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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH

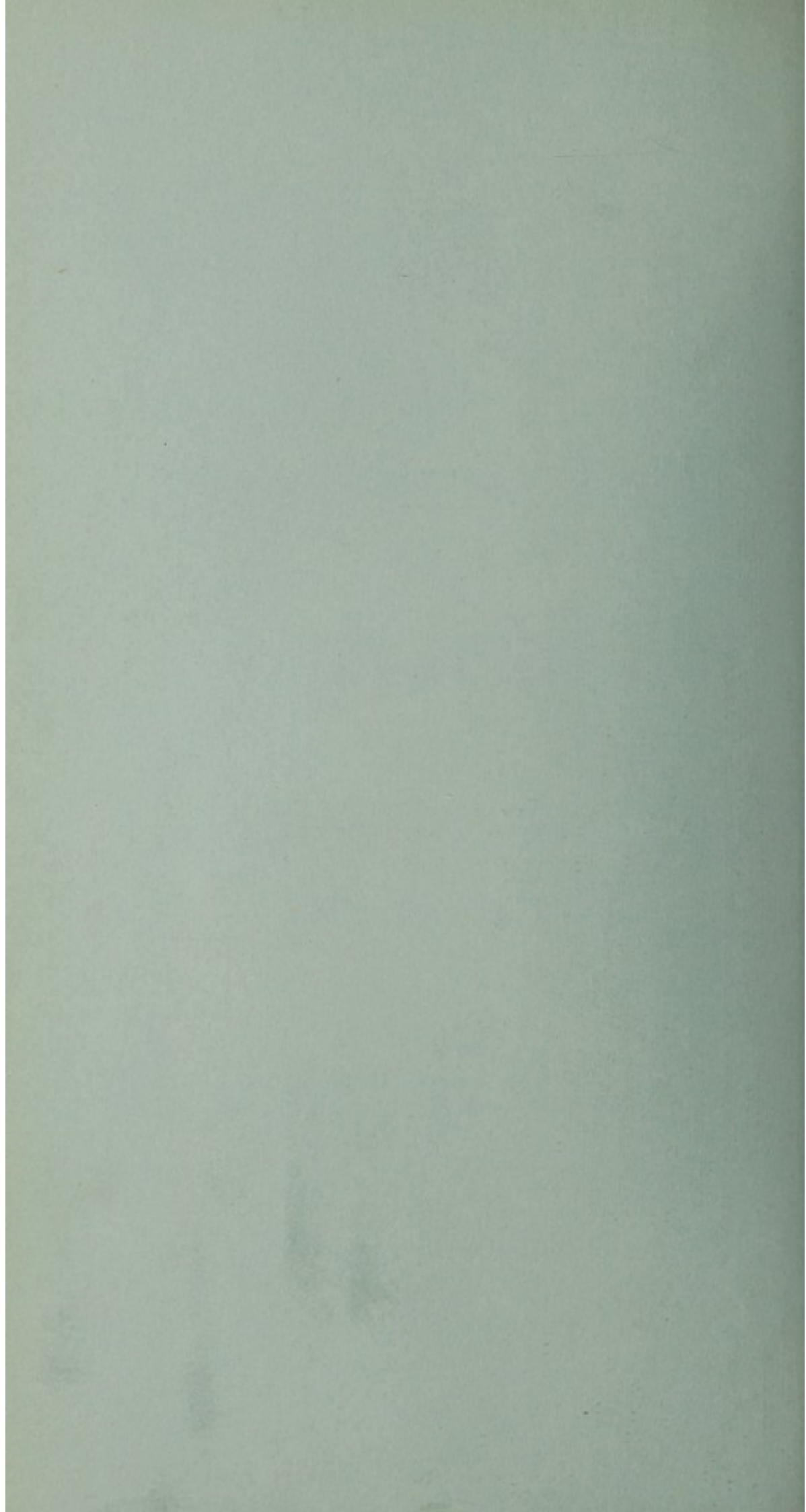
OF THE

CITY OF SHEFFIELD

For the year 1933.

JOHN RENNIE, M.D., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.





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HEALTH

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JOHN RENNIE, M.D., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

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PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

At 31st DECEMBER, 1933.

Medical Officer of Health :
JOHN RENNIE, M.D., D.P.H.

*Deputy Medical Officer of Health (also Medical Superintendent of City General Hospital,
Nether Edge Hospital and Medical Officer, Firvale House and
Herries Road, etc. Homes) :*
JAMES CLARK, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Medical Superintendent of City Hospitals for Infectious Diseases and Tuberculosis :

H. J. EGERTON H. WILLIAMS, M.D., D.P.H.
Died 27th August, 1933.

*Medical Superintendent of King Edward VII Hospital for Crippled Children and Surgical
Tuberculosis Officer :*

C. LEE PATTISON, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Clinical Tuberculosis Officer :
H. MIDGLEY TURNER, M.D., D.P.H.

Senior Medical Officer of City Fever Hospitals :
JOSEPH M. KENNEDY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Superintendent of City General Hospital :
W. J. CLANCY, M.B., Ch.B.

Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Nether Edge Hospital :
L. P. De ABREW, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Assistant Medical Officer (Maternity) :
ANN KIRK BLACK, M.B., Ch.B.

Chief Veterinary Officer :
WILLIAM TWEED, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M.

Public Analyst :
JOHN EVANS, F.I.C., F.C.S.

*Consultants, Medical Practitioners, Dental Surgeons, etc., discharging special duties for the
Health Committee :—*

Radiologist and Dermatologist at City General Hospital.
Consultant Physician at City General Hospital.
Consultant Surgeon at City General Hospital.
Visiting Obstetrician, Maternity Hospital, Nether Edge.
5 Assistant Medical Officers for Maternity and Child Welfare.
Consultant Gynaecologist at Maternity Clinic.
Hon. Consultant—Maternal Mortality.
Dental Surgeon to expectant mothers.
Assistant Medical Officer for Tuberculosis.
6 Medical Officers of Venereal Disease Clinics at Voluntary Hospitals.
2 Consultants and 2 Visiting Medical Officers under Mental Deficiency Acts.
32 District Medical Officers under the Poor Law Acts (also act as Public
Vaccinators).
5 Medical Officers in connection with Children's Homes and Scattered Homes.

Other Officers :—

3 Assistant Medical Officers—City Fever Hospitals.	26 District Sanitary Inspectors.
5 Assistant Medical Officers—City General Hospital.	Chief Woman Inspector.
2 Assistant Medical Officers—Nether Edge Hospital.	26 Women Inspectors.
House Surgeon King Edward VII Hospital.	Chief Tuberculosis Inspector.
5 Assistant Tuberculosis Officers.	4 Tuberculosis Inspectors.
2 Assistant Veterinary Inspectors.	5 Smoke Abatement Inspectors (serving Sheffield and Rotherham Regional Area).
1 Meat Inspector.	14 Vaccination Officers.
3 Meat Detention Officers—Abattoir.	Superintendent and Matron, Herries Road, etc. Homes.
2 Food and Drugs Inspectors.	Superintendent and Matron, Fulwood Cottage Homes.
5 Superintendent Sanitary Inspectors.	Inspector to Boarded-Out Children.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area	34,151 acres
Population—Census 1931	511,757
Mid-year 1933 (Estimate of Registrar General) ..	511,820
Number of Structurally Separate Dwellings at Census 1931.	
Occupied	123,812
Wholly Vacant	1,930
Total ..	125,742
Number of Private Families at Census 1931	129,396
Rateable Value (October, 1933)	£2,785,199
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (Year 1932-33)	£10,559

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

	Total	Males	Females	
Births (Legitimate) ..	6,931 ..	3,620	3,311 ..	} Birth Rate, 14·0
„ (Illegitimate) ..	247 ..	132	115 ..	
Deaths	6,117 ..	3,187	2,930 ..	Death Rate, 12·0
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth—from sepsis .. 16				
from other causes 19				
Deaths of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 births :—				
Legitimate ..	61.	Illegitimate ..	117.	Total .. 63
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	..	..	..	2
„ Whooping Cough (all ages)	..	..	..	21
„ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	..	..	..	45

TOWN HALL,
SHEFFIELD,

JULY, 1934.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present herewith my Annual Report on the health of the City for the year 1933.

The general death rate was a favourable one. Although slightly higher than the rate for the previous three years it was still below the rate for England and Wales.

The Infant Mortality rate was the lowest ever recorded for Sheffield and, for the first time since comparable figures have been available, was below the rate for England and Wales.

Mortality from the infectious diseases was remarkably low during the year.

It is unfortunate to have to record an increase in the mortality from Cancer, the highest rate ever recorded having been experienced during 1933.

With regard to maternal mortality the position though not quite so favourable as in the year 1932 was yet an improvement on the average for the past decade.

The hospital services were maintained with efficiency throughout the year. The scheme for the augmentation of the work at the City General Hospital is nearing completion and it is expected that the new building will be opened in a very short time.

With regard to the Maternity and Child Welfare scheme the work at the Ante-natal Clinics has greatly increased during the year and the work of the special clinics dealing with Rickets and Orthopaedic cases has also been extended.

The Domiciliary Midwifery Service for necessitous cases, inaugurated in 1932, has been found to work very satisfactorily and many more cases have been dealt with during 1933, thus relieving the pressure on the accommodation provided in the maternity hospitals.

The very efficient system of caring for poor children, some in Scattered Homes and some in a colony of Cottage Homes, which were taken over by the Health Committee in 1930, worked satisfactorily during the year.

The City Council decided on 7th June, 1933, to increase the annual rate of demolition of unfit houses from 500 to 1,000 and steps were taken to accelerate the rate accordingly. Representations were made with regard to 904 houses in 16 clearance areas, 3 Ministry of Health inquiries having been held, in September, November and December of 1933. 633 houses were involved in these inquiries. The number required to complete the annual quota was made up of individual unfit houses.

The year has been a very strenuous one for all branches of the Department and I am grateful to the staff for the loyal assistance which they have rendered. I deeply regret the loss sustained to the City by the death of my colleague, Dr. H. J. Egerton H. Williams, which occurred with tragic suddenness in August last, after an illness lasting only two days. Dr. Williams had filled the office of Medical Superintendent of the City Fever Hospitals for a period of 32 years with outstanding ability as a specialist in infectious diseases and with unique capacity as a hospital administrator. His personal charm endeared him to patients and staff alike.

In conclusion I wish to record my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for the support which they have extended to me throughout the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN RENNIE,

Medical Officer of Health.

VITAL AND MORTAL STATISTICS.

SPECIAL FEATURES.—The general death rate was slightly higher than in 1932, but was lower than the rate for England and Wales.

A new low record in the Infant Mortality rate was reached in 1933; actually below the rate for England.

The Tuberculosis death rate was not so low as for the previous year. Sheffield's satisfactory position in the list of large towns, however, was again well maintained during the year 1933.

The mortality rate among Children under two years of age from Diarrhoeal diseases was next to the lowest yet recorded.

For two years in succession there was no death from Enteric Fever. The mortality rates from Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria were comparatively low.

The Maternal Mortality rate was definitely lower than the average, both as regards sepsis and all other puerperal causes.

There was a marked increase in the mortality from Cancer as compared with the previous year's figures. This follows a slight decrease in 1932 and 1931. The rate for 1933 was the highest on record for the city.

AREA.—The area of the City as extended on 1st April, 1929, is 34,151 acres.

POPULATION.—The estimate of the population as at 30th June, 1933, given by the Registrar General, was 511,820. The Census figure was 511,757. The population estimate year by year is given in Table IV.

With regard to the figures showing the distribution of population in Registration Sub-Districts and Sections, which appear in Table VI, the estimates have been based upon the 1931 Census, with additions in respect of new houses erected in these areas since the Census, and deductions for houses demolished, and a further pro rata reduction to bring the total down to the new estimate of the Registrar General.

TABLE A.—*Censuses 1911, 1921 and 1931. Age distribution per 1000 of each sex.*

Ages	1911		1921		1931	
	Per 1,000 of each sex		Per 1,000 of each sex		Per 1,000 of each sex	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0—4	120	118	100	93	74	69
	—120	—118	—100	—93	—74	—69
5—9	110	107	101	98	86	79
10—14	100	99	104	103	92	86
15—19	92	94	94	97	91	92
	—302	—300	—299	—298	—269	—257
20—24	82	86	80	89	90	94
25—29	87	88	77	82	86	85
30—34	86	83	71	73	75	78
35—39	79	74	74	73	69	72
	—334	—331	—302	—317	—320	—329
40—44	64	60	72	69	63	65
45—49	52	50	67	61	65	65
50—54	41	41	53	48	63	61
55—59	32	32	40	37	54	51
60—64	24	25	28	29	40	39
65—69	16	19	20	22	26	28
70—74	9	12	11	14	15	19
75—79	4	6	6	8	7	11
80—84	2	3	2	3	3	5
85—89	0	1	0	1	1	1
90—94	0	0	0	0	0	0
95 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0
	—244	—249	—299	—292	—337	—345

SEX AND AGE DISTRIBUTION.—The preceding table which is based upon the Census Reports of 1911, 1921 and 1931, is repeated as it shows the age and sex distribution of the population of the City and the marked change which has taken place during the 20 years intervening. The outstanding feature of the table is the reduction in the proportion of children and the increase in the proportion of persons living over 40 years. The one is largely explained by the decrease in the Birth Rate and the other by the improved health of the community and lengthening average life.

DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES AT THE CENSUS.—Particulars have been extracted from the Report of the Census with regard to the relationship of houses and families, and the following statement shows that notwithstanding the increase of 18,350 dwellings during the intercensal period there was still a deficiency of 5,584 dwellings, i.e., a shortage as between families and dwellings. The position was somewhat more acute than at the Census of 1921, even when allowance is made for holiday movement of population at the 1921 Census. The explanation is that the number of families increased at a greater rate than the provision of houses.

The number of persons per family decreased from 4·37 in 1921 to 3·84 in 1931, and, looked at from the point of view of over-crowding, the position must necessarily to this extent have been relieved. At the same time Sheffield is shown as having at 1931 Census, a population of 40,908, or 8·24 per cent., living under conditions of more than 2 persons per room as compared with 8·21 in Leeds, 7·92 in Huddersfield, 7·34 in Rotherham and 6·91 in Bradford. Halifax was the only West Riding County Borough with a greater density, namely 10·08 per cent.

	1921 Census	1931 Census	Net Increase
Families	109,895	129,396	19,501
Structurally separate dwellings ...	105,462	123,812	18,350
Population in private families	479,400	496,205	16,805
Deficiency of Houses	4,433	5,584	—

The Census at 1921 was taken on 19th June, at which time many people were away from home on holiday, and an adjustment of the total population figures was made by the Registrar General, Sheffield's figure being increased 7,261, making the population 497,900. The actual Census figure was 490,639.

No figure was given by the Registrar General for holiday movement as regards private families, the total for which was 109,895 at the enumeration on 19th June, 1921.

The number of people in the institutions of the City however, is unaffected by holiday movement and remains practically stationary, so that the difference of 7,261 may be added to the population in private families, making the total (479,400 + 7,261) 486,661, as shown in the table below.

With regard to the number of private families, if it is assumed that (say) 50 per cent. of the 7,261 persons were on holiday in complete families and taking 4·4 persons, which was the average per family, we get the following:— $7,261 \div 2 = 3,630$. $3,630 \div 4 \cdot 4 = 825$, the number to be added to total families (109,895) making in all 110,720.

After making the adjustment for holiday movement at Census 1921 the statement reads as follows:—

	1921 Census	1931 Census	Net Increase
Families	110,720 (corrected)	129,396	18,676 (corrected)
Structurally separate dwellings ...	105,462	123,812	18,350
Population in private families	486,661 (corrected)	496,205	9,544 (corrected)
Deficiency of Houses	5,258 (corrected)	5,584	—

MARRIAGES.—The number of marriages in 1933 was 4,550, the highest number since 1920. The marriage rate was 17·8. 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 for 1922, moreover, was the lowest 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 for Sheffield as for England and Wales; in 1924-1926 it fell below that for England and Wales; in 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930 and 1931 the rate was slightly higher, in 1932 it was 12 per cent. higher and in 1933, 13 per cent. higher than that for the Country as a whole.

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

BIRTHS.—The number of live births registered during the year was 7,446 and the transferable births numbered 42 inwards and 310 outwards. The number of births allocated to Sheffield, therefore, was 7,178, which was less than in the preceding year by 215. The annual birth rate was 14·0 per 1,000 persons living. The average rate for the previous ten years was 17·2.

	Year	Births	Rate per 1000
	1923	10,195	19·4
	1924	9,712	18·5
	1925	9,321	17·7
	1926	9,013	17·2
	1927	8,526	16·2
	1928	8,438	16·4
	1929	7,976	15·4
	1930	7,831	15·1
	1931	7,777	15·0
	1932	7,393	14·4
Average	1923-32	8,618	16·5
	1933	7,178	14·0

The birth-rate for 1933 was 2·5 lower than the average for the last decade, and the lowest ever recorded in Sheffield.

Still births registered during 1933 totalled 395, but after allocation of transfers, the net total was 347.

DEATHS.—The number of deaths of Sheffield residents during the year was 6,117 (3,187 male, 2,930 female), making a death rate of 12·0 per 1,000 living. The average death rate for the decade 1923-1932 was 11·7. It is noteworthy that the death-rate for Sheffield has been steadily rising since the record year of 1930 when it fell to 11·0. The figure for 1933 is still below that for England and Wales (12·3).

	Year	Deaths	Rate per 1000
	1923	6,012	11·5
	1924	6,110	11·6
	1925	6,078	11·5
	1926	5,927	11·3
	1927	6,436	12·3
	1928	6,099	11·8
	1929	6,850	13·2
	1930	5,675	11·0
	1931	5,839	11·3
	1932	5,976	11·6
Average	1923-32	6,100	11·7
	1933	6,117	12·0

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 periods 1921-25 and 1926-30, also in the three succeeding years, Sheffield's rate was below that for England and Wales. The lower mortality in Sheffield from Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Tuberculosis, Bronchitis and Cancer accounts for this to some extent.

Quinquennial Periods					Mean Annual Mortality Rate per 1,000 of the Population.	
					Sheffield	England
1871-1875	...	...	...	...	26.8	22.0
1876-1880	...	...	...	...	24.2	20.8
1881-1885	...	...	...	...	21.6	19.4
1886-1890	...	...	...	...	22.1	18.9
1891-1895	...	...	...	...	20.9	18.7
1896-1900	...	...	...	...	20.6	17.7
1901-1905	...	...	...	...	18.2	16.1
1906-1910	...	...	...	...	16.4	14.7
1911-1915	...	...	...	...	15.9	14.3
1916-1920	...	...	...	...	15.7	14.4
1921-1925	...	...	...	...	11.8	12.2
1926-1930	...	...	...	...	11.9	12.1
1931-1933 (three years only)	...	...	...	...	11.6	12.2

SMALL-POX.—There was no case of Small-Pox notified during the year.

MEASLES.—The number of cases notified voluntarily during 1933 was only 2, one of which was removed to the City Fever Hospital, Lodge Moor.

The mortality rate for the year was 0.004 per 1,000 persons living per annum. The average rate for the five years 1928-32 was 0.1 per annum.

The following table shows that the mortality rate alternates between high and low.

Mortality Rate per Million in Sheffield from Measles—11 years—1923-1933.

Year					Mortality Rate per Million
1923	...	...	...	...	19
1924	...	...	...	...	217
1925	...	...	...	...	59
1926	...	...	...	...	136
1927	...	...	...	...	44
1928	...	...	...	...	229
1929	...	...	...	...	27
1930	...	...	...	...	129
1931	...	...	...	...	10
1932	...	...	...	...	86
1933	...	...	...	...	4

SCARLET FEVER.—The death rate from Scarlet Fever was 0.012 per 1,000 of the population. This follows the successive record low rates of 0.006 and 0.002 for years 1931 and 1932 respectively. The average annual rate for the quinquennium 1928-32 was 0.023.

The attack rate was 2.84 per 1,000 as against 4.37 for the quinquennium 1928-1932.

The very low mortality proves that this disease is of a very mild type at the present time.

DIPHTHERIA.—The death rate from Diphtheria was 0.037 per 1,000 of the population, following the record low rate of 0.01 for 1932. The rate for the quinquennium 1928-1932 was 0.041, as against 0.076 for England and Wales.

The attack rate during 1933 was 1.89, which has to be compared with an average of 1.20 for the quinquennium 1928-32.

The incidence of this disease started to rise in September and reached a maximum of 52 cases in the week ended 28th October and this high incidence continued until the first week of December.

Two schools in particular were involved in two local epidemics and intensive work was undertaken by the Chief School Medical Officer to discover carriers and cases who were isolated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital. These measures were effective in reducing the incidence to a normal level by the first week of December. It must be recognised however, that for many years the incidence of Diphtheria has been remarkably low and therefore the immunity of the child population is low, so that they must be very susceptible to this infection.

WHOOPING COUGH.—The mortality from this disease was at the rate of 0.04 per 1,000 living. The average for the quinquennium 1928-32 was 0.07.

TYPHOID FEVER.—The number of typhoid cases notified during the year 1933 was 2, giving an attack rate of 0.004 per 1,000 living, which has to be compared with an average for the quinquennium 1928-32 of 0.054. No death was recorded. Only twice before (in 1920 and 1932) has there been a year without a single death from Typhoid.

