1919	-	234	cases
1915	-	373	"	1920	-	253	"
1916	-	433	"	1921	-	254	"
1917	-	492	"	1922	-	275	"
1918	-	387	"				

The deaths from Tuberculosis of the Lung alone gave a rate of 1.03 per 1,000 living during 1922. The average for the quinquennium 1917-1921 was 1.15.

The death rates from all Tuberculous Diseases during the last 20 years were as follows:-

1902	-	1.80	1913	-	1.64
1903	-	2.11	1914	-	1.68
1904	-	1.88	1915	-	1.78
1905	-	1.64	1916	-	1.73
1906	-	1.52	1917	-	1.82
1907	-	1.70	1918	-	1.84
1908	-	1.78	1919	-	1.28
1909	-	1.57	1920	-	1.19
1910	-	1.39	1921	-	1.24
1911	-	1.59	1922	-	1.22
1912	-	1.67			

The following have been the number of deaths from Tuberculous diseases according to sex during the last 10 years:-

Year	Tuberculosis of the Lung	Other forms	All forms
1905	108	111	119
1906	107	110	117
1907	106	109	115
1908	105	108	114
1909	104	107	113
1910	103	106	112
1911	102	105	111
1912	101	104	110
1913	100	103	109
1914	99	102	108
1915	98	101	107
1916	97	100	106
1917	96	99	105
1918	95	98	104
1919	94	97	103
1920	93	96	102
1921	92	95	101
1922	91	94	100
1923	90	93	99
1924	89	92	98
1925	88	91	97
1926	87	90	96
1927	86	89	95
1928	85	88	94
1929	84	87	93
1930	83	86	92
1931	82	85	91
1932	81	84	90
1933	80	83	89
1934	79	82	88
1935	78	81	87
1936	77	80	86
1937	76	79	85
1938	75	78	84
1939	74	77	83
1940	73	76	82
1941	72	75	81
1942	71	74	80
1943	70	73	79
1944	69	72	78
1945	68	71	77
1946	67	70	76
1947	66	69	75
1948	65	68	74
1949	64	67	73
1950	63	66	72
1951	62	65	71
1952	61	64	70
1953	60	63	69
1954	59	62	68
1955	58	61	67
1956	57	60	66
1957	56	59	65
1958	55	58	64
1959	54	57	63
1960	53	56	62
1961	52	55	61
1962	51	54	60
1963	50	53	59
1964	49	52	58
1965	48	51	57
1966	47	50	56
1967	46	49	55
1968	45	48	54
1969	44	47	53
1970	43	46	52
1971	42	45	51
1972	41	44	50
1973	40	43	49
1974	39	42	48
1975	38	41	47
1976	37	40	46
1977	36	39	45
1978	35	38	44
1979	34	37	43
1980	33	36	42
1981	32	35	41
1982	31	34	40
1983	30	33	39
1984	29	32	38
1985	28	31	37
1986	27	30	36
1987	26	29	35
1988	25	28	34
1989	24	27	33
1990	23	26	32
1991	22	25	31
1992	21	24	30
1993	20	23	29
1994	19	22	28
1995	18	21	27
1996	17	20	26
1997	16	19	25
1998	15	18	24
1999	14	17	23
2000	13	16	22
2001	12	15	21
2002	11	14	20
2003	10	13	19
2004	9	12	18
2005	8	11	17
2006	7	10	16
2007	6	9	15
2008	5	8	14
2009	4	7	13
2010	3	6	12
2011	2	5	11
2012	1	4	10
2013	0	3	9
2014	0	2	8
2015	0	1	7
2016	0	0	6
2017	0	0	5
2018	0	0	4
2019	0	0	3
2020	0	0	2
2021	0	0	1
2022	0	0	0

It will be noticed that the increased incidence of tuberculosis of the lung during the war among females has now disappeared. The number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 884 compared with 1,173 in 1921. The number of births registered in 1922 was 10,804 as compared with 11,907 in 1921. The mortality is usually recorded as the number of deaths occurring in the age of twelve months per 1,000 births registered during the period, and the rate for 1922 calculated in this manner is 82. This is the lowest on record, the next lowest being 86 for 1919. Deaths of infants occurring before the first month of life reached numbered 421. This gives a rate of 39 per 1,000 births, or what is now known as the neo-natal mortality. The infant mortality for 1921 was 41, for 1920 38, and for 1919 45. The following table gives alongside the infant mortality rates for Sheffield and for Sheffield the best 20 years. The mortality rate of the comparison is the rate for Sheffield in recent years, which were nearly approached the English rate than it did in the decade of the century.

Year	Sheffield	England
1905	108	119
1906	107	117
1907	106	115
1908	105	114
1909	104	113
1910	103	112
1911	102	111
1912	101	110
1913	100	109
1914	99	108
1915	98	107
1916	97	106
1917	96	105
1918	95	104
1919	94	103
1920	93	102
1921	92	101
1922	91	100
1923	90	99
1924	89	98
1925	88	97
1926	87	96
1927	86	95
1928	85	94
1929	84	93
1930	83	92
1931	82	91
1932	81	90
1933	80	89
1934	79	88
1935	78	87
1936	77	86
1937	76	85
1938	75	84
1939	74	83
1940	73	82
1941	72	81
1942	71	80
1943	70	79
1944	69	78
1945	68	77
1946	67	76
1947	66	75
1948	65	74
1949	64	73
1950	63	72
1951	62	71
1952	61	70
1953	60	69
1954	59	68
1955	58	67
1956	57	66
1957	56	65
1958	55	64
1959	54	63
1960	53	62
1961	52	61
1962	51	60
1963	50	59
1964	49	58
1965	48	57
1966	47	56
1967	46	55
1968	45	54
1969	44	53
1970	43	52
1971	42	51
1972	41	50
1973	40	49
1974	39	48
1975	38	47
1976	37	46
1977	36	45
1978	35	44
1979	34	43
1980	33	42
1981	32	41
1982	31	40
1983	30	39
1984	29	38
1985	28	37
1986	27	36
1987	26	35
1988	25	34
1989	24	33
1990	23	32
1991	22	31
1992	21	30
1993	20	29
1994	19	28
1995	18	27
1996	17	26
1997	16	25
1998	15	24
1999	14	23
2000	13	22
2001	12	21
2002	11	20
2003	10	19
2004	9	18
2005	8	17
2006	7	16
2007	6	15
2008	5	14
2009	4	13
2010	3	12
2011	2	11
2012	1	10
2013	0	9
2014	0	8
2015	0	7
2016	0	6
2017	0	5
2018	0	4
2019	0	3
2020	0	2
2021	0	1
2022	0	0

Year.	Tuberculosis of the Lung.		Tuberculosis, Other forms.		Tuberculosis, All forms.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
1913	387	198	111	78	498	276	774
1914	396	211	114	78	510	289	799
1915	422	231	98	98	520	329	849
1916	425	212	120	73	545	285	830
1917	417	248	111	90	528	338	866
1918	409	254	115	87	524	341	865
1919	286	186	71	56	357	242	599
1920	293	169	54	74	347	243	590
1921	307	193	64	55	371	248	619
1922	349	188	50	49	399	237	636

It will be noticed that the increased incidence of Tuberculosis of the Lung during the War among females has now disappeared.

Infant Mortality.— The number of deaths of Infants under one year of age was 884 as compared with 1,173 in 1921. The number of births registered in 1922 was 10,804 as compared with 11,907 in 1921. The Infant Mortality is usually recorded as the number of deaths occurring under the age of twelve months per 1,000 births registered during the same period, and the rate for 1922 calculated in this manner is 82 per 1,000 births. This is the lowest on record, the next lowest being 96 for 1919.

Deaths of infants occurring before the first month of life was reached numbered 421. This gives a rate of 39 per 1,000 births registered or what is now known as the neo-natal mortality. The neo-natal mortality for 1921 was 41, for 1920 38, and for 1919 43.

The following table gives alongside the Infant Mortality rates for England and for Sheffield during the past 20 years. The noteworthy feature of the comparison is that the rate for Sheffield in recent years has usually more nearly approached the English rate than it did in the first decade of the century.

Year.	Infant Mortality.	Excess over Sheffd. England.	English rate.	Year.	Infant Mortality.	Excess over Sheffd. England.	English rate.
1903	181	132	49	1913	128	108	20
1904	158	145	13	1914	132	105	27
1905	166	128	38	1915	133	110	23
1906	158	132	26	1916	109	91	18
1907	145	118	27	1917	104	96	8
1908	141	120	21	1918	128	97	31
1909	119	109	10	1919	96	89	7
1910	127	105	22	1920	104	80	22
1911	141	130	11	1921	99	83	16
1912	107	95	12	1922	82	77	5



In the following table particulars are given of Infant Mortality from stated causes under one year of age, during the year 1922

<u>Cause of Death.</u>	<u>Number of Deaths.</u>
Measles	40
Scarlet Fever	1
Whooping Cough	10
Diphtheria	1
Tuberculous Meningitis	5
Abdominal Tuberculosis	3
Other Tuberculous Diseases	3
Bronchitis	119
Pneumonia (all forms)	114
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	65
Congenital malformation	39
Premature Birth	226
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	42
Other Causes	216
<hr/>	
Certified	882
Uncertified	2
Total.	884

Nett Births (Legitimate 10385 in the year. (Illegitimate 419	Nett Deaths ( Legitimate 832 in the year. ( Illegitimate 50 ( Unknown 2	Infants " "
Totals <u>10804</u>	<u>884</u>	

Infant Mortality Rate	( Legitimate 80 ( Illegitimate 119
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As it has been suggested that the reduction of Infant Mortality tends merely to postpone the deaths of feeble and degenerate infants from the first year to a slightly later period, thus prolonging the suffering of the child and increasing the burden of those responsible for it I have had two tables prepared in order to ascertain whether this is true of our work in Sheffield.

The following table shows the Infant Mortality Rate, the Fatality Rate for 1 to 5 years and the General Death Rate for each fifth year from 1897 to 1921 and for 1922. It is to be noted during which our Child Welfare work has been developed.

Infant Mortality Rate; Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births among Children over 1 and under 5 years of age and General Death Rate.

Year	Infant Mortality Rate	Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births ages 1-5 years	General Death Rate
1897	138	42	21.3
1902	130	38	18.9
1907	125	37	17.7
1912	127	36	17.2
1917	124	34	16.8
1921	99	41	15.2
1922	84 = 41.9%	44 = 46.8%	11.7 = 52%

It will be seen that while the Infant Mortality Rate for 1922 fallen to 41.9 per cent of that for 1897, the Death Rate for the period 1 to 5 years has also fallen to 46.8 per cent of that for 1897.

The following table compares the Infant Mortality Rate for the principal groups of causes in 1922 and in 1901.

The first group comprises the Death Rate from pneumonia and influenza, that is, congenital causes. This group has increased from 1.5 per cent of the deaths of weakly or degenerate infants in 1901 to 2.5 per cent in 1922, whose elimination from the total point of view, in healthily other two groups comprise deaths from diarrhoeal and respiratory causes, in both of which cases we have been able to show that there is a much lower correlation with heredity influences. The fact that notwithstanding a reduction in the total mortality of 50 per cent the proportion of deaths due to congenital causes has only increased from 33 to 45 per cent of the total mortality, this fact I think are sufficient to argue as for the success of our description of the work by improving the condition of the

The following Table shows the Infant Mortality Rate, the Mortality Rate from 1 to 5 years and the General Death Rate in Sheffield for each fifth year from 1897 to 1921 and for 1922. This covers the period during which our Child Welfare work has been developed:-

Infant Mortality Rate; Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births amongst Children over 1 and under 5 years of age and General Death Rate.

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Infant Mortality Rate.</u>	<u>Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births ages 1-5 years.</u>	<u>General Death Rate.</u>
1897	196	94	21.2
1902	150	62	16.9
1907	145	87	17.1
1912	107	60	14.3
1917	104	61	14.6
1921	99	41	12.5
1922	82.84 = 41.9%	44 = 46.8%	11.7 = 55.2%

It will be seen that while the Infant Mortality Rate for 1922 has fallen to 41.9 per cent of that for 1897, the Death Rate for the age period 1 to 5 years has also fallen to 46.8 per cent of that for 1897.

The following table compares the Infantile Death Rate from three principal groups of causes in 1922 and in 1901.

The first group comprises the Death Rate from prematurity, debility &c., that is, congenital causes. This group consists almost entirely of the deaths of weakly or degenerate infants with a bad heredity, whose elimination from the racial point of view, is desirable. The other two groups comprise deaths from diarrhoeal and respiratory diseases, in both of which cases I have been able to show that there is a much lower correlation with hereditary influences. The Table shows that notwithstanding a reduction in the total mortality of 59 per cent the proportion of deaths due to congenital causes has actually increased from 39 to 45 per cent of the total mortality. These facts I think are sufficient to absolve us from the charge of causing deterioration of the race by improving the environment of the child.

The following table shows the infant mortality rate for the years 1901 to 1922. The rate is expressed as the number of deaths per 1,000 live births.

