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# ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

# HEALTH

OF THE

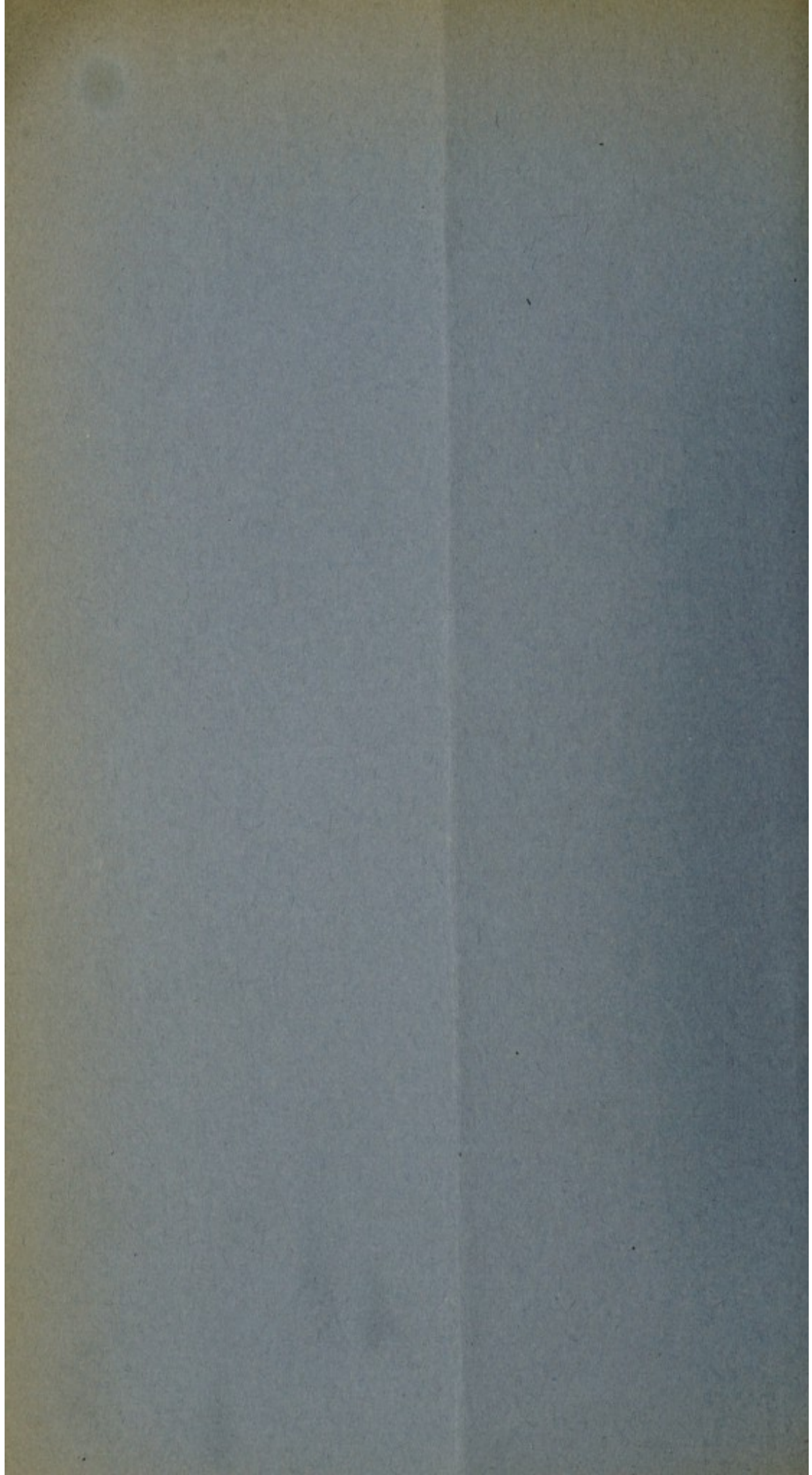
# CITY OF SHEFFIELD

For the Year 1923.

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FRED. E. WYNNE, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.







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For the Year 1923.

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**FRED. E. WYNNE, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.,**

Medical Officer of Health.



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# City of Sheffield.

## HEALTH COMMITTEE

as at December 31st, 1923.

THE LORD MAYOR :

ALDERMAN A. J. BLANCHARD.

CHAIRMAN :

COUNCILLOR HAROLD W. JACKSON.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN :

COUNCILLOR OLIVER C. WILSON.

ALDERMAN J. BENSON.	COUNCILLOR MRS. A. E. LONGDEN.
" H. BOLTON.	" W. T. D. MART.
COUNCILLOR A. ASHMORE.	" F. H. MELLOR.
" E. ATKIN.	" H. MORRIS.
" W. BANCROFT.	" M. SHEPPARD, M.C.
" J. D. COOK.	" F. THRIVES.
	" W. TUMMON.

## SUB-COMMITTEES.

### *Sanitary Sub-Committee.*

COUNCILLOR A. ASHMORE.	COUNCILLOR F. H. MELLOR.
" E. ATKIN.	" F. THRIVES.
" J. D. COOK.	" W. TUMMON.
" W. T. D. MART.	" OLIVER C. WILSON.

### *Smoke Nuisance Sub-Committee.*

ALDERMAN J. BENSON.	COUNCILLOR H. MORRIS.
" H. BOLTON.	" M. SHEPPARD.
COUNCILLOR W. BANCROFT.	" W. TUMMON.

### *Audit Sub-Committee.*

ALDERMAN H. BOLTON.	COUNCILLOR J. D. COOK.
COUNCILLOR E. ATKIN.	" W. TUMMON.

### *Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee.*

COUNCILLOR A. ASHMORE.	COUNCILLOR F. THRIVES.
" E. ATKIN.	" W. TUMMON.
" W. BANCROFT.	" OLIVER C. WILSON.
" J. D. COOK.	MRS. J. KAYE.
" MRS. A. E. LONGDEN.	" F. M. MUIR.
" W. T. D. MART.	MISS E. A. HANCOX.
" F. H. MELLOR.	SISTER A. BEGG.
" H. MORRIS.	" S. MARTIN.
" M. SHEPPARD.	MR. J. MOORE.

### *Tuberculosis Sub-Committee.*

COUNCILLOR E. ATKIN.	COUNCILLOR H. MORRIS.
" W. BANCROFT.	" W. TUMMON.
" MRS. A. E. LONGDEN.	" OLIVER C. WILSON.
" W. T. D. MART.	

Also one representative from each Board of Guardians, and two representatives from the Sheffield Insurance Committee.



## PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

---

Medical Officer of Health, Administrative Tuberculosis Medical Officer, and Chief Sanitary Inspector .. ..	FRED. E. WYNNE, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Tuberculosis Medical Officer.. ..	J. RENNIE, M.D., D.P.H.
Assistant Tuberculosis Medical Officers. .	N. KEATING, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. J. R. LIDDELL, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. J. H. CAMPBELL, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. J. M. TYRRELL, M.B., Ch.B.
Surgical Tuberculosis Medical Officer ..	C. LEE PATTISON, M.B., M.R.C.S.
Assistant Medical Officers for Maternity and Child Welfare (part time) ..	H. LEADER, M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. JEAN MARR, M.B., Ch.B. ELLA BREMNER, M.B., Ch.B. ALICE WHITE, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. C. D. HOLDSWORTH, M.D., M.R.C.S. AGNES STEWART MCINTYRE, M.B., Ch.B. A. W. SCOTT, M.D., M.R.C.S. J. BLYTH, M.D., C.M.
Venereal Disease Medical Officers (part time) .. ..	A. RUPERT HALLAM, M.D., Ch.B. T. B. MOUAT, M.D., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. E. F. SKINNER, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., F.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. J. B. FERGUSON WILSON, M.S., M.B., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. J. CHISHOLM, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. H. LEADER, M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Chief Veterinary Inspector .. ..	J. S. LLOYD, F.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M.
Assistant Veterinary Inspector.. ..	C. H. DUCKSBURY, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M.
City Analyst .. ..	J. EVANS, F.I.C., F.C.S.
Superintendent Sanitary Inspectors ..	W. H. HARRISON, M. FAULDER, A. GREEN, A. E. BIRKHEAD, F. J. LOFLEY, W. NICHOLSON (Smoke), J. B. HOWARD (Workshops), C. W. LUCAS (Conver- sion of Privies), G. ABDY (Tuberculosis), F. UNWIN (Meat), F. JOHNSON (Food and Drugs).
Chief Woman Sanitary Inspector ..	Mrs. G. FRANKS.
Disinfecting Station Superintendent ..	W. BOTT.
Principal Financial and Statistical Clerk.	W. WATSON.
Correspondence and General Clerk ..	W. SWALLOW.
Tuberculosis Clerk .. ..	G. F. HALLATT.
Statistics and Accounts Clerk ..	F. O. RIDEOUT.
Maternity and Child Welfare Clerk ..	Miss M. WALKLAND.



## GENERAL STATISTICS.

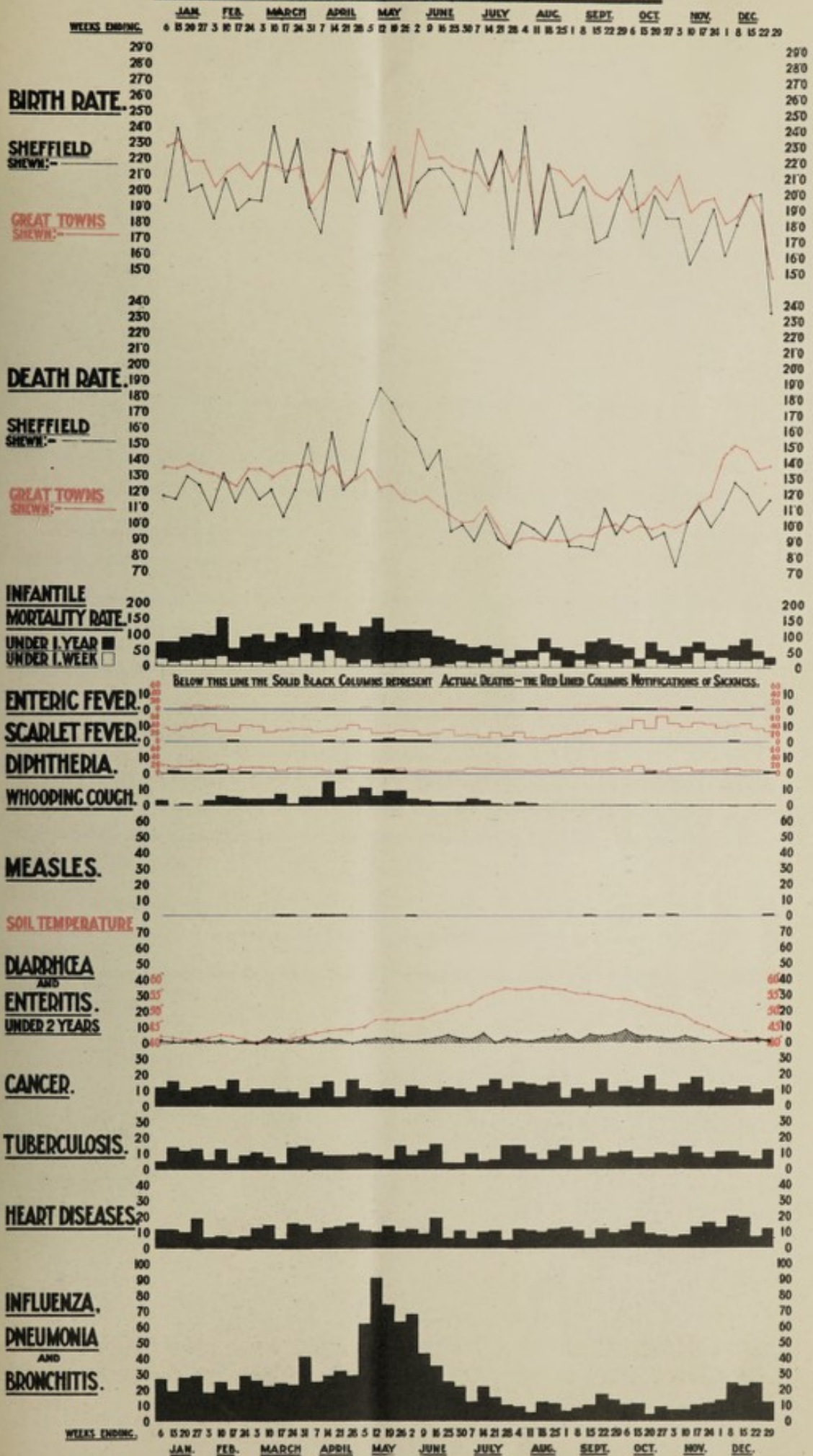
Area (as extended November 9, 1921)	.. .. .	31,616 acres.
Population—1923 mean, as estimated by the Registrar General	.. ..	524,200
Number of Structurally Separate Dwellings at Census 1921 (area as extended)		
In Occupation	.. .. .	109,923
Not in Occupation	.. .. .	2,170
		112,093
Rateable Value (October, 1923)	.. .. .	£2,453,664
Sum represented by a penny rate (October, 1923)	.. .. .	£9,511

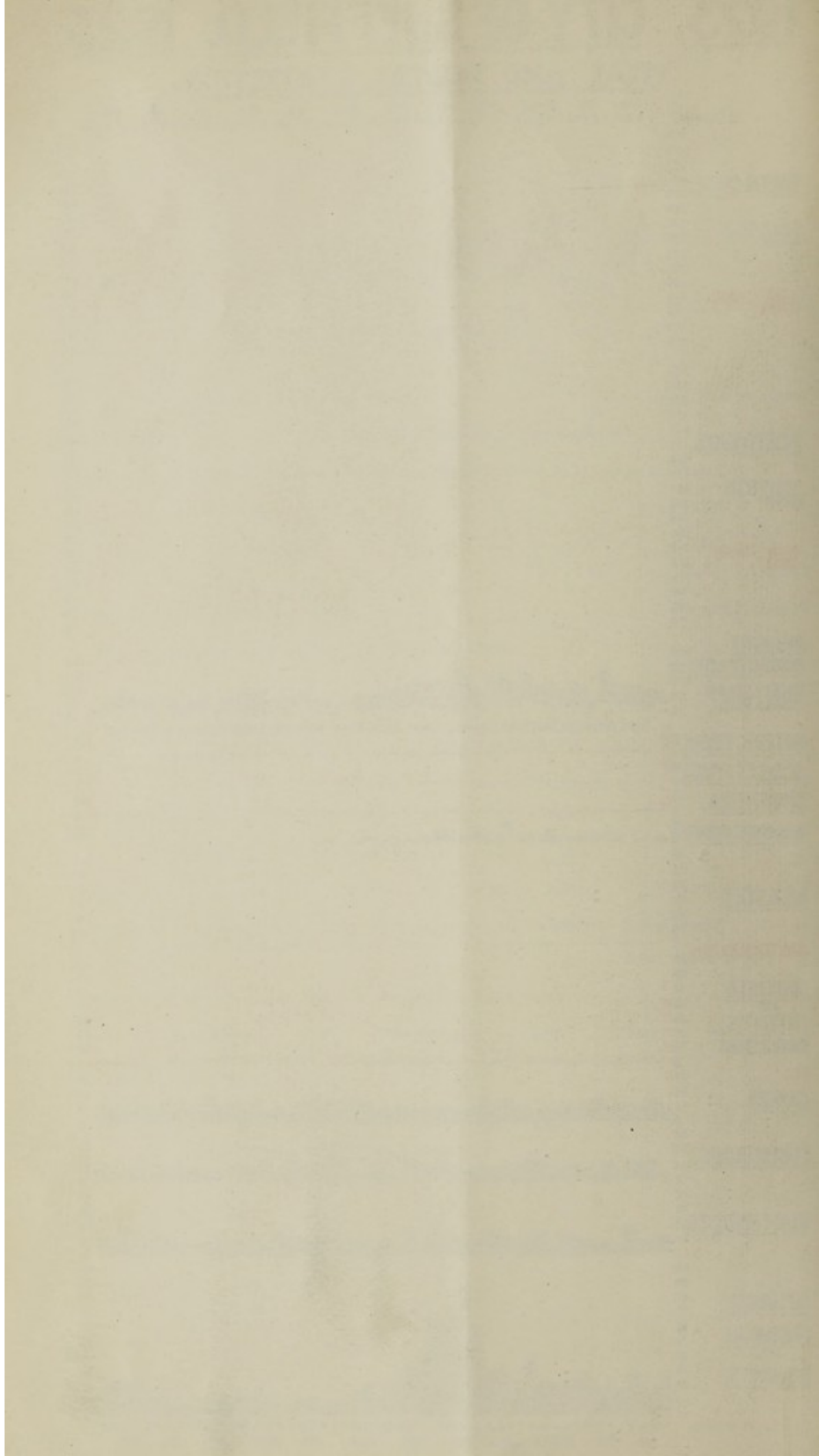
### EXTRACT FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Births (Legitimate) .. ..	9,773	4,981	4,792	} Birth Rate, 19·4
„ (Illegitimate) .. ..	422	219	203	
Deaths .. .. .	6,012	3,157	2,855	Death Rate, 11·5
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth—from sepsis				.. 14
				from other causes 27
Deaths of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 births :—				
Legitimate .. 88.	Illegitimate .. 130.	Total .. 90.		
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	10
„ Whooping Cough (all ages)	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	132
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# 1923. CITY OF SHEFFIELD. 1923.

## VITAL AND MORTAL STATISTICS.







TOWN HALL, SHEFFIELD,

SEPTEMBER, 1924.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

MR. CHAIRMAN, MADAM, AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present herewith my Report on the Health of the City during 1923.

As will be seen from the figures given in the body of the Report, the result of the year's work has been eminently satisfactory.

The General Death Rate is lower than any previously recorded, and is again lower than that of England and Wales as a whole.

The Death Rate from almost all the principal causes has been reduced.

Cancer, unfortunately, continues to increase, though at a less rate in Sheffield than in the rest of England and Wales.

The work of the Health Department has had to be carried out with an estimate greatly reduced from that of five years ago, and the progress that has been made is the more satisfactory. These financial difficulties account for the fact that there is no special development or expansion of our work to report.

For the measure of success achieved I have to thank the members of the staff, medical, veterinary, clerical, and inspecting, for their loyal co-operation and very hard work.

I wish also to thank the Committee for their unfailing sympathy and support in the work of the Department.

Your obedient Servant,

FRED. E. WYNNE, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

## VITAL AND MORTAL STATISTICS.

**SPECIAL FEATURES.**—The General Death Rate was the lowest on record. The very low mortality rates from Measles, Diphtheria, and Tuberculosis also constituted new records. The mortality rate from Cancer again rose, the figure being 78 per cent. above that recorded 25 years ago (quinquennium 1896-1900), but is still below the England and Wales figure.

**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 1923 was 524,200, which assumes a net increase of population during the period June, 1922, to June, 1923, of 1,600. The natural increase, *i.e.*, the excess of births over deaths, from June, 1922, to June, 1923, was 4,651, which is 3,051 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, 1923, 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, and are supplied only for use in Vital Statistics.”

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

		Population at 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	..	490,639	..	497,900	..	7,261
Sheffield as constituted on 9th						
November, 1921	.. ..	511,668	..	519,239	..	7,571
Area added to City, 9th						
November, 1921	.. ..	21,029	..	21,339	..	310

With regard to the figures showing the distribution of population in Registration Sub-Districts and Sections, which appear in Table V, the estimates for Registration Sub-Districts have been based upon the 1921 Census; but the apportionment over the Sections has been made in accordance with the 1911 Census enumeration, with certain additions in respect of new houses erected in these areas since 1921. The reason for using 1911 Census figures is because it had not been possible, at the time of writing, to obtain from the Census Office the particulars of population, etc., in the enumeration areas at the last Census.

**SEX AND AGE DISTRIBUTION.**—The following Table, which is taken from the Census reports, is reproduced in order to show the age and sex distribution of the population of the City and the change which has taken place during the 10 years between 1911 and 1921.



TABLE A.—Censuses 1911 and 1921. Percentage of each sex in quinquennial age groups.

Ages.	1911.		1921.	
	Percentages.		Percentages.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
0—4	12.0	11.8	—10.0	—9.3
5—9	11.0	10.7	—10.1	—9.8
10—14	10.0	9.9	+10.4	+10.3
15—19	9.2	9.4	+9.4	+9.7
20—24	8.2	8.6	—8.0	+8.9
25—29	8.7	8.8	—7.7	—8.2
30—34	8.6	8.3	—7.1	—7.3
35—39	7.9	7.4	—7.4	—7.3
40—44	6.4	6.0	+7.2	+6.9
45—49	5.2	5.0	+6.7	+6.1
50—54	4.1	4.1	+5.3	+4.8
55—59	3.2	3.2	+4.0	+3.7
60—64	2.4	2.5	+2.8	+2.9
65—69	1.6	1.9	+2.0	+2.2
70—74	0.9	1.2	+1.1	+1.4
75—79	0.4	0.6	+0.6	+0.8
80—84	0.2	0.3	=0.2	=0.3
85—89	0.0	0.1	=0.0	=0.1
90—94	0.0	0.0	=0.0	=0.0
95 and over	0.0	0.0	=0.0	=0.0

The signs +, —, and = show the comparison with 1911 figures—higher, lower, or equal.

MARRIAGES.—The marriage rate was 15.2, an increase of 0.8 on the rate for 1922. It was pointed out in the Annual Report for 1921 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 had been lower than in 1922 in 17 of the 33 years shown in the table. The rate for 1923 was the same in Sheffield as for England and Wales.

Table III gives marriages and rates for Sheffield and for England since 1890.

BIRTHS.—The number of births registered during the year was 10,271, and the transferable births numbered 80 inwards and 156 outwards. The number of births allocated to Sheffield, therefore, was 10,195, which was less than in the preceding year by 609. The annual birth rate was 19.4 per 1,000 persons living. The average rate for the previous ten years was 23.9. Owing to the doubt about the accuracy of population estimates for the years 1914 to 1921, the actual number of births are given in the following table for the years 1913 onward, together with the birth rates :—

Year.	Births.	Rate per 1,000.
1913	13,288	28.2
1914	13,004	27.3
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
1922	10,804	20.7
Average 1913-22	11,846	23.9
1923	10,195	19.4

The birth rate for 1923 is 4.5 lower than the average for the last decade, and is the lowest ever recorded.