DIARRHOEA AND ENTERITIS, UNDER TWO YEARS OF AGE.—Mortality from this group of diseases is now stated per 1,000 born, and the figure thus obtained is 6.27 for 1933 as compared with 7.10 for England.

The rate for 1932 was 5.00 for Sheffield as against 6.60 for England.

Sheffield therefore occupies a favourable position. This is very marked in the towns table "L" where Sheffield appears with a low mortality rate only excelled by Bristol, Portsmouth, Croydon and Plymouth. If reference is made to Annual Reports of the early years of the present century, it will be found that Sheffield then occupied actually the worst position among the great towns as regards mortality from this group of diseases.

The great decrease in the prevalence of Diarrhoea in Sheffield may be attributed to the greater attention given in recent years to Child Welfare, the activities of the Women 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; the abolition of privy middens in the congested parts of the City; and the campaign against unpaved yards.

UNDULANT FEVER.—A definite case of Undulant Fever was reported during 1933. All necessary action was taken.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.—During the year there were 104 notified cases of Cerebro-Spinal Fever, with 47 deaths.

This disease was prevalent during 1930 in the adjoining districts in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and the notifications increased in Sheffield from 1 in January to 10 in the month of August, 1931. Twice during 1932 the number of notifications in the month reached 10. During the first quarter of 1933 the disease was reaching serious proportions, 56 new cases having been reported. Prompt measures were adopted for dealing with contacts and happily the prevalence subsided until in September not a single new case was reported. Further reference to this disease will be found in the City Fever Hospitals section of this report.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.—10 cases of Acute Poliomyelitis or Polioencephalitis were notified in 1933, as against 40 in 1932, 45 in 1931, 5 in 1930, 3 in 1929, 12 in 1928, 18 in 1927, 6 in 1926, 16 in 1925, 53 in 1924, 1 in 1923, and 20 in 1922. No deaths occurred during 1933.

The decided increase in the number of notifications of this disease in 1931, made it necessary to organise Hospital and Out-patient Treatment and Dr. Pattison, the Surgical Tuberculosis Officer, undertook this responsibility. Special arrangements were made at

the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic for Orthopaedic treatment and beds at the King Edward VII Hospital were allocated for the treatment of this disease after the acute stage. Further reference to this is made in the special section by Dr. Pattison on page 101.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.—The year 1924 was noteworthy for a very severe outbreak of Encephalitis Lethargica when there were 337 cases notified. In 1933 one case only was notified but seven deaths occurred. The deaths now being registered are chiefly those who contracted the disease in the 1924 epidemic.

DYSENTERY.—Prior to 1932, practically all the notified cases of Dysentery were contracted abroad, but in 1932 there was an outbreak of Dysentery at Cliffe House Institution and nine cases were diagnosed. The whole of the cases notified originated in Sheffield. 18 cases were notified in 1933; 2 were connected with Cliffe House and were notified cases in 1932.

MALARIA.—One case was notified, who had contracted the disease in the Army 10 years before.

INFLUENZA.—The prevalence of Influenza was world-wide in 1918, and all parts of this country have been visited by minor epidemics in each year since then. Below are set out the mortality rates per 1,000 living for the years 1918 onwards in Sheffield and in the whole country. On the whole, Sheffield has suffered more heavily than the rest of the country.

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Sheffield	4.55	1.10	0.86	0.47	0.23	0.51	0.35	0.23
England & Wales	3.08	1.18	0.28	0.24	0.56	0.22	0.49	0.33
	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Sheffield	0.24	0.48	0.17	0.89	0.09	0.34	0.30	0.60
England & Wales	0.23	0.57	0.20	0.74	0.12	0.36	0.32	0.57

PNEUMONIA.—It has been the practice since the beginning of 1922 until recently to draw the attention of the medical attendant to failure to notify whenever an unnotified case of Pneumonia has appeared in the death 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.

The true index is of course the mortality rate. Particulars are given below for the five largest towns of England and Wales as regards the incidence rate and death rate from Pneumonia from which it will be seen that Sheffield's incidence rate of 4.5 is the highest in the list. At the same time, the mortality rate of 0.875 is the lowest. The figures for cases and deaths are taken from the Registrar General's latest summary and refer to the year 1932.

Pneumonia in five largest towns — 1932.

	Cases.	Incidence Rate per 1,000 persons living.	Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000 persons living.
Birmingham	2,671	2.609	938	0.916
Liverpool	2,670	3.083	1,218	1.406
Manchester	2,576	3.340	882	1.144
Sheffield	2,321	4.524	449	0.875
Leeds	855	1.763	507	1.045

In Sheffield every case notified and treated at home is visited by the Queen's nurses.

The percentage of cases removed to the City Fever Hospital and City General Hospital during 1933 was 41.9.

The following table shows the number and the percentage of cases removed to the City Fever and City General Hospitals during the last 10 years.

TABLE B. *Pneumonia.—Cases notified and treated in the City Hospitals, also percentage treated. Years 1924 to 1933.*

	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Cases Notified ...	3347	3219	2643	3154	2693	3389	1568	2175	2338	2378
Cases treated in										
(a) City Fever Hospital	578	562	466	357	328	318	288	480	643	480
(b) City General Hospital	199	258	288	290	403	343	208	256	342	516
Percentage of Cases treated ...	23.2	25.5	28.5	20.5	27.1	19.5	31.6	33.8	42.2	41.9

Particulars are given below with regard to mortality from Pneumonia in males and females during 1933 and the previous five years.

TABLE C.—Pneumonia Mortality.

Year	Deaths			Rate per 1,000	Rate per 1,000 England and Wales
	Males	Females	Total		
1928	334	205	539	1.05	0.79
1929	439	288	727	1.40	1.11
1930	259	119	378	0.73	0.70
1931	270	165	435	0.84	0.84
1932	247	192	439	0.86	0.74
Average for 5 years	310	194	504	0.98	0.84
1933	242	190	432	0.84	*

* Figure not available.

BRONCHITIS.—The mortality in the sexes during 1933 and the quinquennium 1928-32 is set out in the table below. The figures compare favourably with those for England.

TABLE D.—Bronchitis Mortality.

Year	Deaths			Rate per 1,000	Rate per 1,000 England and Wales
	Males	Females	Total		
1928	162	124	286	0.56	0.59
1929	171	193	364	0.70	0.84
1930	105	68	173	0.33	0.49
1931	121	116	237	0.46	0.63
1932	113	104	217	0.42	0.51
Average for 5 years	134	121	255	0.49	0.61
1933	106	103	209	0.41	*

* Figure not available.

CANCER.—The mortality from Cancer in the sexes during 1933 and the previous five years is set out below. The rate is the highest in the period and the highest on record for Sheffield. Sheffield's figure, however, has been consistently below that for England and Wales during the whole period set out.

TABLE E.—Cancer Mortality.

Year	Deaths			Rate per 1,000	
	Males	Females	Total	Sheffield	England and Wales
1928	337	369	706	1.37	1.43
1929	404	321	725	1.40	1.44
1930	372	380	752	1.45	1.45
1931	384	355	739	1.43	1.48
1932	363	314	677	1.32	1.51
Average for 5 years	372	348	720	1.39	1.46
1933	399	364	763	1.49	*

* Figure not available.

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 increase. There was again a marked decline in 1919, and the improvement has been maintained, although with slight fluctuations. During 1931 a new record death rate of 818 per million living was recorded. This was further reduced in 1932 to 817. The rate for 1933 was 838.

The death rates per million from all Tuberculous Diseases during 1933 and the previous 20 years were as follows :—

	Lungs	Other Forms	All Forms		Lungs	Other Forms	All Forms		Lungs	Other Forms	All Forms
1913	1243	399	1642	1920	924	260	1184	1927	703	189	892
1914	1273	403	1676	1921	998	237	1235	1928	745	190	935
1915	1372	412	1784	1922	1028	189	1217	1929	788	166	954
1916	1330	400	1730	1923	854	174	1028	1930	685	172	857
1917	1396	428	1824	1924	821	202	1023	1931	673	145	818
1918	1410	430	1840	1925	791	197	988	1932	688	129	817
1919	996	268	1264	1926	745	182	927	1933	707	131	838

The following shows sex mortality during 1933 and the previous 10 years :—

TABLE F.—*Tuberculosis Mortality in Sexes.*

Year	Tuberculosis Deaths						Total Deaths
	Respiratory		Other Forms		All Forms		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1923	265	183	50	41	315	224	539
1924	286	145	60	46	346	191	537
1925	261	156	57	47	318	203	521
1926	243	147	49	46	292	193	485
1927	253	116	39	60	292	176	468
1928	255	129	55	43	310	172	482
1929	267	141	49	37	316	178	494
1930	217	138	45	44	262	182	444
1931	232	116	38	37	270	153	423
1932	236	117	40	26	276	143	419
1933	218	144	40	27	258	171	429

The notifications of Tuberculosis of Lung since 1911, the year of opening the Tuberculosis Dispensary, were as follows :—

1911	...	...	836 cases	1923	...	...	1,414 cases
1912	...	...	981 "	1924	...	...	1,464 "
1913	...	...	1,033 "	1925	...	...	1,364 "
1914	...	...	948 "	1926	...	...	1,600 "
1915	...	...	1,219 "	1927	...	...	1,762 "
1916	...	...	1,351 "	1928	...	...	1,844 "
1917	...	...	1,544 "	1929	...	...	1,920 "
1918	...	...	1,472 "	1930	...	...	1,846 "
1919	...	...	1,001 "	1931	...	...	1,512 "
1920	...	...	1,139 "	1932	...	...	1,539 "
1921	...	...	1,255 "	1933	...	...	1,396 "
1922	...	...	1,313 "				

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	1924	...	...	341 cases
1915	...	...	373 "	1925	...	...	292 "
1916	...	...	433 "	1926	...	...	237 "
1917	...	...	492 "	1927	...	...	207 "
1918	...	...	387 "	1928	...	...	201 "
1919	...	...	234 "	1929	...	...	172 "
1920	...	...	253 "	1930	...	...	133 "
1921	...	...	254 "	1931	...	...	206 "
1922	...	...	275 "	1932	...	...	197 "
1923	...	...	308 "	1933	...	...	202 "

Military cases are excluded from these figures,

Table G which follows, gives a comparison of the death rates from All Forms of Tuberculosis and Respiratory Tuberculosis in England and Wales and the 17 other large towns, for the years 1924 to 1933. The Chart which accompanies the Table shows very graphically the rise during the war years and the subsequent fall. Sheffield's improved position is clearly indicated.

It will be seen that in 1933 Sheffield's death rate from Tuberculosis was less than that of all other towns with the exception of Croydon and Portsmouth, both as regards Respiratory Tuberculosis and also All Forms. It was very considerably less than most of them.

Sheffield's favourable position as regards its death rate from Tuberculosis is due to many factors, the most important of which are :—

- (1) Complete co-operation on the part of the general practitioners in the Tuberculosis Scheme.
- (2) Adequate Sanatorium and Hospital accommodation for all citizens who are suffering from Tuberculosis or even suspected to be suffering from Tuberculosis.
- (3) The treatment of a large number of early cases of Tuberculosis discovered by means of the examination of contacts of notified cases.
- (4) Intensive work with regard to the isolation of infectious cases of Tuberculosis either in Hospital or in their homes; and latterly
- (5) The re-housing scheme for infectious cases of Tuberculosis living under such conditions that isolation is impossible.

TABLE G.—Tuberculosis, All Forms, and Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System. Mortality per Million Living. England and Wales and Towns over 200,000 Population. Years 1924-1933.

Towns	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933										
	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	1058	841	1038	833	961	771	972	791	928	755	959	793	898	739	896	742	837	687	824	690
Birmingham ...	1109	943	1144	953	1097	948	1078	911	994	863	1098	948	1004	885	1051	921	946	839	960	854
Liverpool ...	1526	1242	1514	1210	1486	1224	1383	1146	1394	1188	1487	1240	1434	1223	1349	1159	1325	1128	1336	1165
Manchester ...	1506	1205	1577	1330	1439	1211	1410	1189	1320	1127	1444	1247	1400	1185	1287	1115	1160	1004	1150	1002
SHEFFIELD ...	1027	813	993	793	925	740	886	699	925	745	958	790	860	688	822	680	823	700	838	707
Leeds ...	1410	1088	1294	1068	1241	991	1166	965	1139	956	1306	1072	1110	903	1098	919	1019	792	1029	849
Bristol ...	1137	917	1200	946	1158	952	1219	1037	1014	876	1210	1043	1137	993	1043	920	829	730	953	821
West Ham ...	1191	970	1174	970	1143	953	1107	945	1121	942	1125	979	1182	1029	998	856	1148	968	1106	997
Hull ...	1354	1071	1271	1026	1205	1005	1237	971	1220	1011	1267	1047	1277	1041	1358	1158	1009	798	1088	897
Bradford ...	1072	858	1010	806	1029	828	1003	791	995	815	1027	851	873	751	941	788	928	749	884	752
Newcastle ...	1459	1119	1561	1209	1489	1170	1390	1106	1321	1044	1355	1094	1294	1054	1378	1069	1203	979	1148	914
Stoke-on-Trent	1158	896	1323	986	1332	994	1394	1080	1151	937	1222	1043	1248	1009	1161	975	1027	850	1029	880
Nottingham ...	1184	943	1208	1009	1086	866	1155	945	1107	953	1263	1068	1133	981	1122	934	968	787	1039	879
Leicester ...	1493	1208	1599	1322	1382	1163	1457	1208	1252	1077	1350	1105	1136	951	1305	1107	1146	997	1246	1114
Portsmouth ...	1228	1000	1121	867	989	790	1004	784	960	756	938	793	1062	891	934	777	1003	844	792	677
Salford ...	1588	1284	1663	1398	1516	1261	1708	1401	1408	1205	1379	1201	1482	1256	1425	1222	1198	1035	1318	1120
Cardiff ...	1521	1247	1515	1308	1263	1077	1543	1277	1213	1010	1339	1138	1153	952	1309	1063	1276	1056	1266	1054
Croydon ...	974	806	923	753	1010	821	968	794	951	766	904	765	783	678	749	642	704	603	767	675
Plymouth ...	1275	1032	1192	953	1132	918	1162	959	992	792	1000	844	1044	853	1007	795	960	811	980	863

Averages for Towns 1290 1036 1293 1050 1218 995 1239 1012 1138 948 1204 1015 1145 962 1130 950 1037 871 1052 901

The whole of the rates figures have been taken from the Registrar General's "Statistical Review," with the exception of those for 1933, which have been obtained from the respective towns.

**TABLE H.—Mortality among Grinders and all persons over 15 years of age, 1886 to 1933—
in Quinquennia.**

			1886- 1890	1891- 1895	1896- 1900	1901- 1905	1906- 1910	1911- 1915	1916- 1920	1921- 1925	1926- 1930	1931- 1933 (3 yrs. only)
GRINDERS	{	All causes. Total Deaths	536	548	529	605	573	607	581	515	414	262
		Tuberculosis of Lung. Total Deaths ..	191	207	199	291	295	322	224	201	158	75
		Percentage of Deaths due to Tuberculosis of Lung	35.6	37.8	37.6	48.1	51.5	53.5	38.6	39.0	38.2	28.6
ALL PERSONS OVER 15 YEARS OF AGE IN SHEFFIELD	{	All Causes. Total Deaths	17371	17519	18102	19248	20342	22045	24890	22671	24985	15400
		Tuberculosis of Lung. Total Deaths ..	2504	2341	2292	2513	2354	2787	2641	2192	1844	1045
		Percentage of Deaths due to Tuberculosis of Lung	14.4	13.4	12.7	13.1	11.6	12.6	10.6	9.7	7.4	6.8

Table H shows that the percentage of deaths among grinders due to Tuberculosis of the Lung has not decreased materially during the last 48 years, whereas the percentage of deaths due to Tuberculosis amongst all persons over the age of 15 years has decreased by 53 per cent.

TABLE I.—Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Sheffield.—Mortality Rates among Workers in Unhealthy Trades, and among All Persons over 15 (for comparison), during the years 1925-1933.

Trades	Workers employed over 14 years of age (Census 1931).		Mortality from Respiratory Tuberculosis.								
			1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Grinders ...	4,600	Number of Deaths } Rate per 1,000	31	28	38	30	33	28	36	20	19
			6.3	6.1	8.3	6.5	7.2	6.1	7.8	4.3	4.1
Cutlers ...	3,635	Number of Deaths } Rate per 1,000	11	12	10	4	8	10	8	11	14
			2.8	3.3	2.8	1.1	2.2	2.8	2.2	3.0	3.9
All persons over 15 years of age in Sheffield	387,579	Number of Deaths } Rate per 1,000	398	371	353	372	402	346	343	348	354
			1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9

Table I shows that the death rate from Tuberculosis amongst grinders is still more than four times that among all persons over 15 years of age in Sheffield.

INFANT MORTALITY.—The number of deaths of Infants under one year of age was 454, as compared with 543 in 1932, 533 in 1931, 522 in 1930, 698 in 1929, 619 in 1928, 774 in 1927, 712 in 1926, 788 in 1925, 871 in 1924, and 915 in 1923. The number of births registered in 1933 was 7,178 after making allowances for transfers. 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 1933, calculated in this manner is 63 per 1,000. This constitutes a new low record, the nearest being 67 for 1930.

Deaths of infants occurring before the first month of life was reached numbered 221. This gives a rate of 31 per 1,000 births registered, or what is known as the neo-natal mortality. The neo-natal mortality for 1932 was 33; for 1931, 34; for 1930, 37; for 1929, 39; for 1928, 38; for 1927, 40; for 1926, 23; for 1925, 37; for 1924, 44; and for 1923, 39.

The following Table gives alongside the Infant Mortality Rates for England and for Sheffield during the past 20 years. It will be seen that Sheffield's figure for the past three years more nearly approaches the England rate; in 1933 it was actually below.

TABLE J.—*Infant Mortality.*

Year	Infant Mortality		Excess over	Year	Infant Mortality		Excess over
	Sheffield	England	EnglandRate		Sheffield	England	EnglandRate
1914	132	105	27	1924	90	75	15
1915	133	110	23	1925	85	75	10
1916	109	91	18	1926	79	70	9
1917	104	96	8	1927	91	70	21
1918	128	97	31	1928	73	65	8
1919	96	89	7	1929	88	74	14
1920	104	80	24	1930	67	60	7
1921	99	83	16	1931	69	66	3
1922	82	77	5	1932	73	65	8
1923	90	69	21	1933	63	64	1 below

The table on the next page shows a marked decline in Infantile Mortality from most of the causes set out. The low mortality from Measles and Whooping Cough is very noticeable. Premature birth and congenital defects account for a much smaller number of deaths than formerly. This may be attributed to the work of the ante-natal clinic to some extent.

There has been no death from Scarlet Fever among infants since 1929.

Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis have fallen from 109 in 1926 to an average of 35 in the last 3 years. Among the most important factors in bringing about this decline, must be placed the encouragement of breast feeding, the extended use of dried milk in artificial feeding and the work of the medical staff and women inspectors at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.

TABLE K.—*Infant Mortality from stated causes in 1924—1933.*

Cause of Death	Number of Deaths									
	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Measles	35	7	16	6	23	4	16	1	8	1
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	13	52	9	56	4	20	11	18	23	6
Diphtheria	2	2	7	1	4	2	...	...	...	1
Tuberculous Meningitis	3	3	5	7	7	10	5	4	4	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis	2	2	...	1	...	3	1	...	1	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases	2	1	5	...	1	1	3	...	...	3
Influenza	9	7	5	17	4	17	...	9	10	5
Bronchitis	69	69	42	59	29	42	17	33	30	22
Pneumonia (all forms)... ..	134	127	108	136	98	169	61	104	109	79
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	67	74	109	61	56	44	45	36	33	36
Syphilis	13	12	2	6	8	2	1	2	6	1
Congenital Malformation	42	40	35	46	42	35	34	38	33	34
Premature Birth	248	186	195	184	186	175	160	157	140	125
Atrophy, Debility, & Marasmus	68	46	54	52	44	51	35	30	25	22
Other Causes	164	160	120	141	113	122	133	101	121	118
Totals	871	788	712	774	619	698	522	533	543	454

1933 Infant Mortality Rate :—Legitimate, 61 ; Illegitimate, 117.

REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS AND SECTIONS.

A full description of the boundaries of the Sections adopted as statistical units was given in the Annual Report for 1923. Owing to the different enumeration areas adopted in connection with the 1921 and 1931 Censuses, the boundaries have had to be altered. The alterations, however, are so slight that the statistical areas remain practically the same.

Table VI gives the estimated population, the density of the population, death rates from all causes and from certain specified causes, infant mortality rates, and birth rates, in each of the statistical units of the City, and sickness from the notifiable infectious diseases is given in Table XVIII.

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 over-crowded and smoky industrial neighbourhoods than in the residential parts. This contrast is, however, very much less marked in recent years.

TABLE L.—Towns over 200,000 Population—Birth Rates, Death Rates, All Causes and Certain Infectious Diseases ; Infant Mortality (Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Live Births) All Causes and Diarrhoeal Diseases in the year 1933.