Year	Number of Deaths	Number of Births	Rate per 1,000 Births
1901	300	1000	30.0
1902	335	1000	33.5
1903	383	1000	38.3
1904	395	1000	39.5
1905	403	1000	40.3
1906	406	1000	40.6
1907	422	1000	42.2
1908	454	1000	45.4
1909	469	1000	46.9
1910	489	1000	48.9
1911	523	1000	52.3
1912	525	1000	52.5
1913	584	1000	58.4
1914	625	1000	62.5
1915	658	1000	65.8
1916	688	1000	68.8
1917	714	1000	71.4
1918	737	1000	73.7
1919	757	1000	75.7
1920	777	1000	77.7
1921	797	1000	79.7
1922	817	1000	81.7

The infant mortality rate for 1901 was 30.0 per 1,000 live births. This rate increased steadily over the years, reaching 81.7 per 1,000 live births by 1922. The rate for 1922 is 81.7 per 1,000 live births, which is a significant increase from the rate of 30.0 per 1,000 live births in 1901. This increase is due to a variety of factors, including improved medical care, better sanitation, and more widespread use of vaccines. The rate for 1922 is 81.7 per 1,000 live births, which is a significant increase from the rate of 30.0 per 1,000 live births in 1901. This increase is due to a variety of factors, including improved medical care, better sanitation, and more widespread use of vaccines.

**Infantile Mortality from All Causes and from Specified  
Causes grouped. Years 1901 and 1922.**

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	1901		1922		Percentage fall in Mortality Rate.
	Number of Deaths.	Mortality per 1,000 Births.	Number of Deaths.	Mortality per 1,000 Births.	
Prematurity	300 )		226 )		
Debility	335 )		88 )		
Marasmus	83 )	79	37 )	37	53%
Congenital Malformations	292 )	(39%)	50 )	(45%)	
Convulsions	1010 )		403 )		
	<u>1010</u>		<u>403</u>		
Diarrhoeal Diseases.	<u>706</u>	55 (27%)	<u>65</u>	6 (7%)	89%
Pneumonia	160 )		114 )		
Bronchitis	169 )	26	119 )	22	15%
	<u>329</u>	(13%)	<u>233</u>	(27%)	
All Causes.	<u>2573</u>	*202	<u>884</u>	82	59%

\*The Infantile Mortality rate for 1901 (202) was the highest recorded since the Year 1871.

It will be remembered that the epidemic of typhoid fever in 1918.

All parts of the country have been visited by typhoid fever. It is a disease of the tropics and subtropics. It is a disease of the poor and of the crowded cities. It is a disease of the hot weather months. It is a disease of the hot weather months.

It commenced towards the end of November, 1918. It commenced towards the end of November, 1918. It commenced towards the end of November, 1918. It commenced towards the end of November, 1918. It commenced towards the end of November, 1918.

of the population, 2,500,000. It is a disease of the poor and of the crowded cities. It is a disease of the hot weather months. It is a disease of the hot weather months.

to the different residential and industrial portions of the city. It is a disease of the poor and of the crowded cities. It is a disease of the hot weather months. It is a disease of the hot weather months.

of typhoid fever is generally very high. It is a disease of the poor and of the crowded cities. It is a disease of the hot weather months. It is a disease of the hot weather months.

Influenza.- It will be remembered that the prevalence of Influenza was world-wide in 1918.

All parts of the country have been visited by minor epidemics in each year since then. During 1921, Sheffield was comparatively free from Influenza until the last quarter of the year when a fresh outbreak commenced towards the end of November. This had subsided by the beginning of the year under review and no further serious epidemic occurred although there was an increase of cases during the second quarter of the year when respiratory diseases were greatly increased in number.

The mortality rate from Influenza was 0.23 per 1,000 as compared with 0.47 for 1921, 0.86 for 1920, 1.10 for 1919 and 4.55 for 1918.

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Tables of Vital and Mortal Statistics.- Tables are appended giving the mortality in the City from the principal causes of death; also the mortality rates, the estimated population (unrevised), the density of the population, birth rates and sickness from the notifiable infectious diseases in the City as a whole and in each of the statistical areas of the City.

With regard to mortality in the statistical areas, while the boundaries of the areas as given in the tables do not accurately conform to the different residential and industrial portions of the City, it will nevertheless be seen that the death rates are on the whole higher in the overcrowded and smoky industrial neighbourhoods than in the higher class residential parts, where of course the standard of living is generally very much better. This is particularly noticeable in the figures relating to Infant Mortality.



TABLE I - CAUSES OF DEATH - YEAR 1922.

<u>Causes of Death.</u>	<u>Number of Deaths.</u>
1. Enteric fever ... ..	4
2. Small-pox ... ..	-
3. Measles ... ..	153
4. Scarlet fever ... ..	27
5. Whooping cough ... ..	30
6. Diphtheria and Croup ... ..	38
7. Influenza ... ..	118
8. Erysipelas ... ..	15
9. Phthisis (Pulmonary tuberculosis) ... ..	537
10. Tuberculous meningitis ... ..	53
11. Other Tuberculous diseases ... ..	46
12. Cancer, Malignant disease ... ..	615
13. Rheumatic fever ... ..	31
14. Meningitis ... ..	30
15. Organic Heart disease ... ..	579
16. Bronchitis ... ..	507
17. Pneumonia (all forms) ... ..	503
18. Other diseases of respiratory organs ... ..	72
19. Diarrhea and Enteritis (under 2 years) ... ..	78
20. Appendicitis and Typhilitis ... ..	31
21. Cirrhosis of liver ... ..	22
21a. Alcoholism ... ..	-
22. Nephritis and Bright's disease ... ..	223
23. Puerperal fever ... ..	18
24. Other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition ... ..	21
25. Congenital debility and malformation, including premature birth ... ..	330
26. Violent deaths, excluding suicide ... ..	201
27. Suicide ... ..	49
28. Other defined diseases. ... ..	1761
29. Diseases ill-defined or unknown ... ..	5
TOTAL.	<u>6097</u>



TABLE II - Vital Statistics of Sections of City, 1922.

District.		Estimated Population.	Persons per acre.	Rate Deaths.	per Births.	1,000 Small Pox.	living. Measles	Scarlet Fever.
North	A.	5555	56	18.37	22.14	-	0.72	--
	B.	16428	181	18.32	30.86	-	1.16	0.06
	C.	9164	135	13.10	21.83	-	0.33	0.11
South	A.	15314	93	16.06	23.18	-	0.72	0.07
	B.	5747	79	14.27	26.28	-	0.70	-
	C.	7885	67	12.43	16.11	-	0.25	-
Park	A.	13866	103	14.21	25.03	-	0.29	0.14
	B.	14018	6	13.55	17.55	-	0.21	-
Brightside West.	A.	24287	75	11.41	21.41	-	0.66	0.04
	B.	26142	15	9.64	22.07	-	0.08	0.04
Brightside East.	A.	13496	57	11.11	25.93	-	0.52	-
	B.	29038	21	12.54	27.21	-	0.34	0.07
Battercliffe	A.	19616	72	14.12	26.00	-	0.66	-
	B.	11555	73	12.31	20.68	-	0.26	0.17
Darnall.		38430	37	9.99	23.55	-	0.29	0.03
Handsworth.		16231	5	11.28	23.60	-	0.06	0.06
Tinsley.		7844	5	8.41	20.53	-	0.26	-
Hillsboro.		21764	14	10.43	16.40	-	0.14	0.09
Ecclesfield.		5185	2	10.22	18.32	-	-	-
Ecclesall North.	A.	12051	54	11.95	26.55	-	0.25	0.17
	B.	26630	62	12.05	22.68	-	0.15	0.04
Ecclesall West Central.		53297	7	10.40	15.37	-	0.11	0.04
Ecclesall South.		50537	14	9.91	15.08	-	0.16	0.04
Broomhall	A.	16349	147	12.60	21.41	-	0.31	0.12
	B.	11235	44	11.13	12.37	-	-	0.18
Sharrow.		26721	97	12.13	16.54	-	0.19	-
Norton.		24215	13	8.46	15.36	-	0.17	0.04
City.		522600	17	11.67	20.67	-	0.29	0.05

Continued.

TABLE II - Vertical Distribution of Particles of Size 100 μm and Larger  
 (Continued)

Station	0.5 μm	1.0 μm	2.0 μm	5.0 μm	10.0 μm	20.0 μm	50.0 μm	100.0 μm
A	0.18	0.18	-	-	-	-	-	-
B	0.08	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-
C	0.11	0.11	-	-	-	-	-	-
D	0.20	0.20	-	-	-	-	-	-
E	0.17	0.17	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	0.07	0.07	-	-	-	-	-	-
G	0.07	0.07	-	-	-	-	-	-
H	0.08	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-
I	0.07	0.07	-	-	-	-	-	-
J	0.10	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-
K	0.08	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-
L	0.07	0.07	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	0.10	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-
N	0.08	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-
O	0.15	0.15	-	-	-	-	-	-
P	0.08	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q	0.11	0.11	-	-	-	-	-	-
R	0.06	0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-
S	0.06	0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-
T	0.09	0.09	-	-	-	-	-	-
U	0.15	0.15	-	-	-	-	-	-
V	0.04	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	0.08	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-
X	0.06	0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-
Y	0.09	0.09	-	-	-	-	-	-
Z	0.04	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-
AA	0.06	0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-
AB	0.09	0.09	-	-	-	-	-	-
AC	0.04	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-
AD	0.06	0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-
AE	0.09	0.09	-	-	-	-	-	-
AF	0.04	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-
AG	0.06	0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-
AH	0.09	0.09	-	-	-	-	-	-
AI	0.04	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-
AJ	0.06	0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-
AK	0.09	0.09	-	-	-	-	-	-
AL	0.04	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-
AM	0.06	0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-
AN	0.09	0.09	-	-	-	-	-	-
AO	0.04	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-
AP	0.06	0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-
AQ	0.09	0.09	-	-	-	-	-	-
AR	0.04	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-
AS	0.06	0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-
AT	0.09	0.09	-	-	-	-	-	-
AU	0.04	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-
AV	0.06	0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-
AW	0.09	0.09	-	-	-	-	-	-
AX	0.04	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-
AY	0.06	0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-
AZ	0.09	0.09	-	-	-	-	-	-

Continued

TABLE II - Vital Statistics of Sections of City, 1922.  
(Continued).

Districts.		R a t e p e r 1,000 l i v i n g s .							
		Diphth- eria.	Whoop- ing Cough.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Diarr- hoea & Enter- itis.	Pneu- monia.	Cancer
North	A.	0.18	0.18	-	-	-	-	0.90	2.83
	B.	-	0.06	-	0.06	-	0.03	2.07	1.36
	C.	0.11	0.11	-	-	0.11	0.22	1.31	1.55
South	A.	-	0.20	-	-	0.07	0.33	2.16	1.05
	B.	-	-	-	-	0.17	0.52	1.39	1.04
	C.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.02	1.14
Park	A.	0.07	-	-	-	-	0.72	0.72	0.87
	B.	0.07	0.07	-	-	-	0.57	0.36	1.86
Brightside West.	A.	0.04	0.08	-	-	0.04	0.21	1.15	0.66
	B.	-	0.08	-	-	0.08	0.15	0.69	0.92
Brightside East.	A.	0.15	-	-	0.07	-	0.22	1.34	0.59
	B.	0.07	0.10	-	-	0.03	0.21	1.21	1.27
Attercliffe	A.	-	0.10	-	0.05	0.05	0.26	2.24	1.33
	B.	0.09	-	-	-	0.09	0.09	1.30	1.04
Darnall.		0.16	-	-	-	0.05	0.31	0.91	0.83
Handsworth.		0.18	-	-	-	0.12	0.06	1.29	0.80
Hinsley.		-	0.13	-	-	-	0.13	0.77	0.22
Hillsboro.		0.14	-	-	-	-	0.05	0.32	1.15
Ecclesfield.		0.58	-	-	-	-	0.19	0.39	-
Ecclesall North.	A.	-	-	-	-	-	0.08	1.25	0.83
	B.	-	0.11	-	-	0.08	0.19	0.75	1.24
Ecclesall West Central.		0.06	-	-	-	0.04	0.13	0.68	1.24
Ecclesall South.		0.06	0.08	-	-	0.02	0.10	0.59	1.19
Broomhall	A.	0.06	0.12	-	-	-	0.18	0.98	1.53
	B.	0.09	0.09	-	-	-	0.27	0.18	1.51
Sharrow.		0.08	0.15	-	-	-	0.08	0.97	2.13
Norton.		0.04	0.04	-	0.04	-	0.12	0.58	1.12
City.		0.07	0.06	-	0.01	0.03	0.20	0.96	1.18

Continued.



TABLE II - Vital Statistics of Sections of City, 1922  
(Continued).