DEATHS.—The number of deaths of Sheffield residents during the year among the civil population was 6,012 (3,157 male, 2,855 female), making a death rate of 11.5 per 1,000 living. This is the fifth year in succession in which Sheffield has established a fresh record for low death rate. The



average death rate for the decade 1913-1922 was 15·2. For the reason stated, the actual number of deaths are given in the following table, which embraces the War years :—

Year.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.
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
1922	6,097	11·7
Average 1913-22	7,286	15·2
1923	6,012	11·5

A comparison of the death rate of Sheffield with that of England and Wales in quinquennia is given in the following table. It will be noted that for the years 1921-3 Sheffield's rate is below that for England and Wales. The lower mortality rate from Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, and Cancer in Sheffield is more than sufficient to account for this.

Quinquennial Periods.	Mean Annual Mortality Rate per 1,000 of the Population.	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
1921-1923 (3 years only)	11·9	12·2

**SMALL-POX.**—There were three cases of Small-Pox notified during the year, none of which were fatal.

The diagnosis was in each case confirmed by the Medical Officer of Health, and the patient was immediately removed to the Grenoside Hospital. All immediate contacts were isolated in the Dart Square Cottages and were there vaccinated. No case occurred among the contacts.

The following are the addresses of the patients notified and the date of the notification is given alongside :—

- (1) 23, Sheaf Lane .. April 9th.
- (2) 128, Pickering Road .. April 19th.
- (3) 78, Clun Street .. September 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 again to thank the medical men practising in Sheffield for their vigilance and for giving me the opportunity of seeing every doubtful case.

I have again 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; also 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 1923 was 71, 14 of which were removed to the City Hospital, Lodge Moor.

The mortality rate for the year was 0·02. This is the lowest ever recorded for Sheffield. The average rate for the previous five years was 0·22 per annum.

**SCARLET FEVER AND DIPHTHERIA.**—The death rate from Scarlet Fever was 0·02 per 1,000 of the population, which has to be compared with an average annual rate of 0·03 for the quinquennium 1918-1922, and the attack rate was 2·8 per 1,000, as against 2·4 for the quinquennium 1918-1922.

TABLE B.—Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria, Sheffield. Incidence under Different Housing Conditions in Invaded Households and Total Households; also Case Fatality among Home-Treated and Hospital-Treated Cases, during year 1923.

HOUSEHOLDS.	Total Occupants.		Cases Under 15 Years of Age.	Attack Rate.		Cases Treated at Home.			Cases Removed to Hospital.			
	All Ages.	Under 15 Years of Age.		Per 1,000 at all Ages.	Per 1,000 under 15.	Cases.	Deaths.	Percentage Case Fatality.	Cases.	Deaths.	Percentage Case Fatality.	
SCARLET FEVER.												
Invaded Households with less than one Person per Room..	1,324	636	342	258	538	89	..	..	253	1	0.4	..
<i>Total Households with do.</i> ..	145,724	..	..	2.35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Invaded Households with one or two Persons per Room ..	3,694	1,784	700	189	392	44	1	2.3	656	8	1.2	..
<i>Total Households with do.</i> ..	275,938	..	..	2.90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Invaded Households with more than two Persons per Room ..	1,279	677	186	145	275	1	..	..	185	..	..	..
<i>Total Households with do.</i> ..	57,738	..	..	3.22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DIPHTHERIA.												
Invaded Households with less than one Person per Room..	367	147	91	248	619	19	1	5.3	72	2	2.8	..
<i>Total Households with do.</i> ..	145,724	..	..	0.62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Invaded Households with one or two Persons per Room ..	1,302	615	232	178	377	11	2	18.1	221	6	2.7	..
<i>Total Households with do.</i> ..	275,938	..	..	0.84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Invaded Households with more than two Persons per Room ..	492	264	67	136	254	1	..	..	66	3	4.5	..
<i>Total Households with do.</i> ..	57,738	..	..	1.16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—The figures given as the Total Occupants living under the different degrees of density of occupation in the City represent Private Families, and are approximate only, exact figures not being available in the Census Report for 1921.

The Total Number of Persons in Private Families was 479,400 (before extension of City), and the Total Population was 490,639.



The death rate from Diphtheria was 0.03 per 1,000 of the population, which was the lowest on record. The death rate for the quinquennium 1918-1922 was 0.06. The attack rate during 1923 was 0.96, as compared with 1.23 for 1922 and 1.23 for the quinquennium 1918-1922. The case fatality was 3.4 per cent. during 1923, which has to be compared with 4.9 for the quinquennium 1918-1922.

Figures have been got out for the first time this year to show the relation between these diseases and domestic accommodation. These are given in Table B, on page 13. For this purpose households have been grouped in three classes, viz., those with less than one person per room, those with one or two persons per room, and those with more than two persons per room.

Taking the figures for the population in *houses attacked* in each of these categories, we do not find the relation that might have been expected between the incidence of these diseases and overcrowding. The attack rate, in fact, declines as the number of persons per room increases.

To limit the calculation of the rate of incidence to the population in *houses attacked*, however, not only reduces the figures to a total on which it is unsafe to base general conclusions, but gives an undue predominance to certain factors of probable error. For instance, the evil effects of overcrowding may be to some extent counterbalanced by a greater willingness among the poorer classes of the community to agree to removal to the Isolation Hospital.

I have accordingly had an estimate made of the *total population* of those living under the same three categories, and calculated the attack rate in these populations. The figures in the table show that calculated on this basis the incidence of both diseases increases with domestic congestion. Such congestion, therefore, does appear to increase the incidence of these diseases, although it is a less potent factor than might have been expected in promoting their spread among the population invaded.

These considerations involve some very important problems in connection with the whole question of infectivity, and our Sheffield figures must be collated with similar figures from other large areas before any attempt can be made at interpretation of what at first may seem to be somewhat discrepant results.

**WHOOPING COUGH.**—The mortality from this disease was at the rate of 0.25 per 1,000 living. The average for the quinquennium 1918-1922 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, and in 1923 eight, giving a rate of 0.015.

The number of Typhoid cases notified during the year 1923 was 42, or an attack rate of 0.08 per 1,000 living, which has to be compared with 0.072 for the quinquennium 1918-1922.

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. During September, October, and November, 1923, however, 18 new cases were notified and this was made the occasion for a special report to the Ministry of Health, of which the following is a copy:—

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

29th November, 1923.

#### REPORT ON RECENT CASES OF ENTERIC FEVER IN SHEFFIELD.

Since the 9th September up to date 18 cases of Enteric Fever have been notified in the City of Sheffield.

One of the two cases notified during the week ended November 17th proved after admission to hospital to be a case of Pneumonia and not Typhoid Fever. This case, therefore, although notified to the Ministry, is not dealt with in the present report.

It will be seen from the table appended that these cases have been spread over the period September 9th to November 12th. In 11 cases the diagnosis has been confirmed by blood examination, and in the other cases the diagnosis has been clinically confirmed at the Isolation Hospital. It is therefore safe to regard all these as genuine cases, and that the disease is of a severe type is shown by the fact that five deaths have occurred.



The map attached, on which the situation at which the cases occurred is shown, demonstrates that the cases have occurred sporadically over the different areas of the City. Four of the cases are in a comparatively small area in the Darnall district, and in two cases here the patients lived in adjoining houses where the infection may have passed directly from house to house.

The distribution of the cases and the facts as to milk supply shown on the accompanying table, together with dates of notification, are sufficient to exclude any suspicion of this being a milk-borne epidemic. The water supply may also be excluded as in every case the house was supplied with the Sheffield City water, which there is no reason to suspect. The General Manager of the Water Department is investigating any possible source of contamination which might occur through domestic conditions at the individual houses.

In one case there was a history of consumption of mussels. These mussels were found to have been obtained from a wholesale dealer in Manchester, and the Manchester Authority was informed on October 19th. In no other case was there a history of the consumption of shell-fish, uncooked vegetables, or ice cream. Table III. also shows that the outbreak was not associated with any particular industry or any one school. I have accordingly not been able to find any single cause which can be regarded as the origin of these cases.

The following table shows the number of cases notified in each year and in the last quarter of each year from 1913 to date :—

TABLE I.

Year.	CASES.			DEATHS.		
	4th Quarter.	Year.		4th Quarter.	Year.	
	Number.	Number.	Rate per Million.	Number.	Number.	Rate per Million.
1913	25	74	157	6	19	40
1914	17	113	233	2	27	57
1915	2 mil. 19 civ.	5 mil. 63 civ.	128	6	17	36
1916	3 mil. 16 civ.	7 mil. 58 civ.	137	1	13	27
1917	1 mil. 12 civ.	3 mil. 52 civ.	112	9	20	43
1918	6	46	98	1	7	15
1919	2	1 mil. 13 civ.	28	..	1	2
1920	10	24	49	..	..	..
1921	24	47	95	4	6	12
1922	9	47	90	..	4	8
1923	18	42	80	5	8	15

Table II. compares the notifications and deaths from Enteric Fever in Sheffield and the other great towns during the period October, 1922, to November, 1923. From this table it will be seen that the periods during which notifications increased in Sheffield correspond closely with similar figures in the other great towns. This is especially noticeable in the period October 28th to December 23rd, 1922, January 27th to February 17th, 1923, and October 13th to November 12th, 1923.

It appears, therefore, that in spite of the great decline in the prevalence of Enteric Fever as compared with even 10 years ago, the factors that tend to produce this disease are still to a great extent operative. The fact that in only two cases privy middens existed as the only sanitary convenience, and that in only three cases was the paving of the yard reported as defective, should not be regarded as any argument against steady progress with the improvement of these particular conditions, as the emptying of privy middens on unpaved yards is undoubtedly a cause of the spreading of infection, and it does not follow that the occupants of such houses are themselves the persons who become infected.

It has not up to the present been found practical in Sheffield to organise a complete bacteriological examination of contacts in the hope of discovering "carriers," but in cases where a number of sporadic infections occur, this would appear to me to be the most hopeful direction in which to pursue further investigations.



TABLE II.

*Typhoid Fever—October, 1922, to November, 1923.*

Week ended.	Cases.		Deaths.	
	Sheffield.	Great Towns.	Sheffield.	Great Towns.
1922—Oct. 28	1	29	..	3
Nov. 4	..	27	..	2
11	..	22	..	3
18	1	13	..	1
25	..	24	..	1
Dec. 2	2	25	..	4
9	2	24	..	1
16	..	15	..	6
23	1	15	..	3
30	..	14	..	4
1923—Jan. 6	..	16	..	5
13	..	12	..	2
20	1	20	..	2
27	2	19	..	..
Feb. 3	1	23	..	8
10	2	30	..	4
17	..	22	..	5
24	..	18	..	8
Mar. 3	..	18	..	5
10	2	15	..	1
17	..	13	..	3
24	..	18	..	2
31	..	15	..	2
April 7	2	16	..	4
14	..	26	1	3
21	..	22	..	4
28	..	19	..	1
May 5	3	30	..	2
12	..	15	..	1
19	..	18	..	3
26	..	18	..	5
June 2	..	16	..	..
9	..	18	..	2
16	..	15	..	2
23	1	24	..	2
30	1	15	..	1
July 7	1	33	..	3
14	..	24	..	1
21	..	19	..	3
28	..	21	..	3
Aug. 4	..	33	..	1
11	1	41	1	7
18	1	24	..	6
25	..	27	..	1
Sept. 1	..	26	..	2
8	1	31	..	4
15	1	38	..	4
22	2	32	..	4
29	2	37	..	3
Oct. 6	..	35	1	8
13	3	53	1	4
20	3	44	1	7
27	3	29	..	1
Nov. 3	1	40	..	3
10	1	31	2	6

*Sheffield compared with the Great Towns :—*

Population, 2·7 per cent. Typhoid Cases, 3·2 per cent. Typhoid Deaths, 4·5 per cent.

TABLE III.—Recent Cases of Enteric Fever.

Case.	Age.	Sex.	Place of Occupation or School.	Date of Notification.	By whom notified.	It removed to Hospital, with date.	Blood Reaction.	Water Supply.	Milk Supply.	W.C., Trough Closet or Privy Midden.	Condition Paying of Yard.	Any other Insanitary Condition.	Any Illness in other Members of Family.	Any Absence from Sheffield within 3 weeks of onset.	History of eating shellfish.	History of eating Watercress, Turnip-root, or Ice Cream.	Result of Case if known.	Remarks.
A.W.	60	M.	Labourer.	10/10/23.	Dr. C. H. Wilson.	Yes, 9/10/23.	Complete agglutination of Typhoid bacilli. 8/10/23.	Town. On sink.	Colgrave, Manners St.	Modern W.C.	Yard paved. Good order. Passage unpaved.	Drains on test were found defective.	No.	Day trip to Boston, Lincoln, last day of Aug. or 1st Sept.	None.	So far as known, None.	Died, Oct. 16/23.	During last 2 years suffered with indigestion and constipation.
D.M.	24	M.	..	25/9/23.	Dr. P. Mitchell.	No.	Do. 24/9/23.	Do.	Worrall, Worrall.	Modern W.C.	Yard paved, good.	..	No.	No.	None.	None.	Recovered. Now in good health.	..
N.S.	21	F.	Hospital Nurse.	9/10/23.	..	Yes, 8/10/23.	Not examined.	Do.	..	Modern W.C.	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	Died, Oct. 11/23.	No particulars available.
N.H.	10	F.	Hilliers' Council School, Sted. III.	20/10/23.	Dr. McPhail.	Yes, 20/10/23.	Do.	Do.	Eyre, Stannington.	Modern W.C.	Do.	..	No.	No.	None.	None.	In hospital, very ill, Nov. 13/23.	Patient had eaten a pomegranate on 21/10/23, and was very sick all the following day.
E.A.	7	F.	Mayor Council, Sted. I.	27/9/23.	Dr. O'Callaghan.	Yes, 27/9/23.	Complete agglutination of Typhoid bacilli. 20/9/23.	Do.	T. Evans, 707, City Rd.	W.C.	Good.	Drains defective (since child refused).	No.	Yes. Patient been at Black-pool fortnight previously.	None.	None.	?	..
G.C.	32	M.	Labourer (Unemployed).	8/10/23.	Dr. E. H. Williams.	Yes, (7 See note.)	Not examined.	Do.	Atkinson, 15, Hammett Street.	W.C.	Bad condition. Overgrown. Promised attention.	Drains tested and found defective. Since child.	No.	No.	None.	None.	?	Patient was removed to hospital diagnosed (by Dr. Ford) as Pneumonia and then re-diagnosed by Dr. Williams as Typhoid Fever.
A.B.	53	F.	Household Duties.	16/10/23.	Dr. Mackintosh.	Yes, 15/10/23.	Complete agglutination of Typhoid bacilli. 15/10/23.	Do.	Irregular.	W.C.	Good.	Drains smoke-tested and W.C. drain was found defective.	No.	No.	None.	None.	?	..
N.H.	33	F.	Do.	18/10/23.	Dr. O'Brien.	Yes, 17/10/23.	Do. 18/10/23.	Do.	Edwin Taylor, 20, Market St., Woodhouse.	..	Paved rear house. Remainder unpaved.	Drains smoke-tested and found satisfactory.	No.	No.	Mussels, 22/9/23, from R. Langley & Sons, Fittan Market. (See copy letter to M.O.H., Manchester.)	None.	?	..
T.R.C.	24	M.	Filler (Miner).	20/10/23.	Dr. Clark (Firvale Hospital).	In Firvale Hospital.	Do. 19/10/23.	Do.	Irregular.	W.C.	Good.	None.	No.	No.	None.	None.	?	Removed to Firvale Hospital.
H.P.	49	F.	Household Duties.	25/10/23.	Dr. Anderton.	Yes, 31/10/23.	Not examined.	Do.	Nestle's Condensed.	W.C.	F. Good.	None.	No.	No.	None.	None.	?	..



TABLE III.—Continued.

Care.	Age.	Sex.	Place of Occupation or School.	Date of Notification.	By whom notified.	If removed to Hospital, with date.	Blood Reaction.	Water Supply.	Milk Supply.	W.C., Trough Closet or Privy Midden.	Condition Paving of Yard.	Any other Insanitary Condition.	Any Illness in other Members of Family.	Any Absence from Household within 3 weeks of onset.	History of eating Shellfish.	History of eating Watercress, Turnips, or Ice Cream.	Result of Case if known.	Remarks.
J.H.S.	18	M.	Racing Tipster.	19/9/23.	Dr. Clark.	In Firsale Hospital.	Complete agglutination of Typhoid bacilli. 17/9/23.	Town. On sink.	Nil.	W.C.	Paving defective.	None.	No family.	Not known.	Not known.	Not known.	..	The lad was a racing tipster, very poor; irregular in habits and food. No accurate detail of man known as he was in hospital.
H.H.	23	F.	Household Duties.	5/11/23.	Dr. O'Brien.	Yes. 3/11/23.	..	Do.	Irregular.	Privy Midden.	Unpaved.	None.	No.	No.	None.	None.	?	..
J.L.	54	M.	Labourer, Wholesale Fruit Market.	25/10/23.	Dr. O'Callaghan.	Yes. 25/10/23.	Complete agglutination of Typhoid bacilli. 25/10/23.	Do.	Lamb, Healey.	W.C.	Defective in parts. Owner notified.	Drains smoke-tested and found defective.	No.	No.	None.	None.	?	..
C.H.W.	53	M.	Farmer.	25/10/23.	Dr. J. B. Wilks.	Yes. 25/10/23.	Definite agglutination of Typhoid bacilli. 24/10/23.	Do.	Walton, Gleadless Rd.	W.C.	Y and paved, good.	Drains smoke-tested and found good.	No.	No.	None.	None.	Died. Nov. 9/23.	..
A.P.	33	M.	Fireman.	3/9/23.	Dr. F. Roper.	Yes. 1/9/23.	Not examined.	Do.	Young, Bramall Lane.	W.C.	Good.	Drains tested. No defect.	No.	At West Oldland Common, Bristol, from Aug. 18 to Aug. 25.	None.	None.	..	..
L.E.	27	F.	School Teacher.	22/9/23.	Dr. Norton Milner.	Yes. 22/9/23.	Complete agglutination of Typhoid bacilli. 22/9/23.	Do.	Eydes, Millhouses.	Internal W.C.	Good.	Drains tested. No defects.	No.	Returned from holiday in France on the 4th Sept.	None.	None.	Died.	..
A.M.	15	F.	Butcher.	12/11/23.	Dr. J. Russell.	Yes. 7/11/23.	Complete agglutination of Typhoid bacilli. 9/11/23.	Do.	Revill, Lansdowne Road.	W.C.	Flagged (fair).	None.	No.	No.	None.	None.	?	..
M.C.	10	F.	Scholar.	13/9/23.	Dr. F. Lawrence Smith.	Yes. 13/9/23.	Complete agglutination of Typhoid bacilli. 12/9/23.	Do.	Ward, Haag Lane.	Privy Midden.	Partly Flagged.	Drains smoke-tested. Discharge into cesspool.	No.	No.	None.	None.	?	Letter sent asking for drains to be reconstructed and connected to sewer.

**DIARRHOEA AND ENTERITIS, UNDER TWO YEARS OF AGE.**—The death rate among infants under two from Diarrhoea and Enteritis during 1923 was 0·24 per 1,000 persons living. The death rates in recent years have been as follows :—0·15 for 1922 (the lowest on record), 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 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, especially their educational work, 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 nine notified cases of Cerebro-Spinal Fever. Three of the cases ended fatally.

**ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.**—One case only of Acute Poliomyelitis was notified. The case was not fatal.

**TABLE C.—Diseases made Notifiable during 1919.**

	CASES NOTIFIED.				
	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
Encephalitis Lethargica .. .. .	7	17	14	8	9
Pneumonia—Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal	830	1759	1275	2367	2832
Trench Fever .. .. .	8	..	..	..	..
Dysentery .. .. .	5	2	2	1	2
Malaria .. .. .	78	21	13	7	4

All the notified cases of Trench Fever, Dysentery, and Malaria were contracted abroad, with the exception that in the case of two Malaria patients notified in 1923 there was an element of doubt ; both, however, had served with H.M. Forces abroad.

**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.

The principal incidence of Influenza during the year under review took place during the end of the second quarter, when the death rate from this cause rose to a maximum of 4·5 during the week ended 12th May.

There was no corresponding increase during this period in the other great towns.

The mortality rate from Influenza was 0·51 per 1,000 in 1923, 0·23 in 1922, 0·47 in 1921, 0·86 in 1920, 1·10 in 1919, and 4·55 in 1918.

**PNEUMONIA.**—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, and has made the incidence of Pneumonia in Sheffield apparently excessive as compared with other towns.

Particulars are given below with regard to mortality from Pneumonia in males and females during 1923 and the previous five years. These figures show that there is no real excess of Pneumonia in the City.

**TABLE D.—Pneumonia Mortality.**

Year.	Deaths.			Rate per 1,000.
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	
1918	801	702	1503	3·20
1919	420	282	702	1·48
1920	490	294	784	1·60
1921	356	273	629	1·26
1922	327	176	503	0·96
Average for 5 years	479	345	824	1·70
1923	317	217	534	1·02



BRONCHITIS.—The mortality in the sexes during 1923 and the quinquennium 1918-22 is set out in the table below :—

TABLE E.—*Bronchitis Mortality.*

Year.	Deaths.			Rate per 1,000
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	
1918	399	351	750	1·60
1919	340	360	700	1·48
1920	348	281	629	1·28
1921	289	273	562	1·12
1922	279	228	507	0·97
Average for 5 years	331	299	630	1·29
1923	235	220	455	0·87

CANCER.—The mortality from Cancer in the sexes during 1923 and the previous five years is set out below :—

TABLE F.—*Cancer Mortality.*

Year.	Deaths.			Rate per 1,000.
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	
1918	213	276	489	1·04
1919	225	227	452	0·95
1920	254	267	521	1·08
1921	280	302	582	1·16
1922	286	329	615	1·18
Average for 5 years	252	280	532	1·08
1923	296	325	621	1·19

This increase in Cancer is shared with the rest of the United Kingdom, although in Sheffield the mortality rate is somewhat lower. 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.

TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.—The death rate from Tuberculous Diseases declined steadily from 1901 to 1910, but 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. There was again a marked decline in 1919, and the improvement has been maintained.

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

1903	..	..	2·11	1910	..	..	1·39	1917	..	..	1·82
1904	..	..	1·88	1911	..	..	1·59	1918	..	..	1·84
1905	..	..	1·64	1912	..	..	1·67	1919	..	..	1·28
1906	..	..	1·52	1913	..	..	1·64	1920	..	..	1·19
1907	..	..	1·70	1914	..	..	1·68	1921	..	..	1·24
1908	..	..	1·78	1915	..	..	1·78	1922	..	..	1·22
1909	..	..	1·57	1916	..	..	1·73	1923	..	..	1·03

The deaths from Tuberculosis of the Lung alone gave a rate of 0·85 per 1,000 living during 1923. The average for the quinquennium 1918-1922 was 1·07.

The following shows sex mortality during the past 10 years :—

TABLE G.—*Tuberculosis Mortality in Sexes.*

Year.	Tuberculosis Deaths.						Total Deaths.
	Pulmonary.		Other forms.		All forms.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
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
1923	265	183	50	41	315	224	539

The notifications of Tuberculosis of Lung 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 „
		1923 .. .. .	1414 „

The notifications of Tuberculosis of organs other than the lungs since 1914—the first full year after the commencement of notification—were as follows :—

1914 .. .. .	458 cases.	1919 .. .. .	234 cases.
1915 .. .. .	373 „	1920 .. .. .	253 „
1916 .. .. .	433 „	1921 .. .. .	254 „
1917 .. .. .	492 „	1922 .. .. .	275 „
1918 .. .. .	387 „	1923 .. .. .	308 „

Table H, which follows, gives a comparison of the death rates from All Forms of Tuberculosis and Pulmonary Tuberculosis in England and Wales and the 16 other large towns showing the percentage reduction in each case from 1914 to 1923.

It will be seen that in 1923 Sheffield's death rate from all forms of Tuberculosis was less than that of any other town, very considerably less than most of them, and actually less than the death rate for England and Wales.

The death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis was less than that of any town except Bradford and only very slightly in excess of that for England and Wales.

The percentage reduction in the death rate from all forms of Tuberculosis during the past 10 years is also the highest of any town, and the percentage reduction in mortality from Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the same period is only less than that achieved in Bradford.

These results are particularly gratifying in view of the nature of the principal industries of Sheffield. The great improvements in the conditions under which various classes of grinding and abrasive industries are now carried out, and the detection and treatment of early cases under the Silicosis Regulations, must be an important factor in the remarkable reduction of mortality which has occurred since 1914. Nevertheless, the conditions under which many of the men in the cutlery trade are employed are still profoundly unsatisfactory. They will never, in my opinion, be as they should be until the present antiquated organisation of this trade is reformed, and the system of giving out work to the lessees of little, dark, insanitary "wheels" is abandoned in favour of large and economically-organised factories, where proper equipment for ventilation, etc., would be provided and adequate supervision made possible.



TABLE H.—*Tuberculosis, All Forms, and Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System. Mortality per Million Living. England and Wales and Towns over 200,000 Population. Years 1914-1923.*

Town.	1914.		1915.		1916.		1917.		1918.		1919.		1920.		1921.		1922.		1923.		Percentage Reduction, 1914-23.
	All Forms.	Respy.	All Forms.	Respy.	All Forms.	Respy.	All Forms.	Respy.	All Forms.	Respy.	All Forms.	Respy.	All Forms.	Respy.	All Forms.	Respy.	All Forms.	Respy.	All Forms.	Respy.	
England & Wales	1361	1045	1515	1161	1529	1178	1624	1250	1694	1343	1258	996	1131	889	1127	884	1121	889	1062	836	22.0
Birmingham ..	1502	1228	1602	1327	1568	1313	1628	1361	1604	1354	1358	1162	1093	918	1115	939	1108	931	1067	885	27.9
Liverpool ..	2087	1627	2305	1860	2283	1812	2509	1972	2627	2083	1777	1447	1722	1399	1676	1268	1655	1321	1608	1251	23.1
Manchester ..	2240	1767	2340	1916	2325	1843	2377	1860	2209	1796	1627	1331	1492	1218	1653	1319	1602	1275	1534	1245	29.5
<b>SHEFFIELD</b> ..	<b>1696</b>	<b>1266</b>	<b>1781</b>	<b>1368</b>	<b>1779</b>	<b>1366</b>	<b>1847</b>	<b>1415</b>	<b>1920</b>	<b>1468</b>	<b>1275</b>	<b>1007</b>	<b>1181</b>	<b>928</b>	<b>1228</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>1209</b>	<b>1001</b>	<b>1023</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>32.8</b>
Leeds ..	1740	1303	1981	1467	2216	1600	2309	1645	2264	1660	1683	1291	1538	1211	1383	1091	1416	1129	1371	1068	18.0
Bristol ..	1397	1117	1596	1292	1638	1338	1741	1437	1801	1514	1340	1102	1215	985	1100	935	1323	1060	1209	949	15.0
West Ham ..	1742	1267	1824	1338	1715	1316	1883	1478	2085	1689	1462	1167	1303	1091	1274	1013	1193	957	1177	951	24.9
Hull ..	1649	1186	1829	1395	1870	1385	2143	1579	2251	1693	1523	1087	1317	984	1443	1086	1412	1017	1233	983	17.1
Bradford ..	1600	1301	1617	1279	1730	1250	1569	1224	1760	1440	1358	1128	1125	932	1192	924	1033	779	1069	839	35.5
Newcastle ..	1978	1411	1978	1420	2057	1554	2157	1598	2017	1524	1650	1240	1814	1379	1634	1246	1499	1158	1476	1099	22.1
Nottingham ..	1661	1257	1742	1384	1795	1371	1752	1385	1969	1468	1514	1235	1160	879	1152	901	1247	993	1181	899	28.4
Stoke-on-Trent ..	1762	1286	1726	1282	2102	1524	2134	1553	2097	1565	1546	1203	1479	1099	1515	1197	1380	1096	1228	978	24.0
Portsmouth ..	1522	1100	1803	1299	1516	1041	2005	1486	1765	1450	1268	987	1156	929	1176	906	1175	909	1045	854	22.4
Salford ..	2193	1748	2223	1732	2087	1578	2077	1552	2232	1711	1644	1304	1660	1360	1644	1355	1662	1359	1627	1353	22.6
Leicester ..	1618	1285	1819	1518	1820	1499	2010	1657	2084	1685	1457	1212	1463	1179	1467	1181	1541	1286	1439	1222	4.9
Cardiff ..	1585	1242	1979	1422	1974	1475	2060	1700	2267	1896	1639	1296	1605	1336	1534	1238	1568	1287	1693	1340	*6.8
Plymouth ..	1877	1476	1783	1293	1979	1420	1907	1416	2177	1665	1665	1286	1238	990	1301	1051	1352	1093	1321	1067	27.7

\* Increase.



It is at present impossible to prevent the practice of spitting in these places; ventilation ducts for the removal of dust are not infrequently blocked up to prevent "draughts," and the "dry-racing" of grindstones is sometimes practised in contravention of the regulations. The system of having three stones run "tandem-fashion" means that men employed on the hinder-most stones are often working almost in the dark, which promotes uncleanness and lowers the individual's resistance to respiratory and other diseases.

The large amount of unemployment which still prevails in these trades, although in other respects so regrettable, has probably had some effect in reducing the amount of Tuberculosis, as a large number of grinders and others employed in the dangerous sections of these trades are not at present exposed to the risk of damage to the lungs which occurs while they are at work.

**TABLE I.—Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Sheffield.—Mortality Rates among Workers in Unhealthy Trades, and among All Persons over 15 (for comparison).**

Trades.	Workers employed over 12 years of age (Census 1921).	Mortality during 1923 from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	
		Number of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.
Grinders .. .. .	4,893	34	6.9
Cutlers .. .. .	3,940	12	3.0
Filecutters .. .. .	2,011	4	2.0
All persons over 15 years of age in Sheffield..	367,082 (1923)	425	1.2

Figures were taken out for mortality of Grinders, Cutlers, and Filecutters over 18 years of age in 10 years 1901 to 1910, and the Pulmonary Tuberculosis rates were as follows:—

Grinders, 14.8; Cutlers, 5.8; and Filecutters, 4.9 per 1,000 per annum.

Among the factors in the decline of Tuberculosis in Sheffield, perhaps the most important is the work of your Tuberculosis Officer, Dr. Rennie, and his staff, at the Hospitals and Dispensary. At the latter institution especially, an enormous number of cases of Tuberculosis suspects and contacts are kept under direct and continuous supervision.

The system adopted here differs in some respects from that recommended in the Astor Report and adopted by the Ministry of Health. But under the peculiar circumstances of Sheffield the methods which have been evolved appear to have justified themselves.

Other forms of Tuberculosis are treated by Dr. Lee Pattison at the admirably-equipped King Edward VII Sanatorium, and also as out-patients at the Child Welfare Centre in Norfolk Street. The results obtained at these institutions are responsible for the saving of many young lives and the prevention of much otherwise inevitable crippleddom, and have had a marked influence on the reduction of our death rate.

**INFANT MORTALITY.**—The number of deaths of Infants under one year of age was 915, as compared with 884 in 1922 and 1,173 in 1921. The number of births registered in 1923 was 10,195, as compared with 10,804 in 1922. 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 1923 calculated in this manner is 90 per 1,000. This is next to the lowest on record, the lowest being 82 for 1922.



Deaths of infants occurring before the first month of life was reached numbered 397. 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 1922 was 39; for 1921, 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.

TABLE J.—*Infant Mortality.*

Year.	Infant Mortality.		Excess over	Year.	Infant Mortality.		Excess over
	Sheffield.	England.	English Rate		Sheffield.	England.	English Rate
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
1913	128	108	20	1923	90	69	21

Although the *rate* of Infantile Mortality has risen from 82 in 1922 to 90 in 1923, it must be observed that this only represents an increase in actual deaths of 31, but this slightly increased figure, for the purpose of calculating the rate, is divided into a greatly decreased number of births, 609 less births having been registered in the year under review than during 1922, and this fact is, of course, responsible for an apparent increase in the rate.

If the causes of death of infants under one year be examined in the following table it will be seen that while the deaths from Measles fell from 40 to 3, deaths from Whooping Cough increased from 10 to 61. These annual fluctuations in the incidence of infectious diseases of this type are matters for which we cannot at present account, and over which we have little control.

Diarrhœa was the cause of 105 deaths, as against 65 in 1922, and these factors account for considerably more than the total increase in actual deaths. As has been shown above, the present death rate from Diarrhœa is little more than one quarter of what it was ten years ago. It is interesting to note that the increase during the year under review occurred in spite of an abnormally low ground temperature during the summer months, thus reversing a relationship which used to obtain with great regularity in past years.

The year 1923, however, was marked by a lamentable continuance of unemployment and consequent poverty in Sheffield, and this was reflected in a much reduced sale of dried milk at the Infant Welfare Centre. I find that in 1922, 172,138 lbs. of dried milk were distributed, and in 1923, 139,774 lbs., a reduction of 32,364 lbs., or 622 lbs. per week.

This must mean that a considerable number of infants have had a less suitable diet, at all events, during parts of the year, and I believe this fact will go far to account for the increase in Diarrhœa, since there can be now no question that faulty diet combined with careless and dirty habits are the essential factors in the production of this disease. The price of dried milk has already been reduced, and in view of these considerations further reductions may have to be made by the Committee, a policy much to be preferred from the Public Health point of view to any large increase in distribution of free milk, since it is essential that the Child Welfare Centre should continue to be a place for the dissemination of instruction rather than the distribution of "Relief."

The amount of dried milk distributed in each of the last five years has been as follows:—1919, 195,118 lbs.; 1920, 223,901 lbs.; 1921, 213,578 lbs.; 1922, 172,138 lbs.; and 1923, 139,774 lbs.

In the following table particulars are given of Infant Mortality from stated causes under one year of age, during the years 1922 and 1923 :—

TABLE K.—*Infant Mortality in 1922 and 1923.*

Cause of Death.	Number of Deaths.	
	1922.	1923.
Measles .. .. .	40	3
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	1	..
Whooping Cough .. .. .	10	61
Diphtheria .. .. .	1	1
Tuberculous Meningitis .. .. .	5	8
Abdominal Tuberculosis .. .. .	3	2
Other Tuberculous Diseases .. .. .	3	7
Influenza .. .. .	9	14
Bronchitis .. .. .	119	88
Pneumonia (all forms) .. .. .	114	118
Diarrhoea and Enteritis .. .. .	65	105
Syphilis .. .. .	10	12
Congenital Malformation .. .. .	39	45
Premature Birth .. .. .	226	218
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus .. .. .	42	76
Other Causes .. .. .	216	157
Totals .. .. .	884	915

Infant Mortality Rate :—Legitimate, 88 ; Illegitimate, 130.

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 Mortality Rate from 1 to 5 years, and the General Death Rate in Sheffield for each fifth year from 1897 and for 1921, 1922, and 1923. This covers the period during which our Child Welfare work has been developed.

TABLE L.—*Infant Mortality Rate ; Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births amongst 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	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	44	11·7
1923	90	44	11·5
Percentage fall ..	46%	47%	54%

It will be seen that while the Infant Mortality Rate for 1923 has fallen to 46 per cent. of that for 1897, the Death Rate for the age period 1 to 5 years has also fallen to 47 per cent. of that for 1897.



The following table compares the Infantile Death Rate from three principal groups of causes in 1923 and in 1901.

The first group comprises the death rate from prematurity, debility, etc., 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 55 per cent., the proportion of deaths due to congenital causes has actually increased from 39 to 41 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.

TABLE M.—*Infantile Mortality from All Causes and from Specified Causes grouped.*  
Years 1901 and 1923.

	1901.		1923.		Percentage fall in Mortality Rate.
	Number of Deaths.	Mortality per 1,000 Births.	Number of Deaths.	Mortality per 1,000 Births.	
Prematurity .. .. .	300		218		
Debility } .. .. .	335	79	76	37	53%
Marasmus } .. .. .		(39%)		(41%)	
Congenital Malformations .. ..	83		45		
Convulsions .. .. .	292		39		
	1010		378		
Diarrhoeal Diseases .. .. .	706	55	105	10	82%
		(27%)		(11%)	
Pneumonia .. .. .	160		118		
Bronchitis .. .. .	169	26	88	20	23%
	329	(13%)	206	(22%)	
All Causes .. .. .	2573	*202	915	90	55%

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

## REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS AND SECTIONS.

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In the Report for 1913 there was a full description, illustrated by a map, of the boundaries of the sub-districts and sections then existing. The City has since been extended at Rivelin, Handsworth, and Ecclesfield, and it has been thought advisable to give an abridged description of the sub-districts and sections for the enlarged area, which is as follows :—

**SHEFFIELD NORTH (A)** is a low-lying section very little above the river level, extending from Lady's Bridge on the east to the Royal Infirmary on the west, with the River Don on the north, and Westbar and Shalesmoor on the south.

**SHEFFIELD NORTH (B)** has Westbar and Shalesmoor on the north-east, St. Philip's Road on the west, and Allen Street and Hollis Croft on the south. Scotland Street and Meadow Street run through the middle of it.

**SHEFFIELD NORTH (C)** has St. Philip's Road on the east, Mushroom Lane and Weston Park on the north-west, and Western Bank on the south.

**SHEFFIELD SOUTH (A)** extends from Waingate and Haymarket on the east, to Gell Street on the west, and from Hollis Croft on the north to Division Street on the south.

**SHEFFIELD SOUTH (B)** lies between the approach to the Midland Railway Station and Sheffield Moor; Eyre Street runs through the middle of it. The Porter Brook forms the southern and Fargate the northern boundary.

**SHEFFIELD SOUTH (C)** is a low-lying section between Bramall Lane on the west and the River Sheaf on the east. The Porter Brook forms the northern boundary.

**PARK (A)** is the old portion of the Park Sub-District on the hill to the east of the Midland Railway Station, and stretches out to St. John's Church. Broad Street is the boundary on the north and Shrewsbury Road and Talbot Street on the south.

**PARK (B)** includes the district around the Victoria Station and the Markets and the country district around the old portion of the Park stretching out as far as Elm Tree Hill, near Intake.

**BRIGHTSIDE WEST (A)** extends from Spital Hill on the east to Parkwood Springs on the west. The southern boundary is formed by the L. and N.E. Railway from the Wicker Arches to the Bridgehouses Goods Station, and by the River Don between Corporation Street and Rutland Road Bridges. Burngreave Road and Nottingham Street form the northern boundary.

**BRIGHTSIDE WEST (B)** stretches from Grimesthorpe Road and Windmill Lane on the east to the River Don on the west at Hillfoot and Owlerton, and from Burngreave Road and Nottingham Street on the south to Hadfield House Lane on the north. It includes Firvale, Firth Park, and part of Pitsmoor.

**BRIGHTSIDE EAST (A)** includes the low-lying district on each side of the Wicker and between Savile Street and the river as far as the River Don Works.

**BRIGHTSIDE EAST (B)** is on higher ground to the north-west of Savile Street, and includes the big east-end works, the Sewage Works, High and Low Wincobank, and Grimesthorpe.

**ATTERCLIFFE (A)** is a low-lying section between Attercliffe Road on the south-east and the River Don on the north-west, and extends from near Salmon Pastures to Tinsley Car Sheds.

**ATTERCLIFFE (B)** is bounded on the north-west by the Attercliffe tram route and on the south-east by the canal, and extends from the Car Brook on the north-east to Staniforth Road on the south-west.

**DARNALL** is a somewhat undulating section, and includes the district lying between the canal on the north-west and High Hazels Park on the south-east, and has Tinsley Park Cemetery on the north-east and the Nunnery Colliery on the south-west.



HANDSWORTH is a triangular district between the London and North-Eastern Railway on the north, Woodhouse Mill on the east, and Hurlfield Hill on the west, and includes the villages of Handsworth, Woodhouse, Intake, and Gleadless.

TINSLEY is bounded on the north by the River Don and on the south by Tinsley Park, on the east by an irregular line between Templeborough and the eastern end of Tinsley Park, and on the west by the River Don at Attercliffe Common and Tinsley Park Cemetery.

HILLSBORO' is bounded by the South Yorkshire Asylum wall on the north, Holme Lane and the River Rivelin on the south, the River Don on the east, and stretches out on the west to the storage reservoir at Hollow Meadows. It includes Wadsley, Liberty Hill, and Woodland View.

ECCLESFIELD is a largely rural area including Nether Shiregreen on the east and Wadsley Bridge and Birley Carr on the west. It does not include any part of the village of Ecclesfield.

ECCLESALL NORTH (A) has the River Don from Hillfoot Bridge to Hillsboro' Park on the east and the Hillsboro' tram route on the west. Penistone Road runs through the centre of it.

ECCLESALL NORTH (B) is on the end of the ridge between the Porter and the Rivelin, and embraces the whole of Walkley. Langsett Road is on the east.

ECCLESALL WEST CENTRAL sub-district extends along the ridge between the Porter and the Rivelin from the low-lying district near the Royal Infirmary to the Stanage Pole, and includes Crookes, Crookesmoor, Broomhill, Ranmoor, Nether Green, and Fulwood.

ECCLESALL SOUTH sub-district is on the ridge between the Porter and the Sheaf, and includes Millhouses, Nether Edge, Greystones, Whirlow, Ringinglow, Heeley, and the greater part of the residential district usually known as Sharrow.

BROOMHALL (A) is a somewhat flat section between Porter Street on the east and Hanover Street on the west, Wellington Street on the north, and Ecclesall Road on the south; South Street, Moor, runs through it.

BROOMHALL (B) is the section between the General Cemetery and Clarkehouse Road, and includes the Botanical Gardens and Broomhall Park. The Ecclesall tram route goes through the southern portion of the section.

SHARROW section includes the thickly-populated district on each side of London Road and Cemetery Road, and a small portion of the district usually known as Sharrow near Sharrow Head and the General Cemetery.

NORTON section includes the district on each side of the Woodseats tram route from Heeley Station outwards, the village of Norton and the rural district around it.

Tables are given on pages 33-35 showing the estimated population, the density of the population, death rates from all causes and from certain specified causes, infant mortality rates, birth rates, and sickness from the notifiable infectious diseases, 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 again particularly noticeable in the figures relating to Infant Mortality.

## POSITION OF SHEFFIELD AMONGST THE LARGEST TOWNS.

Table N shows the birth rates, death rates, and infant mortality rates in the 17 largest towns of England and Wales. The birth rates vary from 24·8 in West Ham to 18·2 in Bradford. Twelve of the seventeen towns have higher rates than Sheffield. The death rates vary from 10·6 in West Ham to 13·8 in Bradford. Four of the seventeen towns have lower rates than Sheffield.

The infant mortality rates vary from 51 in Plymouth to 100 in Liverpool. Twelve of the towns have lower rates than Sheffield.

**TABLE N.**—*Birth Rates and Death Rates in Towns with 200,000 Population for the year 1923.*

Town.	Population.	Crude Birth Rate.	Crude Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.
Birmingham .. ..	946,400	20·2	10·9	72
Liverpool .. ..	837,600	24·7	13·7	100
Manchester .. ..	752,100	20·5	13·4	88
<b>SHEFFIELD</b> .. ..	<b>524,200</b>	<b>19·4</b>	<b>11·5</b>	<b>90</b>
Leeds .. ..	469,900	18·5	12·7	89
Bristol .. ..	385,600	19·1	11·3	62
West Ham .. ..	314,400	24·8	10·6	60
Hull .. ..	296,900	23·2	11·5	83
Bradford .. ..	290,800	18·2	13·8	78
Newcastle .. ..	283,800	22·4	13·0	98
Nottingham .. ..	269,300	20·0	12·2	86
Stoke .. ..	276,100	24·5	12·8	93
Portsmouth .. ..	252,300	20·8	11·3	54
Salford .. ..	241,600	21·2	13·6	97
Leicester .. ..	239,700	19·2	11·6	83
Cardiff .. ..	226,200	22·3	12·1	73
Plymouth .. ..	211,500	19·6	12·7	51



## STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I.—Population, Estimated Increase or Decrease, and Natural Increase, 25 Years.