Towns.	Population.	Birth Rate per 1,000 Population.	Death Rate per 1,000 Population.										Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	
			All Causes.	Etiotic Fever.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 yrs)	Total Deaths under 1 year.		
England and Wales ..	—	14.4	12.3	0.01	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.06	0.57	7.1	64		
Birmingham ..	† 1,023,500	14.708	11.036	0.001	..	0.075	0.020	0.034	0.032	0.436	7.8	66		
Liverpool ..	† 866,013	19.548	14.369	0.002	..	0.345	0.031	0.107	0.204	0.395	19.1	98		
Manchester ..	† 771,165	14.415	13.410	0.003	..	0.062	0.021	0.061	0.110	0.695	8.6	75		
SHEFFIELD ..	* 511,820	14.024	11.951	..	..	0.004	0.012	0.041	0.037	0.604	6.3	63		
Leeds ..	* 485,000	13.697	13.555	0.002	..	0.045	0.019	0.058	0.181	0.532	15.7	81		
Bristol ..	* 409,400	13.659	12.000	0.005	..	0.034	0.010	0.039	0.054	0.713	5.5	55		
Hull ..	* 319,900	17.943	13.085	0.003	..	0.131	0.003	0.038	0.288	0.585	13.1	77		
Bradford ..	* 295,100	13.219	14.680	..	..	0.095	0.020	0.034	0.051	0.613	8.7	79		13
West Ham ..	* 282,900	15.574	11.796	..	..	0.003	0.021	0.166	0.191	0.520	10.0	64		
Newcastle ..	* 286,500	16.447	12.705	0.010	..	0.129	0.063	0.087	0.031	0.534	12.7	76		
Stoke-on-Trent ..	* 275,100	16.209	12.948	..	..	0.004	0.011	0.069	0.025	0.927	12.6	89		
Nottingham ..	* 283,030	15.821	13.354	0.007	..	0.179	0.014	0.036	0.021	0.514	13.1	85		
Portsmouth ..	* 251,200	15.382	12.440	..	..	0.016	0.040	0.068	0.036	0.589	6.2	53		
Leicester ..	* 241,500	13.424	12.766	..	..	0.070	0.004	0.054	0.046	0.658	8.6	75		
Croydon ..	* 239,950	13.115	11.340	..	..	0.005	..	0.013	0.071	0.429	6.0	47		
Cardiff ..	* 222,000	15.505	13.572	0.005	..	0.144	0.018	0.063	0.086	0.635	8.7	77		
Salford ..	* 217,000	15.281	13.880	..	..	0.009	0.005	0.088	0.111	0.553	6.6	80		
Plymouth ..	* 206,200	15.674	13.240	0.005	..	0.068	0.015	0.068	0.087	0.218	3.1	58		

† Local Estimate. * Registrar General's Estimate.

Five towns only had a lower Birth-Rate; three towns had a lower Death-Rate; and four towns had a lower Infant Mortality Rate than Sheffield.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I.—Population, Estimated Increase or Decrease, and Natural Increase, 27 Years.

YEAR.	Estimated Mean Population (per Registrar-General.)	Estimated Increase or Decrease.	Excess of Births over Deaths.
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
1924	525,000	+ 800	3,602
1925	526,900	+ 1,900	3,243
1926	523,300	— 3,600	3,086
1927	524,900	+ 1,600	2,090
1928	515,400	— 9,500	2,399
*1929	518,000	+ 2,600	1,126
1930	517,700	— 300	2,156
1931	517,300	— 400	1,938
1932	513,000	— 4,300	1,417
1933	511,820	— 1,180	1,061

* City extended April 1st, 1912; October 1st, 1914; November 9th, 1921, and April 1st, 1929

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; St. Peter's (part).
Sheffield South	St. Peter's (part); Moor (part).
Sheffield Park	Manor; Park; Heeley (part).
Brightside West	Neepsend (part); Burngreave (part); Firth Park (part).
Brightside East	Burngreave (part); Firth Park (part); Brightside (part).
Attercliffe	Attercliffe (part); Tinsley (part).
Darnall	Darnall; Attercliffe (part); Tinsley (part).
Handsworth	Handsworth.
Tinsley (part of S.E. R'ham.) ...	Tinsley (part).
Hillsbro'	Hillsbro' (part); Owlerton (part).
Bradfield (part)	Hillsbro' (part).
Ecclesfield (part)	Hillsbro' (part); Neepsend (part); Firth Park (part); Brightside (part).
Ecclesall North	Walkley; Owlerton (part).
Ecclesall West Central	Crookesmoor; St. Peter's (part); Hallam; Broomhill (part).
Ecclesall South (including Norton)	Ecclesall; Nether Edge; Woodseats; Heeley (part).
Broomhall	Sharrow; Moor (part); Broomhill (part).

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
1924	3,951	15.1	15.3
1925	3,987	15.1	15.2
1926	3,660	14.0	14.3
1927	4,164	15.9	15.7
1928	4,060	15.8	15.4
1929*	4,167	16.1	15.8
1930	4,189	16.2	15.8
1931	4,144	16.0	15.6
1932	4,415	17.2	15.3
1933	4,550	17.8	15.7
Average	3,819	17.2	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. (Estimated)	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
1924	525,000	9,712	18·5	6,110	11·6	18·8	12·2
1925	526,900	9,321	17·7	6,078	11·5	18·3	12·2
1926	523,300	9,013	17·2	5,927	11·3	17·8	11·6
1927	524,900	8,526	16·2	6,436	12·3	16·7	12·3
1928	515,400	8,438	16·4	6,099	11·8	16·7	11·7
*1929	518,000	7,976	15·4	6,850	13·2	16·3	13·4
1930	517,700	7,831	15·1	5,675	11·0	16·3	11·4
1931	517,300	7,777	15·0	5,839	11·3	15·8	12·3
1932	513,000	7,393	14·4	5,976	11·6	15·3	12·0
1933	511,820	7,178	14·0	6,117	12·0	14·4	12·3

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

* City extended.

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 1933, with a Birth Rate of only 14·0 and a Rate of Increase reduced to 2·0 the actual increment was as high as 1,061.

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 1933, the actual number of Births would have been 21,292 instead of 7,178.

TABLE V.—Registration Sub-Districts and Sections. Estimated Population, Acreage, and Density; and Birth-Rates, Death-Rates, and Infant Mortality Rates for the Quinquennium 1928-1932 and 1933.

Registration Sub-Districts and Sections.	Estimated Population 1933.	Acreage	Persons per Acre 1933.	Birth Rates per 1,000 living.		Death Rates per 1,000 living.		Infant Mortality Rates.	
				1928 to 1932.	1933.	1928 to 1932.	1933.	1928 to 1932.	1933.
North A	4,409	99	45	19.5	15.9	18.3	16.1	112	71
B	12,362	91	136	18.8	17.1	14.8	18.2	102	90
C	8,961	68	132	14.6	13.4	11.9	12.8	94	83
South A	11,348	165	69	16.4	15.5	14.4	15.2	92	85
B	4,420	73	61	18.7	17.6	13.9	10.9	98	77
C	6,686	118	57	10.8	12.1	11.6	12.9	63	49
Park A	9,195	135	68	17.6	16.6	13.8	12.7	97	72
B	33,911	2,372	14	25.9	17.8	12.3	10.8	70	68
Brightside West ... A	22,024	325	68	17.5	16.6	12.3	13.8	76	60
B	28,734	1,764	16	12.3	11.9	10.8	10.5	70	44
Brightside East ... A	11,177	236	47	19.3	16.3	12.9	14.0	97	104
B	29,399	1,357	22	17.1	15.8	11.7	13.0	80	63
Attercliffe A	16,425	271	61	19.6	17.4	12.1	11.0	82	60
B	9,344	159	59	18.1	15.0	13.4	12.5	81	107
Darnall	32,621	1,040	32	17.3	15.6	11.3	10.7	80	85
Handsworth	17,498	3,566	5	17.1	15.3	10.6	12.1	79	63
Tinsley (part of S.E. R'ham.)...	6,171	1,524	4	12.3	11.7	9.8	8.9	80	27
Hillsborough	24,334	1,521	16	12.4	11.9	10.4	10.0	56	45
Ecclesfield (part of Wortley) ..	22,764	2,331	10	17.8	17.9	8.1	7.3	57	59
Ecclesall North ... A	10,020	210	48	18.6	17.6	11.5	11.2	87	45
B	23,226	444	52	14.1	14.9	11.5	13.1	60	64
Ecclesall West Central ...	49,069	10,123	5	11.6	10.2	11.0	11.6	58	40
Ecclesall South (excl'dg Norton)	49,398	3,613	14	10.5	10.4	11.2	10.7	56	55
Broomhall (excl'dg Sharrow) A	12,902	114	113	14.4	14.4	13.1	14.6	83	86
B	9,148	251	36	10.6	10.3	14.3	14.3	70	74
Sharrow (part of Broomhall) ...	22,078	275	80	12.3	10.8	12.5	12.7	51	55
Norton (part of Ecclesall South)...	24,196	1,906	13	11.9	11.4	10.8	13.5	63	43
City	511,820	34,151	15	15.3	14.0	11.8	12.0	74	63

TABLE VI.—Registration Sub-Districts and Sections ; Estimated Population ; 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.	
ESTIMATED POPULATION.	4,409	12,362	8,961	11,348	4,420	6,686	9,195	33,911	22,024	28,734	11,177	29,399	16,425	9,344	
PERSONS PER ACRE ...	45	136	132	69	61	57	68	14	68	16	47	22	61	59	
CAUSE OF DEATH.															
Small Pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.029	...	0.035	0.179	...	0.061	...
Diphtheria ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.091	0.035	0.089	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ... ..	...	0.162	0.111	0.088	...	...	...	0.059	...	0.070	...	0.034	...	0.107
Enteric Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza	0.680	1.133	0.893	1.058	0.452	0.598	0.761	0.590	0.908	0.661	0.895	0.646	0.609	0.963	
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	0.081	0.111	...	...	...	...	0.029	0.045	0.035	...	0.068	...	...
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ... ..	...	0.081	...	0.088	...	0.150	0.435	0.118	0.227	0.139	0.447	0.102	0.183	0.107
Pneumonia	1.134	1.537	1.004	1.586	1.357	0.897	1.088	0.855	1.226	0.696	1.163	0.850	0.974	1.819	
Cancer	1.588	1.941	1.674	1.058	1.357	1.645	2.393	1.180	1.226	1.496	1.342	1.871	1.096	0.963	
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	2.268	1.699	0.781	0.969	0.905	0.299	0.870	0.560	0.454	0.592	0.805	0.680	0.609	0.535	
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	0.227	0.162	0.223	0.264	...	0.299	0.109	0.265	0.182	...	0.089	0.170	...	0.107	
Rheumatism, etc. ... ..	...	...	0.223	...	...	...	0.109	...	0.045	0.035	0.089	0.034	0.304	0.214
Diseases of {	Nervous System and Sense Organs	1.134	0.809	0.446	1.498	...	0.598	0.870	0.649	0.726	0.696	0.716	0.918	0.426	0.535
	Circulatory System	5.217	5.904	3.348	4.494	3.167	4.487	3.480	2.772	4.586	3.063	4.385	4.592	3.896	4.067
	Respiratory System except Pneumonia	0.227	0.485	0.558	0.705	0.453	0.449	0.435	0.590	0.817	0.522	0.359	0.544	0.548	...
	Digestive System except Diarrhoea and Enteritis	0.680	0.809	0.670	0.441	0.226	0.748	0.218	0.354	0.499	0.418	0.805	0.340	0.304	0.535
	Genito-Urinary System except Venereal Disease	1.134	0.809	0.893	0.881	1.131	1.347	0.653	0.560	0.817	0.452	0.805	0.443	0.365	0.535
	Early Infancy	0.680	0.890	0.670	0.529	0.905	0.299	0.326	0.590	0.091	0.278	0.447	0.306	0.426	0.535
	Puerperal State except Puerperal Fever	0.088	0.118	...	0.070	...	0.034	0.061	...
Suicide	0.227	0.162	...	0.264	0.227	...	...	0.029	0.136	0.174	0.089	0.068	...	...
Violence—except Suicide	0.227	0.081	0.112	0.264	0.227	0.299	0.325	0.413	0.455	0.278	0.089	0.375	0.305	0.321	
Other Causes	0.680	1.456	0.116	0.882	0.453	0.748	0.652	1.062	1.272	0.800	1.164	0.885	0.792	1.178	
Death Rates, All Causes	16.103	18.201	12.833	15.157	10.860	12.863	12.724	10.822	13.803	10.545	13.957	12.960	10.959	12.521	
Infant Mortality Rates...	71	90	83	85	77	49	72	68	60	44	104	63	60	107	
Birth Rates	15.877	17.149	13.391	15.509	17.647	12.115	16.639	17.841	16.573	11.937	16.283	15.783	17.352	14.983	
	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	
DISTRICT.	NORTH.			SOUTH.			PARK.		WEST BRIGHTSIDE		EAST BRIGHTSIDE		ATTERCLIFFE		

and Certain Specified Causes, and Birth Rates per 1,000 living, also Infant Mortality Rates, Year 1933.

DARNALL	HANDSWORTH.	TINSLEY.	HILLSBRO.	ECCLESFIELD.	ECCLESALL				BROOMHALL.		SHARROW.	NORTON.	CITY.	DISTRICT.
					NORTH. A.	B.	WEST CENTL.	SOUTH	A.	B.				
3,621	17,498	6,171	24,334	22,764	10,020	23,226	49,069	49,398	12,902	9,148	22,078	24,196	511,820	ESTIMATED POPULATION
32	5	4	16	10	48	52	5	14	113	36	80	13	15	PERSONS PER ACRE.
CAUSE OF DEATH.														
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Small Pox.
0.030	...	...	...	...	...	0.043	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.004	Measles.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.020	...	...	...	...	...	0.012	Scarlet Fever.
0.060	...	...	0.288	0.044	...	0.043	...	0.020	...	...	0.091	0.041	0.037	Diphtheria.
0.030	0.114	...	0.082	...	0.100	0.086	0.041	...	...	...	0.045	...	0.041	Whooping Cough.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Enteric Fever
0.327	0.629	0.162	0.452	0.176	0.399	0.689	0.550	0.506	0.853	0.547	0.408	0.703	0.604	Influenza.
...	0.057	...	0.041	0.044	...	0.043	0.041	0.020	...	...	...	0.083	0.031	Puerperal Fever.
0.178	0.057	...	...	0.044	0.599	...	0.102	0.101	0.233	0.109	0.091	0.041	0.123	Diarrhoea and Enteritis.
0.922	1.143	0.486	0.575	0.703	0.699	0.775	0.591	0.405	1.395	0.656	0.453	0.827	0.844	Pneumonia.
1.517	1.143	1.296	1.479	0.922	1.497	1.894	1.484	1.336	1.938	1.749	1.721	1.901	1.491	Cancer.
0.922	0.571	0.810	0.740	0.922	1.297	0.689	0.591	0.304	1.163	0.547	0.951	0.413	0.707	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System.
0.149	0.229	0.162	0.205	0.088	0.200	0.129	0.143	0.040	0.078	0.219	...	0.083	0.131	Other Forms of Tuberculosis.
0.030	...	...	0.041	0.044	...	0.043	0.041	0.101	0.078	...	0.045	0.041	0.055	Rheumatism, etc.
0.476	1.086	0.648	0.616	0.308	0.399	0.775	0.713	0.931	0.853	1.202	1.178	0.785	0.750	Diseases of Nervous System and Sense Organs. Circulatory System. Respiratory System except Pneumonia. Digestive System except Diarrhoea and Enteritis. Genito-Urinary System except Venereal Disease. Early Infancy. Puerperal State except Puerperal Fever.
3.183	3.543	1.458	2.877	1.142	2.595	4.435	4.137	3.725	4.185	3.826	3.850	4.133	3.685	
0.387	0.229	0.648	0.370	0.483	...	0.646	0.428	0.587	1.008	0.656	0.408	0.620	0.508	
0.357	0.571	0.972	0.493	0.395	0.499	0.603	0.509	0.607	0.464	0.765	0.362	0.579	0.496	
0.476	0.857	0.973	0.740	0.220	0.699	0.560	0.591	0.526	1.240	1.093	0.996	0.909	0.666	
0.535	0.229	0.162	0.288	0.439	0.399	0.517	0.163	0.304	0.387	0.547	0.408	0.207	0.379	
0.030	...	0.162	...	...	...	...	0.041	0.040	...	0.109	0.091	0.041	0.037	
0.030	0.171	0.162	...	...	0.100	0.129	0.083	0.102	0.078	0.219	...	0.083	0.082	Suicide.
0.267	0.457	0.325	0.247	0.483	0.499	0.344	0.409	0.263	0.154	0.436	0.498	0.703	0.354	Violence—except Suicide.
0.772	0.973	0.487	0.493	0.835	1.197	0.689	0.898	0.791	0.542	1.640	1.086	1.280	0.914	Other Causes.
10.678	12.059	8.913	10.027	7.292	11.178	13.132	11.576	10.709	14.649	14.320	12.682	13.473	11.951	Death Rates All Causes.
85	63	27	45	59	45	64	40	55	86	74	55	43	63	Infant Mortality Rates.
15.573	15.316	11.667	11.917	17.879	17.565	14.854	10.210	10.385	14.416	10.275	10.780	11.448	14.024	Birth Rates.
DARNALL	HANDSWORTH.	TINSLEY.	HILLSBRO.	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, 1933.*

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 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	6
Diphtheria ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Influenza ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	5
Tuberculosis of Nervous System ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of Intestines and Peritoneum ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3
Syphilis ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ... ..	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	5
Convulsions	3	...	4	...	7	2	1	...	1	11
Bronchitis	1	1	1	1	4	7	5	4	2	22
Pneumonia	1	3	2	3	9	16	20	12	22	79
Inflammation of Stomach	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	...	4
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ... ..	...	1	1	4	6	7	17	3	3	36
Rickets ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	5
Congenital Malformations	7	4	7	...	18	9	2	4	1	34
Congenital Debility and Sclerema	4	...	1	2	7	8	6	1	...	22
Icterus	4	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5
Premature Birth	90	13	7	7	117	8	...	...	...	125
Injury at Birth	12	4	...	...	16	3	1	...	...	20
Diseases of Umbilicus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Atelectasis	18	1	1	...	20	...	...	...	...	20
Suffocation, Overlying	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	4
Other Causes	4	...	1	...	5	6	12	9	11	43
All Causes	148	29	27	17	221	70	71	43	49	454
Number uncertified ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

Legitimate ... 6,931. ... 425. ... 61.
 Illegitimate ... 247. ... 29. ... 117.

Nett Births :— Nett Deaths :— Infant Mortality Rate :—

TABLE IX.—Mortality at certain age periods, year 1933, also for 1932, 1922 and 1912.

AGE GROUPS.	DEATH RATE PER 1,000 PERSONS LIVING AT EACH AGE OF GROUP.			
	1912.	1922.	1932.	1933.
Under 1 year	122.0	67.2	73.6	61.7
Infant Mortality Rate*	107	82	73	63
1 and under 2 years	38.9	23.4	18.6	12.1
2 " 3 " " " "	15.9	11.7	7.4	5.5
3 " 4 " " " "	9.2	6.5	3.8	3.2
4 " 5 " " " "	7.4	4.1	3.6	3.6
Total under 5 years	38.9	26.9	21.3	17.2
5 and under 10 years	3.0	3.0	1.4	2.0
10 " 15 " " " "	2.2	1.9	1.1	1.3
15 " 20 " " " "	3.0	2.5	2.4	2.0
20 " 25 " " " "	3.2	3.8	2.8	2.9
25 " 35 " " " "	4.3	3.5	3.4	3.4
35 " 45 " " " "	7.7	6.3	4.7	5.3
45 " 55 " " " "	16.4	11.2	9.3	10.5
55 " 65 " " " "	33.1	24.7	23.8	25.3
65 " 75 " " " "	74.4	63.5	57.6	60.8
75 years and over	160.5	145.1	167.6	170.8
All Ages	14.3	11.7	11.6	12.0

* Deaths of infants under One Year per 1,000 births.

TABLE X.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during each month of the year 1933.

DISEASES.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	TOTALS.
Scarlet Fever	72	64	94	85	94	91	129	68	129	199	234	195	1,454
Diphtheria	55	41	44	42	48	42	50	48	109	164	205	117	965
Enteric Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
†Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Erysipelas	26	28	22	28	22	22	24	17	22	37	53	33	334
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	5	3	5	...	2	4	3	7	3	2	1	1	36
Puerperal Fever	4	1	1	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	7	7	50
*Puerperal Pyrexia	7	4	4	7	9	10	10	13	15	7	2	11	99
Pneumonia	700	243	132	179	154	137	85	60	71	101	173	343	2,378
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	20	17	19	10	12	9	2	4	...	3	3	5	104
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	1	...	10
Malaria ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dysentery	3	1	...	...	1	...	1	4	8	...	...	...	18
Totals	893	404	321	355	347	321	309	231	362	518	679	713	5,453

† Not compulsorily notifiable.

* 3 cases subsequently notified as Puerperal Fever.

TABLE XI.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified since 1923.