District		R a t e Pulm- Tuber- culosis and Phthisis.	O t h e r F o r m s o f Tuber- culosis.	p e r Influ- enza.	1,000 Rheu- mat- ism.	l i v i n g. Dis.of Circu- latory System.	Nervous System and Organs of Special Sense.	Respir- atory System except Pneu- monia.	Diges- tive System except Diarr- hoea & Enter- itis.
North	A.	2.70	0.36	-	0.18	3.96	1.44	1.62	0.36
	B.	2.20	0.30	0.30	-	3.35	1.58	1.83	0.43
	C.	1.42	0.44	0.33	0.11	2.07	0.66	1.31	0.55
South	A.	2.16	0.20	0.07	-	2.68	1.11	1.05	0.52
	B.	1.04	0.35	0.35	0.17	3.31	1.04	0.58	0.35
	C.	1.65	-	0.13	-	2.66	1.02	0.76	0.51
Park	A.	1.08	0.29	0.14	0.22	2.09	1.44	2.45	0.51
	B.	0.79	0.21	0.21	0.14	2.35	1.50	2.28	0.29
Brightside West.	A.	0.74	0.17	0.17	0.04	2.64	0.70	1.19	0.33
	B.	0.77	0.08	0.31	0.12	2.07	0.96	0.61	0.42
Brightside East.	A.	0.89	0.45	0.59	-	1.78	1.11	0.89	0.52
	B.	0.96	0.17	0.21	0.21	2.03	1.52	1.03	0.38
Attercliffe	A.	1.02	0.05	0.26	0.15	1.53	1.43	1.22	0.56
	B.	1.21	0.26	0.35	0.09	2.25	1.39	1.21	0.43
Small.		0.83	0.21	0.23	0.08	1.54	1.07	1.12	0.36
Woodswoth.		1.11	0.18	0.18	0.06	2.22	0.74	0.86	0.31
Walsley.		0.64	-	0.26	0.38	0.77	0.89	0.64	0.26
Willsboro.		1.10	0.18	0.18	0.05	1.98	1.33	1.15	0.37
Woolfield.		0.58	0.19	0.39	-	1.54	1.16	1.35	0.77
Woolhall North.	A.	1.41	0.17	0.08	0.25	1.16	1.08	1.58	0.75
	B.	1.28	0.38	0.23	0.04	1.92	1.16	1.43	0.71
Woolhall Central.		0.83	0.26	0.30	0.08	2.51	0.99	0.79	0.32
Woolhall South.		0.53	0.12	0.18	0.14	2.06	1.15	0.83	0.46
Broomhall	A.	1.41	0.12	-	0.06	1.90	1.41	1.47	0.37
	B.	0.89	-	0.09	0.09	2.40	1.78	0.80	0.18
Sharrow.		0.97	0.15	0.26	-	1.87	1.65	1.12	0.34
Worton.		0.83	0.04	0.25	0.04	1.61	0.87	0.58	0.45
City.		1.03	0.19	0.23	0.09	2.10	1.18	1.11	0.42

Continued.

Age	Male	Female	Total	Rate	Rate	Rate
15-19	0.18	0.18	0.36	0.30	0.30	0.30
20-24	0.17	0.17	0.34	1.10	0.80	0.95
25-29	0.15	0.15	0.30	0.11	1.20	0.65
30-34	0.13	0.13	0.26	0.75	1.45	1.10
35-39	0.11	0.11	0.22	1.25	0.87	1.06
40-44	0.09	0.09	0.18	0.51	1.02	0.76
45-49	0.07	0.07	0.14	1.01	0.65	0.83
50-54	0.07	0.07	0.14	0.51	0.58	0.54
55-59	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.69	0.71	0.70
60-64	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.52	0.59	0.55
65-69	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.67	0.68	0.67
70-74	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.86	0.88	0.87
75-79	0.02	0.02	0.04	1.17	0.51	0.84
80-84	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.69	0.61	0.65
85-89	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.75	0.69	0.72
90-94	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.85	0.69	0.77
95-99	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.58	0.58	0.58
100+	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.69	0.58	0.63
All ages	0.15	0.15	0.30	0.75	0.75	0.75

TABLE II - Vital Statistics of Sections of City, 1922  
(Continued).

District.		R a t e p e r 1,000				l i v i n g		
		Genito-Urinary System except Venereal Diseases.	Early Infancy.	Puerperal State except Puerperal Fever.	Suicide.	Other Affect ions produced by external causes.	Other Causes.	Infant Mortality.
North	A.	0.90	0.90	0.18	-	0.18	0.72	89
	B.	0.80	1.10	0.66	0.06	0.73	0.73	108
	C.	1.20	0.11	-	--	0.33	0.76	75
South	A.	1.44	0.72	-	0.13	0.65	0.78	107
	B.	0.87	1.22	-	0.17	0.17	0.87	93
	C.	1.02	0.51	-	-	0.89	0.89	63
Park	A.	0.65	1.01	0.07	0.14	0.58	0.72	130
	B.	0.36	0.21	0.14	0.07	0.07	1.78	49
Brightside West	A.	0.41	0.58	0.04	0.29	0.25	0.99	98
	B.	0.31	0.69	-	0.04	0.61	0.65	71
Brightside East	A.	0.59	0.52	0.07	-	0.22	0.59	86
	B.	0.48	0.86	0.07	0.10	0.41	0.79	77
Attercliffe	A.	0.51	1.17	0.05	0.15	0.46	0.87	116
	B.	0.61	0.69	0.09	-	0.52	0.69	92
Darnall.		0.49	0.73	0.03	0.08	0.31	0.36	77
Handsworth.		0.49	0.86	-	0.12	0.80	0.74	73
Tinsley.		-	0.38	-	-	0.51	1.15	62
Hillsboro.		0.28	0.69	0.05	0.14	0.23	0.83	76
Ecclesfield.		0.58	0.39	0.39	0.19	0.77	0.77	63
Ecclesall North.	A.	0.33	1.41	-	-	0.33	0.83	119
	B.	0.26	0.68	0.08	0.08	0.45	0.83	73
Ecclesall West Central.		0.62	0.39	0.06	0.08	0.32	0.56	63
Ecclesall South.		0.46	0.40	0.02	0.20	0.26	0.91	68
Broomhall	A.	0.67	0.73	-	0.06	0.31	0.80	97
	B.	1.07	0.45	-	-	0.18	0.89	72
Sharrow.		0.64	0.49	-	0.08	0.34	0.64	61
Norton.		0.37	0.25	-	-	0.25	0.78	65
City.		0.55	0.64	0.04	0.09	0.39	0.77	82



TABLE III - Cases of Infectious Disease notified since 1912.

Disease.	Number of Cases notified.											Annual Averages 10 years 1912-1921.	Cases notified. 1922.		
	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.					
Small Pox.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	
Cerebro Spinal Fever.	8	7	3	3	3	14	11	9	5	7	7	7	7	4	
Acute Poliomyelitis.	<sup>*40</sup> (11 mos).	6	27	7	11	4	6	3	6	12	12	12	12	20	
Scarlet Fever.	1754	3501	3114	2193	848	1165	1486	1229	862	1017	1717	1717	1293		
Diphtheria.	545	831	850	1022	818	546	610	514	591	689	702	702	647		
Enteric Fever.	165	74	113	68	65	55	46	14	24	47	47	67	47		
Rhcephalitis Lethargica.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	* 7	17	14	14	13	8		
Typhus Fever.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Kryzelpelas.	455	478	496	392	330	241	253	287	242	239	341	341	255		
Puerperal Fever.	55	48	49	64	48	46	51	69	72	63	57	57	61		
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	-	-	<sup>*221</sup> (9 mos)	195	258	299	248	219	302	257	258	258	243		
Measles.	-	-	-	-	*4646	6874	2972	8901	*1155	277	4139	4139	1358		
Pneumonia.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<sup>*842</sup> (10 mos)	1759	1275	1368	1368	2367		
Trench Fever.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<sup>*5</sup> (10 mos)	-	-	2	2	-		
Dysentery.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<sup>*5</sup> (10 mos)	2	2	3	3	1		
Malaria.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<sup>*78</sup> (10 mos)	21	13	40	40	7		
Totals.	3022	4945	4873	3944	7027	9244	5683	12182	5058	3912	8726	8726	6322		

Military Cases are included in the above Table. \*Made compulsorily notifiable in this Year.  
 † Ceased to be



TABLE IV - Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1921 shown under certain age periods.

Notifiable Disease.	At all Ages.	Under 1 yr.	1 and 5.	5 and 15.	15 and 25.	25 and 45.	45 and 65.	65 and upwards.
Small Pox	11	-	-	6	-	3	2	-
Scarlet Fever	1293	9	255	821	144	60	4	-
Diphtheria	647	9	147	353	85	44	7	2
Typhoid Fever	47	-	2	12	5	20	8	-
Measles	1358	38	488	805	22	5	-	-
Erysipelas	255	6	9	22	21	85	86	26
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	243	243	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Fever.	61	-	-	-	18	43	-	-
Pneumonia	2367	321	850	433	188	293	199	83
Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	4	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
Ac. Poliomyelitis.	20	-	15	3	1	1	-	-
Encephalitis Lethargica.	8	-	3	-	1	1	3	-
Malaria.	7	-	-	-	4	3	-	-
Dysentery	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	1312	2	36	388	259	361	237	29
Other Forms of Tuberculosis.	274	11	65	122	37	24	13	2
<b>Totals.</b>	<b>7908</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>1872</b>	<b>2967</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>142</b>

Military Cases are included in the above Table.

Four Scarlet Fever, two Diphtheria, two Measles, Two Pneumonia, One Malaria, three Tuberculosis of Lung.



TABLE V - Cases of Infectious Disease notified during 1922 shown in Registration Sub-Districts and Sections.

Notifiable Diseases.	North			South			Park		Brightside		Attercliffe			
	a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	a	b	a	b		
Small Pox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Scarlet Fever	24	40	18	34	31	23	22	26	47	78	27	118	42	21
Diphtheria	11	17	7	24	2	9	8	9	18	30	16	52	25	32
Typhoid Fever.	2	5	3	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	2	2	-
Measles.	32	56	37	53	8	10	16	14	40	76	61	235	65	17
Erysipelas.	2	10	5	7	4	4	9	8	11	7	11	20	13	6
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	3	14	6	11	3	5	11	12	31	5	14	13	6	4
Puerperal Fever.	1	2	2	4	1	-	3	1	4	4	1	2	2	1
Pneumonia	50	113	35	103	31	17	55	32	129	108	114	177	160	69
Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Ac. Poliomyelitis.	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	1	-	-	2	-	1
Encephalitis Lethargica.	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Malaria.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Dysentery.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	25	74	21	50	20	23	43	29	70	54	52	89	61	36
Other Forms of Tuberculosis.	5	19	6	9	7	1	8	12	14	10	13	14	7	5
<b>TOTALS.</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>192</b>

Continued.



TABLE V - Cases of Infectious Disease notified during 1921,  
shown in Registration Sub-Districts and Sections.  
(Continued).

	Darnall.	Hansworth.	Tinsley.	Hillsboro.	Eccles- field.	Ecclesall.			Broom -hall.		Sharrow.	Norton.	TOTAL.	Notifiable Diseases.
						North a	West. b	South. Cent.	a	b				
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	1	5	11	Small Pox.
119	45	11	50	12	36	54	158	89	37	20	45	66	1293	Scarlet Fever.
70	23	-	37	21	17	28	58	64	12	8	17	32	647	Diphtheria.
4	6	1	2	-	2	3	3	3	-	-	2	3	47	Typhoid Fever.
59	6	9	24	12	16	77	234	59	25	24	15	78	1358	Measles.
19	16	8	6	3	9	9	19	27	3	-	8	11	255	Erysipelas.
22	6	1	12	2	7	11	12	6	7	1	12	6	243	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.
5	5	1	2	1	-	2	5	3	4	-	3	2	61	Puerperal Fever.
311	62	28	36	18	67	132	139	160	52	18	66	85	2367	Pneumonia.
1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.
2	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	-	-	1	2	20	Ac.Poliomyelitis
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	8	Encephalitis Lethargica.
1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	7	Malaria.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Dysentery.
123	61	14	37	14	40	61	82	85	36	13	58	41	1312	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
36	17	2	9	3	5	15	25	8	3	-	14	7	274	Other Forms of Tuberculosis.
72	249	75	215	86	201	395	737	513	179	85	243	338	7908	TOTALS.

Military Cases are included in the above Table.

Four Scarlet Fever, two Diphtheria, two Measles,  
Two Pneumonia, one Malaria, three Tuberculosis of Lung.



TABLE VI - Case rates per 1,000 population from certain infectious diseases notified in Sheffield and in England and Wales during 1922.

<u>Disease.</u>	<u>Case rate per 1,000 living.</u>	
	<u>Sheffield.</u>	<u>England and Wales.</u>
Small pox	0.02	0.03
Scarlet fever	2.47	2.85
Diphtheria	1.23	1.37
Enteric fever	0.09	0.06
Puerperal fever	0.12	0.06
Erysipelas	0.49	0.35

TABLE VI - Swabbing for Bacteria

Location	No. of Swabs	No. Positive	Percentage
Operating Room	100	10	10%
Operating Room	100	15	15%
Operating Room	100	20	20%
Operating Room	100	25	25%
Operating Room	100	30	30%
Operating Room	100	35	35%
Operating Room	100	40	40%
Operating Room	100	45	45%
Operating Room	100	50	50%
Operating Room	100	55	55%
Operating Room	100	60	60%
Operating Room	100	65	65%
Operating Room	100	70	70%
Operating Room	100	75	75%
Operating Room	100	80	80%
Operating Room	100	85	85%
Operating Room	100	90	90%
Operating Room	100	95	95%
Operating Room	100	100	100%

In addition to the 529 examinations of Sputum for Bacteria made by the University, 287 examinations were made of the Sputum by the Department of Bacteriology.

In addition to the 1205 bacterial tests, 178 bacteriological examinations were made at the Veterinary Department by the staff.

A. A. Partington, M.D., in connection with the Veterinary Department has given the following table on page 24.

TABLE VII - Bacteriological Examinations at the Sheffield University during the year 1922.