YEAR.	Estimated Mean Population (per Registrar-General).	Estimated Increase or Decrease.	Excess of Births over Deaths.
1899	370,168	+ 5,896	4,484
1900	376,160	+ 5,992	4,280
*1901	410,151	+ 33,991	4,875
1902	414,506	+ 4,355	6,874
1903	418,906	+ 4,400	6,160
1904	423,355	+ 4,449	6,526
1905	427,850	+ 4,495	5,576
1906	432,395	+ 4,545	5,945
1907	436,986	+ 4,591	6,353
1908	441,630	+ 4,644	6,931
1909	446,321	+ 4,691	6,198
1910	451,065	+ 4,744	6,238
1911	455,817	+ 4,752	5,288
*1912	466,408	+ 10,591	6,226
1913	471,662	+ 5,254	5,842
*1914	476,971	+ 5,309	5,214
1915	476,012	— 959	3,966
1916	465,494	— 10,518	4,752
1917	469,293	+ 3,799	4,134
1918	465,217	— 4,076	1,014
1919	473,695	+ 8,478	3,789
1920	492,700	+ 19,005	6,508
*1921	519,239	+ 26,539	5,623
1922	522,600	+ 3,361	4,707
1923	524,200	+ 1,600	4,183

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

TABLE II.—Registration Sub-Districts and parts of Registration Sub-Districts, together with the Municipal Wards or parts contained therein.

Registration Sub-Districts.	Municipal Wards.
Sheffield North .. ..	St. Philip's.
Sheffield South .. ..	St. Peter's (part); Crookesmoor (small part containing *64 persons).
Sheffield Park .. ..	Park.
Brightside West .. ..	Brightside (part); Burngreave (part); Neepsend.
Brightside East .. ..	Brightside (part); Burngreave (part).
Attercliffe .. ..	Attercliffe (part).
Darnall .. ..	Darnall.
Handsworth .. ..	Handsworth.
Tinsley (part of S.E. R'ham.) ..	Attercliffe (part).
Hillsbro' .. ..	Hillsbro' (part).
Bradfield (part) .. ..	Hillsbro' (part).
Ecclesfield .. ..	Hillsbro' (part); Neepsend (part); Brightside (part).
Ecclesall North .. ..	Walkley; Hillsbro' (part).
Ecclesall West Central .. ..	Crookesmoor (part); Hallam; St. Peter's (small part containing *36 persons).
Ecclesall South (including Norton) .. ..	Ecclesall; Heeley.
Broomhall (including Sharrow) ..	Broomhall.

\* Census 1921.

TABLE III.—*Marriages and Marriage Rates in Sheffield and in England and Wales since 1890.*

Year.	Total Number of Marriages in Sheffield.	Persons married per 1,000 in Sheffield.	Persons married per 1,000 in England and Wales.
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
1923	3,990	15.2	15.2
Average	3,727	17.6	15.8

\* City extended.



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

YEAR.	POPULATION.	SHEFFIELD.				ENGLAND.	
		BIRTHS.		DEATHS.		Birth-rates.	Death-rates.
		Number of Births.	Birth-rates per 1,000 living per annum.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rates per 1,000 living per annum.		
1851	135,310	5,946	41·6	4,027	28·2	34·2	22·0
1861	186,375	7,561	40·5	4,610	24·7	34·6	21·6
1871	241,506	9,674	40·4	6,843	28·3	35·0	22·6
1881	284,508	10,814	38·0	5,909	20·7	33·9	18·9
1891	325,547	11,862	36·4	7,775	23·9	31·4	20·2
*1901	410,151	12,766	33·0	7,891	20·4	28·5	16·9
1902	414,506	13,938	33·6	7,064	17·0	28·5	16·3
1903	418,906	14,136	33·6	7,976	19·0	28·5	15·5
1904	423,355	13,850	32·7	7,284	17·2	28·0	16·3
1905	427,850	13,082	30·6	7,510	17·6	27·3	15·3
1906	432,395	13,420	31·1	7,475	17·3	27·2	15·5
1907	436,986	14,125	32·3	7,772	17·8	26·5	15·1
1908	441,630	14,268	32·3	7,337	16·6	26·7	14·8
1909	446,321	13,296	29·8	7,098	15·9	25·8	14·6
1910	451,065	12,664	28·1	6,426	14·2	25·1	13·5
1911	455,817	12,623	27·7	7,335	16·1	24·4	14·6
*1912	466,408	12,887	27·7	6,661	14·3	23·8	13·3
1913	471,662	13,288	28·2	7,446	15·8	23·9	13·8
*1914	476,971	13,004	27·3	7,790	16·3	23·8	14·0
1915	476,012	12,139	25·5	8,173	17·2	21·8	15·7
1916	465,494	12,014	23·7	7,262	15·6	20·9	14·4
1917	469,293	11,026	21·1	6,892	14·7	17·8	14·4
1918	465,217	10,746	20·6	9,732	20·9	17·7	17·6
1919	473,695	10,353	21·0	6,564	13·9	18·5	13·7
1920	492,700	13,130	26·6	6,622	13·4	25·5	12·4
*1921	519,239	11,907	23·8	6,284	12·5	22·4	12·1
1922	522,600	10,804	20·7	6,097	11·7	20·4	12·8
1923	524,200	10,195	19·4	6,012	11·5	19·7	11·6

Population at earlier dates :—1736, 14,105 ; 1801, 45,755 ; 1811, 53,231 ; 1821, 65,275 ; 1831, 91,692 ; 1841, 111,091.

\* City extended.

I desire to call particular attention to the above table, as so many people still lament the progressive decline in the Birth Rate, without, as it seems to me, giving adequate consideration to the laws which govern the increase in population.

The table shows that while in 1851, with a Birth Rate of 41·6 and a Rate of Increase, *i.e.*, excess of Birth Rate over Death Rate, of 13·4, the actual increment of population was 1,919 ; in 1923, with a Birth Rate of only 19·4 and a Rate of Increase reduced to 7·9, the actual increment was no less than 4,183.

This, of course, is because these rates have to be applied to an enormously increased population. Had the Birth Rate which prevailed in 1851 been maintained in 1923, the actual number of Births would have been 21,807, instead of 10,195.

Under existing social conditions I cannot understand that such an influx of new children could be considered desirable. It would, in my opinion, be inevitably counteracted by a reversion to something like the rates of Infant Mortality which prevailed in the last century.

TABLE V.—Registration Sub-Districts and Sections. Estimated Population, Acreage, Density and Death Rates, Birth Rates, and Infant Mortality for Quinquennium 1918-1922 and 1923.

District.				Estimated Population 1923.	Acreage.	Persons per Acre 1923.	Birth Rates.		Death Rates.		Infant Mortality.	
							1918 to 1922.	1923.	1918 to 1922.	1923.	1918 to 1922.	1923.
North .. ..	A	5,868	99	59	25.1	22.2	19.9	18.6	119	92		
	B	17,353	91	191	31.8	27.9	22.7	17.2	141	126		
	C	9,680	68	142	26.2	20.4	16.4	11.4	94	86		
South .. ..	A	14,700	165	89	24.2	21.8	18.6	14.8	120	106		
	B	5,500	73	75	27.3	22.4	18.4	14.9	131	154		
	C	7,560	118	64	17.3	15.6	14.0	10.6	92	51		
Park .. ..	A	13,497	135	100	28.4	26.5	18.8	14.7	146	118		
	B	13,705	2,372	6	19.2	16.0	15.0	12.8	93	82		
Brightside West ..	A	24,355	325	75	24.7	21.2	15.6	12.2	115	95		
	B	29,004	1,764	16	16.7	20.5	10.0	9.9	74	79		
Brightside East ..	A	13,192	236	56	27.6	25.5	17.1	13.0	129	104		
	B	34,641	1,357	26	29.8	22.0	16.4	10.7	97	98		
Attercliffe .. ..	A	19,513	271	72	27.2	23.2	16.8	13.2	119	126		
	B	11,489	159	72	24.9	20.5	14.9	11.6	109	85		
Darnall .. ..	..	38,944	1,040	36	28.1*	22.9	11.2*	11.7	93*	99		
Handsworth§ ..	..	16,368	3,566	5	19.9†	23.3	14.2†	11.5	89†	73		
Tinsley .. ..	..	7,534	1,524	5	23.3	21.5	12.1	7.8	106	61		
Hillsborough ..	..	20,421	1,521	13	17.8	18.3	12.0	9.8	91	60		
Ecclesfield§ ..	..	5,151	2,331	2	14.5†	15.3	14.5†	9.3	32†	114		
Ecclesall North ..	A	12,973	223	58	29.8	25.0	16.0	12.4	108	105		
	B	27,633	431	64	23.6	19.4	14.7	10.8	94	75		
Ecclesall West Central ..	..	51,777	7,588	7	17.4	14.3	12.3	10.8	85	95		
Ecclesall South ..	..	48,443	3,613	13	16.3	14.5	11.5	9.3	78	61		
Broomhall. . .	A	15,799	111	142	23.4	19.2	16.2	12.5	99	89		
	B	10,850	254	43	13.5	11.9	12.3	11.7	78	54		
Sharrow .. ..	..	26,619	275	97	19.3	15.0	15.0	10.5	89	58		
Norton .. ..	..	21,631	1,906	11	17.5	15.9	11.1	9.3	89	76		
City .. ..				524,200	31,616	17	22.5	19.5	14.5	11.5	102	90

§—Added to City, November, 1921.

\*—Average 3 years only.

†—Average 2 years only.



TABLE VI.—Registration Sub-Districts and Sections ; Density ; Death-Rates, All Causes

DISTRICT.	NORTH.			SOUTH.			PARK.		BRIGHTSIDE WEST.		BRIGHTSIDE EAST.		ATTERCLIFFE.		
	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	
PERSONS PER ACRE ..	59	191	142	89	75	64	100	6	75	16	56	26	72	72	
CAUSES OF DEATH.															
Small-Pox... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Measles .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.074	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.087	
Scarlet Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.034	0.076	..	0.102	..	
Diphtheria .. ..	..	..	..	..	0.182	..	..	0.146	0.082	..	..	0.058	0.051	0.087	
Whooping Cough.. ..	0.170	0.519	0.310	0.068	0.364	..	0.889	0.146	0.575	0.276	0.227	0.375	0.461	0.261	
Typhus Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Enteric Fever .. ..	0.170	..	..	0.068	..	..	..	..	0.041	..	..	..	..	..	
Influenza .. ..	0.341	0.576	0.207	0.340	1.091	0.265	0.445	0.219	0.616	0.621	0.758	0.375	0.615	0.609	
Puerperal Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	0.132	..	0.073	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ..	0.341	0.864	0.207	0.272	0.364	..	0.741	0.073	0.452	0.276	0.758	0.346	0.359	0.261	
Pneumonia .. ..	1.193	2.478	0.930	1.973	2.364	0.397	1.111	1.022	0.739	0.793	1.138	0.895	2.101	2.089	
Cancer .. ..	2.215	1.556	1.343	1.429	1.455	1.720	1.260	1.532	1.026	0.965	1.138	1.386	0.871	1.132	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis. .	2.386	2.017	1.136	1.429	1.091	1.058	0.889	0.657	0.944	0.690	1.138	0.606	0.512	0.696	
Other Forms of Tuberculosis .. ..	0.682	0.173	0.310	0.204	0.182	0.132	0.222	0.292	0.164	0.172	0.227	0.115	0.256	0.522	
Rheumatism, &c. ..	..	0.115	0.103	0.136	..	0.132	0.074	0.146	0.041	..	0.076	0.058	0.051	0.174	
DISEASES OF	Nervous System and Organs of Special Sense .. ..	0.511	0.634	0.826	0.748	0.727	1.455	1.630	1.022	0.862	0.793	1.138	0.981	1.384	1.044
	Circulatory System ..	4.772	2.997	2.273	2.857	1.818	2.116	2.445	1.532	3.038	2.172	2.350	1.905	2.306	1.480
	Respiratory System except Pneumonia.	1.704	1.037	1.033	0.884	1.818	0.529	1.260	1.678	1.026	0.621	1.138	1.039	1.179	1.132
	Digestive System except Diarrhoea and Enteritis .. ..	0.170	0.634	0.310	0.544	0.182	0.265	0.296	0.365	0.246	0.310	0.227	0.462	0.154	0.174
	Genito-urinary System except Venereal Disease.. ..	0.852	0.692	0.207	1.156	0.545	0.132	0.296	0.657	0.739	0.517	0.227	0.548	0.256	0.435
	Early Infancy ..	1.193	1.210	0.723	0.952	1.091	0.132	1.408	0.292	0.657	0.621	0.834	0.693	0.820	0.522
	Puerperal State except Puerperal Fever	0.170	..	0.103	0.068	0.182	..	0.074	0.073	0.041	0.034	..	..	0.154	0.174
Suicide .. ..	0.341	0.231	0.103	0.136	0.182	..	..	..	0.082	0.138	0.076	0.058	0.051	..	
Other Affections produced by External Causes ..	0.852	0.692	0.310	0.272	0.545	0.265	0.667	0.511	0.452	0.241	0.834	0.289	0.461	0.435	
Other Causes .. ..	0.511	0.749	0.930	1.293	0.727	1.852	0.889	2.408	0.328	0.621	0.606	0.521	1.025	0.261	
All Causes... ..	18.575	17.173	11.364	14.830	14.909	10.582	14.670	12.842	12.154	9.895	12.962	10.710	13.171	11.576	
Infant Mortality .. ..	92	126	86	106	154	51	118	82	95	79	104	98	126	85	
	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	
DISTRICT.	NORTH.			SOUTH.			PARK.		BRIGHTSIDE WEST.		BRIGHTSIDE EAST.		ATTERCLIFFE.		



and Certain Specified Causes per 1,000 living ; also Infant Mortality Rates ; Year 1923.

DARNALL.	HANDSWORTH.	TINSLEY.	HILLSBOROUGH.	ECCLESFIELD.	ECCLESALL.				BROOMHALL.		SHARROW.	NORTON.	CITY.	DISTRICT.
					NORTH.		WEST. CENTL.	SOUTH.	A.	B.				
					A.	B.								
36	5	5	13	2	58	64	7	13	142	43	97	11	17	PERSONS PER ACRE.
														CAUSES OF DEATH.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Small-Pox.
..	0.122	..	..	..	0.077	0.036	0.019	0.041	..	..	0.038	..	0.019	Measles.
0.051	..	..	..	..	..	0.036	..	0.021	..	0.184	..	0.046	0.021	Scarlet Fever.
0.026	..	..	0.049	..	0.154	..	0.039	0.021	0.063	..	..	..	0.032	Diphtheria.
0.334	0.367	0.133	0.049	0.194	0.385	0.109	0.135	0.083	0.190	0.092	0.075	0.231	0.252	Whooping Cough.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Typhus Fever.
0.026	..	..	0.049	..	..	..	..	0.062	..	..	..	..	0.015	Enteric Fever.
0.567	0.305	0.531	0.734	0.582	0.308	0.507	0.541	0.310	0.570	1.014	0.714	0.277	0.507	Influenza.
0.077	0.061	..	0.049	..	0.077	..	..	0.021	0.063	..	0.075	0.092	0.027	Puerperal Fever.
0.308	0.428	0.265	0.245	0.194	0.231	0.181	0.251	0.124	0.443	0.184	0.150	0.046	0.296	Diarrhoea and Enteritis.
1.233	1.222	0.796	0.539	0.194	1.387	1.194	0.599	0.495	0.886	0.737	0.526	0.971	1.019	Pneumonia.
1.156	0.978	0.929	0.930	0.971	0.925	1.086	1.294	1.032	1.456	1.659	1.089	0.971	1.185	Cancer.
0.976	0.855	0.929	0.539	0.388	0.848	0.941	0.637	0.433	1.139	0.645	0.939	1.017	0.854	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
0.128	0.122	..	0.049	0.388	0.154	0.145	0.155	0.186	0.127	0.184	0.038	0.185	0.174	Other Forms of Tuberculosis.
0.103	0.061	..	0.098	..	0.154	0.036	0.193	0.083	..	..	0.038	0.046	0.080	Rheumatism, &c.
1.078	0.733	0.531	1.322	1.165	1.002	1.013	0.985	1.383	1.329	1.382	1.277	1.063	1.066	DISEASES OF Nervous System and Organs of Special Sense.  Circulatory System.  Respiratory System except Pneumonia.  Digestive System ex- cept Diarrhoea and Enteritis.  Genito-urinary System except Venereal Dis- ease.  Early Infancy.  Puerperal State ex- cept Puerperal Fever
1.669	1.650	0.531	2.155	2.718	2.390	1.484	2.453	2.085	1.836	2.120	1.578	1.757	2.110	
1.566	1.039	0.531	0.637	0.777	1.310	1.049	0.637	0.578	1.456	0.276	1.240	0.462	0.973	
0.257	0.367	0.133	0.294	0.388	0.462	0.579	0.348	0.392	0.380	0.553	0.376	0.324	0.357	
0.231	0.733	0.398	0.686	0.388	0.385	0.470	0.521	0.454	0.886	0.737	0.601	0.555	0.525	
0.770	0.611	0.796	0.245	0.777	0.694	0.760	0.579	0.433	0.443	0.553	0.413	0.277	0.641	
0.051	0.061	..	0.098	..	0.077	0.072	0.058	0.021	..	..	..	0.092	0.052	
0.051	0.122	..	0.098	..	0.385	..	0.039	0.103	0.063	0.092	0.113	0.046	0.084	Suicide.
0.359	0.855	0.133	0.392	..	0.308	0.398	0.251	0.310	0.443	0.461	0.188	0.370	0.387	Other Affections produced by external causes.
0.668	0.794	1.195	0.588	0.194	0.694	0.724	1.043	0.640	0.696	0.829	1.052	0.509	0.794	Other Causes.
11.683	11.486	7.831	9.843	9.319	12.410	10.820	10.777	9.310	12.469	11.705	10.519	9.338	11.469	All Causes.
99	73	61	60	114	105	75	95	61	89	54	58	76	90	Infant Mortality.
DARNALL.	HANDSWORTH.	TINSLEY.	HILLSBOROUGH.	ECCLESFIELD.	A.	B.	WEST. CENTL.	SOUTH.	A.	B.	SHARROW.	NORTON.	CITY.	DISTRICT.



TABLE VII.—*Infant Mortality: Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under One Year of Age.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 9 months.	9 months and under 12 months.	Total deaths under 1 year.
Small-Pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-Pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Measles .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	3
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough .. .. .	..	..	..	2	2	14	13	17	15	61
Diphtheria and Croup .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Erysipelas .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Meningitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	8
Abdominal Tuberculosis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
Other Tuberculous Diseases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	2	7
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) .. .. .	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	2	7
Convulsions .. .. .	9	5	5	4	23	3	5	5	3	39
Laryngitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis .. .. .	1	1	2	6	10	19	18	26	15	88
Pneumonia (all forms) .. .. .	..	2	4	2	8	17	23	44	26	118
Diarrhoea) .. .. .	2	4	3	7	16	28	38	13	10	105
Enteritis ) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gastritis .. .. .	..	1	1	..	2	2	1	..	..	5
Syphilis .. .. .	1	1	2	..	4	4	3	1	..	12
Rickets .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	2	6
Suffocation, Overlying .. .. .	5	1	1	..	7	4	2	..	..	13
Injury at Birth .. .. .	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4
Atelectasis .. .. .	14	1	2	2	19	1	..	..	..	20
Congenital Malformations .. .. .	18	6	3	1	28	8	2	2	5	45
Premature Birth .. .. .	150	19	17	14	200	14	4	..	..	218
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus .. .. .	19	12	4	6	41	21	8	6	..	76
Other Causes .. .. .	17	5	4	6	32	7	16	7	14	76
Totals .. .. .	241	58	48	50	397	148	142	131	97	915
Number uncertified .. .. .	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2

Nett Births in the year—

Legitimate .. .. 9,773

Illegitimate .. .. 422

Nett Deaths in the year—

Legitimate Infants .. 860

Illegitimate Infants .. 55

TABLE VIII.—Deaths and Death-rates per annum per 1,000 persons living from All Causes and from Specified Causes ;  
Persons living ; Deaths and Death-rates at Specified Age Periods during 1923.

	Death Rates per 1,000.	All Ages.	Under 1 yr.	1 and under 2 yrs.	2 and under 3 yrs.	3 and under 4 yrs.	4 and under 5 yrs.	Total 5 yrs.	5 and under 10 yrs.	10 and under 15 yrs.	15 and under 20 yrs.	20 and under 25 yrs.	25 and under 35 yrs.	35 and under 45 yrs.	45 and under 55 yrs.	55 and under 65 yrs.	65 and under 75 yrs.	75 yrs. and upwards.
Age Distribution of Population	..	524200	11629	12058	8756	8781	9678	50902	51982	54234	50015	44340	79299	75690	59758	35025	17481	5474
Deaths ..	..	6012	915	258	108	56	25	1362	95	86	122	141	280	458	665	888	1100	815
Death-rates per 1,000 per annum ..	11.469	..	78.7	21.4	12.3	6.4	2.6	26.8	1.8	1.6	2.4	3.2	3.5	6.1	11.1	25.4	62.9	148.9
Small-Pox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles ..	0.019	10	3	3	3	1	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever ..	0.021	11	..	..	3	3	1	7	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria ..	0.032	17	1	2	3	1	2	9	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough ..	0.252	132	61	39	13	11	2	126	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Typhus ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever ..	0.015	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Influenza ..	0.507	266	14	4	4	5	1	28	5	4	9	5	22	35	26	49	53	30
Puerperal Fever ..	0.027	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ..	0.296	155	105	22	3	2	..	132	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia ..	1.019	534	118	89	35	15	2	259	15	4	12	9	27	46	52	41	48	21
Cancer ..	1.185	621	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	0.854	448	3	4	2	..	1	10	4	9	34	48	84	87	86	59	24	3
Other Forms of Tuberculosis ..	0.174	91	14	15	5	4	3	41	13	7	7	4	6	4	5	4	..	..
Rheumatism, etc. ..	0.080	42	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	5	7	1	1	4	6	3	7	4
Nervous System and Organs of Special Sense ..	1.066	559	54	12	5	3	2	76	5	8	11	11	14	30	58	95	150	101
Circulatory System ..	2.110	1106	3	1	1	2	..	7	9	2	11	15	37	59	97	210	347	302
Respiratory System (except Pneumonia) ..	0.973	510	92	29	9	3	3	136	3	1	1	1	3	15	47	63	125	115
Digestive System (except Diarrhoea and Enteritis) ..	0.357	187	16	5	3	1	1	26	6	1	6	11	8	20	26	30	32	21
Non-Veneral Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System ..	0.525	275	1	2	2	..	..	5	..	3	6	7	16	30	49	71	59	29
Early Infancy ..	0.641	336	334	2	..	..	..	336	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal State (except Puerperal Fever) ..	0.052	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suicide ..	0.084	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Affections produced by External Causes ..	0.387	203	18	15	11	3	6	53	15	14	11	7	12	21	24	17	19	10
Other Causes ..	0.794	416	77	13	5	2	1	98	5	12	6	9	8	18	34	48	64	114

Diseases of



TABLE IX.—Mortality at certain Age Periods, 1912-3 and 1922-3.