DISEASE	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.										Annual Averages 10 years 1923-1932.	Cases Notified 1933.
	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.		
Small Pox ...	3	4	44	157	667	61	8	20	53	...	102	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	9	9	10	11	9	5	7	9	52	74	20	104
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	53	16	6	17	10	2	5	45	40	20	10
Polio-Encephalitis...	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	1	1	...
Scarlet Fever	1,488	1,334	1,283	1,558	3,103	2,807	4,688	1,970	974	843	2,005	1,454
Diphtheria ...	502	514	820	1,053	865	825	760	690	419	407	686	965
Enteric Fever	42	45	40	48	42	49	28	34	15	14	36	2
Encephalitis Lethargica	9	337	54	41	24	18	13	2	7	1	51	...
Erysipelas ...	251	283	388	346	319	362	336	296	231	278	309	334
Puerperal Fever ...	79	85	83	60	95	82	84	59	66	54	75	50
Puerperal Pyrexia...	...	...	...	*26 (3 mos.)	123	123	134	102	121	96	117	99
Ophthalmia Neonatorum...	228	211	215	136	114	122	64	51	41	34	122	36
†Measles ...	71	457	220	188	33	86	21	46	29	158	131	2
Pneumonia	2,832	3,347	3,219	2,643	3,154	2,693	3,389	1,568	2,175	2,338	2,736	2,378
Dysentery ...	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	2	14	2	18
Malaria ...	5	1	2	...	4	1	1	1	...	...	2	1
Continued Fever ...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...
TOTALS	5,523	6,686	6,395	6,275	8,570	7,247	9,537	4,855	4,231	4,352	6,416	5,453

† Not compulsorily notifiable.

Military Cases are included in the above Table.

TABLE XII.—Measles. Mortality in Males and Females, and under certain age periods ; also Mortality Rates, 10 years 1923-1932 and 1933.

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.
1923 ...	10	0.02	5	5	3	3	3	1	...	...	...	...
1924 ...	114	0.22	60	54	35	45	18	8	1	6	1	...
1925 ...	31	0.06	16	15	7	13	3	4	1	3	...	...
1926 ...	71	0.14	39	32	16	28	15	6	5	1	...	...
1927 ...	23	0.04	11	12	6	8	4	1	2	2	...	...
1928 ...	118	0.23	61	57	23	61	16	4	9	5	...	...
1929 ...	14	0.03	9	5	4	8	1	...	...	...	1	...
1930 ...	67	0.13	39	28	16	30	10	3	6	1	...	1
1931 ...	5	0.01	4	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1
1932 ...	44	0.09	22	22	8	26	4	2	4	...	...	...
Average 10 years 1923-1932	50	0.10	27	23	12	22	8	3	3	2	...	...
1933 ...	2	0.00	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XIII.—Scarlet Fever. Notifications, Percentage of Cases removed to Hospital, Deaths and Percentage Mortality, ten years 1923-1932 and 1933.

Year ...	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	Average 10 years 1923-1932	1933
Cases Notified ...	1488	1334	1283	1557	3103	2807	4688	1970	974	843	2005	1454
Percentage of Cases Removed ...	89	91	89	85	64	70	72	84	81	86	81	88
Deaths ...	11	9	6	10	22	24	23	8	3	1	12	6
Percentage Mortality ...	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.4

TABLE XIV.—Whooping Cough. Deaths under Certain Age Periods since 1923.

AGES	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	Average 10 years 1923-1932	1933.
Under 1 year ...	61	13	52	9	56	4	20	11	18	23	27	6
1 and under 2 years ...	39	12	30	6	50	4	20	14	9	22	21	8
2 „ 3 „ ...	13	2	16	2	14	3	5	3	3	7	7	4
3 „ 4 „ ...	11	2	8	5	7	1	6	3	2	3	5	1
4 „ 5 „ ...	2	1	1	3	2	...	2	1	...	1	1	1
Over 5 years ...	6	1	1	...	3	...	...	1	1	1	1	1
TOTALS ...	132	31	108	25	132	12	53	33	33	57	62	21

TABLE XV.—*Diphtheria.—Percentage Mortality in Hospital-treated and Home-treated Cases, 1933.*

	HOSPITAL TREATED.	HOME TREATED.	TOTAL.
Cases Notified	947	18	965
Deaths	18	1	19
Percentage Mortality	1·9	5·6	2·0

TABLE XVI.—*Sickness from Puerperal Fever and Mortality from Sepsis and Other Accidents of Childbirth per 1,000 Live Births, 10 years 1923-1932 and 1933.*

Year	Rate per 1,000 Live Births registered.										
	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Sickness from—											
(a) Puerperal Fever	7·75	8·75	8·90	6·66	11·14	9·72	10·53	7·53	8·49	7·30	6·97
(b) Puerperal Pyrexia (from 1·10-26) ... ..	...	...	...	11·54§	14·43	14·58	16·80	13·03	15·56	12·99	13·79
Mortality during Puerperium:											
Sepsis (including Phlegmasia Alba Dolens)	1·37	2·47	2·25	2·33	3·64	3·79	3·38	1·92	3·21	2·16	2·23
Other Accidents of Childbirth	2·65	2·06	2·68	3·66	3·64	2·25	3·26	3·19	2·83	2·30	2·65
Total Childbirth	4·02	4·53	4·93	5·99	7·27	6·04	6·64	5·11	6·04	4·46	4·88
Total Childbirth England and Wales	3·81	3·90	4·08	4·12	4·11	4·42	4·33	4·40	4·11	4·21	*

§ If the cases afterwards notified as "Puerperal Fever" are deducted, the sickness rate for Puerperal Pyrexia is reduced to 7·10 in 1926, 12·55 in 1927, 12·44 in 1928, 15·42 in 1929, 11·24 in 1930, 14·14 in 1931, 12·31 in 1932 & 13·65 in 1933

* Figure not available.

TABLE XVII.—*Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1933 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 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.
Scarlet Fever	1,454	6	337	909	137	54	12	9	...
Diphtheria	965	...	193	651	94	17	6	4	...
Enteric Fever	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
†Measles	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	334	19	10	9	19	36	65	129	47
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	36	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	50	...	...	...	14	23	13	...	...
*Puerperal Pyrexia	99	...	...	...	28	55	16	...	...
Pneumonia	2,378	120	426	330	270	216	330	486	200
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	104	11	32	34	18	3	3	3	...
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	10	3	5	2	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Dysentery	18	...	2	8	1	2	5	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1,403	3	84	560	285	205	102	151	13
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	217	9	60	88	27	16	6	10	1
Totals	7,073	207	1,150	2,591	894	629	558	783	261

† Measles not compulsorily notifiable.

* 3 Cases subsequently notified as Puerperal Fever.

Military Cases included :—Pulmonary Tuberculosis—6

TABLE XVIII.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during 1933 shown in Registration Sub-Districts and Sections.
Also Total Cases removed to Hospital.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NORTH.			SOUTH			PARK			BRIGHTSIDE WEST			BRIGHTSIDE EAST			ATTERCLIFFE			DARNALL	HANDSWORTH	TINSLEY	HILLSBORO	ECLESFIELD	ECLESALL NORTH		ECLESALL WEST CENTRAL	ECLESALL SOUTH	BROOMHALL		SHARROW	NORTON	CITY	Total Cases removed to Hospital
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	A	B																	
Scarlet Fever ..	11	26	22	25	21	44	33	115	39	94	53	71	46	15	44	41	27	56	49	32	50	122	113	71	43	116	75	1454	1284				
Diphtheria ..	14	14	10	41	15	38	12	134	16	27	36	45	16	17	54	16	8	120	19	25	31	92	66	30	9	48	12	965	947				
Enteric Fever ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..
† Measles ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas ..	8	11	11	8	2	6	1	21	14	15	9	11	6	1	32	13	9	8	10	5	13	34	37	7	9	13	20	334	127				
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	5	2	6	1	1	1	2	8	..	..	..	2	1	1	2	6	1	1	..	1	36	10	..	..
Puerperal Fever ..	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	5	2	7	..	..	..	..	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	7	1	1	..	3	50	..	..	
* Puerperal Pyrexia ..	..	..	..	43	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	2	..	..	5	2	..	2	1	1	1	5	13	2	2	..	5	99	..	..	
Pneumonia ..	26	79	44	72	34	14	71	266	103	130	84	137	114	83	251	85	27	84	59	46	92	139	128	67	26	61	56	2378	996	..	..
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ..	4	12	2	4	1	1	1	14	9	..	5	6	5	3	4	4	..	4	4	2	4	5	3	3	..	4	..	104	102	..	..
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	2	..	..
Malaria ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Dysentery ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	18	17	..	..
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	13	59	29	42	12	11	27	102	64	62	50	111	71	37	94	32	19	33	65	31	80	103	81	53	16	63	43	1403	2833	..	..
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	1	8	3	7	..	2	4	19	10	16	1	22	10	5	15	9	2	13	12	3	13	13	9	8	4	4	4	217	214	..	..
TOTALS	80	211	121	249	86	118	151	682	260	367	241	406	269	165	511	204	94	329	222	149	288	518	465	247	110	310	220	7073	—	—	—		

Military Cases included :—Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... 6

† Measles not Compulsorily notifiable.

* 3 cases subsequently notified as Puerperal Fever.

† Particulars given in Maternity and Child Welfare Section.

TABLE XIX.—*Vital Statistics of whole District during 10 years 1924—1933.*

YEAR.	POPULATION estimated to Middle of each Year.	LIVE BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.				
		Un-corrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Resi-dents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.		
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.			
1924	...	525,000	9,817	9,712	18.5	6,145	11.7	278	243	871	90	6,110	11.6
1925	...	526,900	9,461	9,321	17.7	6,185	11.7	333	226	788	85	6,078	11.5
1926	...	523,300	9,158	9,013	17.2	6,022	11.5	310	215	712	79	5,927	11.3
1927	...	524,900	8,684	8,526	16.2	6,526	11.4	338	248	774	91	6,436	12.3
1928	...	515,400	8,586	8,438	16.4	6,214	12.1	362	247	619	73	6,099	11.8
1929	...	518,000	8,183	7,976	15.4	7,004	13.5	413	259	698	88	6,850	13.2
1930	...	517,700	8,066	7,831	15.1	5,806	11.2	357	226	522	67	5,675	11.0
1931	...	517,300	8,027	7,777	15.0	6,048	11.7	423	214	533	69	5,839	11.3
1932	...	513,000	7,657	7,393	14.4	6,190	12.1	471	257	543	73	5,976	11.6
1933	...	511,820	7,446	7,178	14.0	6,301	12.3	441	257	454	63	6,117	12.0

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.

TABLE XX.—Causes of Death at Different Age-Periods in each Sex, during the year 1933.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	TOTALS—ALL AGES.		Under 1 year.		1 & under 2 years.		2 & under 3 years.		3 & under 4 years.		4 & under 5 years.		TOTALS UNDER FIVE YEARS.		5 & under 10 years.		10 & under 15 years.		15 & under 20 years.		20 & under 25 years.		25 & under 35 years.		35 & under 45 years.		45 & under 55 years.		55 & under 65 years.		65 & under 75 years.		75 & under 85 years.		85 years & upwards.		TOTALS—ABOVE FIVE YEARS.					
	Totals	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totals	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totals	M.	F.			
I. INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES.																																										
1. Typhoid Fever
2. Paratyphoid Fevers...
3. Typhus Fever
4. Relapsing Fever
("Spirillum Obermeieri.")
5. Undulant Fever
6. Small Pox
7. Measles	2	2	1	2	2
8. Scarlet Fever...	6	4	2	2
9. Whooping Cough	21	12	9	3	3	4	2	2	1	11	9	20	1
10. Diphtheria	19	7	12	3	2	5	4	10
11. Influenza—																																										
A. With respiratory complications—																																										
(1) With pneumonic complications	174	97	77	1	1	6	2	...	1	1	...	...	1	8	5	13	1	2	...	2	...	2	9	4	15	8	13	10	23	19	18	16	7	7	3	1	89	72	161			
(2) With other respiratory complications...	80	38	42	...	2	1	1	1	3	4	1	2	3	6	4	12	9	12	10	3	9	1	3	37	39	76		
B. Without respiratory complications—																																										
(1) With non-respiratory complications...	41	23	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	3	7	3	7	4	1	3	23	18	41			
(2) Without stated complications...	14	4	10	...	1	1	1
12. Cholera
13. Dysentery—																																										
A. Amoebic
B. Bacillary	2	1	1	1
C. Other or unspecified	2	2

TABLE XX.—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	TOTALS—ALL AGES.		Under 1 year.		1 & under 2 years.		2 & under 3 years.		3 & under 4 years.		4 & under 5 years.		TOTALS UNDER FIVE YEARS.		5 & under 10 years.		10 & under 15 years.		15 & under 20 years.		20 & under 25 years.		25 & under 35 years.		35 & under 45 years.		45 & under 55 years.		55 & under 65 years.		65 & under 75 years.		75 & under 85 years.		85 years and upwards.		TOTALS—ABOVE FIVE YEARS.											
	Totals		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.							
	Totals		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.							
DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM— <i>Contd.</i>																																																
106. Bronchitis—																																																
A. Acute	69	32	37	9	8	1	1	10	9	19	
B. Chronic	68	41	27	
C. Not distinguished as Acute or Chronic	72	33	39	2	3	2	3	5		
107. Broncho Pneumonia...	198	102	96	44	20	9	14	8	4	5	2	1	1	67	41	108	
108. Lobar Pneumonia	172	101	71	3	5	2	3	3	8	9	17	
109. Pneumonia (not otherwise defined)	62	39	23	4	3	1	5	3	8		
110. Pleurisy—																																																
(1) Empyema	5	4	1	2	...	2		
(2) Other Pleurisy	3	3	
111. Congestion and Hemorrhagic Infarct of Lung, &c.—																																																
(1) Hypostatic Congestion of Lungs	2	1	1
(2) Other diseases included under 111	1	...	1	
112. Asthma	19	10	9
113. Pulmonary Emphysema	5	5
114. Other Diseases of the Respiratory System—																																																
A. Chronic Interstitial Pneumonia, including Occupational Diseases of the Lung	6	6
B. Other Diseases included under 114
(1) Gangrene of the Lung	1	1
(2) Other Diseases included under 114B	4	4
Totals—Diseases of the Respiratory System	692	384	308	63	39	14	17	12	5	5	3	1	2	95	66	161	7	8	2	4	4	3	3	7	21	12	26	27	66	27	63	37	50	56	39	48	8	13	289	242	531							

TABLE XX.—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	TOTALS—ALL AGES.		Under 1 year.		1 & under 2 years.		2 & under 3 years.		3 & under 4 years.		4 & under 5 years.		TOTALS UNDER FIVE YEARS.		5 & under 10 years.		10 & under 15 years.		15 & under 20 years.		20 & under 25 years.		25 & under 35 years.		35 & under 45 years.		45 & under 55 years.		55 & under 65 years.		65 & under 75 years.		75 & under 85 years.		85 years & upwards.		TOTALS—ABOVE FIVE YEARS.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
	Totals																																								
DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM— <i>Contd.</i>																																									
123. Other Diseases of the Intestines—																																									
(1) Constipation, Intestinal Stasis	2	1	1	
(2) Diverticulitis	5	2	3	
(3) Other Diseases included under 123	
124. Cirrhosis of the Liver—																																									
A. Returned as Alcoholic	2	2	
B. Not returned as Alcoholic	15	12	3	
125. Other Diseases of the Liver—																																									
(1) Acute Yellow Atrophy	
(2) Other Diseases included under 125	3	1	2	
126. Biliary Calculi—																																									
(1) With Cholecystitis	11	4	7	
(2) Without mention of Cholecystitis	12	4	8	
127. Other Diseases of the Gall Bladder and Ducts—																																									
(1) Cholecystitis without record of Biliary Calculi	14	2	12	
(2) Other Diseases included under 127	1	...	1	
128. Diseases of the Pancreas	6	2	4	
129. Peritonitis without stated cause	6	2	4	
Totals—Diseases of the Digestive System	317	165	152	33	16	5	6	3	1	1	...	1	2	43	25	68	3	4	2	1	3	3	2	3	6	6	11	13	38	29	26	21	25	29	4	16	2	2	192	127	249

TABLE XX.—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	TOTALS—ALL AGES.		Under 1 year.		1 & under 2 years.		2 & under 3 years.		3 & under 4 years.		4 & under 5 years.		TOTALS UNDER FIVE YEARS.		5 & under 10 years.		10 & under 15 years.		15 & under 20 years.		20 & under 25 years.		25 & under 35 years.		35 & under 45 years.		45 & under 55 years.		55 & under 65 years.		65 & under 75 years.		75 & under 85 years.		85 years upwards.		TOTALS—ABOVE FIVE YEARS.																																																																			
	Totals		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.																																																															
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.																																																														
NON-VENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM AND ANNEXA.—Contd.																																																																																																								
B. Diseases of the Uterus																																																										
C. Do. Breast																																																								
D. Other Diseases of the Female Genital Organs ...	1	1	1	1																																																									
Totals—Non-Veneral Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa. ...	341	199	142	2	...	1	1	1	1	4	2	6																																																							
XI.—DISEASES OF PREGNANCY, CHILD BIRTH AND THE PUERPERAL STATE.																																																																																																								
140. Post-abortive Sepsis ...	6																																																							
141. Abortion not returned as Septic—																																																																																																								
(1) Haemorrhage following Abortion... ..	2																																																					
(2) Without record of Haemorrhage																																																			
142. Ectopic Gestation																																																				
143. Other Accidents of Pregnancy ...	1																																																			
144. Puerperal Haemorrhage																																																	
A. Placenta Previa																																																	
B. Other Puerperal Haemorrhage ...	3																																																	
145. Puerperal Sepsis— not returned as post-abortion																																																																																																								</

TABLE XX.—Continued.

[illegible]

HOSPITALS.

The system of co-operation between the Voluntary Hospitals of the City and the Municipal Hospitals, inaugurated in 1930, continues to work satisfactorily and the waiting list at the Voluntary Hospitals is always kept well in hand. In 1933 the number of cases taken by the City General Hospital from the waiting list of the Voluntary Hospitals was 533.

Arising out of the recommendation of the Sheffield Municipal and Voluntary Hospitals Joint Advisory Committee a new theatre block, a casualty and out-patient department and an additional block with 32 maternity beds and Ante-natal Clinic, together with the necessary accommodation for 90 Nurses, is nearing completion and will be ready for occupation in a short time. The provision of these additional units will greatly augment the medical services of the City.

The following table sets out all the hospital services, both public and voluntary, within and without the area, which are used by the inhabitants of the area.

CITY FEVER HOSPITALS.

Medical Superintendent H. J. EGERTON H. WILLIAMS, M.D., D.P.H.
Died 27th August, 1933.

Senior Medical Officer :— JOSEPH M. KENNEDY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officers :—

LEWIS MACKENZIE, L.R.C.P. (Edin.), L.R.F.P. (Glas.).

JOHN HOWARD WILBOURN, M.B., Ch.B.

JOHN J. C. RAINSBURY, M.B., Ch.B.
(from 1st September to 31st October, 1933).

ALFORD DORNAN, M.B., B.Ch.
(from 1st November, 1933).

NURSING STAFF:—Matron, Assistant Matron, 2 Night Superintendents, Sister Tutor and 97 other Nursing Staff.

ACCOMMODATION:—540 beds are provided at Lodge Moor Hospital, and 200 at Redmires Camp (Small Pox).

The incidence of infectious diseases varies considerably at different periods, with the result that there is often accommodation available in excess of the requirements. This has been used according to the incidence of other infectious diseases in the City, such as Measles, Whooping Cough and Erysipelas, and the requirements of the Health Department.

It also has to be remembered in dealing with acute infections, that often Wards for any particular disease may be strained to their utmost in certain months of the year, and very light in others. Even when this occurs it is often impossible to close them down, and the spare beds cannot, of course, be used for other infections. One of the chief difficulties with which one has to contend in this variable incidence is to have sufficient accommodation for any ordinary requirements and a certain number of extra staff to meet any sudden increase.

The total number of cases admitted during the year was 3,176, the previous years being as follows:—

		Lodge Moor		Redmires Camp		Contact Cottages
1932	...	2278	...	—	...	—
1931	...	1969	...	55	...	110
1930	...	2725	...	5	...	47
1929	...	4470	...	12	...	19
1928	...	3189	...	80	...	192

Average number for the past five years	...	2926·2	...	30·4	...	73·6
---	-----	--------	-----	------	-----	------

There were no cases of Small Pox admitted.

TABLE XXII.

SHOWING THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE CASES, AND THE MORTALITY IN CASES
TREATED TO A CONCLUSION.

Disease	Remaining in, Jan. 1st, 1933.	Admitted during year.	Total under Treatment during year.	Remaining in, Dec. 31st, 1933.	Completed Cases.	Deaths.	Mortality per cent. Calculated on cases treated to a conclusion.
LODGE MOOR HOSPITAL.							
Scarlet Fever	98	1,168	1,266	201	1,065	5	0.47
Diphtheria	65	799	864	149	715	17	2.38
Enteric Fever	2	3	5	—	5	—	—
Pneumonia	34	352	386	5	381	72	18.9
Measles	2	1	3	1	2	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever (Sheffield)	3	76	79	3	76	32	37.9
Cerebro-spinal Fever (Imported)	5	46	51	3	48	15	
Meningitis (other than C.S.F.)	—	19	19	—	19	18	94.74
Cerebro-spinal Fever Carriers	2	85	87	—	87	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	1	1	2	—	2	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
Chicken Pox	1	16	17	5	12	—	—
Erysipelas	4	102	106	16	90	14	15.5
Whooping Cough ..	11	24	35	—	35	3	8.57
Dysentery	—	6	6	—	6	—	—
Combined Infectious Diseases	4	39	43	8	35	—	—
Miscellaneous Diseases	57	438	495	20	475	46	9.68
	289	3,176	3,465	411	3,054	222	7.27
REDMIRE CAMP HOSPITAL							
Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CONTACT COTTAGES.							
Small Pox Contacts ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	289	3,176	3,465	411	3,054	222	7.27
TUBERCULOSIS.							
Winter Street	90	647	737	100	637	38	5.96
Crimicar Lane	103	512	615	99	516	50	9.69
Commonside	39	247	286	33	253	25	9.88
	521	4,582	5,103	643	4,460	335	—

TABLE XXIII.
CORRECTION OF DIAGNOSIS, 1933.