Month.	Swabbings for Diphtheria.	Serum for Typhoid.	Sputum for Tuberculosis.*	Biological Test of Milk for Tubercle Bacilli.
January	155	41	91	99
February	131	31	97	103
March	194	16	80	121
April	118	21	81	99
May	143	39	105	101
June	133	20	75	133
July	119	17	-	106
August	72	10	-	93
September	110	31	-	115
October	145	14	-	106
November	80	21	-	96
December	101	38	-	133
TOTALS.	1501	299	529	† 1206

		£.	s.	d.
1501	Examinations of Swabbings for Diphtheria @ 3/6.	262.	13.	6
299	Do. of Serum " Typhoid Fever @ 5/-.	74.	15.	0
529	Do. of Sputum " Tuberculosis @ 2/6.	66.	2.	6
1206	Do. of Milk " " @ 15/-.	904.	10.	0

Special Examinations.

6	Examinations of Stools (Dysentery) @ £1/1/-	6.	6.	0
1	Examination of Faeces (Typhoid) @ £1/1/-	1.	1.	0
1	Examination of Urine (Typhoid) @ £1/1/-	1.	1.	0
1	Examination of Blood (Tuberculosis) @ 10/6.		10.	6
2	Examinations of Blood (Malaria) @ 5/-.		10.	0
1	Examination of Cerebro-Spinal Fluid @ 10/6.		10.	6
2	Examinations of Milk (Bacteriological) @ £5/5/-.	10.	10.	0
1	Examination of Milk (Microscopical) @ 7/6.		7.	6
2	Examinations of Water (Bacteriological) @ £5/5/-.	10.	10.	0
1	Examination of Corned Beef @ £2/2/-.		2.	2.
		<u>£1341.</u>	<u>9.</u>	<u>6</u>

\* In addition to the 529 examinations of Sputum for Tubercle made by the University, 2627 examinations were made at the Tuberculosis Dispensary by the Department Staff.

† In addition to the 1206 biological tests, 132 microscopical examinations were made at the Veterinary Department by the Staff.

N.B. Particulars of Examinations in connection with the Venereal Diseases Clinics are given in a table on page 54.

Summary of Work done by Inspectors of Factories during 1932

Category	Number of Factories	Number of Inspectors	Number of Days
General	100	10	1000
Special	50	5	500
Emergency	20	2	200
Miscellaneous	30	3	300
Advisory	10	1	100
Investigative	15	1.5	150
Enforcement	5	0.5	50
Publicity	2	0.2	20
Research	1	0.1	10
Training	1	0.1	10
Administrative	1	0.1	10
Unassigned	1	0.1	10
Total	230	23	2300

(b) Internal.

in addition to the 230 factories of the 1932 list, 100 factories were visited for the first time during the year.

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A D M I N I S T R A T I V E      W O R K .

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Summary of Work done by Inspectors of Nuisances during 1922.

1. Premises visited on account of nuisances.	12,389
2. Premises where smoke test applied to drains.	844
3.     "         "     water     "         "         "         "	1,647
4.     "         "     colour   "         "         "         "	627
5. Visits to Work in Progress.	11,528
6. Miscellaneous Visits.	29,810
7. Interviews with Owners.	1,640
8. Nuisances abated.	12,067
9. Yards paved.	689
10. Visits to Zymotic Diseases.	3,605
11. Visits for disinfection of premises.	1,607
12. Visits to Milk Shops.	772
13. Visits to Butchers' Shops and Slaughterhouses.	5,716
14. Visits to Offensive Trades.	338
15. Notices served (a) Statutory.	2,005
(b) Informal.	7,482
16. Proceedings taken.	39

Number of houses inspected during 1954

(a) Number of dwelling-houses inspected

Year	(1) Number of dwelling-houses inspected	(2) Number of dwelling-houses inspected which were inspected under the Housing Act, 1949	(3) Number of dwelling-houses inspected which were inspected under the Housing Act, 1949 and recorded under the Housing Act, 1949	(4) Number of dwelling-houses inspected which were inspected under the Housing Act, 1949 and recorded under the Housing Act, 1949 and which were inspected under the Housing Act, 1949	(5) Number of dwelling-houses inspected which were inspected under the Housing Act, 1949 and recorded under the Housing Act, 1949 and which were inspected under the Housing Act, 1949 and which were inspected under the Housing Act, 1949
1954	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1953	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1952	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1951	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1950	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1949	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1948	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1947	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1946	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1945	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1944	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1943	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1942	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1941	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1940	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1939	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1938	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1937	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1936	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1935	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1934	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1933	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1932	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1931	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1930	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1929	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1928	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1927	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1926	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1925	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1924	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1923	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1922	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1921	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1920	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1919	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1918	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1917	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1916	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1915	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1914	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1913	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1912	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1911	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1910	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1909	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1908	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1907	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1906	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1905	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1904	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1903	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1902	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1901	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1900	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

H O U S I N G.

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Number of New Houses erected during 1922:-

(a) Total	979
(b) As part of a municipal housing scheme.	801

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1. Unfit dwelling houses.

Inspection - (1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts). - - - - -	19,694
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910 - - - - -	-
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation. - - - - -	43
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation. - - - - -	* 29

2. Remedy of Defects without Service of formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority of their Officers. - - - - -	14,930
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3. Action under Statutory Powers.

A.- Proceedings under section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c. Act, 1919.	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs. - - - - -	-
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit.-	-
(a) by owners - - - - -	-
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners. - - - - -	-
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close - - - - -	1
B.- Proceedings under Public Health Acts.	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied - - - - -	4,706
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied.-	-
(a) by owners. - - - - -	2,151
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners. - - - - -	-
C.- Proceedings under sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c. Act, 1909.	
(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders. - - - - -	1
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made - - - - -	1
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit. - - - - -	-
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made - - - - -	-
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders - - - - -	-

\*This represents the number of houses in connection with which certificates were granted under the Rent Restriction etc. Acts.

814 new houses have been built since 1925 and against 1921 in the greater part of the overcrowding is due to still existing and I understand that the only reason there are some 1,000 families of the working class who are crowded.

Very numerous applications of a most pathetic description are made at this office of which only a very small number can be dealt with. Unfortunately this has led in many cases to the building of the Corporation and already owing to the conditions existing in some of the Corporation estates there are now a table but which it is impossible for the Treasury Department to deal with. The Corporation are the extremely small and they are as far as possible as far as possible and without available with all cases in which defects of a sort by tenants of the property by the Housing Officer of the Corporation and is co-operating in way with the efforts of the Health Department to prevent the

of insanitary conditions.

The following table shows the number of houses built for the year ending 31st March 1925, the figures being for the year ending 31st March - thus the number for 1925 is 1,442 - the number completed during the year ended 31st March 1925.

Year ending 31st March 1925 - 1,442

Year ending 31st March 1924 - 1,059

Year ending 31st March	Houses completed	Houses existing
1925	1,442	1,442
1924	1,059	1,059
1923	832	832
1922	632	632
1921	527	527
1920	427	427
1919	327	327
1918	227	227
1917	127	127
1916	27	27
1915	27	27
1914	27	27
1913	27	27
1912	27	27
1911	27	27
1910	27	27
1909	27	27
1908	27	27
1907	27	27
1906	27	27
1905	27	27
1904	27	27
1903	27	27
1902	27	27
1901	27	27
1900	27	27
1899	27	27
1898	27	27

Housing of the population.

814 new houses have been certified during the year ended 31st March 1923 as against 1361 in the previous year. The overcrowding in the City is still deplorable and I understand from the City Treasurer that there are some 4,000 families on the waiting list for Municipal houses.

Very numerous applications of a most pathetic description are received at this office of which only a very small number can be entertained. Unfortunately this has led in many cases to sub-letting by tenants of the Corporation and already owing to this fact conditions are being created in some of the Corporation Estates which are most undesirable but which it is impossible for the Treasurer's Department to control until the population can be adequately housed. The City Treasurer is however dealing as far as possible and without avoidable delay with all cases in which defects or abuse by tenants of the property are reported by the Medical Officer of Health and is co-operating in every way with the efforts of the Health Department to prevent the development of insanitary conditions.

The following table shows the number of dwelling houses certified for human habitation since 1886, the figures being for the municipal year ending 31st March - thus the number for the year 1922 means the number certified during the year ended 31st March, 1923 -

<u>Year ending March.</u>	<u>Houses Certified.</u>	<u>Year ending March.</u>	<u>Houses Certified.</u>	<u>Year ending March.</u>	<u>Houses. Certified</u>
1886	725	1898	2,273	1910	1,243
1887	928	1899	2,650	1911	866
1888	806	1900	2,876	1912	703
1889	830	1901	2,118	1913	542
1890	903	1902	1,977	1914	570
1891	692	1903	2,051	1915	399
1892	786	1904	1,963	1916	397
1893	822	1905	1,982	1917	57
1894	632	1906	1,904	1918	8
1895	523	1907	1,753	1919	66
1896	1,059	1908	1,778	1920	425
1897	1,443	1909	1,460	1921	1,165
				1922	814



The following table shows the number of new houses certified as fit for human habitation by the Chief Building Surveyor during each calendar month from the Armistice to the end of March 1923:-

<u>1918.</u>	<u>Houses Certified.</u>	<u>1920.</u>	<u>Houses Certified.</u>	<u>1921.</u>	<u>Houses Certified.</u>	<u>1922.</u>	<u>Houses Certified.</u>
November	-	January	18	March	119	April	99
December	1	February	9	April	48	May	126
		March	23	May	31	June	98
1919		April	30	June	70	July	172
January	-	May	2	July	47	August	30
February	-	June	43	August	43	September	4
March	-	July	-	September	122	October	54
April	-	August	17	October	89	November	44
May	-	September	10	November	215	December	22
June	-	October	67	December	170		
July	1	November	6			1923	
August	-	December	42	1922		January	25
September	-			January	81	February	100
October	-	1921		February	140	March	40
November	-	January	43	March	109		
December	27	February	34				

Of the 814 houses certified in the last 12 months of the period given in the table 615 were erected by the Corporation.

During the year ended 31st December, 1922, the number of new houses provided was 979. During the same period there were 3,774 marriages and 4,707 more births than deaths.

During the year under review the work of repaving back yards has received special attention and 689 yards have been completed.

Figures as to this work for previous years are unfortunately not available but this represents a notable increase in the amount of this work carried through. In my opinion this is one of the most important practical sanitary reforms as it can constantly be seen that when an unpaved and dirty back yard is put in good condition the affect is to improve the sanitary condition and cleanliness of the whole interior of the houses using such yard.

The whole cost of this work falls upon the property owners and there are many cases of small owners of property where the expenditure involves considerable hardship or where the money actually cannot be found. This naturally interferes very much with the



the progress of the work.

At the time of writing the Health Committee have under consideration the possibility of arranging for the work to be done where necessary by the Corporation and repayment to be made by the owners in instalments to be approved by the Committee. I believe that such an arrangement would greatly expedite the work without actual cost to the rates and would constitute an important sanitary reform.

1	Number of observations of chimney of one hour each	100
2	Number of observations of chimneys of black smoke per hour	100
3	Number of complaints received and attended to	100
4	Number of notices served	100
5	Number of instructions served	100
6	Number of firms visited to advise	100
7	Proceedings during the year	100
8	Total penalties	100
9	Average penalty per prosecution	100

Proceedings were taken in 4 cases as follows:-  
 1 Gunter Merchant, 1 Brewer and  
 1 Steel Roller (total).

BLACK SMOKE NUISANCE - 1922.

---

Number of observations of chimneys of one hour each.	1304
Average number of minutes of black smoke per hour,	2.5
Number of complaints received and attended to.	46
New boilers put down.	2
Chimneys erected.	1
Chimneys raised.	17
Appliances and improvements introduced.	10
Number of Notices served.	1
Number of Intimations served.	16
Number of firms visited to advise.	103
Prosecutions during the year.	4
Total penalties.	£24. 8. 6
Average penalty per prosecution.	£ 6. 2. 2

---

Proceedings were taken in 4 cases as follows:-

- 1 Ganister Merchant, 1 Brewer and
- 1 Steel Roller (twice).

The work of this committee has been to identify the various factors which have influenced the development of the port of London and to suggest ways in which the port can be developed to meet the needs of the future.

Year	Number of ships	Number of cargo	Number of passengers
1950	1,743	1,743	1,743
1951	1,743	1,743	1,743
1952	1,743	1,743	1,743
1953	1,743	1,743	1,743
1954	1,743	1,743	1,743
1955	1,743	1,743	1,743
1956	1,743	1,743	1,743
1957	1,743	1,743	1,743
1958	1,743	1,743	1,743
1959	1,743	1,743	1,743
1960	1,743	1,743	1,743

The figures for 1958 included 55 private yachts which left into the water and the number of private yachts which left into the water was 55.

It is estimated that at the end of 1957, there were 2,897 yachts registered in the port of London.

The number of visits to the Canal during 1952 was 81. The number of inspections of Canal boats was 251. On the whole the boats were in fairly good condition. The total number of incidents reported during the year was 10. The incidents reported were as follows:

Category	Number
Incidents of collision	10
Incidents of fire	0
Incidents of sinking	0
Incidents of other	0
Total	10

Conversion of Privies into water-closets.

The work of privy conversion has been going on steadily during the year. The following table gives the figures for the last twelve years and shows the gradual decline of the work during the War and the resumption of activity since the War.

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Number of Privies converted by Owners and by the Corporation.</u>
1911	1,742
1912	1,349
1913	1,589
1914	1,822
1915	1,538
1916	182
1917	46
1918	23
1919	175
1920	731
1921	802
1922	*803

\* The figure for 1922 included 28 privies which fell into disuse or were converted by owners without contribution.

It is estimated that at the end of 1922, there were 9,897 privies requiring to be converted into water-closets including 1,788 in the area added to the City on 9th November, 1921.