	DEATH RATE PER 1,000 PERSONS LIVING AT EACH AGE OF GROUP.					
	1912.	1913.	Average 1912-3.	1922.	1923.	Average 1922-3.
Under 1 year .. ..	122.0	149.0	135.5	67.2	78.7	77.5
Infant Mortality-rate* ..	107	128	118	82	90	86
1 and under 2 years ..	38.9	56.8	47.9	23.4	21.4	22.4
2     "     3     " ..	15.9	19.1	17.5	11.7	12.3	12.0
3     "     4     " ..	9.2	10.9	10.1	6.5	6.4	6.5
4     "     5     " ..	7.4	8.4	7.9	4.1	2.6	3.4
Total under 5 years..	38.9	48.9	43.9	26.9	26.8	26.9
5 and under 10 years..	3.0	4.1	3.6	3.0	1.8	2.4
10     "     15     " ..	2.2	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.8
15     "     20     " ..	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.5
20     "     25     " ..	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.8	3.2	3.5
25     "     35     " ..	4.3	4.1	4.2	3.5	3.5	3.5
35     "     45     " ..	7.7	8.5	8.1	6.3	6.1	6.2
45     "     55     " ..	16.4	15.6	16.0	11.2	11.1	11.2
55     "     65     " ..	33.1	33.6	33.4	24.7	25.4	25.1
65     "     75     " ..	74.4	76.3	75.4	63.5	62.9	63.2
Over 75 years .. ..	160.5	175.9	168.2	145.1	148.9	147.0
All Ages .. .. .	14.3	15.8	15.1	11.7	11.5	11.6

\* The Infant Mortality Rate is calculated upon the number of deaths of infants under one year per 1,000 births.

TABLE X.—Cases of Infectious Disease reported during each month of the year 1923.

DISEASES.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	TOTALS.
Small-Pox .. ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
Cerebro Spinal Fever ..	2	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	9
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Scarlet Fever .. ..	153	125	125	130	101	83	65	58	98	210	178	162	1,488
Diphtheria .. ..	70	61	44	39	40	20	36	29	39	46	42	36	502
Enteric Fever .. ..	3	3	2	3	2	2	1	2	6	10	2	6	42
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	..	..	2	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	9
Typhus Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas .. ..	21	22	12	20	25	21	12	17	24	30	19	28	251
Puerperal Fever .. ..	5	4	6	5	10	5	7	6	8	11	4	8	79
Ophthalmia Neonatorum..	18	17	20	22	24	17	23	26	22	12	9	18	228
Measles .. ..	10	9	4	10	13	4	2	1	1	2	9	6	71
Pneumonia .. ..	344	243	209	324	694	275	129	101	101	130	117	165	2,832
Trench Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Malaria .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	5
Continued Fever .. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
TOTALS .. ..	627	485	425	558	913	428	277	241	303	452	382	432	5,523

TABLE XI.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified since 1913.

DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.										Annual Averages 10 years 1913-1922.	Cases notified 1923.
	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.		
Small-Pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1	3
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ..	7	3	3	3	14	11	9	5	7	4	7	9
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	6	27	7	11	4	6	3	6	12	20	10	1
Scarlet Fever .. ..	3,501	3,114	2,193	848	1,165	1,486	1,229	862	1,017	1,293	1,671	1,488
Diphtheria .. ..	831	850	1,022	818	546	610	514	591	689	647	712	502
Enteric Fever .. ..	74	113	68	65	55	46	14	24	47	47	55	42
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*7	17	14	8	12	9
Typhus Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas .. ..	478	496	392	330	241	253	287	242	239	255	321	251
Puerperal Fever .. ..	48	49	64	48	46	51	69	72	63	61	57	79
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	..	*221 (9 mos.)	195	258	299	248	219	302	257	243	249	228
Measles .. ..	..	..	..	*4,646	6,874	2,972	8,901	†1,155	277	1,358	3,740	71
Pneumonia .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*842 (10 mos.)	1,759	1,275	2,367	1,561	2,832
Trench Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*5 (10 mos.)	..	..	..	1	..
Dysentery .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*5 (10 mos.)	2	2	1	3	2
Malaria .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*78 (10 mos.)	21	13	7	30	5
Continued Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
TOTALS .. ..	4,945	4,873	3,944	7,027	9,244	5,083	12,182	5,059	3,912	6,322	8,430	5,523

Military Cases are included in the above Table.

\*—Made compulsorily notifiable in this Year.

†—Ceased to be compulsorily notifiable in this Year.



TABLE XII.—*Measles.—Mortality in Males and Females, and under certain age periods ; also Mortality Rates, 10 years, 1913-1922 and 1923.*

YEARS.	DEATHS.	Rate per 1,000 Persons living.	DEATHS.		AGE AT DEATH.							
			Males.	Females.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 yrs.	2 and under 3 yrs.	3 and under 4 yrs.	4 and under 5 yrs.	5 and under 10 yrs.	10 and under 15 yrs.	Over 15 years.
1913	362	0.77	186	176	75	155	53	31	21	26	..	1
1914	365	0.77	185	180	67	150	72	32	21	19	3	1
1915	640	1.35	344	296	116	266	129	59	28	40	1	1
1916	196	0.41	104	92	29	81	47	18	9	12	..	..
1917	145	0.31	81	64	32	49	29	20	8	5	1	1
1918	53	0.11	25	28	14	12	11	6	2	8	..	..
1919	174	0.37	84	90	50	59	28	16	9	10	1	1
1920	115	0.23	57	58	28	55	14	8	4	6	..	..
1921	41	0.08	25	16	13	18	4	3	..	3	..	..
1922	153	0.29	75	78	40	77	17	8	3	8	..	..
Average, 10 years, 1913-1922	224	0.47	116	108	46	92	40	20	10	14	1	1
1923	10	0.02	5	5	3	3	3	1	..	..	..	..

TABLE XIII.—*Scarlet Fever.—Notifications, Percentage of Cases removed to Hospital, Deaths, and Percentage Mortality, ten years, 1913-1922 and 1923.*

Year .. .. .	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	Average 10 years 1913-1922.	1923
Cases Notified ..	3501	3114	2194	848	1165	1486	1229	862	1017	1293	1671	1488
Percentage of Cases removed ..	69	75	82	87	78	90	86	84	91	90	80	89
Deaths .. .. .	75	91	54	17	15	22	8	6	15	27	33	11
Percentage Mortality	2.1	2.9	2.5	2.0	1.3	1.5	0.7	0.7	1.5	2.1	2.0	0.7

TABLE XIV.—*Whooping Cough.—Deaths under Certain Age Periods since 1913.*

AGES.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	Average for years 1913-1922.	1923.
Under 1 year ..	31	106	43	56	16	123	6	31	55	10	48	61
1 and under 2 years	20	79	34	34	20	100	4	18	35	14	36	39
2 „ 3 „	6	24	15	9	4	28	2	7	9	5	11	13
3 „ 4 „	6	12	3	9	1	15	1	1	1	..	5	11
4 „ 5 „	2	12	3	5	4	10	..	5	3	..	4	2
Over 5 years ..	3	4	4	3	1	12	..	..	2	1	3	6

TABLE XV.—*Diphtheria.—Percentage Mortality in Hospital-treated and Home-treated Cases, 1923.*

	HOSPITAL TREATED.	HOME TREATED.	TOTAL.
Cases Notified .. .. .	465	37	502
Deaths .. .. .	14	3	17
Percentage Mortality .. .. .	3.0	8.1	3.4

TABLE XVI.—*Puerperal Fever.—Cases of Sickness and Deaths, also Number of Births to every Death, 10 years, 1914 to 1923.*

Year .. .. .	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Notified Cases .. .. .	49	66	48	46	51	69	72	63	61	79
Deaths .. .. .	25	31	22	18	17	24	20	18	18	14
No. of Births to every Death from Puerperal Fever .. .. .	520	392	550	613	632	431	657	662	600	728

TABLE XVII.—*Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1923 shown under certain age periods.*

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Number of Cases Notified.							
	At Ages—Years.							
	At all Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.
Small-Pox .. .. .	3	..	..	..	1	2	..	..
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	1,488	11	292	963	153	58	11	..
Diphtheria .. .. .	502	6	103	290	63	31	9	..
Typhoid Fever .. .. .	42	..	3	9	11	10	9	..
Measles .. .. .	71	7	27	33	2	2	..	..
Erysipelas .. .. .	251	7	9	13	16	91	87	28
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .. .. .	228	228	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever .. .. .	79	..	..	..	24	55	..	..
Pneumonia .. .. .	2,832	307	941	465	228	416	325	150
Cerebro-Spinal Fever .. .. .	9	..	5	..	2	1	..	1
Acute Poliomyelitis .. .. .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Encephalitis Lethargica .. .. .	9	..	..	3	1	3	2	..
Malaria .. .. .	5	..	..	..	2	3	..	..
Dysentery .. .. .	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Continued Fever .. .. .	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Pulmonary Tuberculosis .. .. .	1,414	6	26	453	305	399	200	25
Other Forms of Tuberculosis .. .. .	308	16	81	141	31	26	11	2
Totals .. .. .	7,245	588	1,488	2,371	839	1,098	655	206

Military Cases included :—1 Malaria, 3 Tuberculosis of Lung, 1 Other Forms of Tuberculosis.





TABLE XIX.—*Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1923 and previous Years.*

Year.	POPULATION, estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.					
								Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.			
		Un- corrected Number.	Nett.	Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.					Number.	Rate.
								Number.	Rate.				
1918 ..	465,217	10,785	10,746	20.6	9,825	21.1	458	365	1,374	128	9,732	20.9	
1919 ..	473,695	10,416	10,353	21.0	6,661	14.1	341	244	1,005	97	6,564	13.9	
1920 ..	492,570	13,186	13,130	26.6	6,659	13.5	255	218	1,370	104	6,622	13.4	
1921 ..	519,239	11,976	11,907	23.8	6,367	12.7	293	210	1,173	99	6,284	12.5	
1922 ..	522,600	10,891	10,804	20.7	6,098	11.7	252	251	884	82	6,097	11.7	
1923 ..	524,200	10,271	10,195	19.4	6,038	11.5	263	237	915	90	6,012	11.5	

NOTE.—This table is arranged to show the gross births and deaths in the district, and the births and deaths properly belonging to it with the corresponding rates. The rates have been calculated per 1,000 of the estimated gross population, with the exception of those for 1921, which are based upon a population of 500,995. This is an adjusted figure made up of the estimated population of the City at June, 1921, together with 53/365ths of the estimated population in the areas added to the City on 9th November, 1921.











TABLE XX.—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	TOTALS—ALL AGES.			Under 1 year.			1 & under 2 & under 3 & under 4 & under 5 years.			TOTALS—UNDER FIVE YEARS.			15 & under 20 & under 25 & under 35 & under 45 & under 55 & under 65 & under 75 & under 85 years & upwards.			TOTALS—ABOVE FIVE YEARS.																									
	Totals.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totals.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totals.	M.	F.																		
GENERAL DISEASES—Contd.																																									
48. Chronic Rheumatism, Osteo-Arthritis, Gout—																																									
A. Chronic Rheumatism ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..																	
B. Osteo-Arthritis ..	18	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..																	
C. Gout ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..																	
49. Scurvy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..																	
50. Diabetes ..	45	18	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..																	
51. Exophthalmic Goitre ..	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..																	
52. Addison's Disease ..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..																	
53. Leucocythæmia, Lymphadenoma—																																									
A. Leucocythæmia (Leucæmia) ..	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..																	
B. Lymphadenoma ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..																	
54. Anæmia, Chlorosis ..	33	15	18	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..																	
55. Other General Diseases—																																									
A. Diabetes Insipidus ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..																	
B. Purpura ..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..																	
C. Hæmophilia ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..																	
D. Other Diseases included under 55 ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..																	
56. Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..																	
57. Chronic Lead Poisoning—																																									
A. Occupational Lead Poisoning ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..																	
B. Non-occupational Lead Poisoning ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..																	
58. Other Chronic Occupational Poisonings ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..																	
59. Other Chronic Poisonings ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..																	
Totals—General Diseases	1811	947	864	69	51	35	41	15	21	8	17	5	6	132	136	268	20	19	13	22	27	34	34	34	63	69	102	102	170	122	220	120	128	142	37	54	1	10	815	728	1543





















TABLE XX.—Continued.

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TABLE XX.—Continued.

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TABLE XX.—Continued.

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TABLE XX.—Continued.

[illegible]

TABLE XX—Continued.

[illegible]





## CITY HOSPITALS.

Statistics have been furnished by Dr. Egerton H. Williams, Medical Superintendent of the City Hospitals, with regard to hospital treatment during 1923 and previous years, also in reference to bacteriological and other examinations carried out during the year by the staff, as follows :—

TABLE XXI.—Daily Average Number of Patients in the City Hospitals.

Year.	Daily Average Number of Cases in each of the City Hospitals.				Total Daily Average Cases in the City Hospitals	Highest Number in any one day.	Date.	Lowest Number in any one day.	Date.
	Lodge Moor.	Crimicar Lane.	Winter Street.	Moor End.					
1911	217.7	18.8	..	19.2	255.7	351	Mar. 31	191	Aug. 26
1912	252.8	19.4	20.4 (6 months)	19.6	312.2	319	Jan. 6	191	April 29
1913	348.8	24.5	68.8	24.5	466.6	559	Dec. 13	366	Jan. 22
1914	335.4	27.0	76.0	25.8	464.2	554	Mar. 5 & 10	364	Nov. 9
1915	303.4	78.2	Entirely under Military control	28.7	410.3	506	Nov. 18 & 20	354	April 29
1916	203.6	91.18	Military 95.7	27.23	417.7	482	Jan. 29	356	Jan. 10
1917	223.58	93.16	Military 111.81	27.96	456.5	566	Dec. 29 & 30	379	Sept. 10
1918	252.05	98.65	Military 90.13	32.75	473.5	574	Jan. 17	381	Aug. 14
1919	211.56	100.36	Military and Consumptives *37.31	41.75	390.98	501	Oct. 23	285	July 2
1920	210.09	102.59	Consumptives 92.04	41.76	446.48	570	May 29	339	Aug. 28
1921	228.85	99.9	91.74	40.06	461.15	563	Dec. 20 & 22	353	Aug. 29
1922	245.4	102.0	92.1	40.8	480.3	562	May 4	367	Sept. 4
1923	261.1	106.9	97.2	40.7	505.9	572	Feb. 8	392	Aug. 18 & 21

\* Military Cases—100.76, 6 weeks. Consumptive Cases—60.73, 5 months.



TABLE XXII.—*Showing the Notifications, Percentages of Cases admitted, and Death Rate, for the Three Principal Diseases.*

Year.	Notifications.			Percentage of Cases Admitted on Notifications.			Total.	Death Rate calculated on Total completed Cases.
	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.		
1903	2,114	492	345	67·3	44·2	75·2	62·2	5·06
1904	2,906	400	348	76·8	53·3	72·2	67·4	4·4
1905	3,087	407	322	69·5	52·5	71·9	64·6	4·1
1906	4,905	675	390	63·3	50·9	81·0	65·08	4·6
1907	2,358	431	212	72·7	48·4	75·0	65·3	4·9
1908	1,404	438	237	80·6	62·7	75·5	72·9	4·1
1909	1,532	376	175	81·2	66·3	76·2	74·5	3·6
1910	1,356	401	124	78·6	69·3	79·2	78·6	3·7
1911	1,385	505	253	84·5	74·4	80·2	79·7	4·3
1912	1,741	548	164	90·6	77·1	80·4	86·9	3·8
1913	3,512	831	73	68·4	67·7	61·6	68·1	3·3
1914	3,131	846	114	74·8	71·6	72·8	74·1	3·9
1915	2,163	1,006	102	82·9	78·03	84·3	81·38	3·8
1916	847	817	69	87·1	84·7	73·9	85·4	4·4
1917	1,170	545	55	88·4	89·3	83·6	88·5	3·8
1918	1,491	615	45	89·6	91·7	86·6	90·1	3·3
1919	1,230	513	16	85·36	87·9	93·75	86·18	1·8
1920	866	600	25	84·52	88·33	88·0	86·1	2·2
1921	1,013	685	47	90·8	88·46	74·46	89·45	2·2
1922	1,296	648	47	88·96	88·11	68·08	88·19	4·02
1923	1,490	502	42	87·24	91·43	71·42	87·95	1·78

TABLE XXIII.—Average Duration of Patients in Hospital.

DISEASE.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	Average for 10 Years.	1923.
Scarlet Fever ..	Days. 45.6	Days. 41.5	Days. 43.7	Days. 46.7	Days. 46.3	Days. 45.4	Days. 42.3	Days. 46.4	Days. 47.5	Days. 42.6	Days. 44.8	Days. 44.34
Diphtheria ..	38.4	34.4	37.3	44.2	34.7	43.5	39.0	40.3	43.2	43.4	39.8	52.95
Enteric Fever ..	32.2	35.0	34.6	57.9	44.3	47.8	59.8	55.3	56.1	61.1	48.4	36.7
Measles ..	..	..	..	30.3	30.1	25.2	29.1	26.8	37.1	28.1	..	34.8
Other Diseases ..	18.8	27.5	19.0	25.5	24.0	20.8	24.3	25.0	28.1	26.6	23.9	27.98
Total for all Diseases	33.7	38.6	39.4	41.8	37.2	38.9	36.0	35.9	38.5	37.5	37.7	40.66

## BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK CARRIED OUT AT LODGE MOOR HOSPITAL.

Bacteriological work has been entirely done by the Resident Medical Officers at Lodge Moor Hospital. Media on which organisms are grown has been prepared in the Laboratory as in previous years.

## EXAMINATIONS CARRIED OUT DURING YEAR 1923.

Swabs (Throat and Nasal) and Statim Smears	..	..	..	1,825
Special Examinations of Urines	..	..	..	167
Blood Examinations	..	..	..	53
Cerebro-Spinal Fluid	..	..	..	23
Pneumonic and Tubercular Sputum	..	..	..	190
Widal Reaction for Typhoid	..	..	..	40



## SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

## GENERAL SANITARY WORK.

TABLE XXIV.—*Summary of Work done by Sanitary Inspectors during 1923.*

Details of Work done.	No. 1 District.	No. 2 District.	No. 3 District.	No. 4 District.	No. 5 District.	TOTALS.
(1) Premises visited on account of Nuisances .. .. .	923	1,628	4,052	4,055	1,946	12,604
(2) Premises where Smoke test applied to Drains .. .. .	203	236	149	129	117	834
(3) Premises where Water test applied to Drains .. .. .	329	492	369	399	323	1,912
(4) Premises where Colour test applied to Drains .. .. .	93	117	301	110	77	698
(5) Visits to Work in progress ..	2,739	3,081	1,956	2,722	3,339	13,837
(6) Miscellaneous Visits .. ..	3,957	5,946	6,050	6,527	5,396	27,876
(7) Interviews with Owners .. ..	245	396	351	494	222	1,708
(8) Nuisances abated .. .. .	833	1,971	3,428	3,331	1,170	10,733
(9) Yards paved .. .. .	42	280	251	114	134	821
(10) Visits for Zymotic Diseases ..	311	352	500	632	514	2,309
(11) Visits for Disinfection of Premises	197	376	419	344	342	1,678
(12) Visits to Milkshops and Cowsheds	204	886	201	220	639	2,150
(13) Visits to Butchers' Shops and Slaughter-houses .. ..	686	..	1,070	2,451	1,265	5,472
(14) Visits to Offensive Trades ..	10	..	67	286	144	507
(15) Notices served—(a) Statutory ..	177	718	382	277	317	1,871
(b) Informal ..	618	2,539	1,755	1,554	1,239	7,705
(16) Proceedings taken .. ..	1	28	29	4	2	64

## HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACTS.

Closing Orders were made in respect of six houses during the year. It is impossible to apply the powers contained in the Housing Acts on account of the impossibility of re-housing those who occupy houses which are unfit for habitation and which ought to be condemned. The following statement shows the result of the action taken :—

Nos. 53 and 55, Scotland Street : Closing Orders made. Property bought by Corporation and houses demolished.

Greenland Farm Cottages (three), near Greenland Road : Closing Orders made. Ejectment Orders obtained. One house demolished, but remaining two still occupied.

The Cottage, Ashberry Lane, Backmoor, Norton : Closing Order made. Ejectment Order obtained. Cottage still occupied by one of two families then in possession.

Particulars with regard to the work will be found in Table XXV.

HOUSING OF THE POPULATION.—665 new houses were certified during the year 1923, as against 979 in the previous year.

During 1923 there were 3,990 marriages and 4,183 more births than deaths. The overcrowding in the City is still deplorable.

The number of families on the waiting list for Municipal houses became so hopelessly unwieldy that for a time applications had to be refused. I understand from the City Treasurer, however, that the list has again been opened, and approximately 1,500 new applicants have been registered.