Corrected Diagnosis	Diseases Notified as :-												
	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Pneumonia.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever (Sheffield).	Cerebro-Spinal Fever (imported).	Chicken Pox.	Erysipelas.	Whooping Cough.	Combined Infectious Diseases.	Meningitis (other than C.S.F.).	Miscellaneous Diseases.
Scarlet Fever	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Diphtheria	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	2	3	—	—	—	12	3	—	—	2	—	—	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever (Sheffield).	—	1	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (Other than C.S.F.)	—	—	1	—	—	5	11	—	—	1	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever Carriers	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken Pox	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Combined Infectious Diseases	21	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Diseases ..	91	133	3	142	—	26	10	4	11	2	—	1	—
	118	151	4	151	1	44	25	4	11	5	7	1	2

SCARLET FEVER.

Remaining in Hospital at the commencement of the year ...	98
Admitted during year	1,282
Certified under other diseases (see Table XXIII.)	4
	1,384
Incorrectly Diagnosed (see Table XXIII.)	118
Remaining in Hospital, 31st December, 1933	201
Discharged	1,060
Died	5
	1,384
Mortality Rate Per Cent.	0·47
Average stay in Hospital	36·51 days.

TABLE XXIV.

SCARLET FEVER INCIDENCE AND DEATH-RATE, ACCORDING TO AGE AMONGST
1,065 CASES, COMPLETED IN 1933.

AGE.	Cases.	Deaths.	Death-rate per cent. according to Age.
Under 1 year	3	—	—
1 year and under 2 years	27	—	—
2 years .. 3	45	1	2·2
3 4	65	—	—
4 5	94	—	—
Total under 5 years	234	1	0·42
5 years and under 10 years	458	2	0·43
10 15	190	1	0·526
15 20	57	1	1·75
20 25	49	—	—
25 30	39	—	—
30 35	23	—	—
35 years and over	15	—	—
Totals	1065	5	0·469

The Total Death Rate for previous years was as follows :—

1932	0·154
1931	0·235
1930	0·501
1929	0·499
1928	1·12

Scarlet Fever Anti-toxin is used as a routine, except in mild cases of Scarlet Fever.

DIPHTHERIA:

Remaining in Hospital at the commencement of the year ...	65
Admitted during year	946
Certified under other diseases (see Table XXIII.)	4
	1,015
Incorrectly Diagnosed (see Table XXIII.)	151
Remaining in Hospital, 31st December, 1933	149
Discharged	698
Died	17
	1,015
Mortality Rate Per Cent.	2·38
Average stay in Hospital	43·3 days.

TABLE XXV.

**DIPHTHERIA INCIDENCE AND DEATH-RATE, ACCORDING TO AGE AMONGST
715 CASES, COMPLETED IN 1933.**

AGE.	Cases.	Deaths.	Death-rate per cent. according to Age.
Under 1 year	2	—	—
1 year and under 2 years	12	2	16·6
2 years „ „ 3 „	22	1	4·54
3 „ „ 4 „	35	—	—
4 „ „ 5 „	50	1	2·0
Totals under 5 years	121	4	3·3
5 years and under 10 years ..	393	13	3·31
10 „ 15 „	136	—	—
15 „ 20 „	34	—	—
20 „ 25 „	11	—	—
25 „ 30 „	9	—	—
30 „ 35 „	4	—	—
35 years and over	7	—	—
Totals	715	17	2·38

The total death rate for previous years was as follows :—

1932	2·22
1931	2·31
1930	4·72
1929	6·41
1928	3·26

5 Deaths occurred within 48 hours of admission, which if deducted, give a Death-rate of 1·69 per cent.

Tracheotomy was performed on 14 cases, 4 of whom died, producing a death-rate of 28·5 per cent.

TABLE XXVI.—DIPHtheria.

Showing the Mortality at different age periods, according to the day of disease on which serum treatment was commenced, amongst 715 completed cases.

Age.	1st day.		2nd day.		3rd day.		4th day.		5th day.		6th day and over.		Serum given, day of disease not known.		Serum not given.		Total.	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—
1 year and under 2 years ..	1	—	3	2	2	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	2
2 " 3 " ..	1	—	5	1	4	—	4	—	—	—	5	—	1	—	2	—	22	1
3 " 4 " ..	—	—	7	—	8	—	5	—	6	—	7	—	1	—	1	—	35	—
4 " 5 " ..	2	—	8	—	11	—	7	—	5	1	17	—	—	—	—	—	50	1
Totals under 5 years.. ..	4	—	23	3	25	—	17	—	16	1	29	—	3	—	4	—	121	4
5 years and under 10 years ..	9	—	57	3	69	2	61	3	42	4	134	1	8	—	13	—	393	13
10 " 15 " ..	3	—	11	—	23	—	29	—	11	—	50	—	3	—	6	—	136	—
15 " 20 " ..	—	—	5	—	6	—	13	—	5	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	34	—
20 " 25 " ..	—	—	2	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
25 " 30 " ..	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	9	—
30 " 35 " ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—
35 years and over	1	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	7	—
Totals according to day of injection	17	—	99	6	130	2	130	3	76	5	221	1	16	—	26	—	715	17
Mortality per cent. according to day of injection	—	—	6.06		1.54		2.31		6.58		0.45		—		—		2.38	

TABLE XXVII.—LODGE MOOR HOSPITAL, SHEFFIELD. DIPHTHERIA.

Year ending December 31st.	Number of Completed Cases	Number of Deaths	Death Rate Per Cent.	Number of Deaths occurring within 48 hours of admission to Hospital.	Death Rate Per Cent after deducting the cases dying within 48 hours of admission
1927	609	24	3·9	9	2·5
1928	552	18	3·26	1	3·08
1929	499	32	6·41	11	4·3
1930	423	20	4·72	6	3·3
1931	259	6	2·31	2	1·55
1932	270	6	2·22	3	1·12
1933	715	17	2·38	5	1·69

ENTERIC FEVER.

Remaining in Hospital at the commencement of the year ...	2	
Admitted during the year	6	
Certified under other diseases (see Table XXIII.)	1	
		9
Incorrectly Diagnosed (see Table XXIII.)	4	
Remaining in Hospital, 31st December, 1933	—	
Discharged	5	
Died	—	
		9
Mortality Rate Per Cent.	—	
Average stay in Hospital	80·2	days.

PNEUMONIA.

Remaining in Hospital at the commencement of the year ...	34	
Admitted during the year	480	
Certified under other diseases (see Table XXIII.)	23	
		537
Incorrectly Diagnosed (see Table XXIII.)	151	
Remaining in Hospital, 31st December, 1933	5	
Discharged	309	
Died	72	
		537
Mortality Rate Per Cent.	18·9	
Average stay in Hospital	30·71	days.

TABLE XXVIII.

PNEUMONIA.—*Shewing the incidence and death-rate, according to age amongst 381 completed cases during 1933.*

AGE	Cases.	Deaths	Death-rate per cent. according to Age.
Under 1 Year	12	5	41·6
1 year and under 2 years	15	3	20·0
2 „ 3 „ 	21	4	19·05
3 „ 4 „ 	12	1	8·3
4 „ 5 „ 	15	1	6·6
Totals under 5 years	75	14	18·6
5 years and under 10 years ..	58	3	5·17
10 „ 15 „ 	19	2	10·52
15 „ 20 „ 	44	3	6·82
20 „ 25 „ 	23	1	4·35
25 „ 30 „ 	23	4	17·39
30 „ 35 „ 	28	5	17·85
35 years and over	111	40	36·03
Totals	381	72	18·89

21 Deaths occurred within 48 hours of admission, which if deducted, give a death-rate of 14·16 per cent.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

Remaining in Hospital at the commencement of the year ...	8	
Admitted during the year	185	
Certified under other diseases (see Table XXIII.)	6	
		199
Incorrectly Diagnosed (see Table XXIII)	69	
Remaining in Hospital, 31st December, 1933	6	
Discharged	77	
Died	47	
		199
Mortality Rate Per Cent.	37·9	
Average stay in Hospital	46·89 days.	

TABLE XXIX.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.—SHOWING THE INCIDENCE AND DEATH RATE, ACCORDING TO AGE AMONGST 124 CASES COMPLETED DURING 1933.

Age.	Cases.	Deaths.	Death-rate per cent. according to Age.	Deaths under 48 hours.	Death-rate per cent. after deducting 48 hour deaths.
Under 1 year	10	6	60·0	—	60·0
1 year and under 2 years . .	7	4	57·14	1	50·0
2 years „ 3 „ . .	9	2	22·22	2	—
3 „ „ 4 „ . .	6	4	66·66	2	50·0
4 „ „ 5 „ . .	7	2	28·57	1	16·66
Totals under 5 years	39	18	46·15	6	36·36
5 years and under 10 years	19	6	31·58	2	23·53
10 „ „ 15 „ . .	26	8	30·77	4	18·18
15 „ „ 20 „ . .	14	3	21·43	1	15·38
20 „ „ 25 „ . .	7	2	28·57	2	—
25 „ „ 30 „ . .	4	1	25·00	1	—
30 „ „ 35 „ . .	4	1	25·00	1	—
35 years and over	11	8	72·72	4	57·14
Totals	124	47	37·90	21	25·24

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

TABLE XXX.—Showing the mortality at different age periods according to the day of disease on which Serum Treatment was commenced amongst 124 completed cases.

AGE.	1st day.		2nd day.		3rd day.		4th day.		5th day & over.		Total.	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	8	4	10	6
1 year and under 2 years ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	2	7	4
2 years	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	7	1	9	2
3	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	3	2	6	4
4	—	—	1	—	3	1	1	—	1	1	7	2
5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals under 5 years	1	—	3	1	8	4	4	3	23	10	39	18
5 years and under 10 years ..	—	—	5	3	7	2	4	—	3	1	19	6
10	—	—	6	2	6	1	7	3	7	2	26	8
15	—	—	2	1	4	1	5	—	3	1	14	3
20	—	—	2	1	2	1	2	—	1	—	7	2
25	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	4	1
30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	2	3	1	4	1
35 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	5	11	8
Total according to day of injection	1	—	19	9	30	10	25	8	49	20	124	47
Mortality per cent according to day of injection	— (25·0)	—	47·37 (25·0)	—	33·33 (33·33)	—	32·0 (41·6)	—	40·82 (26·09)	—	37·90 (29·75)	—

The figures shown in brackets are the corresponding rates for the previous year.

TABLE XXXI.

PARTICULARS OF 69 COMPLETED CASES CERTIFIED ON ADMISSION
AS CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER, SHOWING THE DISEASE DIAGNOSED IN
HOSPITAL.

DISEASE.	No. of Cases.
Tubercular Meningitis	4
Pneumococcal Meningitis	4
Streptococcal Meningitis	1
Influenzal Meningitis	4
Meningitis secondary to Cerebral Abscess	3
Spontaneous Sub-Arachnoid Haemorrhage	2
Cerebral Haemorrhage	2
Sub-dural Haemorrhage	1
Pneumonia	14
General Miliary Tuberculosis	7
Pleurisy	1
Bronchitis	1
Typhoid Fever	1
Enteritis	1
Conjunctivitis Meningococcal Carrier	1
Teething	1
Tonsilitis	2
Headache	5
Mental Irritability	1
Convulsions	2
Fibrositis, muscles of neck	1
Catarrhal Jaundice	2
Cases for Observation	8
Total	69

OCCUPATIONS ASSOCIATED WITH CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER CASES.

Of the 124 completed cases, the following were associated with Colliery work:—

Male Cases	...	...	...	8
Female Cases	...	...	...	4
Junior Cases	...	...	...	21

TABLE XXXII.
ERYSIPELAS, INCIDENCE AND DEATH RATE, ACCORDING
TO AGE, AMONGST 90 CASES COMPLETED DURING 1933.

Ago.	Cases.	Deaths.	Death-rate per cent. according to Age
Under 1 year	10	6	60·0
1 year and under 2 years	5	2	40·0
2 years „ 3 „	2	1	50·0
3 „ „ 4 „	1	—	—
4 „ „ 5 „	1	—	—
Totals under 5 years. . . .	19	9	47·37
5 years and under 10 years ..	3	—	—
10 „ „ 15 „ ..	1	—	—
15 „ „ 20 „ ..	6	—	—
20 „ „ 25 „ ..	2	—	—
25 „ „ 30 „ ..	8	—	—
30 „ „ 35 „ ..	7	—	—
Over 35 years	44	5	11·36
Totals	90	14	15·5

2 Deaths occurred within 48 hours of admission, which if deducted, give a death rate of 13·63 per cent.

TABLE XXXIII.—*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.		
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
1924	1,332	515	45	89.8	91.4	71.1	89.8	1.74
1925	1,285	825	40	88.4	93.21	72.5	89.9	2.33
1926	1,563	1055	47	84.5	93.2	63.8	87.6	2.8
1927	3,111	866	44	63.7	90.3	56.8	69.3	1.87
1928	2,813	826	49	70.17	87.5	55.1	73.86	1.69
1929	4,692	761	28	71.42	94.08	78.57	74.60	1.31
1930	1,973	690	35	83.48	92.46	77.14	85.69	1.34
1931	976	419	19	86.88	95.22	68.42	89.1	0.71
1932	845	409	17	85.56	95.6	70.6	88.9	0.76
1933	1,454	967	6	88.17	97.82	100.0	92.04	1.23

No cases of acute infection have been refused admission and a few have been admitted for purposes of observation.

TABLE XXXIV.—Average Duration of Patients in Hospital.

DISEASE	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	Average for 10 years	1933
Scarlet Fever ..	44.34	43.7	42.92	43.26	38.78	38.92	35.03	40.09	43.35	39.6	41.0	36.51
Diphtheria ..	52.95	52.06	45.35	57.35	63.56	58.18	47.13	50.94	57.69	56.51	54.17	43.3
Enteric Fever ..	36.7	58.2	58.18	59.59	45.12	42.88	50.27	38.92	61.43	46.2	49.75	80.2
Measles ..	34.8	34.6	28.0	20.2	29.0	33.12	21.18	39.48	45.2	40.93	33.55	276.5*
Pneumonia ..	32.62	31.52	31.97	35.97	35.35	33.24	28.96	30.54	35.55	34.65	33.04	30.71
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48.52	44.3	..	46.89
All Other Diseases ..	27.98	26.2	25.39	28.07	28.94	25.44	27.61	20.94	37.21	31.5	28.83	28.16
Total for all Diseases ..	40.66	38.8	38.18	43.5	42.03	40.2	35.73	39.81	43.24	39.91	40.21	35.98

Some children admitted, where the home conditions were poor, have been kept in longer than absolutely necessary, when the accommodation was available.

* The two cases treated were detained in Hospital for 212 and 341 days respectively on account of severe complications.

TABLE XXXV.—Daily Average Number of Patients in the City Fever 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.	Redmires Camp.	Crimicar Lane.	Winter Street.	Common-side	Contact Cottages.		Dart Square.	Edmund Road.						
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	539	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	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	40.66	..	..	..	..	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
1924	282.09	..	103.28	102.5	38.18	..	..	..	..	526.05	588	June 1	442	Sept. 8
1925	277.5	1.43	107.1	105.32	42.2	..	..	..	1.78	535.3	639	Nov. 27	465	Aug. 28
1926	339.86	13.86	107.6	105.04	43.05	..	..	..	6.7	616.1	716	Dec. 29	536	June 28
1927	373.48	45.17	108.99	104.14	42.56	..	..	1.71	6.07	682.12	843	Jan. 28	606	Aug. 30
1928	346.57	5.96	108.73	105.12	43.06	..	..	1.47	..	610.91	712	Dec. 29 & 30	517	Aug. 31
1929	436.3	0.73	110.7	105.34	43.15	..	..	0.17	..	696.39	788	Dec. 1	606	June 10
1930	308.99	0.26	110.32	106.38	43.31	..	..	0.33	..	569.59	781	Jan. 23	464	Sept. 12
1931	234.32	4.05	111.39	103.36	43.24	..	..	0.72	..	497.09	596	Mar. 25	413	Sept. 13
1932	243.30	..	105.33	97.87	41.96	..	..	..	..	488.46	568	Feb. 23	414	Oct. 4
1933	311.93	..	107.08	102.49	42.93	..	..	..	..	564.44	727	Nov. 30	462	Sept. 11

* The Hospital was occupied by Military Cases for a period of 6 weeks, with a daily average of 100.76; subsequently Consumptive Cases were admitted for the last 5 months of the year with a daily average of 60.73, the daily average for the year being 37.31.

TABLE XXXVI.—*Number of Cases treated in Observation Ward.*

This block continues to be of great value for isolating doubtful cases and mixed infections from the Wards, or on admission. It is also used for cases of disease for which no general wards are available.

Remaining in 31/12/32	Admissions from		Discharged from Block	Transferred to Wards	Deaths	Remaining in 31/12/33
	Ambulance	Wards				
19	214	106	205	96	13	25

RETURN CASES.

These are patients who may possibly have contracted the disease from a patient discharged from Hospital within 28 days. There are always a certain number of these connected with cases when discharged from either the sick room or a Hospital. Many of them, however, have been proved to be due to the unearthing of infection when making preparations for the return of a case home.

The period of 28 days is really too long, as should the discharged case be infectious, it is more than likely that it would infect the secondary case long before that period.

Disease				Discharges	Certified Return Cases	Possible Return Cases	Return Rate
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	1065	36	24	2.25
Diphtheria	...	...	...	715	12	5	0.69

SCARLET FEVER.

As regards the cases referred to above, these may possibly be due to the return home of the primary cases. All the secondary cases were admitted into Hospital and verified. Of these, 7 were definitely not "return" cases and 5 were doubtful inasmuch as other sources of infection could be traced.

DIPHtheria.

These again are in all probability due to the return home of the primary cases, although two negative cultures are obtained before the discharge of the patient takes place. All the secondary cases were admitted into Hospital and verified. Of these, 5 were definitely not "return" cases, and 2 were doubtful.

AMBULANCE DEPARTMENT.

The Ambulance Department on the 31st December, 1932, consisted of five vehicles, three Austin and two Straker-Squire Ambulances.

During the year the ambulances covered 44,588 miles in the removal of cases to Hospital.

The ambulances are used for the conveyance of cases to Lodge Moor Hospital and consumptives to and from Winter Street, Crimicar Lane, Commonsides and Nether Edge Hospitals, as well as for taking cases from these Institutions to the X-Ray Department in Queen's Road.

The vehicles are stationed at Lodge Moor Hospital.

TABLE XXXVII.

BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK CARRIED OUT AT LODGE MOOR HOSPITAL.

Bacteriological work has been entirely done by the Resident Medical Officers at Lodge Moor Hospital, the media on which organisms are grown having been prepared in the Hospital Laboratory.

EXAMINATIONS CARRIED OUT DURING 1933.

DIPHTHERIA SWABS.

Throat	Pos. ..	587	
	Neg. ..	1,978	
		<hr/>	2,565
Nasal	Pos. ..	397	
	Neg. ..	976	
		<hr/>	1,373
Ears	Pos. ..	61	
	Neg. ..	218	
		<hr/>	279
Wound	Pos. ..	2	
	Neg. ..	3	
		<hr/>	5
		<hr/>	4,222
Direct Smears	Pos. ..	4	
	Neg. ..	14	
		<hr/>	18

The number of positives may appear to be small compared with the number of negatives, but in the cases from which negatives are obtained 3 or more cultures are always taken.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FLUIDS EXAMINED.

Direct Smears								142
Cultures								653
POST NASAL CULTURES					Pos. ..		20	
					Neg. ..		170	
							<hr/>	190
SPUTUM EXAMINATIONS (Z.N.)					Pos. ..		8	
					Neg. ..		75	
							<hr/>	83
WIDAL'S REACTION								10
BLOOD EXAMINATIONS (Including Blood Cultures, Blood Ureas and Cell Counts)								33
URINE EXAMINATIONS								141
PUS								33
P. M. MATERIALS EXAMINED								2

Meningococci of 65 Cases of Cerebro-Spinal Fever were Typed, with the following results :—

Type 1	16
Type 2	—
Type 3	21
Type 4	1
Type 35 1	10
No Result	17
	<hr/>
	65

Of the 222 deaths which occurred during the year, 138 post mortem examinations were performed.