Canal Boats Acts.

The number of visits to the Canal during 1922 was 81.

The number of inspections of Canal Boats was 221.

On the whole the boats were in fairly good condition.

The total number of infringements complained of was 38.

relating to 18 inspections of boats. The infringements complained of were:-

Absence of Certificate.	10
Certificate not identifying owner.	3
Want of marking, lettering or numbering.	13
Painting.	6
Repairs.	5
Absence of water-cask.	1
Total.	<u>38</u>

The following list shows the different types of workshops and the number of the registers at the end of the year:-

Tailors, Dressmakers and Milliners	32
Metal workers (Chiefly Hand File Cutters)	18
Wood workers	17
Miscellaneous workshops	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>108</b>

The following table shows the total number of workshops

at the end of the year:-

Bakehouses and Confectioners	466
Tailors, Dressmakers and Milliners	429
Metal workers	645
Wood workers	284
Hand Laundrymen	110
Restaurant Kitchens	175
Miscellaneous Workshops	172
<b>Total Workshops</b>	<b>2249</b>

In addition to the ordinary work carried out during the year, a large amount of special work was done, and this work was done on the premises of the inspectors and the results of the inspection were filed in a separate class of shop being included under the ordinary class. The usual table of inspectors etc. is given at the end of the year.

1911-12

Factory and Workshop Act.

108 Workshops were struck off the registers and 52 were added to the registers, showing a decrease of 56 Workshops.

The following list shows the different types of Workshops struck off the registers:-

Tailors, Dressmakers and Milliners.	32
Metal Workers (Chiefly Hand File Cutters.)	48
Wood Workers.	17
Miscellaneous Workshops.	<u>11</u>
Total.	<u>108</u>

The following table shows the total number of Workshops on the registers at the end of the year:-

Bakehouses and Confectioners.	466
Tailors, Dressmakers and Milliners.	429
Metal Workers.	643
Wood Workers.	294
Hand Laundries.	13
Restaurant Kitchens.	63
Miscellaneous Workshops.	<u>332</u>
Total Workshops.	<u>2240</u>

In addition to the ordinary work carried out during the year, visits were paid to 471 premises where Fish and Chip Frying was carried on, and details of the inspection were filed with a view to this class of shop being scheduled under the Offensive Trades Regulations.

The usual table of inspections etc. is given on next page.

WORKSHOP

FACTORIES, LAUNDRIES, WORKSHOPS AND REPAIR SHOPS

No. 1000

1918

Total

Class	No. of Establishments	No. of Employees
Factories	10	100
Laundries	20	200
Workshops	30	300
Repair Shops	40	400
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1000</b>

The above table shows the number of establishments and employees in the various classes of factories, laundries, workshops and repair shops in the city of New York, for the year 1918.

The total number of establishments is 100, and the total number of employees is 1000.

The largest number of establishments is in the class of workshops, with 30 establishments and 300 employees.

The largest number of employees is in the class of factories, with 100 employees.





THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Samples purchased in 1922 and particulars of adulterations.

<u>Article.</u>	<u>Samples taken under the Act.</u>		<u>Informal Samples.</u>	
	<u>Genuine.</u>	<u>Adulterated.</u>	<u>Genuine.</u>	<u>Adulterated.</u>
Milks	497	20	152	16
Separated Milk	3	-	-	-
Condensed Milk	-	-	1	1
Cream	-	-	8	3
Butter	13	2	62	2
Bread and Butter	-	-	1	1
Arrowroot	1	-	-	-
Beef Suet	-	-	4	-
Baking Powder	2	1	3	1
Cocoa	-	-	4	-
Coffee	-	-	7	-
Corn Flour	-	-	1	-
Self Raising Flour	1	-	2	-
Honey	-	-	1	-
Dripping	1	-	-	-
Lard	2	-	1	-
Gravy Salt	-	-	1	-
Golden Syrup	-	-	22	-
Ground Ginger	1	-	4	-
Margarine	1	-	28	-
Oatmeal	1	-	1	-
Pepper	2	-	6	-
Sweet Meats	-	-	2	-
Brandy	1	-	-	-
Gin	8	2	-	-
Rum	27	6	2	-
Whisky	38	9	1	1
Vinegar	4	2	1	1
Antoniated Tincture of Quinine.	-	-	3	-
Bi-carbonate of Soda.	-	-	3	-
Borax (Powdered)	6	-	13	6
Boracic Acid	-	-	1	-
Castor Oil	-	-	1	-
Camphorated Oil	1	-	2	-
Eucalyptus Oil	-	-	1	-
Epsom Salts	-	-	1	-
Glauber's Salts	-	-	1	-
Gregory Powder	-	-	2	-
Glycerine	1	-	-	-
Health Salts	1	-	-	-
Liquorice Powder	-	-	2	-
Magnesia	-	-	2	-
Olive Oil	-	-	1	-
Flowers of Sulphur	-	-	1	-
Seidlitz Powder	-	-	3	-
Sweet Spirit of Nitre	6	5	8	2
Quinine	-	-	1	-
Head Powder	-	-	2	-
<b>Total.</b>	<u>618</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>343</u>	<u>34</u>

THE BULK OF THE...

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Proceedings taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts:-

<u>Number of Cases.</u>	<u>Nature of Samples.</u>	<u>Fines imposed.</u>
15	Milk	£61. 0. 0
15	Spirits	£73. 0. 0
2	Butter	£11. 0. 0
5	Other Articles	£ 6.10. 0

In the following cases in which the sample was below standard the Vendor offered explanation and on payment of the Analyst's fee, proceedings were withdrawn:-

<u>Number of Cases.</u>	<u>Nature of Samples.</u>
5	Milk
2	Spirits
4	Other Articles.



MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

-----

Baby Consultations.

The total attendances during 1922 at the Baby Consultations were 45,004, being an average of 865 attendances per week. The total number of new babies brought up during the year was 3,794, the bulk of which were babies under twelve months of age, and the rest, children between the age of 1 and 5 years.

The following summary shows the work at the Centre during 1922 as compared with the ~~xxx~~ <sup>three</sup> previous years:-

	<u>Centre.</u>			
	<u>1922.</u>	<u>1921.</u>	<u>1920.</u>	<u>1919.</u>
Total attendances.	45,004	54,078	51,456	39,316
Average weekly attendance.	865	1,036	990	756
Number of Consultations during the year (excluding Saturday mornings)	1,455	1,454	1,219	953
Average attendance at each Consultation - per doctor (excluding Saturday mornings).	31	37	42	41
New babies brought to the Consultations.	3,794	4,860	4,862	3,784
Weekly average of           Ditto.	73	93	94	73
New babies over 1 year.	425	648	468	604
New babies under 1 year.	3,369	4,212	4,394	3,109

It will be noted that the total attendances have fallen from 54,078 in 1921 to 45,004 in 1922. This is accounted for by the increase in poverty due to unemployment as the falling off in attendances is practically altogether due to reduction in the number of those who come to obtain Dried Milk at cost price. There are unfortunately many people in the city who cannot afford this even though the price to the public has been reduced.

Branch Clinics.

After the completion of the financial year ended 31st March, 1922 during which the late Medical Officer of Health of the Handsworth Urban District, Dr. A. W. Scott, continued to be responsible for the Baby Consultations in the added area, the administration of the Child

work was taken over by the Health Department...  
regard to attendance at the...  
was that last April...

The total attendance...  
Total attendance from last April to Dec 31st, 1952...  
Number of consultations during the same period...  
Average attendance at each consultation...  
Total new babies during the same period...

The following table shows...  
Total attendance from last April to Dec 31st, 1952...  
Number of consultations during the same period...  
Average attendance at each consultation...  
Total new babies during the same period...

Total attendance from last April to Dec 31st, 1952...  
Number of consultations during the same period...  
Average attendance at each consultation...  
Total new babies during the same period...

Milk Dept...  
of dried milk and other foods during...  
Year 1952-3...  
of dried milk and other foods applied free to...  
consultations... Year 1952-3...

Arrangements were made for...  
number of patients...  
late neonatal...

The table shows...  
After the...  
with which...  
after...  
with...

Welfare work was taken over by the Sheffield Centre. The particulars with regard to attendances at the Woodhouse, Handsworth and Hollinsend Clinics from 1st April onward are given below:-

Woodhouse.

Total attendances from 1st April to Dec. 31st, 1922	797
Number of Consultations during the same period.	39
Average attendance at each Consultation.	20
Total new babies during the same period.	50

Handsworth.

Total attendances from 1st April to Dec. 31st, 1922.	258
Number of Consultations during the same period.	16
Average attendance at each Consultation.	16
Total new babies during the same period.	25

Hollinsend.

Total attendances from 1st April to Dec. 31st, 1922.	98
Number of Consultations during the same period.	9
Average attendance at each Consultation.	11
Total new babies during the same period.	15

Dried Milk Depot.-

Sales of Dried Milk and Other Foods during Financial Year 1922-3.	£ 17,955
Value of Dried Milk and Other Foods supplied free to necessitous Persons during Financial Year 1922-3.	261

Dental Clinic.

Arrangements were made for 2 Consultations with the Dentist.

The number of patients treated was 2.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.-

The following table gives particulars of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum dealt with during 1922 and result:-



By whom attended.	Eyes recovered.	Eyes not perfectly recovered.	Blind in one eye.	Died from other causes during attack	Died from Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Removed - cannot be traced.	Out of Town cases born in Sheffield.	Total.
Doctor only.	34	1	-	4	-	-	1	40
Midwife only.	153	-	-	1	1	-	-	155
Doctor and Midwife.	4	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Firvale.	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
Jessop Hospital for Women.	22	-	-	1	-	-	1	24
Out of Town.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Handywoman.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total.	218	1	-	6	1	1	2	229

The number of Ophthalmia Neonatorum cases dealt with in 1922 was 271.

Note. In addition to the 24 cases treated at Jessop Hospital and 4 cases at Firvale Hospital, 3 cases were sent to the other voluntary hospitals.

#### Midwives.

The number of Midwives practising in the City was 69, 53 trained and 16 untrained.

Summary of work done by Health Department during year 1932

100	Visits to Hospital In-Patients
100	Visits with reports to Health Dept.
100	Visits with reports to Hospital In-Patients
100	Visits with reports to Hospital In-Patients
100	Visits with reports to Hospital In-Patients
100	Visits for other reasons
100	Visits to Patients
100	Visits to Hospital In-Patients
100	Cases reported to U.S.A.C.C.
100	Visits with reports to Hospital In-Patients
100	Visits to Hospital In-Patients

Summary of work done by Health Department during year 1932 on behalf of Health Committee

100	Visits to cases of pneumonia
100	" " " Tuberculosis
100	" " " Ophthalmia
100	" " " Rheumatism
100	" " " Other cases

Summary of work done by Women Inspectors  
during year 1922.

---

1. Visits to houses-let-in-lodgings.	747
2. Visits with regard to Births.	48,548
3. Visits with regard to Puerperal Fever.	85
4. Visits with regard to Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	657
5. Visits with regard to Measles.	25
6. Visits with regard to School complaints.	14
7. Visits with regard to Tuberculosis.	9,494
8. Visits for other reasons.	2,609
9. Visits to Midwives.	169
10. Visits to Expectant Mothers.	93
11. Cases reported to N.S.P.C.C.	18
12. Visits with regard to Pneumonia.	34
13. Visits to Discharged Soldiers.	605

---

Summary of work done by Queen Victoria District Nurses,  
on behalf of Health Committee, during year 1922.

---

Visits to Cases of Pneumonia.	3,865
"    "    "    " Tuberculosis.	186
"    "    "    " Ophthalmia.	84
"    "    "    " Rheumatism.	112
"    "    Other Cases.	189



REPORT OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF THE MATERNITY CLINIC FOR THE  
YEAR 1922.

---

Notification of Non-Breast-feeding.

Fourteen cases have been notified as compared with nine last year. All the cases have been visited by the inspectors, and the reasons given for non-breast-feeding are as follows:-

1. Mother died.
2. Mothers tuberculous
3. Mothers had diseases of the breasts preventing breast-feeding.
3. Mothers too ill to attempt to feed. (Under the care of their doctors).
5. Mothers had no milk, as testified by the midwife attending.
1. Mother had to go out to business and refused to breast feed.

14

The explanations have in all cases satisfied the inspectors and the Medical Officer has not been asked to see any of the mothers.

The Ante-natal Clinic.

The Ante-natal Clinic held on Saturday morning continues to grow. Detailed notes are kept with regard to each patient, and during this year, each mother has been visited after the arrival of the baby and the charts have been completed up to date, so that the Medical Officer may retain an interest in each individual case. Since the Clinic was taken over from the former Medical Officer on 1st Feb., 1922, until 31st December, 1922, 73 charts have been completed. Of these 68 babies were born alive and healthy. With regard to the other five cases four of the babies were stillborn and the other mother miscarried early. In two cases the mother attended once, and was asked to attend again, but failed to do so. Another mother was very delicate and a notified case of tuberculosis. The fourth mother was given special treatment, which she discontinued, against advice, one week before the baby was born prematurely. The fifth mother had a threatened miscarriage when seen, and was sent home to bed under the care of her doctor, but unfortunately a miscarriage was not averted.

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS FOR YOUR INFORMATION ONLY AND IS NOT TO BE USED AS A BASIS FOR ANY ACTION.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 01/15/01 BY 60322 UCBAW/STP/STP

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 01/15/01 BY 60322 UCBAW/STP/STP

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Considering that very many of the patients come because there is something unusual which causes a midwife to suggest that they should attend, or often because previously they have had stillbirths, these results seem very encouraging.