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 subletting 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 1923 means the number certified during the year ended 31st March, 1924 :—

Year ending March.	Houses Certified.	Year ending March.	Houses Certified.	Year ending March.	Houses Certified.
1886	725	1899	2,650	1912	703
1887	928	1900	2,876	1913	542
1888	806	1901	2,118	1914	570
1889	830	1902	1,977	1915	399
1890	903	1903	2,051	1916	397
1891	692	1904	1,963	1917	57
1892	786	1905	1,982	1918	8
1893	822	1906	1,904	1919	66
1894	632	1907	1,753	1920	425
1895	523	1908	1,778	1921	1,165
1896	1,059	1909	1,469	1922	814
1897	1,443	1910	1,243	1923	646
1898	2,273	1911	866		



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, 1924 :—

	Houses Certified.		Houses Certified.		Houses Certified.		Houses Certified.
1918.		1920.		1921.		1923.	
November	..	March	23	September	122	January	25
December	1	April	30	October	89	February	100
		May	2	November	215	March	40
1919.		June	43	December	170	April	41
January	..	July	..			May	58
February	..	August	17	1922.		June	55
March	..	September	10	January	81	July	36
April	..	October	67	February	140	August	35
May	..	November	6	March	109	September	27
June	..	December	42	April	99	October	62
July	1			May	126	November	44
August	..	1921.		June	98	December	142
September	..	January	43	July	172		
October	..	February	34	August	30	1924.	
November	..	March	119	September	4	January	54
December	27	April	48	October	54	February	44
		May	31	November	44	March	48
1920.		June	70	December	22		
January	18	July	47				
February	9	August	43				

Of the 646 houses certified in the last 12 months of the period given in the table, 278 were erected by the Corporation.

During the year under review the work of repaving back yards has received special attention, and 821 yards have been completed—132 more than during 1922. 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 effect 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 where the expenditure involves considerable hardship or where the money actually cannot be found. This naturally interferes very much with the progress of the work.

The City Council has now agreed to the recommendation of the Health Committee that in suitable cases this work may be carried out at the cost of the Corporation, and the amount repaid by the owner in instalments to be approved by the Committees concerned. I anticipate that this arrangement will greatly facilitate this most important sanitary reform.

TABLE XXV.—*Housing.*

## 1. UNFIT DWELLING-HOUSES.

Inspection—(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) .. .. .	18,239
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910 .. .. .	48
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .. .. .	173
(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 .. .. .	..

## 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 or their Officers .. .. .	14,818
---	--------

## 3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

## A.—Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, &amp;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 .. .. .	4
(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 .. .. .	4

## B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .. .. .	16,324
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied—	
(a) by owners .. .. .	17,726
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners .. .. .	..

## C.—Proceedings under Sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, &amp;c., Act, 1909—

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders .. .. .	3
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made .. .. .	6
(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 .. .. .	3
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders .. .. .	3

## CANAL BOATS ACTS.

The number of visits to the Canal during the year was 65, and the number of inspections was 280. On the whole the boats were in fairly good condition.

The total number of infringements complained of was 27, relating to 22 inspections of boats.

The nature of the infringements was :—

Absence of certificate .. .. .	6
Certificate not identifying owner .. .. .	2
Want of marking, lettering, or numbering .. .. .	13
Want of painting .. .. .	3
Want of repairs .. .. .	3
Total infringements .. .. .	<u>27</u>



It was not found necessary to institute legal proceedings in regard to any infringements, but a number of verbal notices were given to masters or owners, who promised compliance, and five letters were sent.

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

There has been no boat detained for cleansing or disinfection during the year.

The number of boats on the Sheffield register on December 31st, 1923, was 74, of which number 45 were believed to be in use or available. No boats were registered during the year.

The total persons enumerated on board during the time of inspection was as follows :—

Males over 14 years of age	..	..	..	..	..	301
Females over 14 years of age	..	..	..	..	..	206
Children between 5 and 14 years of age	..	..	..	..	..	72
Children under 5 years of age	..	..	..	..	..	70
Total..	..	..	..	..	..	649

The total of 649 divided by the number of canal boats inspected (280) gives the average number of occupants in each boat as 2·31.

The actual number of persons visiting Sheffield on canal boats during the year was as follows :—

Males over 14 years of age	..	..	..	..	..	165
Females over 14 years of age	..	..	..	..	..	107
Children between 5 and 14 years of age	..	..	..	..	..	40
Children under 5 years of age	..	..	..	..	..	37
Total..	..	..	..	..	..	349

#### BLACK SMOKE NUISANCE.

Proceedings were taken in 11 cases, as follows :—2 steel manufacturers (2 chimneys each), 1 colliery owner (3 chimneys), 1 silver plate manufacturer, 1 gannister grinder, 1 steam wagon owner, and 1 steam wagon driver.

The results of the proceedings were as follows :—In 10 cases, penalties, including costs ; 2 at £20, 2 at £17, 2 at £11/10/-, £12, £8, £1, and 5/- respectively ; and in one case an order and costs 8/6.

TABLE XXVI.—*Details of Work done by Smoke Inspectors during year 1923.*

Number of observations of chimneys of each one hour	..	..	1,207
Average number of minutes of black smoke per hour	..	..	4·4
Number of complaints received	..	..	45
„ new boilers put down	..	..	11
„ chimneys erected	..	..	5
„ chimneys raised	..	..	30
„ appliances and improvements introduced	..	..	34
„ notices served	..	..	14
„ firms visited to advise	..	..	154
„ proceedings during the year	..	..	8
Total penalties imposed	..	..	£118/13/6
Average of penalties imposed	..	..	£10/15/9

#### CONVERSION OF PRIVIES INTO WATER-CLOSETS.

During the year, 914 privies were converted and 73 additional water-closets were provided, the corresponding figures for 1922 being 775 and 101 respectively. Full particulars with regard to the work will be found in Table XXVII.

The work done under the supervision of this sub-department represents an expenditure during the year 1923 of about £31,500, of which the Corporation's share amounted to £10,117.

The number of sanitary conveniences at 31st December, 1923, was approximately as follows :—

(a) Privies with fixed receptacles	..	..	..	8,800
(b) Privies with movable receptacles (known as pail closets)	..	..	..	375
(c) Fresh water-closets (at March, 1924)	..	..	..	77,702
(d) Waste water-closets	..	..	..	1,000

TABLE XXVII.—*Conversion of Privies into Water Closets.*

Year.	Number of Notices served to Convert.	Number of Notices to provide Additional Accommodation.	Number of Premises where Work has been Completed.	Number of Houses involved.	Number of Workshops involved.	Number of Privies converted by Owners and by the Corporation.	Number of Additional Water Closets erected by the Corporation.	Cost of Conversions executed by the Corporation.	Cost of Additional Closets erected by the Corporation.	Contributions to Owners in lieu of One-third Cost of Conversions.	Nett Expenditure by Corporation, being One-third Cost or in lieu of One-third Cost of Conversions.
1890-1911	8,350	2,712	6,685	42,029	1,097	20,739	4,297	£ 114,186	£ 19,137	£ 29,015	£ 77,527
1912	453	58	482	2,321	25	1,349	117	12,414	997	2,228	6,364
1913	360	47	531	2,586	16	1,589	131	14,012	771	2,092	6,869
1914	676	74	628	2,940	36	1,822	127	20,799	803	3,295	10,173
1915	116	8	572	2,528	19	1,538	78	8,020	151	1,963	4,640
1916	..	..	52	301	1	182	11	169	..	270	321
1917	2	1	21	70	..	46	..	57	..	164	183
1918	6	1	8	43	..	23	1	148	..	44	93
1919	272	109	79	182	2	175	18	10,944	1,183	1,082	4,755
1920	394	220	259	1,070	4	731	136	31,448	3,472	3,457	13,956
1921	191	82	260	1,155	13	802	87	16,904	1,393	4,107	9,742
1922	246	152	263	1,215	21	775	101	18,627	1,008	3,241	9,483
1923	435	186	352	1,312	25	914	73	20,641	1,025	3,269	10,117

Nett Expenditure to 31st March, 1924, out of borrowed money	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£ 140,006
Amount raised in the Rate since the beginning of the Conversion Scheme	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,766
Unexpended borrowing power at 31st March, 1924	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	152,772
											10,394

N.B.—The figures given in the last four columns of the table are taken from the Abstract of Accounts of the City Treasurer. They refer to the financial year ending 31st March,—three months later than the year to which the other figures refer.



### FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The number of workshops struck off the registers during the year was 203. The list is as follows :—Dressmakers, 117 ; Tailors, 49 ; Metal Workers, 25 ; Wood Workers, 12.

The continued slump in the number of dressmakers' workrooms has become more marked by reason of the fashion for wearing knitted costumes.

The decrease in the number of tailors' workshops appears to be chiefly due to the increasing practice on the part of the large retail shops of sending the work out to large factories. Both the dressmaking and tailoring trades have been but poorly employed for some time, the reduced number of workers and the short time worked being only too common.

The hand file-cutting industry appears to be nearing practical extinction.

The following table shows the number of workshops on the registers at the end of the year :—

Bakehouses and Confectioners, including Factory Bakehouses ..	466
Tailors, Dressmakers, and Milliners .. .. .	263
Metal Workers .. .. .	618
Wood Workers .. .. .	282
Hand Laundries .. .. .	13
Restaurant Kitchens .. .. .	63
Miscellaneous Workshops .. .. .	332

Total Workshops on registers .. .. . 2,037

76 visits were paid to premises, chiefly factories, where notified consumptives were employed.

The usual table with regard to inspections and defects found is given below.

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

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ..	554	4	..
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) ..	1,455	6	..
Workplaces .. .. .	33	..	..
Homeworkers' Premises .. .. .	36	..	..
TOTAL .. .. .	2,078	10	..

Particulars.	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness .. .. .	57	51	..	..
Want of ventilation .. .. .	5	5	..	..
Overcrowding .. .. .	2	2	..	..
Want of drainage of floors .. .. .	3	3	..	..
Other nuisances .. .. .	23	19	..	..
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient .. .. .	5	3	..	..
{ unsuitable or defective ..	7	5	..	..
{ not separate for sexes ..	8	5	..	..
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S. 101) .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100) .. ..	1	1	..	..
Other offences .. .. .	12	11	..	..
TOTAL .. .. .	123	105	..	..

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133) ..	5
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Act (S. 5) .. .. .	65
{ Notified by H.M. Inspector ..	65
{ Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors ..	65

\* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7, and 8 of the Factory Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

## PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

(REPORT BY JOHN RENNIE, M.D., D.P.H., TUBERCULOSIS MEDICAL OFFICER.)

The number of primary notifications of Tuberculosis of the Lung received during 1923 was 1,414, and of Other Forms of Tuberculosis 308.

Table XXIX shows the number of new cases notified, deaths, and non-notified deaths at various age periods.

TABLE XXIX.

Age-periods.	TUBERCULOSIS.											
	Notifications (New Cases).				Deaths.				Non-notified Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
-1	4	2	6	10	2	1	7	7	2	..	2	2
-5	12	14	48	33	3	4	13	14	..	2	2	6
-10	156	139	52	33	1	3	10	3	..	..	2	1
-15	58	100	29	27	2	7	3	4	..	1	1	1
-20	65	66	15	8	10	24	5	2	..	1	2	..
-25	79	95	1	7	23	25	1	3	5	2	..	2
-35	119	97	7	12	44	40	4	2	4	2	2	3
-45	113	70	6	1	51	36	3	1	2	2	1	..
-55	91	25	2	5	63	23	1	4	3	1	..	1
-65	68	16	2	2	48	11	3	1	3	2	..	1
65+	17	8	2	..	18	9	..	..	..	2	2	..
TOTALS ..	782	632	170	138	265	183	50	41	19	15	14	17

In 335 of the 1,414 cases of Tuberculosis of the Lung, tubercle bacilli have been found in the sputum. Of these 335 cases, 109 died before the end of the year.

This fact demonstrates very forcibly that every effort should be made to make a positive diagnosis before the disease has reached the stage where tubercle bacilli can be found in the sputum.

In considering notifications, it is very satisfactory to find that in only 23·7 per cent. of the cases was tubercle bacilli found in the sputum.

The total number of notified cases on the register on December 31st, 1923, was 4,071. Of these, 797 (including eight children under 15 years of age) were infectious cases, *i.e.*, cases in which tubercle bacilli have been found in the sputum at some period of the illness.

87·9 per cent. of the cases notified during the year were examined by the Dispensary Staff.

The primary investigation of all notified cases is carried out by the Male Inspectors.

The Women Inspectors periodically re-visit the homes of the notified cases of Tuberculosis of the Lung, and make reports to the Tuberculosis Medical Officer.

The total number of such visits paid during the year was 10,168. The Tuberculosis Medical Officer reviewed the whole of the cases on the Women Inspectors' Visiting Lists, and withdrew all cards where it appeared that no object was to be served by continued visits by the Women Inspectors.

The number of deaths from Tuberculosis of the Lung of Sheffield residents occurring in the City during the year was 422, which is equal to 29·8 per cent. of the notifications received. To this number must be added 26 deaths of Sheffield residents occurring outside the City.

The Death-rate for the year, 0·85, is the lowest ever recorded in the City.



TABLE XXX.—Deaths from Tuberculosis of the Lung occurring during 1923, divided into sex and age groups, showing whether sputum examined and result.

AGE PERIODS	Sputum examined.				Sputum not examined.		TOTALS.	
	Tubercle Bacilli found.		Tubercle Bacilli not found.					
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year ..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	1
1 year and under 5 ..	..	..	..	..	3	4	3	4
5 years and under 15 ..	3	5	..	..	..	5	3	10
15 " 25 ..	28	37	2	1	3	11	33	49
25 " 45 ..	70	53	5	5	20	18	95	76
45 " 65 ..	79	15	9	3	23	16	111	34
65 years and upwards ..	9	2	..	2	9	5	18	9
TOTALS .. ..	189	112	16	11	60	60	265	183

Table XXX shows that the diagnosis was confirmed by tubercle bacilli being demonstrated in the sputum in 67·2 per cent. of the cases.

It is very desirable for statistical purposes that the sputum of every case, even though advanced, should be examined.

The following Table XXXI shows the length of time between notification and death of the 422 deaths occurring in the City.

TABLE XXXI.—Deaths from Tuberculosis of the Lung among Sheffield residents occurring in the City during 1923, divided into age periods, showing length of time between notification and death.

Age Periods.	Died prior to notification.	Period between Notification and Death.												
		Under 1 month	1 month & under 2 months	2 months & under 3 months	3 months & under 4 months	4 months & under 6 months	6 months & under 1 year	Total under 1 year	1 year & under 2 years	2 years & under 3 years	3 years & under 4 years	4 years & under 6 years	6 years and over	Total Deaths.
Under 1 year	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
1 year and under 5	2	5	1	1	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	9
5 years and under 15	1	5	2	1	..	..	..	9	3	1	1	..	..	14
15 „ 25	8	10	1	11	5	5	10	50	17	5	1	1	8	82
25 „ 45	10	18	9	9	8	13	24	91	15	13	10	12	16	157
45 „ 65	9	32	14	8	5	9	14	91	14	9	3	6	9	132
65 years and upwards	2	9	1	..	2	3	2	19	3	..	..	..	3	25
TOTALS	34	80	28	30	20	30	50	272	52	28	15	19	36	422
PERCENTAGES...	8.05	18.95	6.63	7.11	4.74	7.11	11.84	64.45	12.32	6.63	3.55	4.50	8.53	



It is seen that 27 per cent. died before or within one month of notification, and 64·45 per cent. of the total deaths occurred within one year. The large percentage dying prior to, or within one month of, notification, is still large, but shows an improvement on former years. These figures demonstrate, on the one hand, how acute tuberculosis may be, and, on the other hand, how chronic.

Of the 36 cases, or 8·53 per cent., who had been notified for six years or over, fifteen lived six years, six lived seven years, four lived eight years, four lived nine years, one lived eleven years, two lived twelve years, one lived thirteen years, and three lived fifteen years. In 21 of the 36 cases who lived six years and over after notification, tubercle bacilli had been found in the sputum at least five years previously, viz.:—In two cases, five years previously; in nine cases, six years previously; in three cases, seven years previously; in three cases, eight years previously; in one case, nine years previously; in one case, eleven years previously; in one case, twelve years previously; in one case, fifteen years previously.

I am glad to be able to report that the premises in Queen's Road in which the tuberculosis work is done have proved most satisfactory, as we have ample consulting room accommodation, waiting rooms, X-ray room, dark room, dispensary, and laboratory.

The Dispensary is open on week-days from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., except on Saturdays, when it is open from 9 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., and patients are seen on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays in the morning and afternoon, on Tuesdays and Fridays in the afternoon, and on Saturday mornings. There are also two evening sessions (Tuesday and Friday), from 6 to 8 p.m., for the convenience of patients who are working.

During the year I was assisted by Dr. N. Keating, Dr. J. R. Liddell, Dr. J. Hay Campbell, and Dr. J. M. Tyrrell.

Patients who attend the Dispensary may be divided into (a) Cases seen for the first time, and (b) Old Cases.

#### NEW CASES.

Table XXXII gives particulars of the cases at the time of their first visit to the Dispensary and the result of the primary examination arranged under three headings, viz.:—(a) Cases notified prior to their first attendance at the Dispensary, (b) "Suspects," (c) "Contacts."

TABLE XXXII.—*Giving particulars of new cases examined during year and result of the primary examination.*

SEX AND AGE PERIODS.	(a) Notified Cases.	(b)—"Suspects."			(c)—"Contacts."		
	Number examined	Number examined	Put on Observation	Found not Tuber- culous	Number examined	Put on Observation	Found not Tuber- culous
ADULTS (15 years and up- wards)—							
Males .. .. .	72	668	655	13	45	21	24
Females .. .. .	56	568	549	19	93	63	30
TOTAL ADULTS .. .. .	128	1,236	1,204	32	138	84	54
SCHOOL CHILDREN (5 years and under 15)—							
Males .. .. .	20	428	411	17	68	46	22
Females .. .. .	26	395	386	9	52	38	14
TOTAL SCHOOL CHILDREN.	46	823	797	26	120	84	36
INFANTS (under 5 years)—							
Males .. .. .	16	59	58	1	24	14	10
Females .. .. .	2	39	35	4	24	14	10
TOTAL INFANTS .. .. .	18	98	93	5	48	28	20
TOTAL ADULTS, SCHOOL CHILDREN AND INFANTS ..	192	2,157	2,094	63	306	196	110

Particulars of the source of the 2,157 "Suspects" were as follows:—Private Doctor, 1,569; School Medical Department, 332; Pensions Board, 10; Voluntary Hospitals, 219; Women Inspectors, 6; Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, 14; Own Request, 7; total, 2,157.

The large figure of 2,157 "Suspects" shows that the medical profession in Sheffield is making full use of the Dispensary as a centre for diagnosis. It is from this source that our early and curable cases are procured, and it is gratifying to find that the medical profession in Sheffield recognise the importance of early diagnosis. The ultimate diagnosis of this large number of "suspect" cases entails a great deal of work, both at the Dispensary and in the observation beds of the Institutions. During the year 55 patients were examined at home in consultation with private medical practitioners.

The total attendances at the Dispensary made by "Suspects" during 1923 was 21,245, while there remained under observation on December 31st, 1,656 "suspects."

The Staff were unable to cope with the routine examination of "Contacts," and 306 selected "contacts," mostly from the homes of known infectious cases, were examined. Of these it was found desirable to retain 64 per cent. for further observation and treatment.

#### OLD CASES—NOTIFIED.

The total number of notified cases who attended the Dispensary for treatment and supervision during the year was 4,246, and on December 31st, 1923, there remained on treatment and supervision 3,143. The total number of attendances of notified cases made during the year was 34,907. Every effort is made by the Dispensary Staff to keep in touch with the notified cases.

#### PATIENTS OF SCHOOL AGE.

As in former years, the work of the Tuberculosis Dispensary amongst tuberculous children has been carried on in close co-operation with the School Medical Department. The extra sanatorium beds provided at Fir Vale Sanatorium have added much to the value of the preventive work amongst school children.

During the year 1923, 14,569 attendances (exclusive of new cases) were made by school children, 7,135 by notified cases, and 7,434 by observation cases.

Twenty places at the Whiteley Wood Open Air School, and eighteen places at the Springvale House Open Air School, were reserved for children selected by the Tuberculosis Medical Officer.

Tubercle bacilli were found in the sputum of six children, whose names were, therefore, taken off the school registers. One of these children has since died.

#### EXAMINATION OF SPUTA.

During the year, 3,202 specimens of sputa were examined—2,473 at the Dispensary and 729 at Crimicar Lane Sanatorium. Of these 3,202 specimens, 609 were found to contain typical tubercle bacilli.

#### X-RAY APPARATUS.

The X-ray examinations have proved most valuable, and the quality of the work done has been excellent. 900 cases were examined during the year.



## INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.

The following table shows the number of admissions, discharges, and deaths at the various Institutions.

TABLE XXXIII.

	Admissions.	Discharges.	Deaths.	Number remaining at Dec. 31st, 1923.
Commonside Sanatorium—				
Adult Females .. .. .	227	224	12	40
Girls .. .. .	8			
Crimicar Lane Sanatorium—				
Adult Males .. .. .	516	493	40	100
Boys of School Age .. .. .	19			
Winter Street Hospital—				
Adult Males .. .. .	175	482	60	90
„ Females .. .. .	238			
Boys of School Age .. .. .	66			
Girls .. .. .	61			
Infants .. .. .	21			
Firvale Sanatorium—				
Boys of School Age .. .. .	218	215	..	33
Girls .. .. .	276	282	..	33
	1,825	1,696	122	297

## REPORTS, ETC., TO MINISTRY OF PENSIONS, AND TO THE REGIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH.

During the year, 793 certificates and reports with regard to ex-service men were furnished to the Ministry of Pensions ; and 61 reports on the condition of patients were made at the request of the Regional Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health.

## AFTER CARE.

The organisation with regard to after-care is carried on through the Dispensary. Unsatisfactory cases are reported to the Tuberculosis Sub-Committee, who consider the cases and instruct the Tuberculosis Medical Officer to deal with them. Shelters are lent to infectious cases, but it is found in Sheffield that the home surroundings are such that in very few cases is it possible to find adequate accommodation for a shelter. This form of isolation in Sheffield is of very little practical value. Only five shelters were lent during the year. Beds and mattresses are lent to infectious cases who are unable to provide for themselves a separate bed, and during the year 64 beds and mattresses were lent.

The Tuberculosis Sub-Committee work in close co-operation with the two Boards of Guardians, and certain patients are granted extra relief by the Guardians on the representation of the Tuberculosis Medical Officer.

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION (SILICOSIS) ACT, 1918.