TABLE XXXVIII.—*Diseases from which members of the Staff have suffered during the year 1933.*

DISEASE.	Medical Staff.	Male Staff	Official Staff	Nursing Staff	Domestic Staff	Total Days Lost to Hospital during 1933
Sore Throat	—	3	—	22	5	226
Sepsis	—	1	—	10	3	108
Enteritis	—	1	1	4	2	74
Influenza	—	5	3	19	8	269
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	1	32
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	—	1	—	—	—	128
Acute Rheumatic Fever ..	—	—	—	1	2	83
Chicken Pox	—	—	—	1	—	24
Diphtheria	—	—	—	2	1	101
Bronchitis	—	1	—	1	1	47
Injury	—	1	—	—	1	12
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	3	1	146
Erysipelas	—	—	—	1	—	12
Miscellaneous	1	3	2	14	12	527
Totals	1	16	6	78	37	1,789

All members of the Nursing and Domestic Staff, on joining, are vaccinated, and inoculated against Enteric Fever with T.A.B. They are also Schick and Dick Tested, and if positive, immunised.

Three Nurses and one maid contracted Scarlet Fever, and one Nurse and one Maid Diphtheria, all within a few weeks of joining the staff, and before immunity had been fully established.

CITY GENERAL HOSPITALS.

REPORT BY THE
MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT—JAMES CLARK, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.

CITY GENERAL HOSPITAL—FIRVALE.

MEDICAL AND NURSING STAFF :—

Deputy Medical Superintendent	W. J. CLANCY, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.
Assistant Medical Officers	D. H. W. CAMERON, M.B., Ch.B. A. CURTIS, M.B., Ch.B. A. JEFFREY, M.B., Ch.B. R. COCHRAN, M.B., Ch.B. M. J. SHEEHAN, M.B., Ch.B.
Radiologist and Dermatologist (part time)	A. RUPERT HALLAM, M.D.
Physician (part time)	A. GURNEY YATES, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.
Surgeon (part time)	R. ST. LEGER BROCKMAN, M.A., M.B., M.Ch., F.R.C.S.
Matron, 2 Assistant Matrons, Sister Tutor, Home Sister, X-ray and Massage Sister, Massage Sister and Sister Tutor, and 154 other Nursing Staff.	

The number of patients admitted to Hospital and the total number treated are shown in Table XXXIX. The number of discharges and deaths and the number remaining in Hospital at the end of the year are shown in Table XL.

TABLE XXXIX.

ADMISSIONS AND BIRTHS.

	MEN.	WOMEN.	CHILDREN.	TOTAL.
Remaining in Hospital 31st December, 1932	202	224	135	561
Admitted from Town	2042	2970	989	6001
Admitted from Fir Vale House	75	69	1	145
Admitted from Nether Edge Hospital	5	9	3	17
Admitted from Children's Homes	—	—	83	83
BIRTHS	—	—	508	508
TOTAL ADMITTED AND BORN	2122	3048	1584	6754
TOTAL TREATED DURING 1933	2324	3272	1719	7315

TABLE XL.

DISCHARGES AND DEATHS.

	MEN.	WOMEN.	CHILDREN.	TOTAL.
Discharged to Town	1471	2479	1305	5255
Discharged to Fir Vale House	137	134	3	274
Discharged to Nether Edge Hospital	5	11	1	17
Discharged to Children's Homes	—	—	146	146
DEATHS	522	422	113	1057
TOTAL	2135	3046	1568	6749
Remaining in Hospital, 31st December, 1933	189	226	151	566

The total admissions and births was 6,754, an increase of 468 from last year. There was an increase of 283 men and 103 women admitted from town. Admissions from Fir Vale House show a decrease of 55 men and 15 women, and from Nether Edge Hospital an increase of 3 men and 1 woman. There was an increase of 171 children admitted from town, while there was a decrease of 9 from Nether Edge Hospital and 85 from the Homes, showing a net increase of 77 in children admitted.

The average daily number under treatment was 582.67, a decrease of 2.98 from last year. The highest number on one day was 675 on the 28th November, and the lowest number was 533 on the 24th December.

The average duration of treatment was 29.07 days, a decrease of 2.41 days from last year. This figure is the lowest on record for the hospital. The number of patients in hospital throughout the whole year was 25, an increase of 3 from last year.

There has been a certain amount of difficulty during the year in getting patients in owing to the Hospital being full from time to time. The real cause of the trouble is the shortage of accommodation for infirm patients who no longer require hospital treatment. These patients occupy beds for long periods, and could be equally well cared for in the infirm wards were beds available. During the whole of the year the infirm wards at Fir Vale House have been absolutely full and cases have had to wait in hospital for weeks at a time before a bed was available for their transfer. If it were not for this difficulty there would always be ample accommodation for patients in need of hospital treatment.

TABLE XLI.

ADMISSIONS.

CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES.

Infectious and Parasitic Diseases :—

Enteric Fever 1, Scarlet Fever 2, Nasal Diphtheria 1, Whooping Cough 13, Influenza 95, Dysentery 11, Erysipelas 15, Post Encephalitic Parkinsonism 6, Cerebro-spinal Meningitis 26, Tetanus 1, Tuberculosis of the Lungs 47, Tuberculous Meningitis 4, Tuberculosis of the Peritoneum 9, Tuberculosis of the Caecum 3, Tuberculous Enteritis 1, Tuberculosis of the Spine 3, Tuberculosis of the Sacro-iliac Joint 1, Tuberculosis of the Hip 10, Lupus 1, Tuberculous Cervical Adenitis 3, Tuberculosis of the Urinary Tract 5, Tuberculous Salpingitis 1, Tuberculous Ulcer of the Tongue 1, Miliary Tuberculosis 3, Syphilis 56, Gonorrhoea 9, Round Worms 1, Ringworm 1, Mycosis of Feet 1, Chickenpox 27, Mumps 1, Glandular Fever 1, Streptococcal Septicaemia 1.—Total 361.

Cancer and Other Tumours :—

Cancer of Tongue 4, Cancer of Mouth 4, Cancer of Lip 1, Cancer of Jaw 2, Cancer of Tonsil 6, Cancer of Antrum of Highmore 2, Cancer of Naso-pharynx 1, Cancer of Intestine 3, Cancer of Stomach 47, Cancer of Liver 8, Cancer of Pancreas 7, Cancer of Oesophagus 9, Cancer of Gall Bladder 2, Cancer of Colon 27, Retro-peritoneal Cancer 2, Sarcoma of Peritoneum 2, Cancer of Rectum 29, Cancer of Lung 16, Cancer of Larynx 4, Cancer of Mediastinum 2, Cancer of Bronchus 2, Cancer of Uterus 30, Epithelioma of Vulva 3, Epithelioma of Vagina 1, Cancer of Ovary 7, Cancer of Breast 18, Cancer of Prostate 12, Cancer of Penis 2, Cancer of Bladder 5, Cancer of Kidney 3, Rodent Ulcer of Face 3, Melanoma 1, Cancer of Ear 1, Cancer of Urethra 1, Generalised Cancer 1, Neuroma of Stump 1, Papilloma 2, Tumour of Spine 1, Sebaceous Cysts 4, Nasal Polypus 2, Dermoid Cyst 3, Lipoma 2, Endothelial Cyst 1, Myomata of Broad Ligament 1, Fibroid of Uterus 12, Ovarian Cyst 9, Uterine Polypus 6, Adenoma of Cervix 1, Haematoma Vulva 1, Papilloma of Bladder 5, Cerebral Tumour 5, Salivary Tumour 1, Cyst of Breast 5, Tumour of Orbit 1, Rectal Polypus 2, Neoplasm of Brain 1, Neoplasm of Kidney 1.—Total 335.

Rheumatism, Diseases of Nutrition and of Endocrine Glands, and Other General Diseases :—

Acute Rheumatism 108, Chronic Rheumatism 24, Rheumatoid Arthritis 34, Spondylitis Deformans 4, Fibrositis 3, Gout 1, Diabetes Mellitus 34, Scurvy 1, Rickets 3, Scoliosis 2, Adenoma of Thyroid 1, Exophthalmic Goitre 13, Toxic Goitre 1, Hyperthyroidism 6, Tetany 1, Obesity 5, Toxaemia following Tonsillectomy 1.—Total 242.

Diseases of the Blood and Blood-Forming Organs :—

Purpura 3, Haemophilia 3, Anaemia 25, Pernicious Anaemia 26, Leukaemia 1, Hodgkin's Disease 1, Splenomegaly 1, Polycythaemia 1.—Total 61.

Chronic Poisoning :—

Alcoholism 4, Arsenical Dermatitis 1.—Total 5.

Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs :—

Cerebral Abscess 3, Tabes Dorsalis 14, Chronic Poliomyelitis 4, Spastic Paraplegia 1, Sub-acute Combined Degeneration 2, Myelitis 3, Friedrich's Hereditary Ataxia 1, Cerebral Haemorrhage 92, Subarachnoid Haemorrhage 4, Cerebral Thrombosis 18, Paralysis 4, General Paralysis of the Insane 7, Delusional Insanity 2, Mania 3, Epilepsy 34, Chorea 24, Sciatica 9, Trigeminal Neuralgia 1, Neuritis 8, Paralysis Agitans 4, Disseminated Sclerosis 10, Neurasthenia 45, Hysteria 18, Melancholia 7, Mental Deficiency 7, Schilder's Disease 1, Aphasia 1, Angioneurotic Oedema 1, Corneal Ulcer 2, Iritis 1, Acute Conjunctivitis 1, Otitis Media 14, Mastoiditis 11.—Total 357.

Diseases of the Circulatory System :—

Pericarditis 7, Infective Endocarditis 7, Aortic Regurgitation 6, Mitral Incompetency 4, Mitral Stenosis 66, Valvular Disease of the Heart 14, Myocarditis 82, Coronary Thrombosis 3, Aortic Aneurysm 2, Arterio-sclerosis 251, Senile Gangrene 10, Haemorrhoids 68, Varicocoele 9, Varicose Ulcer 16, Phlebitis 4, Adenitis 15, Hyperpiesis 4, Epistaxis 4, Gangrenous Stomatitis 2.—Total 574.

Diseases of the Respiratory System :—

Coryza 5, Ulcer of Nose 2, Pyrexia 2, Sinusitis 4, Laryngitis 6, Bronchitis 325, Bronchiectasis 7, Broncho-pneumonia 193, Lobar Pneumonia 323, Empyema 17, Pleurisy 11, Pleural Effusion 5, Pneumothorax 4, Hypostatic Pneumonia 2, Asthma 34, Emphysema 8, Fibrosis of Lung 5, Silicosis 2, Pleurodynia 3, Abscess of Lung 5, Haemoptysis 2, Inflammation of Chest Wall 1, Collapse of Lungs 1.—Total 967.

Diseases of the Digestive System :—

Dental Caries 8, Alveolar Abscess 14, Stomatitis 4, Lip Abscess 2, Ulcer of Tongue 2, Enlarged Tonsils 252, Tonsillitis 65, Peritonsillar Abscess 14, Parotid Sinus 1, Ranula 1, Gastric Ulcer 44, Duodenal Ulcer 54, Gastritis 28, Achlorhydria 3, Dyspepsia 18, Hyperchlorhydria 2, Pyloric Spasm 3, Dilatation of Stomach 8, Infective Enteritis 48, Colitis 8, Intestinal Colic 9, Diarrhoea 4, Appendicitis 159, Inguinal Hernia 134, Ventral Hernia 6, Femoral Hernia 13, Umbilical Hernia 10, Epigastric Hernia 1, Strangulated Inguinal Hernia 5, Strangulated Femoral Hernia 6, Strangulated Umbilical Hernia 11, Ileus Paralyticus 1, Intestinal Obstruction from Abdominal Adhesions 17, Volvulus 1, Constipation 50, Rectal Prolapse 5, Inguinal Abscess 1, Melaena 1, Fistula in Ano 27, Fissure in Ano 13, Ischio-rectal Abscess 10, Anal Stricture 1, Faecal Fistula 1, Visceroptosis 1, Gangrene of Bowel 1, Cirrhosis of Liver 8, Jaundice 8, Gallstones 12, Cholecystitis 16, Abscess of Head of Pancreas 1, Abscess of Abdominal Wall 1, Chronic Peritonitis 2, Pneumococcal Peritonitis 1.—Total 1,116.

Non-Veneral Diseases of Genito-Urinary System :—

Nephritis 59, Enlargement of Kidney 1, Albuminuria 1, Perinephritic Abscess 4, Pyelitis 22, Pyonephrosis 5, Contusion of Kidney 1, Haematuria 2, Movable Kidney 1, Hydronephrosis 1, Renal Calculus 18, Vesical Calculus 4, Cystitis 21, Cystocoele 3, Ulceration of Bladder 1, Periurethral Abscess 1, Urethral Stricture 6, Urethritis 1, Urethral Fistulae 4, Extravasation of Urine 3, Enlargement of Prostate 47, Abscess of Prostate 1, Epididymitis 5, Orchitis 3, Hydrocoe 25, Phimosis 3, Spermatocoele 1, Hydrocoe of Cord 1, Salpingitis 13, Pyosalpinx 24, Pelvic Abscess 7, Pelvic Cellulitis 7, Leucorrhoea 9, Endometritis 13, Prolapse of Uterus 17, Menorrhagia 15, Dysmenorrhoea 4, Metrorrhagia 3, Menopause 1, Cervicitis 2, Retroversion of Uterus 5, Chronic Metritis 10, Endocervicitis 4, Mastitis 8, Abscess of Breast 11, Vaginal Prolapse 2, Bartholin's Abscess 9, Vulvo-vaginitis 2, Ulceration of Cervix 2, Haemorrhage—Ruptured Hymen 1, Sterility 1, For Sterilization 2. Total 417.

Diseases of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium :—

Abortions 280, Antepartum Haemorrhage 3, Ectopic Gestation 4, Hydatidiform Mole 2, Postpartum Haemorrhage 3, Puerperal Anemia 2, Puerperal Septicaemia 12, Postpartum Eclampsia 2, Pyelitis of Pregnancy 19, Albuminuria of Pregnancy 3, Hyperemesis Gravidarum 9, Toxaemia of Pregnancy 15, Puerperal Phlebitis 2, Laceration of Perineum 3, Laceration of Cervix 2, Puerperal Mania 3, Breast Abscess 9, Puerperium 25, Lactation 14, Premature Labour 3, Pregnancy 522.—Total 937.

Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue :—

Carbuncle 16, Furunculosis 6, Cellulitis 29, Abscesses—Various 32, Psoriasis 8, Dermatitis 104, Eczema 14, Impetigo 49, Pemphigus 1, Scabies 18, Ulcers 40, Erythema Nodosum 3, Erythema Multiform 2, Pediculosis 2, Bedsores 2, Pruritis 2, Sycosis 2, Sebaceous Cyst of Thigh 2, Ingrowing Toe Nail 6, Ichthyosis 1, Elephantiasis 1, Herpes 1, Alopecia 4.—Total 345.

Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Locomotion :—

Osteomyelitis 13, Epiphysitis 2, Paget's Disease 6, Caries 7, Osteitis 1, Ankylosis 4, Torn Semilunar Cartilage 21, Prepatellar Bursitis 6, Genu Varum 1, Genu Valgum 2, Prepatellar Abscess 4, Septic Arthritis 1, Synovitis 3, Bursitis 6, Flat Foot 4, Hallux Rigidus 6, Hallux Valgus 3, Abscess of Toes 1, Hammer Toe 4, Ganglion Wrist 2, Lumbago 6, Myalgia 1, Deformity of Foot 2.—Total 106.

Diseases of Early Infancy :—

Test Feeding 1, Malnutrition 24, Haemorrhage of Brain 1, Atelectasis 1, Asphyxia Pallida 1, Icterus Neonatorum 2, Pemphigus Neonatorum 8, Infants born 478, Infants suckling 74, Prematurity 27.—Total 617.

Congenital Malformations :—

Congenital Hydrocephalus 2, Spina Bifida 1, Congenital Heart Disease 1, Congenital Hypertrophic Pyloric Stenosis 1, Cleft Palate and Hare Lip 1, Congenital Portal Obstruction 1, Congenital Rectal Stenosis 1, Congenital Deformity of Chest 1, Congenital Stenosis of Bile Duct 1, Megalocolon 3, Undescended Testicle 2, Osteogenesis Imperfecta 1.—Total 16.

Violence :—

Suicides:—by poisoning (Chemical 12, by Gas 17, by Drowning 5, by Cut Throat 10, by Jumping from Window 1, Food Poisoning 3, Burns 25, Wounds 12, Dog Bite 1, Heat Stroke 2, Fractures 100, Contusions 26, Dislocation 1, Concussion 2, Sprains 3, Foreign Body embedded 1, Old Gun Shot Wound 1.—Total 222.

Ill-Defined Diseases :—

Exhaustion 3, Post-Influenzal Debility 7, Post-Pneumonic Debility 2, General Asthenia 5, Oedema of Feet 2, Pain in Operation Sear 5, Unhealed Operation Wound 1, Nil Abnormal Discovered 42, Refused Treatment 1, Examination and Observation 8.—Total 76. *Grand Total* 6,754.

DEATHS.

During the year, 1,057 patients died in the hospital, a decrease of 45 from last year. The fall in the death rate is fairly uniformly spread over the various diseases.

The following list shows the figures for the commoner diseases during the last three years :—

	1931	1932	1933
Arterio-sclerosis	293	282	223
Bronchitis	89	115	97
Tuberculosis of the Lungs	16	18	23
Lobar Pneumonia	36	53	42
Broncho Pneumonia	30	21	44
Valvular Disease of the Heart	54	41	29
Malignant Disease	160	143	186

In Table XLII. the diseases causing death are classified, and in Table XLIII. the ages at death for the last three years are set out. In Table XLIV. the causes of death of infants under one year are given. This figure shows a decrease of 5 from last year. Of the 64 infants who died, 27 were premature or feeble children from birth.

TABLE XLII.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Infectious and Parasitic Diseases :—

Whooping Cough 3, Influenza—Bronchopneumonia 28, Influenza—Meningitis 1, Erysipelas 4, Encephalitis 1, Cerebro-spinal Meningitis 7, Tetanus 1, Tuberculosis of the Lungs 23, Tuberculous Meningitis 3, Tuberculous Peritonitis 4, Tuberculosis of the Bladder 1, Miliary Tuberculosis 2, Spinal Caries 1, Gumma of Leg 1, Gumma of Lung 2, Syphilis 2, Septicaemia 1.—Total 85.

Cancer and Other Tumours :—

Cancer of Antrum of Highmore 2, Cancer of Floor of Mouth 4, Cancer of Naso-pharynx 1, Cancer of Tongue 4, Cancer of Tonsil 3, Cancer of Colon 16, Cancer of Gall Bladder 1, Cancer of Intestine 1, Cancer of Liver 2, Cancer of Oesophagus 9, Cancer of Pancreas 5, Cancer of Peritoneum 3, Cancer of Rectum 22, Cancer of Stomach 32, Cancer of Bronchus 2, Cancer of Larynx 3, Cancer of Lung 12, Cancer of Mediastinum 1, Cancer of Uterus 16, Cancer of Ovaries 6, Cancer of Vagina 1, Cancer of Vulva 2, Cancer of Breast 13, Cancer of Bladder 1, Cancer of Kidney 1, Cancer of Penis 1, Cancer of Prostate 5, Cancer of Suprarenal Gland 1, Cancer of Urethra 1, Retroperitoneal Sarcoma 2, Epithelioma of Skin 3, Melanoma 1, Cerebral Tumour 7, Ovarian Cyst 1, Pancreatic Cyst 1.—Total 186.

Rheumatism, Diseases of Nutrition and of Endocrine Glands, and Other General Diseases :—

Acute Rheumatism 4, Diabetes Mellitus 14, Toxic Goitre 1, Exophthalmic Goitre 2, Myxoedema 3.—Total 24.

Diseases of the Blood and Blood Forming Organs :—

Pernicious Anaemia 11, Polycythaemia 1.—Total 12.

Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs :—

Cerebral Abscess 2, Basal Meningitis 2, Tabes Dorsalis 1, Friedrich's Hereditary Ataxy 1, Cerebral Haemorrhage 32, Subdural Haemorrhage 1, Subarachnoid Haemorrhage 2, Cerebral Thrombosis 15, Paralysis Agitans 2, Chorea 1, Disseminated Sclerosis 1, Otitis Media 1, Acute Mastoiditis 3.—Total 64.

Diseases of the Circulatory System :—

Pericarditis 3, Infective Endocarditis 4, Aortic Regurgitation 6, Mitral Stenosis 19, Myocarditis 38, Angina Pectoris 2, Aortic Aneurysm 4, Arterio-sclerosis 223, Arterio-venous Aneurysm 1, Senile Gangrene 9, Gangrenous Stomatitis 2, Cervical Adenitis (Streptococcal) 1.—Total 312.

Diseases of the Respiratory System :—

Bronchitis 97, Bronchiectasis 5, Broncho-pneumonia 44, Lobar Pneumonia 42, Empyema 3, Asthma 2, Abscess of Lung 4, Collapse of Lung 1.—Total 198.

Diseases of the Digestive System :—

Streptococcal Tonsillitis 2, Gastric Ulcer 7, Duodenal Ulcer 1, Dilatation of Stomach 1, Acute Colitis 1, Ulcerative Colitis 1, Infective Enteritis 7, Appendicitis 8, Strangulated Femoral Hernia 2, Strangulated Umbilical Hernia 2, Strangulated Epigastric Hernia 1, Volvulus 1, Intestinal Obstruction 1, Ileus Paralyticus 1, Gangrene of Colon 1, Faecal Fistula 1, Cirrhosis of Liver 4, Abscess of Pancreas 1, Pneumococcal Peritonitis 1.—Total 44.