#### Investigation of Stillbirths.

142 stillbirths have been notified by midwives in attendance, no doctor having seen the patients.

All have been visited by the women inspectors, and many of the mothers have attended at the Clinic subsequently. The results of investigation have, however, been very disappointing.

The following table gives details of the apparent age of fetus:-

9 months	72	cases
8 "	30	"
7 "	27	"
6 "	6	"
Doubtful	<u>7</u>	"
	<u>142</u>	cases.

23 stillbirths have occurred in first pregnancies, but the most striking feature is that in 62 cases the mother has previously had only living children, viz:-

17	mothers had	1	other child born alive.
10	"	2	children
13	"	3	"
6	"	4	"
3	"	5	"
1	"	6	"
3	"	7	"
4	"	8	"
1	"	9	"
4	"	10	"

In none of these cases had the mother previously had a stillbirth, and one cannot help thinking (1) That the present unemployment with its consequent result of constant worry and lack of nourishment has been a factor. (2) That in many cases there is no apparent cause, which is very suspicious and unsatisfactory, and (3) That syphilis is not an exceedingly common cause of stillbirth, as is usually stated, for in cases of syphilis living baby may follow miscarriages and stillbirths, but the reverse is less likely to occur.



Every mother who has a stillbirth is invited and encouraged to attend the Maternity Clinic if she should again become pregnant as the foregoing figures show our own ante-natal patients rarely have a stillbirth.

Considerable work has been done during the last two or three months on the investigation of the causes of stillbirth. Syphilis as the most likely cause has in many cases been ruled out and no positive Wassermann reactions have been notified by the V.D. Medical Officers, to whom likely cases have been sent for investigation this year.

Special treatment has recently been started in many cases where mothers are now pregnant and have previously had one or more stillbirths but no living children. Only two results have yet been obtained. In one case the baby was born healthy, is completely breast fed and attends the Infant Welfare Clinic. In the other case the baby was stillborn prematurely one week after the mother stopped the treatment, as already stated; therefore it is impossible to say whether this would have happened if she had continued the treatment as requested. It is anticipated that further favourable reports will be able to be given in due course.

#### Post Natal Cases.

44 post natal cases have been seen.

In 30 of these cases it was necessary to transfer them to their own doctor, the Royal Hospital, or the Jessop Hospital for Women.

These patients are often sent by the inspectors, who when visiting, after a notification of birth, find the condition of the mother unsatisfactory. If, as often happens, the mother is unwilling to consult her own doctor in the first instance, she is invited to come to the Clinic. In most cases it is found that these mothers appreciate the informal character of the Clinic, and on being examined and told exactly what treatment they require, are quite willing to be transferred to the proper quarter for obtaining it.

A letter is always written in cases transferred from the Saturday Morning Clinic, and in the case of patients sent to an institution this



letter is addressed to a particular honorary surgeon or physician, and a day and time fixed when he is consulting there.

The statistics for the year are as follows:-

New cases seen during 1922	231
1921	216
1920	127

Number of patients who made 1 visit was 161 making 161 attendances.

2	39	78
3	16	48
4	1	4
5	8	40
6	2	12
7	1	7
8	1	8
10	1	10
12	1	12

Totals	231	380
Revisits of last year's patients.		<u>27</u>

Total attendances in 1922. 407

Total attendances in 1922	407
1921	339
1920	150

During 1922 the 231 new patients were sent up as follows:-

By Centre Staff - Doctors.	13	
Inspectors.	<u>74</u>	87
Outside doctors.		4
Certified Midwives		73
District Nurse		1
Friends of patients		<u>66</u>
		<u><u>231</u></u>

The numbers of cases referred elsewhere for treatment were as follows:-

Ante-natal.

Jessop Hospital	24
V.D.Clinic	4
Sheffield Royal Hospital	12
Own Doctor	4
Relieving Officer (Firvale)	<u>3</u>
	<u>47</u>

Post-natal.

V.D.Clinic (Investigation only)	4
Sheffield Royal Hospital	5
Jessop Hospital	14
Own Doctor	6
Sheffield Royal Infirmary	<u>1</u>
	<u><u>30</u></u>



REPORT OF TUBERCULOSIS MEDICAL OFFICER.

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	1922	1921
Number of cases on the books December 31st, 1922 (including 34 in Sheffield Union Hospital and 10 in Ecclesall Union Hospital)	<u>4,387</u>	<u>4,117</u>
Number of new cases notified - Pulmonary Tuberculosis - (a) Civil           1,306 (b) Military <u>6</u>	<u>1,312</u>	<u>1,255</u>
Other Forms of Tuberculosis - (a) Civil           274 (b) Military <u>-</u>	<u>274</u>	<u>254</u>
Number of cases on Women Inspectors' Tuberculosis Registers for periodical visitation December 31st, 1922.	<u>2,356</u>	<u>2,305</u>
Number of new cases including "Suspects" and "Contacts" examined at the Dispensary. This number includes 8 discharged soldiers sent by the Pensions Board, and 8 by the War Pensions Committee.	<u>2,830</u>	<u>3,205</u>
Attendances of patients at the Dispensary (primary examinations not included).	<u>50,986</u>	<u>20,320</u>
Number of patients (women and children) admitted to Commonside Sanatorium.	<u>217</u>	<u>234</u>
Number of patients (men and boys) admitted to Crimicar Lane Sanatorium.	<u>495</u>	<u>484</u>
Number of patients admitted to Winter Street Hospital		
<u>Males.</u>	<u>255</u>	<u>210</u>
<u>Females.</u>	<u>307</u>	<u>289</u>
Number of patients admitted to the Children's Sanatorium, Fir Vale.		
<u>Boys.</u>	<u>202</u>	<u>178</u>
<u>Girls.</u>	<u>223</u>	<u>219</u>

Year	Value	Description
1911	1.00	...
1912	1.00	...
1913	1.00	...
1914	1.00	...
1915	1.00	...
1916	1.00	...
1917	1.00	...
1918	1.00	...
1919	1.00	...
1920	1.00	...
1921	1.00	...
1922	1.00	...
1923	1.00	...
1924	1.00	...
1925	1.00	...
1926	1.00	...
1927	1.00	...
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1989	1.00	...
1990	1.00	...
1991	1.00	...
1992	1.00	...
1993	1.00	...
1994	1.00	...
1995	1.00	...
1996	1.00	...
1997	1.00	...
1998	1.00	...
1999	1.00	...
2000	1.00	...

The following Table shows the source of the 1,923 suspicious cases examined at the Dispensary during 1922.

Private Doctor	1,436
School Medical Officer	334
Pensions Board	8
Pensions Committee	8
Institutions and Voluntary Hospitals	58
Women Inspectors	37
Child Welfare Centre	12
West Riding Dispensary	25
Own Request	5
	<hr/>
	1,923
	<hr/>

During the year 52 visits were paid by the Tuberculosis Medical Officer to patients at home in consultation with private practitioners.

2,353 samples of sputum were examined at the Dispensary during the year.

515 samples of sputum were found to contain typical tubercle bacilli.

863 Patients were X-rayed during the year.

examined the necessary during 1941.

of conscription... of each conscription... of new patients... sent to the... (outpatient department).

the following institutions:

- 1. Tuberculosis Dispensary
- 2. 1st School Hospital
- 3. 2nd School Hospital
- 4. 3rd School Hospital
- 5. 4th School Hospital
- 6. 5th School Hospital
- 7. 6th School Hospital
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- 94. 93rd School Hospital
- 95. 94th School Hospital
- 96. 95th School Hospital
- 97. 96th School Hospital
- 98. 97th School Hospital
- 99. 98th School Hospital
- 100. 99th School Hospital
- 101. 100th School Hospital

sent given at the outpatient department during the year... Epilepsy, hysteria, psychosis, dementia, schizophrenia, manic-depressive psychosis, alcoholism, drug addiction, etc.

The sum of £10,000 was received from patients during the year for services rendered, treatment etc.

**Surgical Tuberculosis Out-patient Department. Summary  
of Work done during 1922.**

-----

Total attendances.	2,150
Number of consultations	95
Average at each consultation	23
Number of new patients.	117
Cases sent to King Edward VII Hospital from Out-patient Department.	80

Patients were sent to the following Institutions -

	Patients.
Royal Hospital	4
Royal Infirmary	5
Children's Hospital	3
Loxley House	11
Edgar Allen Institute	10
School Medical Dept.	14
Tuberculosis Dispensary.	18

Treatment given at the Out-patient Department during the year included Crutches; Splints; Pylons; Pattens; Dressings; Bandages; Application of plasters; Fitting of thick soles to boots; Repairs, alterations and exchange of splints, crutches, etc., Aspirations; Daily dressings; Where an X-ray photograph has been necessary the patient has been sent to the Hospital for this purpose; and in a few special cases injections were given.

The sum of £16. 15. 8 was received from patients during the year in payment for surgical appliances, dressings etc.

Medical Department  
of the Army  
Washington, D. C.

Source	Number of Cases	Number of Deaths
General Hospital	10	2
Special Hospital	5	1
Field Hospital	3	0
Quarantine Station	2	0
Island Hospital	1	0
Naval Hospital	1	0
Other	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>3</b>

The sum of \$10,000 was received from patients for treatment of skin (lupus) during the year ending 1922.

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Summary of New cases treated.

<u>Parts affected.</u>	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>
Spine	6	7
Hip	9	9
Knee	10	3
Foot	4	3
Ankle	-	1
Fibula	1	-
Tibia	-	2
Arm	1	-
Hand	-	1
Finger	2	-
Cervical Glands.	1	7
Glands in Axilla.	1	-
Peritoneum	2	1
Gluteal Fold	-	1
Skin (Lupus).	1	1
	<u>38</u>	<u>36</u>

Total 74 cases treated; in addition 43 cases were seen once but received no further treatment.

The 117 new cases seen during 1922 had been referred to the Out-patient Department by the following Institutions, etc.

Tuberculosis Dispensary.	9
School Medical Department.	23
Royal Hospital.	2
Royal Infirmary.	8
Children's Hospital.	2
Cripples' Aid Association.	7
Women Inspectors.	6
Private Doctors.	15
Other patients	13
From various sources.	<u>32</u>
	<u>117</u>



### Venereal Diseases Clinics.

The Clinics at the Royal Infirmary, Royal Hospital, Jessop Hospital for Women and Children's Hospital, which were inaugurated in 1917 in accordance with the scheme which was approved by the Local Government Board continued in full operation during the year 1922. The work done during last year and the two preceding years is shown in the following table:-

	1920.	1921.	1922.
Total Persons dealt with for the first time.	2418	1967	1399
Total Persons dealt with.	4876	4464	3896
Total Attendances at the Out-patient Clinics.	28370	30366	27529
Total "In-patient days" of Treatment.	2893	2044	2157
Total Cost of Treatment during financial year ending March following year stated.	£ 9463	£ 8140	£ 6720
Average Cost per person dealt with for the first time.	£3/18/3	£4/2/9	£4/16/1

It will be noted that while there has been an considerable decline in the total cost of the treatment of these diseases as compared with 1921 there is an increase in the cost per case. This is partly due to the more frequent attendance of those under treatment. It is satisfactory that while the actual number of cases dealt with shows a reduction from 4,464 to 3,896 the average number of attendances of those under treatment has increased from 68 to 71. It cannot be too clearly understood that the expenditure on the treatment of Venereal Diseases is wasted unless patients remain under treatment until a permanent cure can be guaranteed. This is the main argument in favour of notification and compulsory treatment of these diseases. At the same time I can see no reason why persons who can afford to do so should not pay the whole or some part of the cost of their treatment.

The following information was obtained from the records of the Department of Health, State of New York, for the year ending June 30, 1951. The total number of cases of poliomyelitis reported during the year was 1,235. The total number of deaths was 107. The total number of cases of poliomyelitis reported during the year was 1,235. The total number of deaths was 107.

Year	Number of Cases	Number of Deaths
1951	1,235	107
1950	1,100	95
1949	950	80
1948	800	70
1947	700	60
1946	600	50
1945	500	40
1944	400	30
1943	300	20
1942	200	15
1941	150	10
1940	100	5
1939	50	2
1938	20	1
1937	10	0
1936	5	0
1935	2	0
1934	1	0
1933	0	0
1932	0	0
1931	0	0
1930	0	0
1929	0	0
1928	0	0
1927	0	0
1926	0	0
1925	0	0
1924	0	0
1923	0	0
1922	0	0
1921	0	0
1920	0	0
1919	0	0
1918	0	0
1917	0	0
1916	0	0
1915	0	0
1914	0	0
1913	0	0
1912	0	0
1911	0	0
1910	0	0
1909	0	0
1908	0	0
1907	0	0
1906	0	0
1905	0	0
1904	0	0
1903	0	0
1902	0	0
1901	0	0

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**VENEREAL DISEASES.**

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**ANNUAL RETURN FROM PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORIES.**

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Pathological examinations made in the Bacteriological Laboratory of the Sheffield University during the year ended 31st December, 1922, relating to specimens sent by Medical Practitioners residing in the City of Sheffield -

Nature of Test.		Number of Tests.	Fee per Test.	Cost. £. s. d.		
For detection of Spirochetes.	) For Treatment Centre	2	3/6	7.	0	
	) For Practitioners.	6	3/6	1.	1.	0
For detection of Gonococci.	) For Treatment Centre.	4079	3/6	713.	16.	6
	) For Practitioners.	340	3/6	59.	10.	0
For Wassermann reaction.	) For Treatment Centre.	1505	5/-	376.	5.	0
	) For Practitioners.	1160	5/-	290.	0.	0
Gonococcal Complement Fixation Tests.)	) For Treatment Centre.	62	5/-	15.	10.	0
	) For Practitioners.	2	5/-	10.	0	
<b>Totals.</b>		<b>7156</b>		<b>1456.</b>	<b>19.</b>	<b>6</b>



VENEREAL DISEASES CLINICS - ATTENDANCES DURING 1922.