The Tuberculosis Medical Officer is a member of the Medical Advisory Committee (by Home Office appointment) under the above Act, and the Senior Assistant Tuberculosis Medical Officer (Dr. N. Keating) during the year acted as Certifying Medical Officer.

During the year the whole of the men employed in the Refractories Industries in the City were examined. In all 147 men were examined by the Certifying Medical Officer, and an X-ray examination was made of 19 men.

During the year there were ten meetings of the Advisory Committee, who considered 28 cases.

## WORK OF THE MALE TUBERCULOSIS INSPECTORS.

1. *Tuberculosis of the Lung—New Cases.*

Cases investigated—particulars obtained .. .. .	1,374
„ no particulars available .. .. .	13
(Principally cases in Institutions who are usually resident in Common Lodging Houses.)	
Special cases—not visited .. .. .	7
Cases not visited (Hospital in-patients) .. .. .	5
Cases investigated (not notified prior to death) .. .. .	35
Cases not visited (transferable deaths from other districts) .. .. .	16
	<hr/> 1,450

2. *Other Forms of Tuberculosis—New Cases.*

Cases investigated—particulars obtained .. .. .	275
„ not notified prior to death .. .. .	32
	<hr/> 307

*Total New Cases All Forms of Tuberculosis* .. .. . 1,757

*Periodic Re-visits to Positive Cases* .. .. . 492

## Additional visits—

(a) For further investigation .. .. .	769
(b) Re-admission to Hospital .. .. .	117
(c) For disinfection after removals .. .. .	102
(d) For disinfection after admission to Hospital .. .. .	988
(e) For disinfection after Death .. .. .	230
	<hr/> 2,206

*Total* .. .. . 2,698

*Number of rooms sprayed* .. .. . 7,801

This figure includes 1,222 houses where every room was disinfected after death or removal of the patient.

*Number of reports to District Inspectors re defects in houses* .. .. . 85

*Number of reports to Workshop Inspector re cases employed in Workshops* .. 78

## Cases left City and lost through removal—

(a) Number of cases left the City .. .. .	71
(b) Number of cases lost sight of—new address not known .. .. .	17
	<hr/>

*Total* .. .. . 88

## VISITATION OF CASES BY THE WOMEN INSPECTORS.

<i>Number of visits to notified cases</i> .. .. .	9,883
<i>Number of visits to notified cases (ex-service men)</i> .. .. .	285
	<hr/>

*Total visits to cases* .. .. . 10,168



## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

### WOMEN INSPECTORS' WORK.

TABLE XXXIV.

Visits to houses-let-in-lodgings .. .. .	808
Visits with regard to Births .. .. .	44,891
Visits with regard to School complaints .. .. .	20
Visits with regard to Tuberculosis—	
Dispensary Cases .. .. .	9,883
Surgical Clinic Cases .. .. .	229
Discharged Soldiers .. .. .	285
Visits to Midwives .. .. .	175
Visits with regard to Puerperal Fever .. .. .	110
Visits with regard to Ophthalmia Neonatorum .. .. .	673
Visits to Expectant Mothers .. .. .	106
Visits for other reasons .. .. .	2,030
Cases reported to the N.S.P.C.C. .. .. .	23
Cases reported to the Council of Social Service .. .. .	3
Cases reported to the S.Q.V.D.N.A. .. .. .	3
Nuisance notices served .. .. .	50
Prosecutions under the Public Health Act, 1875 .. .. .	1

### MIDWIVES ACTS, 1902 AND 1918.

At the end of the year 1923 there were 69 midwives in practice on their own account in Sheffield. Of this number, 53 were hospital trained midwives and 16 were untrained midwives who were in *bona-fide* practice as such at the time of the passing of the Act.

There were 175 visits of inspection paid to midwives at their own homes during the year, and 86 midwives were specially interviewed for various reasons connected with their work at the office of the Chief Inspector of Midwives. According to the rules of the Central Midwives Board, notifications have been received from midwives under certain circumstances.

There were 128 notifications of still births received from midwives, 65 having reference to full time births and 63 to premature births. In each case a burial certificate was issued by the Department after enquiry had been made.

There were 703 notifications received stating that the midwife had been obliged to send for medical help. The reasons for sending for medical help, as far as can be ascertained, were as follows :—

- (1) Abnormal presentations :—Funis, 3 ; Transverse, 8 ; Face, 4 ; Breech, 13 ; Foot, 3 ; Shoulder, Hand, or Arm, 5 ; Right Occipito-Posterior, 33. Total, 69.
- (2) Causes affecting the child :—Debility, 28 ; Asphyxia, 13 ; Prematurity, 53 ; Spina Bifida, 3 ; Convulsions, 9 ; Ophthalmia, 46 ; Jaundice, 10 ; Cleft Palate and Hare Lip, 4 ; Miscellaneous, 38. Total, 204.
- (3) Causes affecting the mother :—Placenta Prævia, 5 ; Ante-partum Hæmorrhage, 22 ; Post-partum Hæmorrhage, 25 ; Uterine Inertia, Contracted Pelvis and Undilated Os., 94 ; Adherent Placenta, 20 ; Laceration of Perineum, 163 ; Rise of Temperature, 40 ; Eclampsia, 6 ; Miscarriage, 1 ; Prolapse of Uterine Wall, 2 ; Phlebitis, 3 ; Miscellaneous, 48. Total, 429.

In 10 cases the midwife sent in a notification that the mother intended to substitute artificial feeding for breast feeding.

In two instances the death of a child was reported in the practice of a midwife.

## PUERPERAL FEVER.

Cases of Puerperal Fever notified during 1923 .. .. .	79
Cases of Puerperal Fever which ended fatally .. .. .	14
Visits paid to Puerperal Fever cases .. .. .	110
Cases attended by a Medical Practitioner at confinement (5 of these cases were fatal) .. .. .	25
Cases attended by Midwives at confinement (3 of these cases were fatal)	18
Cases attended by a Medical Practitioner and a Midwife .. .. .	3
Jessop Hospital cases—Indoor .. .. .	19
Outdoor.. .. .	3
(2 of these cases were fatal.) .. .. .	— 22
Unattended Abortions (4 of these cases were fatal).. .. .	11

The following relates to the nursing of the 79 Puerperal Fever cases :—

Patients nursed entirely at home .. .. .	9
Patients nursed entirely in Hospital .. .. .	19
Patients removed to Jessop Hospital after onset of disease .. .. .	31
Patients removed to the Sheffield Union Hospital after onset of disease .	14
Patients removed to the Ecclesall Union Hospital after onset of disease .	6
Total.. .. .	79

The 18 cases delivered by midwives were distributed as follows :—

- 13 midwives had one puerperal fever case each.
- 1 midwife had two puerperal fever cases.
- 1 midwife had three puerperal fever cases.
- (The two latter midwives had large practices.)

The 25 cases delivered by medical practitioners were distributed as follows :—

- 23 medical practitioners had one puerperal fever case each.
- 2 medical practitioners had two puerperal fever cases each.

## OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Cases—Attended by Medical Practitioners .. .. .	50
Attended by Midwives .. .. .	154
Attended by Medical Practitioners and Midwives .. .. .	3
Jessop Hospital .. .. .	9
Firvale Hospital .. .. .	2
Out of Town (born out of Sheffield) .. .. .	1
Carried forward to 1924 .. .. .	21
Total.. .. .	240

10 of the above cases were brought forward from 1922.

Results :—

Cases.	Eyes recovered.	Died from other causes during attack	Blind in one eye.	Total.
Medical Practitioners' cases .. .. .	45	3	2	50
Midwives' cases .. .. .	150	3	1	154
Cases attended by Medical Practitioners and Midwives .. .. .	3	..	..	3
Jessop Hospital cases .. .. .	8	1	..	9
Firvale cases .. .. .	2	..	..	2
Out of Town .. .. .	..	..	1	1
Carried forward to 1924 .. .. .	..	..	..	21
Totals .. .. .	208	7	4	240



## MATERNITY CLINIC.

Total attendances in 1923 .. .. .	488
Total attendances from commencement .. .. .	1,384
Number of consultations during 1923 .. .. .	52
Average attendance at each consultation .. .. .	9
Total new cases in 1923 .. .. .	256

Cases sent by :—Medical Practitioners on Centre Staff, 5 ; Women Inspectors, 57 ; Certified Midwives, 70 ; Private Medical Practitioners, 5 ; advised by friends, 104 ; attended previously, 14 ; Unemployment Association, 1. Total, 256.

New cases in 1922, 231 ; 1921, 127.

177 patients paid 1 visit .. .. .	177
43 do. 2 visits .. .. .	86
17 do. 3 do. .. .. .	51
11 do. 4 do. .. .. .	44
3 do. 6 do. .. .. .	18
3 do. 7 do. .. .. .	21
1 do. 11 do. .. .. .	11
1 do. 14 do. .. .. .	14
<hr/> 256	<hr/> 422

Attendances by previous year's patients .. .. .	66
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Total.. .. .	488
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## BABY CONSULTATIONS.

## Norfolk Street Centre.

Total attendances in 1923 .. .. .	42,820
Average weekly attendances in 1923 .. .. .	823
Total attendances from commencement of scheme—	
August, 1907, to 31st December, 1923 .. .. .	410,311
Number of consultations in 1923 (excluding Saturday mornings) .. .. .	1,452
Average attendance at each consultation (per medical practitioner),	
excluding Saturday mornings .. .. .	29
Total new babies dealt with in 1923 .. .. .	3,541
Average of new babies weekly .. .. .	68
New babies over 1 year .. .. .	551
New babies under 1 year .. .. .	2,990

## Attendances each month :—

	New cases.	Total Attendances.
January .. .. .	342	3,798
February .. .. .	218	2,879
March .. .. .	332	3,676
April .. .. .	310	3,268
May .. .. .	248	3,142
June .. .. .	359	3,652
July .. .. .	331	4,055
August .. .. .	328	3,866
September .. .. .	275	3,612
October .. .. .	325	4,326
November .. .. .	266	3,618
December .. .. .	207	2,928

Totals .. .. .	3,541	42,820
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## Woodhouse Branch.

Total attendances in 1923 .. .. .	900
Number of consultations in 1923 .. .. .	52
Average attendance at each consultation .. .. .	17
Total new babies dealt with in 1923 .. .. .	104

## Handsworth Branch.

Total attendances in 1923 .. .. .	358
Number of consultations in 1923 .. .. .	26
Average attendance at each consultation .. .. .	14
Total new babies dealt with in 1923 .. .. .	26

Cases referred to other Institutions :—Royal Hospital, 62 ; Royal Infirmary, 47 ; Children's Hospital, 175 ; School Clinic, 30 ; Tuberculosis Dispensary, 5 ; Edgar Allen Institute, 29 ; Total, 348.

## SURGICAL TUBERCULOSIS OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT.

Total attendances in 1923 .. .. .	2,101
Total attendances from 1st January, 1920, to 31st December, 1923 ..	8,670
Number of consultations in 1923 .. .. .	102
Average attendance at each consultation .. .. .	21
Number of new patients seen during 1923—	
Treated, 102; not treated, 41 .. .. .	Total 143
Patients referred to King Edward VII Hospital .. .. .	92
Cash received from patients in 1923 in payment for Surgical Appliances,	
Dressings, etc. .. .. .	£17 15 5

During 1923, patients were sent to the following Hospitals :—Royal Hospital, Royal Infirmary, Children's Hospital, Edgar Allen Institute, School Medical Department, Tuberculosis Dispensary, Loxley House.

Treatment given at the Out-patient Department during the year included a supply of :—Crutches; Splints; Pylons; Dressings; Bandages; Pattens; Application of Plasters; Fitting of Thick Soles to Boots; Repairs, alterations, and exchange of Splints, Crutches, etc.; Aspirations; Daily Dressings.

## SHEFFIELD QUEEN VICTORIA DISTRICT NURSES.

## SUMMARY OF WORK DONE ON BEHALF OF HEALTH COMMITTEE DURING 1923.

	Cases dealt with.	Number of Visits.
Pneumonia .. .. .	2167	5825
Tuberculosis—		
Pulmonary .. .. . 136		
Surgical .. .. . 46	182	1936
Diarrhoea—		
Under 5 years .. .. . 17		
Over 5 years .. .. . 3	20	56
Erysipelas .. .. .	4	73
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .. .. .	10	488
Enteritis .. .. .	8	238
Whooping Cough—		
Under 5 years .. .. . 32		
Over 5 years .. .. . 8		
Adult .. .. . 1	41	156
Measles—		
Under 5 years .. .. . 76		
Over 5 years .. .. . 12		
Adults .. .. . 6	94	236
Typhoid Fever .. .. .	10	181
Totals .. .. .	2536	9189



## REPORT OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF THE MATERNITY CLINIC FOR THE YEAR, 1923.

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### NOTIFICATION OF NON-BREAST-FEEDING.

Ten cases were notified as compared with 14 for 1922. Women inspectors have visited, and the reasons given for non-breast-feeding were as follows :—3 mothers had no breast milk, 1 baby would not suck, 4 mothers were going to work, 1 mother with twins could not satisfy both babies so was giving dried milk in addition, 1 mother was undergoing treatment in hospital.

The small number of these cases is very satisfactory, but it is often found that mothers who feed babies while the nurse is attending fail to do so later, when they have to get up and do their own work.

Special ante-natal treatment is at present being given to some expectant mothers who have previously failed to feed their babies, even when taking all the usual galactagogues ; it is hoped that some favourable cases may be reported next year.

### ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

The Ante-natal Clinic held on Saturday mornings continued to grow throughout 1923. It is interesting to note that 104 out of 256 new patients were recommended to come to the Clinic by friends, and that 14 others had attended during a previous pregnancy.

The charts have been completed, as in 1922, by Inspectors visiting after confinements and writing a report on each case. During 1923, 113 charts were completed. Of these cases, 95 babies have been born alive, and in 13 cases the fact that the mother was not pregnant has been confirmed. Of the remaining five, one mother was found to be suffering from serious valvular disease of the heart, which, although quite unsuspected by either the patient or her friends, was the cause of her death three weeks later. Another mother was told she would require to be under the care of her doctor, otherwise she would miscarry. She did so, and it was found that her doctor had not been asked to see her. In three cases the baby was still-born. One of these babies was born before the nurse arrived, so had no attention at birth. The other two mothers had been having special treatment from the Clinic. In one case the mother was not seen early enough for the treatment to avert stillbirth ; moreover she had a history of four previous stillbirths. The other mother had an operation for hernia immediately before the pregnancy, and was a notified case of Tuberculosis. She had a history of two previous stillbirths and five premature births, and none of the babies had lived.

### STILLBIRTHS AND THE EFFECT OF TREATMENT ON CASES OF PREVIOUS STILLBIRTH.

107 stillbirths were notified by midwives in attendance, no doctor having seen the patient.

During 1922 a considerable number of investigations into the causation of stillbirths were made, but the results were so disappointing that it was found more successful during 1923 to see the mother as soon as she became pregnant again and try to prevent another stillbirth ensuing. The Inspectors continued to visit in each case, and full reports have been kept. Sixteen stillbirths have occurred in first pregnancies. It is interesting to note that in 58 cases the mother had other children, and this was the first stillbirth. This was the case in 62 out of 142 stillbirths notified in 1922. It still seems very surprising, and one wonders whether the present economic situation partly accounts for it.

Special treatment was continued during 1923 in cases where mothers had had several stillbirths, and, as in most cases, no living babies. Eleven of these charts have been completed during the year—nine babies were born alive, the two stillborn being the ones recorded above.

The method of treatment was published so that it might be available for anyone who desired it.

Some effort was made during the year to prevent vomiting during pregnancy. Though vomiting is normal, and does no real harm, yet it is exceedingly troublesome and inconvenient, and a great many mothers who have been relieved by treatment have been very grateful.

## POST-NATAL CASES.

Only 18 post-natal cases were seen, the decrease in number being due to the discontinuance of the practice of seeing patients who have had stillbirths, unless they become pregnant again, when they become ante-natal cases. Four of these cases were referred to their own doctors. Two turned out to be general surgical cases, and were sent to the Royal Hospital. One case was sent to a physician at the Royal Hospital. Another case requiring operation was sent to the Jessop Hospital.

The number of cases referred from the ante-natal clinic elsewhere for treatment were as follows : 5 to Jessop Hospital, 1 to Royal Hospital, and 3 to own medical attendant (with note).

Several cases were referred to their own doctors for minor complications, as no treatment is supplied at the Clinic.

During 1923 new cases were sent up as follows :—

By Centre Staff—Doctors, 5 ; Inspectors, 57	..	..	..	..	62
„ Certified Midwives	..	..	..	..	70
„ Outside Doctors	..	..	..	..	5
„ Friends of patients	..	..	..	..	104
„ Unemployment Association	..	..	..	..	1
Attended previously	..	..	..	..	14
					<hr/> 256

Previous year's figures were :—1922, 231 ; 1921, 216 ; 1920, 127.

The following shows the number of visits paid by patients :—

177 patients paid 1 visit each	..	..	..	..	..	177
43 „ 2 visits	..	..	..	..	..	86
17 „ 3 „	..	..	..	..	..	51
11 „ 4 „	..	..	..	..	..	44
3 „ 6 „	..	..	..	..	..	18
3 „ 7 „	..	..	..	..	..	21
1 „ 11 „	..	..	..	..	..	11
1 „ 14 „	..	..	..	..	..	14
						<hr/>
Total visits	..	..	..	..	..	422
Attendances by previous year's patients	..	..	..	..	..	66
						<hr/>
Total consultations	..	..	..	..	..	488
						<hr/>
Average number per consultation	..	..	..	..	..	10

ALICE WHITE, M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,  
*Maternity Clinic Medical Officer.*



## PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES.

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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 1923.

It will be noted from the table which follows that, while there has been a considerable decline in the total cost of treatment of these diseases as compared with 1920 and 1921, there has been an increase in the cost per case. This is partly due to the more frequent attendance of those under treatment.

It is satisfactory to note that while the actual number of cases dealt with shows a reduction from 4,876 in 1920 to 3,743 in 1923, the average number of attendances of those under treatment has increased from 11·7 to 26·6. 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 one 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.

Table XXXVI gives particulars of pathological examinations made in the Bacteriological Laboratory of the University, of specimens sent for diagnostic purposes by medical practitioners residing in the City.

Table XXXVII gives particulars of all the Clinics in connection with the Sheffield scheme, together with a statement of the average number of patients attending during each quarter of the year.

Table XXXVIII gives a summary of the returns from the several hospitals with regard to persons dealt with, distinguishing between Sheffield residents and residents of other districts who have come in for treatment. It should be pointed out that, while the latter receive treatment at the expense of the Department, the Department is recouped in the grant from the Ministry of Health, which in the case of the Venereal Disease account is fixed at the high figure of 75 per cent.

TABLE XXXV.—*Venereal Diseases.—Cases Treated and Cost of Treatment since 1918.*

	1918.	1919.	1920	1921.	1922.	1923.
Total Persons dealt with for the first time .. ..	1,806	2,798	2,418	1,967	1,399	1,430
Total Persons dealt with ..	2,245	4,029	4,876	4,464	3,896	3,743
Total Attendances at the Out-patient Clinics ..	12,846	28,315	28,370	30,366	27,529	38,013
Average number of Attendances per Case .. ..	7.1	10.1	11.7	15.4	19.7	26.6
Total "In-patient days" of Treatment .. ..	4,345	3,197	2,893	2,044	2,157	2,850
Total Cost of Treatment during financial year ending March following year stated .. ..	£5,898	£7,919	£9,463	£8,140	£6,720	£6,853
Average Cost per Person dealt with for the first time .. ..	£3/5/4	£2/16/7	£3/18/3	£4/2/9	£4/16/1	£4/15/10

TABLE XXXVI.—*Venereal Diseases.—Pathological Examinations made in the Bacteriological Laboratory of the Sheffield University during each year since 1918.*

Nature of Test.	Number of Tests.					
	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
For detection of Spirochetes—						
For Treatment Centres .. ..	6	5	1	..	2	3
For Practitioners .. ..	6	7	3	3	6	2
For detection of Gonococci—						
For Treatment Centres .. ..	1,785	5,119	5,728	5,332	4,079	3,550
For Practitioners .. ..	25	71	92	201	340	561
For Wasserman reaction—						
For Treatment Centres .. ..	1,291	2,929	3,492	2,227	1,505	1,528
For Practitioners .. ..	104	159	151	1,197	1,160	1,459
OTHER EXAMINATIONS.						
Gonococcal Complement Fixation Tests—						
For Treatment Centres .. ..	..	..	1,226	333	62	3
For Practitioners .. ..	..	..	..	4	2	2
Cultural Tests—						
For Treatment Centres .. ..	..	..	..	..	10	57
For Practitioners .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS .. ..	3,217	8,290	10,693	9,297	7,166	7,165



TABLE XXXVII.—*Veneral Diseases.—Clinics and Attendances during 1923.*

Institution.	Medical Officer.	Days and Hours of Consultation.	Average Number of Patients attending.				
			1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Whole Year
Sheffield Royal Infirmary ..	Dr. Rupert Hallam ..	Monday, 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m. (Syphilis) ..	22	20	17	18	19
		Tuesday, 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m. (Syphilis) ..	51	47	44	48	48
		Thursday, 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m. (Syphilis) ..	43	40	39	42	41
		Friday, 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. (Gonorrhœa) ..	29	22	19	27	24
Sheffield Royal Hospital ..	Dr. E. F. Skinner ..	Wednesday, 6 p.m. to 8 p.m., for Males only (Syphilis and Gonorrhœa) ..	99	93	87	86	91
		Tuesday, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., Men and Women (Syphilis) ..	6	9	8	12	9
		Thursday, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., Women only ( Do. ) ..	20	17	15	16	17
		Thursday, 7 p.m. to 9 p.m., Men only ( Do. ) ..	12	12	9	7	10
Jessop Hospital for Women	Dr. J. B. Ferguson Wilson	Saturday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m., Men only ( Do. ) ..	25	25	18	16	21
		Tuesday, 7 p.m. to 9 p.m., Men only (Gonorrhœa) ..	42	40	35	35	38
		Friday, 7 p.m. to 9 p.m., Men only ( Do. ) ..	43	46	41	46	44
		Tuesday, 5.30 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. ..	32	36	38	37	36
Children's Hospital, Western Bank.	Dr. H. Leader ..	Thursday, 5.30 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. ..	36	40	40	41	39
		Saturday, 11 a.m. to 1.30 p.m. ..	20	19	18	18	19
		Wednesday, 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. ..	10	14	17	16	14

TABLE XXXVIII.—Venereal Diseases.—Summary of Returns with regard to Persons dealt with, Attendances, etc., during the year 1923, and three previous years.