Non-Veneral Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System :—

Nephritis 19, Pyonephrosis 2, Pyelonephritis 4, Haematuria 1, Hydronephrosis 1, Vesical Calculus 1, Cystitis 1, Stricture of Urethra 2, Extravasation of Urine 3, Enlarged Prostate 17, Abscess of Prostate 1.—Total 52.

Diseases of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium :—

Septic Abortion 5, Concealed Antepartum Haemorrhage 1, Puerperal Septicaemia 1, Toxaemia of Pregnancy 1, Obstetric Shock 1.—Total 9.

Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue :—

Carbuncle of Neck 1, Cellulitis 2, Ulcer of Leg (Toxaemia) 1, Traumatic Ulcer of Leg 1.—Total 5.

Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Locomotion :—

Osteitis Deformans 2.—Total 2.

Congenital Malformations :—

Hirschsprung's Disease 1, Congenital Heart Disease 3, Congenital Stenosis of Bile Duct 1, Congenital Pyloric Stenosis 1, Cleft Palate and Hare Lip 1.—Total 7.

Diseases of Early Infancy :—

Infantile Marasmus 5, Premature Birth 27, Haemorrhage of Brain 1, Asphyxia Pallida 1, Atelectasis 1, Icterus Neonatorum 1.—Total 36.

Deaths from Violence :—

Burns 2, Cut Throat 1, Contusions 1, Fractures 14, Oxalic Acid Poisoning 1, Scalp Wound 1, Septic Abrasions 1.—Total 21. *Grand Total* 1,057.

TABLE XLIII

AGES AT DEATH.

	1931.	1932.	1933.
Under 1 year ...	79	69	64
1 to 5 years ...	30	39	34
5 to 10 years ...	14	13	6
10 to 15 years...	21	8	6
15 to 25 years...	39	39	34
25 to 35 years...	48	50	37
35 to 45 years...	59	70	83
45 to 55 years...	116	109	122
55 to 65 years...	193	233	240
65 to 75 years...	244	262	276
75 to 85 years...	141	173	141
85 years and over ...	18	37	14
Totals ...	1,002	1,102	1,057

TABLE XLIV.

CAUSES OF DEATH OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR.

Acute Streptococcal Infection 1, Asphyxia Pallida 1, Atelectasis 1, Bronchitis 1, Broncho-pneumonia 7, Congenital Heart Disease 2, Congenital Pyloric Stenosis 1, Congenital Stenosis of Bile Duct 1, Debility from Birth 1, Erysipelas 2, Hare Lip 1, Hydronephritis 1, Icterus Neonatorum 1, Infective Enteritis 5, Influenzal Meningitis 1, Lobar Pneumonia 3, Marasmus 5, Meningococcal Meningitis 1, Prematurity 26, Subtentorial Haemorrhage 2. Total 64.

MEDICAL WORK.

There was a very considerable increase in the number of cases of Pneumonia under treatment compared to the last two years. Part of this increase was due to the fact that in the latter part of the year Lodge Moor Hospital was fully occupied with infectious diseases and cases of pneumonia had to be diverted to this hospital. There were 516 cases of Primary Pneumonia treated against 342 in 1932, and 256 in 1931. There was a very considerable fall in the mortality rate from pneumonia, which is largely accounted for by the larger number of young people who were suffering from this disease when compared with the last two years.

The majority of cases of Cerebro-spinal Fever were admitted to Lodge Moor Hospital, but in addition there were 26 cases admitted to this hospital during the year, mostly under other diagnoses. The mortality was only half what it was the previous year, attributed to the superior efficiency of modern serum used in treatment.

The fall in the number of cases of Tuberculosis of the Lungs sent in continues. This year there were only 47 cases against 52 in 1932. Most of these cases were in a very advanced state and 25 were too ill to transfer to a Sanatorium.

There was a small epidemic of Influenza in the early part of the year when 95 cases were admitted, of whom 29 died. Most of the fatal cases were in aged people.

SURGICAL WORK.

There has been little change in the surgical work throughout the year.

There was an increase in the number of cases of malignant disease admitted, the figures being 267 for 1933 against 223 for 1932. Most of the cases were in a very advanced stage and the number of deaths was 43 up from 1932.

During the year, 1,771 surgical operations were performed under anaesthesia, an increase of 181 from last year. There was little change in the type of case dealt with.

A detailed list of operations is given in Table XLV.

The arrangement whereby we take patients from the surgical waiting lists of the Royal Infirmary and Royal Hospital has continued throughout the year, and in the 12 months 533 cases, of whom 499 were from the Royal Infirmary and 34 from the Royal Hospital, were admitted.

TABLE XLV.

OPERATIONS.

Abdominal Operations :—

For Abscess of Head of Pancreas 1, Appendicectomy 125, Caecostomy 2, For Cancer of Stomach 1, Cholecystectomy 10, Cholecystostomy 7, Colostomy 17, Excision of Colon 4, Excision of Vitelline Remnant 1, For Faecal Fistula 1, Gastrojejunostomy 3, General Peritonitis after Abortion 2, Ileo-colostomy 2, Intestinal Obstruction (Adhesions) 3, Intestinal Obstruction (By band) 2, For Intra-Abdominal Abscess 3, Lateral Anastomosis 1, For Omental Cancer 1, Pelvic Abscess 4, Perforated Duodenal Ulcer 7, Perforated Gastric Ulcer 3, For Pneumococcal Peritonitis 1, Volvulus of Colon 1.—Total 202.

Operations for Hernia :—

Epigastric Hernia 2, Femoral Hernia 17, Femoral Hernia (Strangulated) 4, Incisional Hernia 7, Incisional Hernia (Strangulated) 1, Inguinal Hernia 128, Inguinal Hernia (Strangulated) 2, Umbilical Hernia 7.—Total 168.

Amputations :—

Amputation of Finger 5, Amputation of Leg 2, Amputation of Thigh 7, Amputation of Toe 1.—Total 15.

Operations on Urinary Tract :—

Abcess of Skene's Ducts 1, Cystoscopy (under anaesthesia) 17, Dilatation of Urethral Stricture 7, Exploration of Kidney 1, Extravasation of Urine 1, Nephrectomy 4, Papilloma of Bladder 3, Perinephric Abscess 6, Periurethral Abscess 1, For Renal Calculus 2, Suprapubic Cystostomy 38, For Urethral Calculus 1, For Vesical Calculus 2.—Total 84.

Operations on Female Generative Organs :—

For Bartholin's Abscess 5, Caesarean Section 30, Colpoperineorrhaphy 15, Curettage of Uterus 45, For Ectopic Gestation 4, Evacuation of Uterus 230, Evacuation of Uterus (Hydatid Mole) 2, Excision of Labial Cyst 2, Excision of Uterine Polypus 4, For Haematocolpos 1, Hysterectomy 27, Ovariectomy 12, Pelvic Examination 1, Repair of Cervix 9, Removal of Venereal Warts 1, Salpingectomy and Salpingo-oophorectomy 46, Vaginal Hysterectomy 1, Ventro-suspension of Uterus 4.—Total 439.

Operations on the Breast :—

Abcess 32, Excision 9, Excision of Adenoma 2.—Total 43.

Operations on Male Generative Organs :—

Circumcision 5, Diathermy of Prostate 1, Hydrocele 21, Prostatectomy 3, Spermatocoele 1, Suppurative Epididymitis 1, Varicocele 9.—Total 41.

Operations on Bones and Joints :—

For Acute Osteomyelitis 6, Excision of Calcaneal Spur 1, Excision of Ganglion 2, Excision of Semilunar Cartilage 22, Excision of Semimembranous Bursa 2, for Flat Foot 1, for Genu Valgum 2, for Hallux Rigidus 4, for Hallux Valgus 7, for Hallux Varus 1, for Hammer Toe 4, Laminectomy 1, Manipulation of Fracture 4, Manipulation of Joints 7, for Prepatellar Bursitis 14, Reduction of Dislocation 1, for Septic Arthritis 2, Sequestrectomy 12.—Total 93.

Operations on Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat and Chest :—

Cauterization of Nasal Septum 1, Mastoid Antrotomy 10, Nasal Polypus 1, Radical Mastoidectomy 8, Removal of Tonsils and Adenoids 292, Rib Resection for Empyema 28. Total 340.

Excision of Various Tumours, etc. :—

Excision of Adenoma of Thyroid 5, Excision of Cysts (various) 6, Excision of Dermoid Cyst 2, Excision of Glands 5, Excision of Lipoma 3, Excision of Neuroma 1, Excision of Papilloma 2, Excision of Ranula 1, Excision of Sarcoma 2.—Total 27.

Operations on Rectum, Anal Canal, etc. :—

Exploration of Rectum 1, Fissure in Ano 13, Fistula in Ano 22, Haemorrhoids 63, Ischio-rectal Abscess 10, Rectal Polypus 2, Sigmoidoscopy 4.—Total 115.

Miscellaneous :—

Dental Caries 79, Diathermy of Ulcer 1, Drainage of Abscess, Cellulitis, etc. 69, Examination under anaesthesia 3, Exploration of Brain 1, for Foreign Bodies 4, for Lupus 2, Skin Grafting 1, Suture of Wounds 5, Tendon Suture 1, Toilet of Burns 1, for Whitlow (Avulsion of Nail, etc.) 37.—Total 204. *Grand Total* 1,771.

CHILDREN'S WARDS.

The total number of children treated was 1,719, an increase of 70 from the previous year. There was an almost complete absence of infectious disease amongst children apart from a small outbreak of chickenpox. There was not a single case of measles admitted during the whole twelve months, a most exceptional state of affairs.

During the last few weeks of the year there was an abnormal number of cases of pneumonia admitted to the Children's Department, and round about Christmas time extra beds had to be placed in every ward. In spite of this, however, there was ample air space and the accommodation for children has proved adequate throughout the year.

MATERNITY DEPARTMENT.

In 1933, 546 women were confined in the hospital, a decrease of 5 from the previous year. Of these 273 were primiparae and 273 multiparae. Of the 554 children born 473 were legitimate and 81 illegitimate. The number of legitimate births was the same as last year, and the illegitimate births show a decrease of 6.

Presentations :—

Vertex Presentations :—L.O.A. 307, R.O.A. 155, R.O.P. 17 (10 unreduced), L.O.P. 12 (9 unreduced).—Total 491.

Breech Presentations :—L.S.A. 11, R.S.A. 4, R.S.P. 1, L.S.P. 4.—Total 20.

Footling Presentations 3.

Face Presentations :—L.M.A. 1, R.M.P. 1.—Total 2.

Multiple Pregnancies :—

Twins 8 (Prolapsed Cord in two cases).

The Placenta was removed manually in two cases.

Forceps were necessary in 32 cases.

Caesarean Section was performed on 30 patients, and in 12 of these cases Salpingectomy was also performed. The indications for Caesarean Section were :—

Contracted Pelvis 27, Abnormally large child 1, Ante-partum Haemorrhage 1, Mitral Stenosis 1.

The indications for Salpingectomy were :—

Previous Caesarean Sections 4, Mitral Stenosis 4, Mental Deficiency 1, Repeated Toxaemias of Pregnancy in Multigravida 1, Grave Debility 1, Severe Myocarditis 1.

Craniotomy was necessary in three emergency cases where the child was dead.

Labour was induced in 92 cases. Medical induction was successful in 86 cases, the indications being :—

Maturity 81, Toxaemia 4, Trial labour in flat pelvis 1.

Surgical induction was performed in 6 cases, the indications being :—

Toxaemia 3, Marginal Placenta Praevia 1, Dead Foetus 2.

Haemorrhages :—

Post-partum Haemorrhage occurred in 16 patients, two of these being severe. There were three cases of accidental haemorrhage, one of which was revealed and two concealed.

There were 8 cases of Placenta Praevia, 7 marginal and 1 central.

Of the labours 44 were premature, a decrease of 28 from last year.

There were 73 women with Toxaemia of Pregnancy, and of these 2 developed Eclampsia.

Three women developed Mammary Abscess and 2 Puerperal Mania.

During pregnancy 20 women suffered from Bacillus Coli Pyelitis and required ante-natal treatment.

Four cases of Puerperal Fever were notified, all of whom recovered. Three of these patients were booked cases, the other one being an emergency patient.

There were 5 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia notified, all of whom recovered. The causes of the Pyrexia were :—

Pyelitis 2, Mastitis 2, Herpes Facialis 1.

Other diseases associated with pregnancy were :—

Mitral Stenosis 15, Advanced Pulmonary Tuberculosis 5, Early Pulmonary Tuberculosis 2, Severe Toxic Goitre 1, Syphilis 8, Gonorrhoea 46.

In addition, during the Influenza epidemic, two women were admitted to the Medical Wards of the hospital in a dying condition suffering from Influenza and Broncho-pneumonia, and each delivered herself of a premature child before death, the child in each case surviving a short time.

In addition to the above, 7 deaths occurred in the Maternity Department.

(1) One woman, delivered in 1932, died in the early morning of 1st January, 1933, of Toxaemia. She had attended the Ante-Natal Clinic regularly but became ill soon after one visit and did not report her illness until a fortnight later, when in response to a telephone message the ambulance was sent for her. She then had very pronounced toxaemia and was in a comatose condition. In spite of vigorous treatment she did not improve. She delivered herself of a stillborn macerated foetus spontaneously, but did not recover consciousness, and died eight days after admission.

(2) Another woman was admitted with severe mitral stenosis and failing heart. She was kept in bed continuously right up to term and delivered by Caesarean Section under general anaesthesia. She developed pulmonary oedema, however, and died on the third day.

(3) Another patient in the last stage of pulmonary tuberculosis was transferred to us for delivery. She was delivered slightly prematurely a week after admission. Labour was normal. She went steadily downhill and died three weeks later.

(4) An emergency patient was admitted with profound toxaemia of pregnancy, and concealed ante-partum haemorrhage. Her condition was very grave and she was delivered by Caesarean Section of a stillborn child. There was no further bleeding, but in spite of treatment she never recovered from her toxaemia. The patient had had no ante-natal supervision whatever.

(5) Another emergency patient was admitted in a state of profound collapse after ante-partum haemorrhage. The child was dead. After blood transfusion Craniotomy was performed and a hydrocephalic foetus removed without difficulty. In spite of all stimulation she did not recover, and died the following day.

(6) An emergency patient was admitted in a completely exhausted condition with the head showing at the vulva. She had been in labour a long time, and she had had no attention whatever. The child was dead. The bladder was enormously distended. She was delivered without difficulty with forceps after the bladder was emptied, but the patient never recovered from the condition of shock in which she was admitted.

(7) Another emergency patient was admitted in a state of coma due to eclampsia. She was very restless and difficult to treat. The uterus was about the size of 30 weeks. She delivered herself of a stillborn foetus spontaneously, but in spite of treatment did not recover. Her blood pressure was 125. At the post-mortem she was found to have a large cerebral haemorrhage.

There were 43 children stillborn, an increase of 12 from last year. The causes of the stillbirths were as follows:—

Prematurity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Toxaemia of Mother	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Ante-partum Haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Prolapse of Cord	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Complicated Breech Presentation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Placenta Praevia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Difficult Instrumental Delivery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Macerated Foetus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Craniotomy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Maternal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Maternal Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Monsters (Anencephalic, Hydrocephalic, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Maternal Eclampsia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Maternal Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Maternal Tachycardia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

There were 6 cases of Pemphigus, all of whom recovered completely.

There were 3 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, 2 of whom completely recovered, and one had one eye partially damaged.

During the year 23 newborn children died in the Maternity Wards, a decrease of 4 from last year. The causes of death were :—

Prematurity	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Atelectasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sub-tentorial Haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Icterus Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Asphyxia Pallida	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hydrocephaly and Spina Bifida	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Artificial Feeding :—

During the year 25 children required to be artificially fed. The indications for artificial feeding were :—

Broncho-pneumonia of Mother	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tuberculosis of Mother	...	...	...	...	...	5
Debility of Mother	...	...	...	...	...	12
Puerperal Mania	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mammary Abscess	...	...	...	...	...	2
Severe Mitral Stenosis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Toxic Goitre	...	...	...	...	...	1
Maternal Mortality	...	...	...	...	...	1

In addition, 18 babies had the breast milk supplemented.

The work of the Ante-Natal Department was much the same as last year. During the year, 95 women were confined who had not attended the Ante-Natal Clinic at least once, and a very considerable number of these were genuine emergencies. This figure shows an increase of 17 in emergencies from last year. It seems probable that the number of emergencies will always remain round about this figure, as in addition to genuine emergencies there will always be some women who fail to make provision for their confinement. During the last year, 485 attended the Clinic, and the total attendances was 3,195, an increase of 33 from last year. During the year 70 women were given general anaesthesia in the Ante-Natal Department for various manipulations and examinations.

A high proportion of the women attending required pre-natal treatment, many for comparatively trivial things, only requiring instructions as to diet, extra nourishment and rest. The number of toxæmias was considerably higher than the previous year, the figures being 73 against 52.

The attendances at the Post-Natal Clinic still leave much to be desired, although there was a slight improvement from last year. 361 women attended, and made in all 526 visits to the Clinic. Every effort is made to induce patients to return for examination after discharge, but in spite of our efforts last year, 193 women failed to take advantage of the opportunities offered them.

GYNÆCOLOGY.

For the first time for many years I am able to report a fall in the number of abortions treated. This year, there were 280 compared with 327 last year, a decrease of 47. A very considerable proportion were infected on admission, and 230 required operative treatment. Considering the high percentage of septic cases, a total mortality of 5 must be considered not unsatisfactory. The mortality was 1.78%. Details of other Gynaecological work are set out in the appropriate sections of Tables XLI. and XLV.

VENEREAL WORK.

Very few true venereal cases were admitted again this year, and no comment is necessary. There were 9 cases of Gonorrhoea in addition to the 46 treated in the Ante-Natal Department, and 56 cases of Syphilis, a decrease of 5 and an increase of 26 respectively from last year. Almost all the cases of Syphilis were late cases.

During the year, 701 Wassermann Tests were carried out, and 477 injections of Salvarsan substitutes were given.

MASSAGE AND ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

The amount of X-Ray work continues to increase, the number of patients examined showing an increase of 191 from 1932. The number of patients receiving therapeutic doses of X-Rays also increased.

A summary of the work done for the last four years is given below :—

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Skiagrams	1,160	1,331	1,479	1,670
Treatments	199	286	341	611

There was an increase in the number of patients treated by Massage and also in the number of patients treated by Ultra-Violet Radiation compared with last year.

Massage	No. of Patients	107
	Treatments	3,329
Ultra-Violet Radiation ...	No. of Patients	57
	Treatments	1,048
Medical Diathermy	No. of Patients	22
	Treatments	354

PATHOLOGICAL WORK.

The amount of Pathological work done for the Hospital by the University continues to increase each year. Dr. Jenkinson still continues to do the clinical pathological work in the hospital.

NURSING STAFF.

Candidates for appointment as probationer nurse to this hospital direct, continue to be of a good type, and we have now many more satisfactory applications than there are vacancies. The arrangement with the two preliminary schools still continues, but the candidates from these schools are distinctly of a poorer type. Attempts are being made to improve the standard of education of these probationers from the preliminary schools, and it is hoped that in time we shall get better pupils. As the standard exacted by the General Nursing Council is steadily rising, it is of the utmost importance that pupil nurses should have a sound preliminary education.

The Nurses' Home was absolutely full throughout the year, and we are not able to appoint sufficient nurses to work the whole of the wards of the hospital. Two blocks have remained empty during the whole year from lack of nursing staff.

The extension to the Nurses' Home nearing completion will enable us to appoint sufficient nurses to staff the whole of the hospital blocks.

HOSPITAL LIBRARY SERVICE.

This service continues to give complete satisfaction, and the patients speak most highly of the services rendered. The librarians take a very great interest in the work, and put themselves to considerable inconvenience to get suitable volumes for different patients. Should there be no suitable book in the hospital library, books are brought from other libraries. The books in use are by no means all of the light fiction type.

I wish to express my appreciation of the service rendered to the hospital by the visiting librarians.

ALMONER'S DEPARTMENT.

(Report by Miss L. G. Price, A.L.H.A.).

Patients' Payments.

The work of arranging for contributions for maintenance and treatment from patients admitted to the Hospital as City cases (residents of Sheffield not in receipt of relief from the Public Assistance Committee on admission), has been carried out from the Almoner's Office as in the two previous years.

This side of the work has very much increased during the last twelve months as will be understood when it is realised that there was a total increase of 494 patients (424 at the City General Hospital, and 70 at Nether Edge Hospital) admitted as City cases compared with the previous year.

After-Care Work, etc.

It is only to be expected with the increase in the above work of interviewing patients to arrange for contributions for maintenance and treatment, one person has very little time for anything else, with the result that it has not been possible to do as much as in previous years in the way of after-care and social work. All the special recommendations and difficulties referred direct by the medical and nursing staff have been dealt with, but it has meant leaving a large number of general problems and difficulties, which the Almoner came across in the course of her routine interviewing, unsolved. The number receiving specific help in the way of advice and arrangements for convalescent treatment and the supply of appliances has increased (being 110 and 26 respectively in 1933, and 97 and 18 in 1932), though the total number registered as receiving help and advice of all kinds is only 7% of the patients admitted as compared with 9.5% last year.