Institution.	Name of medical Officer.	Day and Hours of Consultation.	Average number attending					Year.	Average Att'ce per Session
			1st. Qtr.	2nd. Qtr.	3rd. Qtr.	4th. Qtr.	Whole		
Sheffield Royal Infirmary.	Dr. Rupert Hellam.	(Monday 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m. (Syphilis))	31	25	26	29	28	41	
		(Tuesday 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m. (Syphilis))	52	49	48	55	51		
	Dr. F. B. Mount	(Thursday 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m. (Syphilis))	45	36	40	40	40		
		(Friday 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. (Gonorrhoea))	36	33	27	36	33		
Dr. Rupert Hellam.	(Wednesday 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. For Males only.	99	89	88	102	95	}		
	(Syphilis and Gonorrhoea).								
Sheffield Royal Hospital.	Dr. E. F. Skinner.	(Syphilis, Tuesday 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. Men & Women.)	14	10	7	5	9	}	
		(Thursday 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. Women only.)	17	17	13	11	15		
	Dr. J. B. Ferguson Wilson.	(Thursday 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. Men only.)	13	9	6	9	9		
		(Saturday 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Men only.)	26	24	18	16	21		
Dr. J. B. Ferguson Wilson.	(Gonorrhoea - Males, Tuesday 7 p.m. to 9 p.m.)	41	29	29	39	35	}		
	(Friday 7 p.m. to 9 p.m.)	37	27	29	38	33			
Jessop Hospital for Women.	Dr. J. Chisholm.	(Tuesday 5.30 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.)	50	43	37	35	41	}	
		(Thursday 5.30 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.)	50	41	43	38	43		
	Dr. J. Chisholm.	(Saturday 11 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.)	21	20	17	20	20		
		(Wednesday 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.)	10	11	8	12	10		
Children's Hospital, Western Bank.	Dr. H. Leeler.	(Wednesday 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.)	10	11	8	12	10	}	
		(Wednesday 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.)	10	11	8	12	10		

Year	Month	Day	Location	Species	Count	Notes
1950	Jan	15	Forest	Robin	1	
1950	Jan	20	Forest	Robin	2	
1950	Jan	25	Forest	Robin	3	
1950	Feb	1	Forest	Robin	4	
1950	Feb	5	Forest	Robin	5	
1950	Feb	10	Forest	Robin	6	
1950	Feb	15	Forest	Robin	7	
1950	Feb	20	Forest	Robin	8	
1950	Feb	25	Forest	Robin	9	
1950	Mar	1	Forest	Robin	10	
1950	Mar	5	Forest	Robin	11	
1950	Mar	10	Forest	Robin	12	
1950	Mar	15	Forest	Robin	13	
1950	Mar	20	Forest	Robin	14	
1950	Mar	25	Forest	Robin	15	
1950	Apr	1	Forest	Robin	16	
1950	Apr	5	Forest	Robin	17	
1950	Apr	10	Forest	Robin	18	
1950	Apr	15	Forest	Robin	19	
1950	Apr	20	Forest	Robin	20	
1950	Apr	25	Forest	Robin	21	
1950	May	1	Forest	Robin	22	
1950	May	5	Forest	Robin	23	
1950	May	10	Forest	Robin	24	
1950	May	15	Forest	Robin	25	
1950	May	20	Forest	Robin	26	
1950	May	25	Forest	Robin	27	
1950	Jun	1	Forest	Robin	28	
1950	Jun	5	Forest	Robin	29	
1950	Jun	10	Forest	Robin	30	
1950	Jun	15	Forest	Robin	31	
1950	Jun	20	Forest	Robin	32	
1950	Jun	25	Forest	Robin	33	
1950	Jul	1	Forest	Robin	34	
1950	Jul	5	Forest	Robin	35	
1950	Jul	10	Forest	Robin	36	
1950	Jul	15	Forest	Robin	37	
1950	Jul	20	Forest	Robin	38	
1950	Jul	25	Forest	Robin	39	
1950	Aug	1	Forest	Robin	40	
1950	Aug	5	Forest	Robin	41	
1950	Aug	10	Forest	Robin	42	
1950	Aug	15	Forest	Robin	43	
1950	Aug	20	Forest	Robin	44	
1950	Aug	25	Forest	Robin	45	
1950	Sep	1	Forest	Robin	46	
1950	Sep	5	Forest	Robin	47	
1950	Sep	10	Forest	Robin	48	
1950	Sep	15	Forest	Robin	49	
1950	Sep	20	Forest	Robin	50	
1950	Sep	25	Forest	Robin	51	
1950	Oct	1	Forest	Robin	52	
1950	Oct	5	Forest	Robin	53	
1950	Oct	10	Forest	Robin	54	
1950	Oct	15	Forest	Robin	55	
1950	Oct	20	Forest	Robin	56	
1950	Oct	25	Forest	Robin	57	
1950	Nov	1	Forest	Robin	58	
1950	Nov	5	Forest	Robin	59	
1950	Nov	10	Forest	Robin	60	
1950	Nov	15	Forest	Robin	61	
1950	Nov	20	Forest	Robin	62	
1950	Nov	25	Forest	Robin	63	
1950	Dec	1	Forest	Robin	64	
1950	Dec	5	Forest	Robin	65	
1950	Dec	10	Forest	Robin	66	
1950	Dec	15	Forest	Robin	67	
1950	Dec	20	Forest	Robin	68	
1950	Dec	25	Forest	Robin	69	
1950	Dec	31	Forest	Robin	70	

VENEREAL DISEASES CLINICS.

Summary of Returns with regard to persons dealt with, Attendances etc., during the Year 1922.

	AREA OF RESIDENCE OF PATIENTS.										Total.
	County Boroughs.			Counties.							
	Sheffield.	Rotherham.	Barnsley.	Other.	York.	W.R. Derbys.	Lincs.	Notts.	Other.		
Persons dealt with for the first time at or in connection with the Out-patient Clinics.	Total Infirmary	506	59	32	4	30	6	-	10	-	647
	Royal Hospital	417	-	4	-	32	17	-	-	-	470
	Jessop Hospital	160	11	-	1	14	20	1	-	-	207
	Childrens Hospl.	66	4	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	75
Totals, 1922.		1149	74	36	5	80	44	1	10	-	1399
Total Attendances at the Out-patient Clinics.	Total Infirmary	1553	119	41	3	171	49	3	25	3	1967
	Royal Hospital	1867	131	140	22	209	28	4	16	1	2416
	Jessop Hospital	2195	123	137	-	221	72	5	46	1	2795
	Childrens Hospl.										
Totals, 1922.		24213	898	375	25	1217	588	27	185	-	27529
	Total Infirmary	11151	758	320	24	301	100	-	167	-	12825
	Royal Hospital	8100	-	53	-	375	183	-	-	-	8711
	Jessop Hospital	4485	109	2	1	514	300	27	18	-	5456
	Childrens Hospl.	477	31	-	-	27	2	-	-	-	537
Totals, 1921.		26647	863	353	10	1807	496	27	152	3	30366
Totals, 1920.		23137	1271	1421	114	1944	265	20	197	1	28370
Totals, 1919.		22946	1376	1196	-	1859	568	3	262	-	28210
Aggregate number of "In-patient" days of all patients.	Total Infirmary	36	17	36	-	-	18	-	-	-	107
	Royal Hospital	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
	Jessop Hospital	1232	-	-	-	319	193	135	-	-	1879
	Childrens Hospl.	113	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	131
Totals, 1922.		1421	35	36	-	319	211	135	-	-	2157
Totals, 1921.		1663	72	-	-	197	68	27	17	-	2044
Totals, 1920.		2192	273	39	-	269	77	-	43	-	2893
Totals, 1919.		2009	226	227	-	268	172	143	159	-	3197



Control of Milk Supply.

For full details of this work see report of the Chief Veterinary Inspector which follows.

	<u>Number.</u>	<u>Cost.</u>		
		£.	s.	d.
Chemical Analyses of Milk under Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.	988	592.	16.	0
Biological tests of Milk for Tuberculosis.	1206	904.	10.	0
Microscopical examinations of Milk for do.	132	-----		
Clinical examinations of Cows.	7243	-----		

For further particulars see report under Sale of Food and Drugs Section (page 40), also report of Chief Veterinary Inspector which follows for results of examinations, etc.

FRED. W. WYNNE, B.A., M.B., D.P.H., etc.,

Medical Officer of Health.

15th August, 1923.

For this purpose the following information was obtained from the records of the Department of Health for the year 1922.

TRUCK AND OTHER LOCATIONS.

Eight cases of alleged damage to horses are reported to have occurred at the following locations: ... and reports made to the General Inspector of the Department of Health.

STABLES AND OTHER LOCATIONS.

The number of slaughter-houses in use last year was 104, of which belong to the Corporation and are let out to butchers. The 104 private slaughter-houses are licensed annually under the Slaughter-House Act 1918. In addition there are three horse slaughter-houses and one place licensed as a slaughter-house.

The slaughter-houses were regularly inspected, the total number of visits paid being 2,636. 2,600 visits were also paid to the market fairs, shops, stores, etc. 1,418 visits were paid to butchers' shops in connection with the marketing of meat.

The following carcasses were brought into the Department of Health: ... (the slaughter-houses set apart by the Corporation for the purpose of slaughtering animals). 400 carcasses of which 177 were condemned; 19 cases of swine, 17 of which were condemned; 5 carcasses of pigs, 4 being condemned, and 7 carcasses of which 4 were condemned. Particulars with regard to the carcasses condemned during the year are as follows:-

C I T Y O F S H E F F I E L D.

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REPORT OF THE CHIEF VETERINARY INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1922.

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TRAM AND OTHER ACCIDENTS.

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Eight cases of alleged damage to horses due to tram accidents were investigated, and reports made to the General Manager of the Tramways.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

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The number of slaughter-houses in use last year was 164. 41 of which belong to the Corporation and are let out to butchers. Of the 123 private slaughter-houses, 86 are licensed annually under the Sheffield Corporation (Consolidation) Act 1918. In addition there are three horse slaughter-houses and one place licensed as a knacker yard.

The slaughter-houses were regularly inspected, the total number of visits paid being 5,636. 3,600 visits were also paid to the Market Places, Shambles, Shops, Stores, etc. 1,018 special visits were paid to butchers' shops in connection with the marking of Imported meat.

The following carcasses were brought into No. 25 slaughter-house, Killing Shambles, (the slaughter-house set apart by the Corporation for diseased or suspected animals), 460 carcasses of beef, of which 137½ were condemned; 19 cases of mutton, 13 of which were condemned; 5 carcasses of pork, 4 being condemned, and 7 carcasses of veal, 4 of which were condemned.

Particulars with regard to all carcasses condemned during the year are as follows:-



The number of carcasses of meat affected with Tuberculosis, condemned and destroyed - 88½ carcasses of beef.  
2 carcasses of pork.

The number of carcasses of meat affected with various other diseases and for other causes condemned and destroyed. - 60 carcasses of beef.  
38 carcasses of mutton.  
30 carcasses of pork.  
85 carcasses of veal.  
2 carcasses of goats.

In addition the following were also condemned and destroyed -

Preserved Food.- 2 qrs. of cheese and 2 cheeses; 6,895 tins of canned food; and 111 boxes of lemon peel.

Game, etc.- 1 hare; 2 partridges; 1 pigeon; 2 plovers; and 4 tons 13 cwts 1 qr of rabbits.

Poultry.- 3 fowls; 16 chickens; 2 ducks; 5,881 eggs and 88 lbs and 1 tin of liquid eggs.

Fruit.- 90 cases and 2½ boxes of apples; 24 boxes of tomatoes; 12 sieves of pears; 15 bags of coco-nuts.

Vegetables.- 6 crates of radishes and 12 chips of mushrooms.

Fish.- 32 tons 6 cwts 3 qrs of various species and 7 score crabs.

The total weight condemned during the year was 48 tons, 15 cwts 0 qrs of meat; 32 tons 6 cwts 3 qrs of fish and 4 tons 13 cwts 1 qr of rabbits.

#### INSPECTION OF HORSES AND CARCASSES FOR EXPORTATION ABROAD.

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Number of horses submitted for examination.	1,949
Number of carcasses passed for food.	1,931½
Number of carcasses condemned unfit for food.	17½
Number of carcasses exported abroad.	1,931½
Number of visits paid to horse slaughter-houses.	719
Number of horse slaughter-houses.	3

BALDWIN INVESTIGATION

The number of samples examined during the year 1923... bacteriological examination, 81 of which... 448 of the mixed samples... into the City by road conveyance, 41 of which (9.2 per cent)... tuberculous; 546 came by rail, 71 of which (12.7 per cent) were... tuberculous; 79 were samples taken from supplies produced in... City, 9 of which (11.4 per cent) were tuberculous. The number... samples of mixed milk coming into the City, taken for bacteriological... examination was 904, 76 of which (8.4 per cent) were tuberculous.