		AREA OF RESIDENCE OF PATIENTS.									
		COUNTY BOROUGH.					COUNTIES.				
		Sheffield	Rotherham	Barnsley	Other.	York & W.R.	Derbys.	Lincs.	Notts.	Other.	Totals.
Persons dealt with for the first time at or in connection with the Out-patient Clinics ..	Royal Infirmary ..	535	44	18	10	33	16	..	10	..	665
	Royal Hospital ..	401	..	..	..	45	10	..	1	..	457
	Jessop Hospital ..	151	5	..	2	41	4	..	..	..	203
	Children's Hospital ..	95	6	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	104
	Totals, 1923 ..	1,182	55	18	12	120	32	..	11	..	1,430
Total attendances at the Out-patient Clinics	Totals, 1922 ..	1,149	74	36	5	80	44	1	10	..	1,399
	Totals, 1921 ..	1,553	119	41	3	171	49	3	25	3	1,967
	Totals, 1920 ..	1,867	131	140	22	209	28	4	16	1	2,418
	Royal Infirmary ..	17,870	2,008	817	119	1,003	451	..	258	..	22,526
	Royal Hospital ..	9,188	..	1	..	515	120	..	4	..	9,828
Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of all patients ..	Jessop Hospital ..	3,830	131	..	2	697	257	..	..	..	4,917
	Children's Hospital ..	702	19	..	..	13	8	..	..	..	742
	Totals, 1923 ..	31,590	2,158	818	121	2,228	836	..	262	..	38,013
	Totals, 1922 ..	24,213	898	375	25	1,217	589	27	185	..	27,529
	Totals, 1921 ..	26,647	863	353	18	1,807	496	27	152	3	30,366
Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of all patients ..	Totals, 1920 ..	23,137	1,271	1,421	114	1,944	265	20	197	1	28,370
	Royal Infirmary ..	625	25	86	121	87	..	..	85	..	1,029
	Royal Hospital ..	99	..	..	..	79	..	..	..	..	178
	Jessop Hospital ..	995	92	..	..	311	23	..	..	..	1,421
	Children's Hospital ..	231	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	231
Totals, 1923 ..	Totals, 1923 ..	1,950	117	86	121	477	23	..	85	..	2,859
	Totals, 1922 ..	1,421	35	36	..	319	211	135	..	..	2,157
	Totals, 1921 ..	1,663	72	..	..	197	68	27	17	..	2,044
	Totals, 1920 ..	2,192	273	39	..	269	77	..	43	..	2,893



## THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

TABLE XXXIX.—*Results of Analyses during 1923.*

Article.	Samples taken under the Act.		Informal Samples.	
	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Genuine.	Adulterated.
Milk .. .. .	534	29	102	10
Skimmed Milk .. .. .	11	1	..	..
Condensed Milk .. .. .	..	..	3	..
Powdered Milk .. .. .	..	..	1	..
Cream .. .. .	..	3	12	7
Butter .. .. .	6	..	64	..
Margarine .. .. .	1	..	5	..
Cheese .. .. .	..	..	5	..
Cocoa .. .. .	..	..	3	..
Coffee .. .. .	1	1	9	2
Tea .. .. .	..	..	2	5
Chocolate Powder .. .. .	..	..	1	..
Baking Powder .. .. .	..	..	4	..
Arrowroot .. .. .	..	..	1	..
Flour .. .. .	..	..	1	..
Corn Flour .. .. .	..	..	1	..
Self Raising Flour .. .. .	..	..	5	..
Oatmeal .. .. .	..	..	3	..
Ground Ginger .. .. .	..	..	5	..
Ground Almonds .. .. .	..	..	2	..
Sponge Buns .. .. .	..	..	10	..
Sweet Meat .. .. .	..	..	1	..
Honey .. .. .	..	..	3	..
Mustard .. .. .	..	..	1	..
Pepper .. .. .	2	..	..	..
Vinegar .. .. .	3	2	1	1
Minced meat .. .. .	..	..	3	..
Potted Meat .. .. .	..	..	7	..
Brawn .. .. .	..	..	4	..
Shrimp Paste .. .. .	..	..	1	..
Sausage .. .. .	..	..	2	..
Tripe .. .. .	..	..	5	..
Ice Cream .. .. .	..	..	7	..
Ice Cream Powder .. .. .	..	..	1	..
Temperance Drinks .. .. .	..	..	5	..
Whisky .. .. .	2	..	9	4
Rum .. .. .	1	..	12	..
Brandy .. .. .	..	3	6	3
Aspirin Tablets .. .. .	..	..	4	..
Bi-carbonate of Soda .. .. .	..	..	1	..
Borax (Powdered) .. .. .	1	..	6	1
Bismuthated Magnesia .. .. .	..	..	1	..
Cream of Tartar .. .. .	..	..	1	..
Camphorated Oil .. .. .	1	..	1	..
Friar's Balsam .. .. .	2	..	1	..
Gregory Powder .. .. .	..	..	1	..
Health Salts .. .. .	1	..	2	..
Infants' Mixture .. .. .	..	..	1	..
Infants' Powder .. .. .	..	..	1	..
Liver Salts .. .. .	..	..	1	..
Milk of Sulphur .. .. .	1	..	..	..
Liquorice Powder Comp. .. .. .	..	..	3	..
Crushed Linseed .. .. .	..	..	3	..
Olive Oil .. .. .	1	..	1	..
Paregoric .. .. .	..	..	2	..
Sweet Spirit of Nitre .. .. .	..	2	7	2
Seidlitz Powder .. .. .	..	..	1	..
Tincture of Iodine (Weak) .. .. .	..	..	4	..
Total .. .. .	568	41	348	35

*Proceedings taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.*

Number of Cases.	Nature of Samples.	Fines Imposed.
29	Milk .. ..	£67, also costs in three cases. In the case of 15 samples, the Vendors were cautioned and costs charged.
2	Vinegar .. ..	£4/5/0.
2	Sweet Nitre .. ..	£4.
3	Brandy .. ..	£7.
7	Preserved Cream (Failure to label)	£12 and in the case of 5 samples Vendors warned.

In a case of refusal to sell milk the maximum penalty of £10 was imposed.

In one case of Margarine not labelled a fine of 10/- and 5/- costs was imposed.

## CONTROL OF MILK SUPPLY.

For full details of this work see report of the Chief Veterinary Inspector, which follows at page 94.

	Number.	Cost
		£    s.    d.
Chemical Analyses of Milk under Sale of Food and Drugs Acts	675	405    0    0
Biological tests of Milk for Tuberculosis .. ..	1,122	841   10    0
Microscopical examinations of Milk for do .. ..	134	Work done by Department Staff.
Clinical examinations of Cows .. ..	7,546	

For further particulars see report under Sale of Food and Drugs Section (page 90), also report of Chief Veterinary Inspector, which follows (page 94), for results of examinations, etc.



## PATHOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY.

TABLE XL.—*Bacteriological Examinations at the Sheffield University during the year 1923.*

MONTH.	Swabbings for Diphtheria.	Serum for Typhoid.	Biological Test of Milk for Tubercle Bacilli.
January .. ..	125	29	77
February .. ..	228	11	74
March .. ..	196	15	90
April .. ..	94	30	80
May .. ..	94	18	91
June .. ..	83	13	114
July .. ..	102	19	90
August .. ..	109	4	123
September .. ..	105	29	95
October .. ..	199	46	93
November .. ..	164	27	114
December .. ..	153	24	81
Totals .. ..	1,652	265	1,122

		£	s.	d.
1,652	Examinations of Swabbings for Diphtheria at 3/6 .. ..	289	2	0
265	„ Serum „ Typhoid Fever at 5/- .. ..	66	5	0
1,122	„ Milk „ Tuberculosis at 15/- .. ..	841	10	0

## SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS—

4	Examinations of Cerebro-Spinal Fluid at 10/6 .. ..	2	2	0
3	„ Fæces (Dysentery) at £1/1/0 .. ..	3	3	0
1	Examination of Fæces (Typhoid) at £1/1/0 .. ..	1	1	0
1	„ Urine (Typhoid) at £1/1/0 .. ..	1	1	0
		£1,204	4	0

NOTES (1)—In addition to the examinations carried out at the University, 134 microscopical examinations of milk for Tubercle Bacilli were made at the Veterinary Department by the Staff; and 3,202 microscopical examinations of Sputa for Tubercle Bacilli were made by the Staff at the Tuberculosis Dispensary and the Crimicar Lane Sanatorium.

(2)—Particulars of Examinations in connection with the Venereal Diseases Clinics are given in a table on page 87.

## METEOROLOGY.

TABLE XLI.—*Meteorology during 1923.* Records taken at Weston Park (430 feet above Sea Level).

Week ending.	Mean Barometer Corrected.	Mean Daily Sunshine. (Hours).	Grass Minimum. Mean Daily Temperature	Soil 1 Foot. Mean Daily Temperature	Soil 4 Feet. Mean Daily Temperature	Air Maximum. Mean Daily Temperature	Air Minimum. Mean Daily Temperature	Total Rainfall for the week. (Inches).
Jan. 6th	29.68	2.2	33	38.1	41.8	45	37	0.72
13th	29.87	1.8	33	37.9	41.4	45	37	0.45
20th	30.31	1.4	35	39.0	41.0	48	40	0.19
27th	30.47	1.6	35	38.6	41.1	48	40	0.02
Feb. 3rd	30.02	2.2	43	42.3	41.5	53	47	0.30
10th	29.67	2.4	32	40.0	42.3	47	36	1.35
17th	29.89	1.2	33	39.3	41.9	44	35	1.05
24th	29.38	1.2	27	36.5	41.0	37	30	1.98
Mar. 3rd	29.18	3.0	35	38.7	40.2	49	39	1.82
10th	29.97	0.4	34	39.6	40.8	45	37	0.52
17th	30.29	1.4	36	39.5	41.0	44	37	0.09
24th	30.19	3.4	35	40.5	41.2	50	37	—
31st	30.19	3.1	37	43.5	42.1	57	41	0.86
April 7th	29.95	1.4	37	44.1	43.2	51	40	0.13
14th	29.65	3.4	36	44.3	43.8	51	39	1.53
21st	29.85	2.4	34	44.0	44.3	48	37	0.04
28th	29.74	6.7	32	44.1	44.3	52	37	0.53
May 5th	29.99	4.9	42	49.4	45.1	63	47	0.51
12th	29.79	8.7	35	50.0	47.3	55	40	0.70
19th	29.73	4.8	34	47.3	47.5	50	38	0.45
26th	29.92	3.9	37	48.4	47.3	54	42	1.27
June 2nd	30.23	2.2	39	48.1	47.5	52	42	0.40
9th	30.03	3.6	43	50.0	47.6	59	46	0.49
16th	30.11	5.3	45	53.7	49.2	58	48	0.14
23rd	*	*	*	*	50.1	*	*	0.17
30th	*	*	*	*	51.4	*	*	0.04
July 7th	30.07	3.5	51	57.7	52.4	72	56	0.01
14th	30.17	6.6	58	63.0	54.6	78	60	2.78
21st	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
28th	29.90	3.6	53	60.9	57.2	65	55	0.44
Aug. 4th	*	*	*	*	56.9	*	*	1.21
11th	30.11	5.8	50	60.8	57.0	71	55	0.07
18th	30.00	4.0	49	60.2	57.6	67	53	0.58
25th	29.72	4.4	47	58.4	57.1	62	51	0.60
Sept. 1st	29.70	6.8	43	56.3	56.6	60	48	1.63
8th	30.25	7.1	45	55.3	55.5	62	49	0.27
15th	29.87	5.3	45	55.9	55.2	63	49	0.32
22nd	29.61	4.6	40	53.4	54.9	56	44	0.77
29th	29.90	3.6	43	52.8	53.8	62	48	0.92
Oct. 6th	29.99	3.5	42	52.8	53.7	56	45	0.22
13th	29.67	2.1	39	50.4	52.7	54	45	0.41
20th	29.84	3.9	38	48.0	51.4	54	42	0.16
27th	29.07	4.2	38	47.8	50.4	53	44	1.21
Nov. 3rd	29.81	1.7	39	47.5	49.7	54	45	0.47
10th	29.79	2.6	28	42.4	48.5	43	34	1.21
17th	29.54	2.1	34	41.7	46.3	48	38	2.57
24th	29.74	2.0	30	38.7	45.0	34	29	0.26
Dec. 1st	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
8th	29.53	0.9	30	36.3	41.6	42	33	0.89
15th	30.23	1.2	32	37.5	41.1	45	37	0.12
22nd	30.14	0.7	33	38.1	41.2	44	36	0.34
29th	29.85	1.0	29	35.7	40.6	40	32	1.11

\* Records not available.



## REPORT OF THE CHIEF VETERINARY INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1923.

### TRAM AND OTHER ACCIDENTS.

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

### SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

The number of slaughter-houses in use last year was 166, 41 of which belong to the Corporation and are let out to butchers. Of the 125 private slaughter-houses, 88 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 5,985. 4,136 visits were also paid to the Market Places, Shambles, Shops, Stores, etc.

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):—535 carcasses of beef, of which 150½ were condemned; 28 carcasses of mutton, 16 of which were condemned; 7 carcasses of pork, 5 being condemned; and 14 carcasses of veal, 11 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.. ..					
				90½	carcasses of beef.
				3	carcasses of pork.
				2	carcasses of veal.
The number of carcasses of meat affected with various other diseases and for other causes condemned and destroyed .. .. .					
				63	carcasses of beef.
				34	carcasses of mutton.
				17	carcasses of pork.
				72	carcasses of veal.

In addition the following were also condemned and destroyed:—

*Preserved Food.*—3,558 tins of canned food.

*Game, etc.*—2 hares; 8 pigeons; and 3 tons 15 cwt. 2 qrs. of rabbits.

*Poultry.*—1 fowl; 22 chickens; 27 geese; 5 cases and 23 turkeys; 6,540 eggs and 4 tins of liquid eggs.

*Fruit.*—64 boxes and 11 cases of tomatoes.

*Fish.*—58 tons 2 cwt. 2 qrs. of various species.

The total weight condemned during the year was 94 tons 2 cwt. of meat; 58 tons 2 cwt. 2 qrs. of fish; and 3 tons 15 cwt. 2 qrs. of rabbits.

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

Number of horses submitted for examination .. .. .	1,967
Number of carcasses passed for food .. .. .	1,941
Number of carcasses condemned unfit for food .. .. .	26
Number of carcasses exported abroad .. .. .	1,941
Number of visits paid to horse slaughter-houses .. .. .	692
Number of horse slaughter-houses .. .. .	3

### DAIRY INSPECTION.

During the year 957 samples of mixed milk were taken for bacteriological examination, 68 of which equal to 7·1 per cent., gave a positive result, whilst 889 were negative. 417 of the mixed



samples came into the City by road conveyances, 39 of which (9.35 per cent.) were tuberculous; 538 came by rail, 27 of which (5.02 per cent.) were tuberculous; whilst 2 were samples taken for special reasons from supplies produced in the City, both of which (100.0 per cent.) were tuberculous. The number of samples of mixed milk coming into the City, taken for bacteriological examination, was 955, 66 of which (6.91 per cent.) were tuberculous.

In following up the 66 tuberculous (country) samples, 148 visits were made to 77 farms and the udders of 1,119 cows examined. At 45 of these farms, 53 cows with tuberculous udders were found. At the remaining 32 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. 11 farms were visited because the milk sellers obtained part of their milk supplies from them.

The average number of cows found at the 77 farms from which tuberculous mixed samples were sent was 15, and if we allow that number for the 889 farms from which the negative mixed samples were sent, we have 13,335 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 (1,119+13,335) will thus total up to 14,454, amongst which 53 cows with tuberculous udders were found, equal to a percentage of 0.36. If we take the percentage of 53 tuberculous udders amongst the 1,119 country cows clinically examined, the figures work out at 4.73 per cent.

*Control Samples.*—Altogether 98 control samples were taken, 96, representing 75 farms and 1,036 cows, being taken from country herds, and 2, representing 2 farms and 26 cows, from city herds.

Twenty-three of the country samples, equalling 23.95 per cent., were found to be tuberculous, both city samples being negative. At 18 country farms some difficulty in finding the cows giving tuberculous milk was met with, and 43 control samples had to be taken, of which 23 were positive, before the implicated cows were found.

*Special Samples.*—A total of 71 special samples were taken, 32 being from city cows, 2 of which (6.25 per cent.) were positive and 39 from country cows, 8 of which (20.51 per cent.) 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 202. The occupiers of 11 of these premises have given up keeping cows to produce milk for sale. The total maximum number of cows kept in the city was 2,464. Allowing each cow to be in a city cowshed eight months, it follows that about 1,240 fresh cows must be added to that number, making about 3,700 in the city cowsheds to be examined during the year.

The number of inspections of city cows made was 6,427, and 19 cows having tuberculous udders were discovered—equal to a percentage on 3,700 of 0.51. The number of visits made by the Assistant Veterinary Inspector to the city farms was 597. (Owing to the outbreaks of Foot-and-Mouth Disease the visits made to city cowsheds had to be considerably curtailed.)

Including country cows examined, 134 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. Ten of the latter proved positive, 61 giving negative results. Nineteen city cows and 44 country cows were condemned on the microscopical examination of the milk alone, and 1 country cow was condemned clinically, making a total of 74.



The 74 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 58 were killed, the carcasses of 38 being passed as fit for human food after the diseased parts had been first removed and destroyed, and 20 totally condemned and the carcasses destroyed at the destructor or knackers' yards.

NUMBER OF SAMPLES OF MILK BACTERIOLOGICALLY EXAMINED FOR TUBERCULOUS INFECTION.

	1921.	1922.	1923.
Mixed Samples .. .. .	1,057	1,073	957
Number found Tuberculous .. .. .	88	81	68
Percentage .. .. .	8·3	7·5	7·1
Control Samples .. .. .	129	123	98
Number found Tuberculous .. .. .	28	18	23
Percentage .. .. .	21·7	14·6	23·47
Samples from cows with suspicious udders .. .. .	144	132	134
Tuberculous—Biological .. .. .	17	9	10
Do. Microscopical .. .. .	64	61	63
Do. Total number found .. .. .	81	70	73
Percentage .. .. .	56·3	53·0	54·47
Estimated number of cows on country farms where mixed milk samples were free from tuberculous infection ..	16,473	13,830	13,335
Number of country cows clinically examined for tuberculosis of the udder, in following up tuberculous mixed samples	1,615	1,569	1,119
Tuberculous .. .. .	61	48	53
Percentage .. .. .	3·8	3·06	4·73
Number of city cows clinically examined for tuberculosis of the udder .. .. .	7,471	5674	6,427
Tuberculous .. .. .	21	23	19
Percentage .. .. .	·7*	·66‡	·5†
Disposal of cows with tuberculous udders :—			
Killed .. .. .	66	55	58
Passed .. .. .	47	39	38
Percentage .. .. .	71·0	70·9	65·5
Condemned .. .. .	19	16	20
Percentage .. .. .	29·0	29·1	34·5
Sold or otherwise lost sight of .. .. .	17	16	16

\* Percentage on 3,000 only.

‡ Do. 3,500 only.

† Do. 3,700 only.

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION OF MILK.

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 tubercle 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  $2\frac{1}{2}$  gallons, whilst the average number of cows found on the country farms visited during 1923 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 1923, 44 country cows and 19 city cows were found to be suffering from tuberculosis of the udder by microscopic examination of the special samples. Thus 55,944 gallons ( $41,580 + 14,364$ ) of milk were freed from infection, which otherwise would have been tubercle 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 1923.

Total Number of Samples taken from cows showing symptoms suspicious			
	of Tuberculosis of the udder	.. ..	134
Do.	found Positive Microscopically	.. ..	63
Do.	found Negative Microscopically..	.. ..	71
Of the 71 sent for the biological examination—			
	10 returned positive.		
	61 „ negative.		

Thus definite results have been obtained from 134 samples of milk, and of these 73 have been proved definitely positive. Out of this 73, 63 were found microscopically or a percentage of 86.3.

CORPORATION STUD.

During the year 413 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  $2,387\frac{1}{4}$  hours, the distance travelled being 14,494 miles. Taxi-cabs were also hired for 13 hours 25 minutes.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS AND ORDERS.

*Anthrax.*

Four suspected outbreaks of Anthrax were reported on premises in the City. Each outbreak was investigated, and the presence of the disease was confirmed in two of the cases reported.

*Parasitic Mange.*

Four suspected outbreaks of this disease in studs in the City were dealt with during the year. In three cases the existence of the disease was confirmed. Four 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. All four cases were so notified.

*Swine Fever.*

One hundred and fifty-seven 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 seventeen were confirmed as Swine Fever.

*Foot and Mouth Disease.*

Seven cases of suspected Foot and Mouth Disease on various premises were reported during the year, all of which were confirmed. Fifteen beasts were found to be affected, whilst 55 beasts and 64 sheep were in contact. The first case was reported on November 23rd and the last case on December 12th.



## PROSECUTIONS.

Act or Order under which prosecution was taken.	Nature of Offence.	Penalty imposed.
Foot-and-Mouth Disease Orders ..	Movement of Animals in contravention of Order .. .. .	10/-
	Do. .. .. .	5/-
	Do. .. .. .	10/-
	Do. .. .. .	10/-
	Do. .. .. .	Costs.
	Do. .. .. .	Costs.
	Do. .. .. .	Costs.
	Do. .. .. .	Dismissed.
	Do. .. .. .	Dismissed.
	Do. .. .. .	10/-
	Do. .. .. .	10/-
	Do. .. .. .	£5 £2
Swine Fever (Movement) Order ..	Illegal movement of Swine .. ..	£1
Sale of Food Order .. ..	Not labelling Imported Meat .. ..	£5
	Do. .. ..	£2
	Do. .. ..	£2 and Costs
	Do. .. ..	£1

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

*Chief Veterinary Inspector.*