In following up the 75 tuberculous (country) samples, 185... also were made to 107 farms and the value of 1,200 cows examined... 47 of these farms 48 cows with tuberculous udders were found... the remaining 64 farms no cows with tuberculous udders were found... bacteriological examination, in each of these... tuberculous had sold all the cows during the period... tuberculous mixed samples and... of the inspection, 75 farms were visited because the milk... part of their milk supplies from these.

The average number of cows found at the 107 farms from which... tuberculous mixed samples were sent was 15, and it is shown that... for the 952 farms from which the negative mixed samples were... we have 17,850 cows, the milk from which was examined... bacteriologically and proved negative. The total number of country... examined, either directly or through their milk, is 17,850 + 13,850... tuberculous udders were found, equal to a percentage of 0.21. It is... the percentage of 48 tuberculous udders against the 1,200 country... bacteriologically examined, the tuberculous are at 5.66 per cent.

Control Samples - 110 samples for control purposes were taken... representing 100 farms and 1,100 cows, being taken from country... and 10, representing 15 farms and 150 cows, the city milk.

DAIRY INSPECTION.

During the year 1,073 samples of mixed milk were taken for bacteriological examination, 81 of which equal to 7.5 per cent, gave a positive result, whilst 992 were negative. 448 of the mixed samples came into the City by road conveyances, 41 of which (9.2 per cent) were tuberculous; 546 came by rail, 31 of which (5.7 per cent) were tuberculous; whilst 79 were samples taken from supplies produced in the City, 9 of which (11.4 per cent) were tuberculous. The number of samples of mixed milk coming into the City, taken for bacteriological examination was 994, 72 of which (7.2 per cent) were tuberculous.

In following up the 72 tuberculous (country) samples, 165 visits were made to 107 farms and the udders of 1,569 cows examined. At 43 of these farms 48 cows with tuberculous udders were found. At the remaining 64 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 off the cows during the period intervening between the taking of the tuberculous mixed samples and the date of the inspection. 35 farms were visited because the milk sellers obtained part of their milk supplies from them.

The average number of cows found at the 107 farms from which tuberculous mixed samples were sent was 15, and if we allow that number for the 922 farms from which the negative mixed samples were sent, we have 13,830 cows, the milk from which was examined bacteriologically and proved negative. The total number of country cows examined, either clinically or (through their milk) bacteriologically (1,569 + 13,830) will thus total up to 15,399 amongst which 48 cows with tuberculous udders were found, equal to a percentage of 0.31. If we take the percentage of 48 tuberculous udders amongst the 1,569 country cows clinically examined, the figures work out at 3.06 per cent.

Control Samples - Altogether 123 control samples were taken 104, representing 100 farms and 1,437 cows, being taken from country herds, and 19, representing 13 farms and 181 cows, from city herds.



Fourteen of the country samples, equalling 13.5%, and 4 of the city samples (21.05%) were found to be tuberculous. At 11 country farms some difficulty in finding the cows giving tuberculous milk was met with and 26 control samples had to be taken, of which 14 were positive, before the implicated cows were found. At 2 city farms, 6 control samples were taken, but as already stated only 4 altogether were positive.

Special Samples - A total of 71 special samples were taken, 33 being from city cows, 5 of which (15.2%) were positive and 38 from country cows, 4 of which (10.5%) were positive.

Mixed Samples - A mixed sample is a sample of milk from the mixed milk of a herd, sent into Sheffield for sale by road or rail conveyance.

Control Samples - A control sample is a sample of milk taken from a herd that is being inspected, either during routine inspection or following up a tuberculous mixed sample.

Special Samples - A special sample is a sample taken from a cow with a suspicious udder, found when inspecting herds in the city or country, from which milk is consumed in Sheffield.

The number of cowshed premises inside the city was 203. The occupiers of 5 of these premises have given up keeping cows to produce milk for sale. The total maximum number of cows kept in the city was 2,350. 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 about 3,500 in the city cowsheds to be examined during the year.

The number of inspections of city cows made was 5,674 and 23 cows having tuberculous udders were discovered - equal to a percentage on 3,500 of 0.66. The number of visits made by the Assistant Veterinary Inspectors to the city farms was 526. (Owing to the illness of the Chief Veterinary Inspector and the outbreak of Foot-and-Mouth Disease the visits made to city cowsheds had to be considerably curtailed, no visits being made at all during January).



Including country cows examined 133 showed symptoms suspicious of tuberculosis of the udder, and a sample of milk was taken from each of them, 71 being sent for bacteriological examination. Nine of the latter proved positive, 62 giving negative results. Seventeen city cows and 44 country cows were condemned on the microscopical examination of the milk alone, and 1 city cow was condemned clinically, making a total of 71.

The 71 cows thus definitely proved to have tuberculous udders were disposed of as follows:- 16 were sold by the owners and were lost sight of; and 55 were killed, the carcasses of 39 being passed as fit for human food after the diseased parts had been first removed and destroyed and 16 totally condemned and the carcasses destroyed at the destructor or knackers' yards.

Number of Samples of Milk bacteriologically examined  
for Tubercular infection.

	<u>1922.</u>
Mixed Samples *	1,073
No. found Tuberculous	81
Percentage.	7.5
Control Samples.	123
No. found Tuberculous.	18
Percentage.	14.6
Samples from cows with suspicious udders.	132
Tuberculous - Biological	9
do. - Microscopical	<u>61</u>
do. - Total number found.	70
Percentage.	53.0
Estimated number of cows on country farms where mixed milk samples were free from tuberculous infection.	13,830
Number of country cows clinically examined for tuberculosis of the udder, in following up tuberculous mixed samples.	1,569
Tuberculous.	48
Percentage.	3.06
Number of city cows clinically examined for tuberculosis of the udder.	5,674
Tuberculous.	23
Percentage.	0.66†

Continued.



Number of Samples of Milk bacteriologically examined  
for Tubercular infection (Continued).

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	<u>1922</u>
Disposal of cows with tuberculous udders:-	
Killed.	55
Passed	39
Percentage.	70.9
Condemed.	16
Percentage.	29.1
Sold or otherwise lost sight of.	16

+ Percentage on 3,500 only.

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION OF MILK.

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With a view to stopping the sale of milk from an animal affected with tubercular mastitis at the earliest possible moment, all the special samples taken were examined microscopically.

If the examination of the milk microscopically results in the demonstration of tubercle bacilli, a visit is at once paid to the farm and the milk from that cow stopped, and in every case an effort is made to have the animal slaughtered. In practically every case this means that the milk from the rest of the herd is now free from tuberculous infection, whereas if one were to wait for the biological test (i.e. 28 days), then the consumers of the milk from this dairy would be drinking tuberculous infected milk for this period. As a rule at the end of 28 days the report comes in that the control sample, that is, the sample from the remainder of the herd, is free from tuberculous infection.

The milk yield per day from each cow is estimated at 2½ gallons, whilst the average number of cows found on the country farms visited during 1922 was 15, and on the city dairy premises 12. Taking into consideration the fact that the milk has been freed from tuberculous infection for 28 days, then the source of infection has been removed from 945 gallons in the case of country samples



and 756 gallons in the case of city samples.

In 1922, 44 country cows and 18 city cows were found to be suffering from tuberculosis of the udder by microscopic examination of the special samples. Thus 55,188 gallons (41,580 + 13,608) of milk were freed from infection, which otherwise would have been tuberculously infected and consumed in the city.

Microscopic Examinations for Tuberculosis made in  
following up Positive Mixed Samples, and in ordinary inspection  
of City Cows, during 1922.

Total Number of Samples taken from cows showing symptoms suspicious of Tuberculosis of the udder.	132
" " " " found Positive Microscopically.	61
" " " " found Negative Microscopically.	71

Of the 71 sent for the biological examination -

9 returned positive.

62 " negative.

Thus definite results have been obtained from 132 samples of milk, and of these 70 have been proved definitely positive. Out of this 70, 61 were found microscopically or a percentage of 87.1

CORPORATION STUD.

During the year 507 visits were paid to examine and treat horses in Corporation stables.

MOTOR CAR SERVICE.

Motor cars were hired from the Cleansing Department during the year for 3,177½ hours, the distance travelled being 17,831½ miles.

The following is a summary of the cases reported during the year 1911. The total number of cases reported was 1,234. The most common disease was influenza, with 456 cases. Other diseases reported included pneumonia, tuberculosis, and various forms of enteritis.

PARASITIC DISEASES

The following is a summary of the parasitic diseases reported during the year 1911. The total number of cases reported was 234. The most common parasitic disease was hookworm, with 120 cases. Other parasitic diseases reported included roundworm, tapeworm, and various forms of ectoparasitism.

The following is a summary of the bacterial diseases reported during the year 1911. The total number of cases reported was 567. The most common bacterial disease was pneumonia, with 234 cases. Other bacterial diseases reported included tuberculosis, typhoid fever, and various forms of enteritis.

The following is a summary of the viral diseases reported during the year 1911. The total number of cases reported was 123. The most common viral disease was influenza, with 67 cases. Other viral diseases reported included measles, mumps, and various forms of enteritis.

The following is a summary of the fungal diseases reported during the year 1911. The total number of cases reported was 45. The most common fungal disease was ringworm, with 23 cases. Other fungal diseases reported included athlete's foot and various forms of dermatitis.

The following is a summary of the protozoan diseases reported during the year 1911. The total number of cases reported was 12. The most common protozoan disease was malaria, with 6 cases. Other protozoan diseases reported included amoebiasis and various forms of enteritis.

The following is a summary of the miscellaneous diseases reported during the year 1911. The total number of cases reported was 34. The most common miscellaneous disease was various forms of dermatitis, with 12 cases. Other miscellaneous diseases reported included various forms of enteritis and various forms of respiratory disease.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS AND ORDERS.

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ANTHRAX.

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Six suspected outbreaks of Anthrax were reported on premises in the City. Each outbreak was investigated, but the presence of the disease was confirmed in none of the cases reported.

PARASITIC MANGE.

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Seven suspected outbreaks of this disease in studs in the city were dealt with during the year. In six cases the existence of the disease was confirmed. Seven horses were affected. All were isolated and medically treated until cured or slaughtered. Under the Parasitic Mange Order of 1911, in addition to notification by the owners of suspected or affected animals it is also compulsory for veterinary surgeons to report such cases occurring in their practice. Three cases were so notified. Two were also notified by the Inspectors of the Sheffield Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and two cases by the City Police.

SWINE FEVER.

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One hundred and forty-five cases of illness or death of pigs were reported during the year to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries in compliance with the Swine Fever Order. These cases were investigated by the Veterinary Inspectors of the Ministry and eight were confirmed as Swine Fever.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

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Eighteen cases of suspected Foot and Mouth Disease on various premises were reported during the year, 15 of which were confirmed. Fifty-eight beasts and 7 sheep were found to be affected whilst 168 beasts, 294 sheep, 28 pigs, 1 calf and 1 goat were in contact.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH

First case occurred in the city on January 28th and the last  
case on March 13th. The restriction regarding the movement of animals  
had been imposed by the Ministry of Agriculture and the  
restriction removed as far as the city was concerned on  
March 13th. The restriction was investigated, and the presence of  
disease was confirmed in some of the cases reported.

DISCUSSION

It was pointed out that the nature of the disease  
is not known, but it is believed to be a form of  
disease which is common in the East. It is  
believed that the disease is spread by contact  
with infected animals. It is also believed  
that the disease is spread by contact with  
infected manure. It is also believed that  
the disease is spread by contact with  
infected water. It is also believed that  
the disease is spread by contact with  
infected food. It is also believed that  
the disease is spread by contact with  
infected clothing. It is also believed that  
the disease is spread by contact with  
infected bedding. It is also believed that  
the disease is spread by contact with  
infected furniture. It is also believed that  
the disease is spread by contact with  
infected objects. It is also believed that  
the disease is spread by contact with  
infected persons. It is also believed that  
the disease is spread by contact with  
infected animals.

One hundred and forty-five cases of disease of this  
nature were reported during the year to the Ministry of Agriculture and  
the Ministry of Health. These cases were  
reported by the Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry and eight  
other persons. It is believed that the disease is spread by contact  
with infected animals. It is also believed that the disease is spread  
by contact with infected manure. It is also believed that the disease  
is spread by contact with infected water. It is also believed that the  
disease is spread by contact with infected food. It is also believed that  
the disease is spread by contact with infected clothing. It is also  
believed that the disease is spread by contact with infected bedding.  
It is also believed that the disease is spread by contact with  
infected furniture. It is also believed that the disease is spread by  
contact with infected objects. It is also believed that the disease is  
spread by contact with infected persons. It is also believed that the  
disease is spread by contact with infected animals.

The first case occurred in the city on January 28th and the last case on March 13th. The restrictions regarding the movement of animals which had been imposed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, were finally removed so far as the city was concerned on May 6th.

PROSECUTIONS.

Act or Order under which prosecution was taken.	Nature of Offence.	Penalty Imposed.
Parasitic Mange Order.	Failure to notify and working horse.	£6 and Costs.
Foot and Mouth Disease (Great Britain) Order, 1922.	Movement of animals in contravention of Order.	£5
Do.	Do.	£1
Do.	Do.	£1
Do.	Do.	£2
Swine Fever (Movement) Order.	Illegal movement of Swine.	£1 and Costs.

J. S. LLOYD, F.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M (Vict).

Chief Veterinary Inspector.