Co-operation with outside agencies both statutory and voluntary, in the effort to consolidate on discharge the treatment received in Hospital, has as usual formed a large part of the after-care work as is shown by the following list of cases referred from the Almoner's Office to outside agencies for help and advice :—

Referred to Maternity and Child Welfare Centre :—

Weekly list of children under 5	...	...	...	...	...	365
For special visits re ante-natal and post-natal patients, infants' diets, supervision, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	83
" " <i>Sanitary Inspectors, Tuberculosis Dispensary, School Medical Officer, etc. :—</i>						
Re-housing, cleansing, clinic attendance, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	5
" " <i>Public Assistance Committee :—</i>						
For extra nourishment, special diet or medicine, surgical appliances, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	71
" " <i>Approved Societies :—</i>						
Re convalescent treatment, appliances, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	23
" " <i>Sheffield Hospitals' Council :—</i>						
Re convalescent treatment—49, other help such as the supply of air rings, etc.—4	...	...	...	...	...	53
" " <i>Works Contributory Scheme :—</i>						
Re convalescent treatment, appliances, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	14
" " <i>Queen Victoria District Nursing Association :—</i>						
For assistance with home nursing injections	...	...	...	...	...	18
" " <i>Council of Social Service :—</i>						
For advice, legal aid, clothing, general help, grants from special funds, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	47
" " <i>Rescue and Preventive Workers :—</i>						
For advice, work, admission to Homes, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	14
" " <i>Almoners at other Hospitals and Private Doctors :—</i>						
...	...	...	...	...	...	31
" " <i>Other Agencies :—</i>						
(including Welfare of the Blind, United Services Fund, Cripples Aid, churches, clubs, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	38

Visits paid by different visitors on behalf of the department	203
Patients sent to Convalescent Homes	110
Arranged by Almoner	49
Arranged by outside Societies	61
Patients assisted with diet and extra nourishment	62
Patients assisted with appliances	26
Patients assisted from After-Care Fund with cost of convalescent treatment, appliances, etc.	41
Patients assisted with clothing	25
Written reports sent in connection with above referred cases	132
Written reports received	102
Telephone reports and inquiries sent and received in connection with above referred cases	123

NETHER EDGE HOSPITAL.

MEDICAL AND NURSING STAFF :—

Senior Assistant Medical Officer ...	L. P. DE ABREW, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Visiting Obstetrician	W. W. KING, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.
Assistant Medical Officer (Maternity)	ANN KIRK BLACK, M.B. Ch.B.
Resident Assistant Medical Officer ...	MARY C. O'CONNELL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officer	BESSIE HATHERLEY, M.B., Ch.B.
Matron, Assistant Matron, Home Sister, Night Sister and 115 other Nursing Staff.	

The hospital is divided into three sections, the Tuberculosis Section which is under the care of Dr. H. Midgley Turner and his staff, the Maternity Section, including Shirle Hill Annexe, which was under the medical care of the late Mr. W. W. King, and the resident medical staff at the hospital, and a General Medical Section consisting very largely of chronic and incurable cases. A record of the work done in the Tuberculosis and Maternity Departments will appear in the appropriate portions of the Medical Officer of Health's Report. The work of the General Medical Section is very largely the care of cases of advanced disease who remain, in the majority of cases, a very long time in the hospital, and the turnover of patients is small in comparison with the number of beds occupied.

The number of patients treated in the hospital during the year 1933 was 3,467.

The admissions are generally classified as follows :—

Tuberculosis Patients	Men	324	1,415
	Women	289	
	Children	802	
Maternity Patients	Women	833	1,517
	Children born	684	
General Medical Patients	Men	34	104
	Women	70	
Total number of Admissions ...			3,036

The average daily number of patients under treatment throughout the year was 463·6.

During the year 139 patients died in hospital, and 2,871 were discharged.

The deaths are classified as follows :—

Tuberculosis Patients	...	...	...	Men	...	...	49	58
				Women	...	...	9	
Maternity Patients	...	...	...	Women	...	...	5	26
				Children	...	...	21	
General Medical Patients	...	...	...	Men	...	...	20	55
				Women	...	...	35	
Total number of Deaths ...								139

During the latter part of the year there was great pressure on the beds for chronic cases, and arrangements were made during the last few weeks of the year for the occupation of the remaining block of 84 beds. It was not used, however, until the beginning of 1934.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

During the year, Dr. Ann Kirk Black, M.B., Ch.B., occupied the position of Assistant Medical Officer (Maternity).

The duties of the Assistant Medical Officer are divided between the Maternity Hospital at Nether Edge and the Ante-natal Clinic at the Centre.

Mr. John Chisholm, M.B., Ch. B., F.R.C.S., is Consulting Obstetrician to the Centre Ante-Natal Clinic. All cases of difficulty are referred to him by the Medical Officers of the Clinic.

The work at the Ante-natal Clinic at the City General Hospital which was recently co-ordinated with the Central Clinic continued to deal with the large number of abnormal cases which are referred to this department.

The number of expectant mothers who attended at the several Clinics in the City during 1933 was as follows :—

City General Hospital, 485 ;	Maternity Centre, 2,664 ;
Jessop Hospital (Voluntary), 807.	Total, 3,956.

The percentage of total notified births (live and still) represented by this number is 52·8. This was a considerable advance on the two previous years, when the percentage was 38 (1931) and 47 (1932).

The whole of the ante-natal work is now being carried on by Medical Officers who are also engaged in active midwifery practice in the Municipal Hospitals.

The total number of lying-in beds available in the City at the end of the year was 118, made up as follows :—City General Hospital 38 beds, Nether Edge Hospital 32 beds, Shirle Hill Annexe 20 beds, Jessop Hospital (Voluntary) 28 beds, (approximately 50% of the patients admitted to the Jessop Hospital are from outside the City).

The Scheme for providing the services of a midwife in necessitous cases, which was adopted by the Health Committee in 1931, was found to work very satisfactorily and was considerably extended during the year. This relieved to some extent the pressure on the accommodation at the maternity hospitals.

The Maternity Services Sub-Committee of the Sheffield Municipal and Voluntary Hospitals Joint Advisory Committee were of opinion that steps should be taken to increase the number of beds available for women residents in the City up to 200, and to further increase ultimately to 250 ; in connection with this scheme, the new maternity block at the City General Hospital, providing 32 beds and accommodation for an ante-natal clinic, has been completed and will be ready for service in a very short time.

During the year 1932, the value of Child Welfare work was greatly enhanced by the establishment of a Rickets Clinic. The result of treatment of these cases either as out-patients or out-patient plus hospital treatment has proved most satisfactory. Excellent preventive work is being done. The work so extended that it was found necessary to adapt and equip a larger treatment room at the Centre. It was also found necessary to increase the staff which now consists of one sister, fully experienced in orthopaedic work, and two fully qualified masseuses.

The Ultra Violet Ray Clinic has been found a very useful adjunct to the general Child Welfare and Rickets Clinic.

TABLE XLVI

WOMEN INSPECTORS' WORK, 1933.

Visits with regard to houses let-in-lodgings ...	214
Visits with regard to births ...	22,126
Visits with regard to infants 1 to 5 years ...	30,038
Visits with regard to school complaints ...	5
Visits with regard to Tuberculosis :—	
Dispensary cases ...	14,656
Surgical Clinic cases ...	972
Visits to midwives ...	104
Visits with regard to Puerperal Fever ...	188
Visits with regard to Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	131
Visits to expectant mothers ...	2,940
Visits to nursed-out children ...	200
Visits to ex-hospital cases <i>re</i> after care ...	284
Visits with regard to measles ...	3
Visits with regard to pneumonia ...	6
Visits for other reasons ...	3,110
Cases reported to N.S.P.C.C. ...	12
Cases reported to S.Q.V.J.N.A. ...	3
Cases reported to C. of S.S. ...	4
Nuisance notices served ...	5
Prosecutions under Public Health Acts 1875 ...	—
Prosecutions under By-laws <i>re</i> houses let-in-lodgings ...	—

MIDWIVES ACT, 1902 AND 1918.

At the end of the year 1933, there were 72 midwives in practice on their own account in Sheffield. Of this number 65 were hospital trained midwives and 7 were untrained midwives who were in bona-fide practice as such at the time of the passing of the 1902 Act.

There were 104 visits of inspection paid to midwives at their own homes during the year, and there were 530 interviews of midwives for various reasons connected with their work at the office of the Chief Inspector of Midwives. In accordance with the rules of the Central Midwives Board notifications have been received from midwives under certain circumstances.

There were 78 notifications of still births received from Midwives, 38 having reference to full time births, and 40 to premature births.

There were 512 notifications received stating that the midwife had been obliged to send for medical help. The reasons for sending for medical help, as far as could be ascertained, were as follows :—

1.—*Abnormal presentations.*

Breech, 15 ; Arm, foot or shoulder, 6 ; Transverse, 1 ; Face or brow, 4 ; Right Occipito Posterior, 29. Total, 55.

2.—*Causes affecting the Child.*

Convulsions, 3 ; Debility, 8 ; Asphyxia, 1 ; Prematurity, 20 ; Spina Bifida, 5 ; Ophthalmia, 29 ; Jaundice, 6 ; Cleft palate or hare lip, 3 ; Miscellaneous, 39. Total, 114.

3.—*Causes affecting the Mother.*

Uterine inertia, 63 ; Placenta praevia, 5 ; Ante-partum haemorrhage, 24 ; Eclampsia, 1 ; Post-partum haemorrhage, 46 ; Ruptured perineum, 103 ; Contracted pelvis, 17 ; Rigid Os or Perineum, 3 ; Adherent placenta or membrane, 9 ; Rise of temperature, 23 ; Miscarriage, 4 ; Miscellaneous, 45. Total, 343.

In 5 cases the midwife sent in a notification that the mother intended to substitute artificial feeding for breast feeding.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

	1933			
	Puerperal Fever		Puerp. Pyrexia	
	Cases	Fatal	Cases	Fatal
<i>Cases attended by—</i>				
Doctors	8	1	9	—
Midwives	8	2	6	—
Doctors and Midwives	3	—	2	—
Doctors and Jessop Hospital..	—	—	1	—
Doctors, Midwives and Jessop Hospital	—	—	3	—
Jessop Hospital	2	2	24	—
Jessop Hospital—Out of City residents,	4	2	18	—
Jessop Hospital—District cases	—	—	5	—
City General Hospital	4	—	5	—
Midwives, and City General Hospital	—	—	1	—
Nether Edge Hospital	3	2	9	1
Nursing Homes	2	1	1	—
Unattended confinements ..	1	1	—	—
<i>Attended Abortions—</i>				
Doctors	4	—	3	—
Doctors and City General Hospital	1	1	—	—
Jessop Hospital.. .. .	2	—	1	—
Royal Infirmary	1	1	—	—
Unattended Abortions	7	3	1	—
Totals ..	50	16	89	1

3 Puerperal Pyrexia subsequently notified as Puerperal Fever and

6 Puerperal Fever subsequently notified as Puerperal Pyrexia counted as Fever in the above summary.

Cases nursed at home	8
Cases nursed entirely in Hospital	78
Cases nursed entirely in Nursing Home	1

Cases removed after onset of disease :—

To Jessop Hospital	1
„ Firth Auxiliary Hospital	36
„ City General Hospital	15
	<hr/> 139 <hr/>

NOTE.—One Puerperal Pyrexia subsequent notification for January 1933 counted in 1932 summary.

Puerperal Fever and Hospital Treatment during year 1933.

Classification of Cases.	Jessop Hospital for Women (Voluntary)	Royal Infirmary	Firth Auxiliary Hospital for Women (Voluntary)	City General Hospital Firvale	City Maternity Hospital Nether Edge	TOTALS
Cases delivered and entirely dealt with in the Hospital	5	—	1	4	3	13
Cases delivered in Hospital after examination before admission	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cases delivered in Hospital after failure to deliver before admission .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cases delivered before admission	—	—	14	4	—	18
Cases due to Abortion ..	2	1	2	10	—	15
TOTALS ..	7	1	17	18	3	46

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Cases attended by doctors	11
do. midwives	17
do. doctors and midwives	1
Jessop Hospital cases	2
City General Hospital cases	3
Nether Edge Maternity Hospital cases	2
Transferred to 1934	1
	37
Case brought forward from the previous year and included in the above summary ..	1
	36
Cases during 1933	36
DOCTORS' CASES—	
Eyes recovered	9
Died from other causes during attack	1
One eye damaged	1
	11
MIDWIVES' CASES.	
Eyes recovered	16
One eye damaged	1
	17
DOCTORS' AND MIDWIVES' CASES	
Eyes recovered	1
	1
JESSOP HOSPITAL CASES.	
Eyes recovered	2
	2
CITY GENERAL HOSPITAL CASE.	
Eyes recovered	2
One Eye Damaged	1
	3
NETHER EDGE MATERNITY HOSPITAL CASES.	
Eyes recovered	2
	2
	36
Transferred to 1934	1
	37

BABY CONSULTATIONS.

Centre.

	1931.	1932.	1933.
Total attendances	57,194	51,913	52,721
Average weekly attendances	1,121	1,018	1,034
Number of sessions (excluding Saturday mornings)	1,489	1,489	1,553
Average attendance per session (excluding Saturday mornings)	38	35	34
Number of sessions taken by doctors	1,017	891	747
Number of sessions taken by inspectors	472	598	806
Total new babies	3,974	3,713	3,739
Average of new babies weekly	78	73	73
New babies over 1 year	457	400	343
New babies under 1 year	3,517	3,313	3,396

Woodhouse Branch.

	1931.	1932.	1933.
Total attendances	1,554	1,391	1,706
Number of sessions	52	52	52
Average attendance per session	30	27	33
Total new babies	86	84	94

Handsworth Branch.

	1931.	1932.	1933.
Total attendances	1,019	1,049	1,058
Number of sessions	26	26	26
Average attendance per session	39	40	41
Total new babies	64	65	82

Total Dried Milk and Other Foods supplied during year 1933 ... 139,425 lbs.

CASES SENT TO HOSPITAL.

	1931.	1932.	1933.
Sheffield Royal Hospital	69	80	74
Royal Infirmary, Sheffield	62	68	61
Sheffield Children's Hospital	210	212	148
School Clinic	121	121	34
Edgar Allen Institute	26	12	5
Tuberculosis Dispensary	3	8	4
City General Hospital	5	2	7
Lodge Moor Hospital	—	—	1
	<hr/> 496 <hr/>	<hr/> 503 <hr/>	<hr/> 334 <hr/>

REPORT ON ORTHOPÆDIC DISEASES (Non-Tuberculous)

BY C. LEE PATTISON, M.B., B.S.(Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,

Medical Superintendent King Edward VII Hospital and Medical Officer in Charge
of the Orthopædic Clinic.

KING EDWARD VII HOSPITAL, RIVELIN.

During 1933 the following non-tuberculous orthopaedic cases were discharged after treatment in the King Edward VII Hospital:—

Rickets	...	...	...	...	26
Anterior Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	7
Cerebral Spastic Paralysis	...	...	...	...	5
Congenital Talipes	...	...	...	...	3
Congenital Deformities of Hip	...	...	...	...	2
Total					43

After discharge from Hospital these patients are kept under supervision and given treatment at the Orthopaedic treatment clinics in the Child Welfare Centre.

THE RICKETS AND ORTHOPÆDIC CONSULTATION CLINIC.

These clinics are held at the Child Welfare Centre on Tuesday afternoons and Thursday mornings.

During 1933 there was a total attendance of 6,021 patients, compared with 5,176 in 1932.

The total number of new cases seen was 795 and these were classified as follows:—

Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	736
Anterior Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	12
Cerebral Spastic Paralysis	...	...	...	...	...	8
Birth Paralysis	...	...	...	...	...	5
Congenital Talipes	...	...	...	...	...	11
Other Congenital Deformities	...	...	...	...	...	7
Arthritis Deformans	...	...	...	...	...	1
'Slipped' Femoral Epiphysis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Postural Defects	...	...	...	...	...	12
Tuberculosis of Spine	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total						795

RICKETS.

The large amount of sunshine in 1933 prevented the occurrence of many acute cases of the disease, but the lack of proper food has kept the total incidence of the disease at a high level.

Most of the children with other crippling conditions were transferred to the Orthopaedic Treatment Clinic, the remainder were passed on to the various organisations designed for dealing with the different types of case.

ULTRA-VIOLET RAY CLINICS.

These are held 4 mornings a week. 13,362 exposures were given during the year. There was an average weekly attendance of 262 patients.

ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT CLINIC.

This is held at the Child Welfare Centre on five afternoons a week, under the direction of the Medical Superintendent of the King Edward VII Hospital.

The work is carried out by a sister experienced in Orthopaedic work and having the diplomas of C.S.M.M.G., M.Z., L.E.T., with the assistance of two fully qualified masseuses.

In order to obtain the maximum benefit, it is often desirable for each child to attend the clinic two or three times a week. The treatment at each session occupies a considerable time and frequently several different forms of treatment are needed for each individual on each occasion.

The total attendances during the year were 4,028, compared with 2,113 in 1932.

132 patients were treated and of these 67 were new patients.

Patients receiving treatment were classified as follows :—

	Total cases.	New cases.
Anterior Poliomyelitis	39	12
Cerebral Spastic and Birth Paralysis	26	12
Congenital Talipes	17	11
Other Congenital Deformities	8	8
Rickets	14	8
Postural defects	22	12
Myopathy	1	—
'Slipped' Femoral Epiphysis	1	1
Arthritis Deformans	1	1
Tuberculosis of Spine	3	2
Totals ...	132	67

It is hoped that this clinic, and the others described above, will deal with the deformities of children in the hopeful early stage before they are old enough to attend school.

All these patients are kept under observation in their homes by the Women Health Visitors and reviewed periodically by the Medical Officer in charge of the Clinics.

RICKETS AND ORTHOPÆDIC CLINIC.

	1931.	1932.	1933.
Total attendance at Rickets and Orthopaedic consultations	3,281	5,176	6,021
Number of sessions	94	143	146
Average weekly attendances (51 weeks)	64	101	118
Average attendance per session	35	36	41
Total new cases at Rickets and Orthopaedic consultations	617	770	795
Average new patients weekly	12	15	16

The new cases to the Rickets and Orthopaedic Clinic are made up as follows :—

Entirely new cases to the Centre	189	252	209
Children who had previously attended baby clinic now sent to Rickets and Orthopaedic Clinic by Inspectors	131	240	173
* Children transferred direct from baby clinic to Rickets and Orthopaedic Clinic	297	278	413
Totals ...	617	770	795

* Many of these children were transferred after one or two attendances at the Infant Clinic.

ULTRA-VIOLET RAY CLINIC.

	1931.	1932.	1933.
Total attendances of children for ultra-violet ray treatment ...	7,075	13,182	13,362
Number of sessions	107	198	200
Average weekly attendance (51 weeks)	139	258	262
Average attendance per session	66	66	67
Total new cases from Rickets and Orthopædic Clinic ...	—	614	577

ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT CLINIC.

(Commenced 4/3/32).

	1932.	1933.
Total attendances of children for Orthopædic Treatment ...	2,113	4,028
Number of sessions	200	247
Average weekly attendance	50	79
Average attendance per session	11	16
Total new cases from Rickets and Orthopædic Clinic ...	93	67

SPECIAL MUSCLE TESTING CLINIC.

(Commenced 8/3/33).

Total attendances of Children	35
Number of sessions	15

CENTRAL MATERNITY CLINIC.

REPORT BY ANN KIRK BLACK, M.B., Ch.B., Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity.

In reviewing the work of the year, we find that there has been a great increase in the number of expectant mothers and post-natal cases to the clinic. It is estimated that over 50 per cent. of the expectant mothers in the City were seen at one or other of the ante-natal clinics in the City.

During the year, the post-natal clinic became fully established and one session weekly is now reserved for the post-natal patients. Previously the attendance of post-natal cases was very low and patients were examined at one of the ante-natal sessions.

The Municipal Midwifery Scheme continues to work most successfully and is greatly appreciated both by patients and midwives.

	1931.	1932.	1933.
Total attendance	9,375	10,553	14,439
Number of sessions	451	526	669
Average attendance per session	21	20	22
Total new cases	2,022	2,459	3,152
Source of Cases dealt with:—			
Doctors' recommendations	179	203	267
Certified midwives' recommendations ...	162	221	469
Inspectors' recommendations	73	77	92
Friends' recommendations	1,248	1,382	1,544
Attended previously	200	313	589
Others	160	263	191
	2,022	2,459	3,152

ANTE-NATAL CLASSIFICATION OF 1933 CASES.

- a. 1925 normal.
- b. *Toxaemia of Pregnancy*.
6 hyperemesis gravidarum, 71 albuminuria, 54 high blood pressure, — eclampsia,
1 concealed accidental haemorrhage.

c. *Haemorrhages.*

3 threatened miscarriages, 53 miscarriages, 2 placenta praevia, 10 ante-partum haemorrhage, 2 incomplete miscarriages.

d. *Condition of the Mother.*

56 anaemia, 104 malnutrition.

e. *Pelvis.*

36 generally contracted pelvis, 10 rachitic flat pelvis, 4 simple flat pelvis.

f. *Diseases associated with Pregnancy.*

2 nephritis, 25 pyelitis, 1 broncho-pneumonia, 5 epilepsy, 7 tuberculosis, 12 syphilis, 1 phlebitis, 23 mitral stenosis, 1 aortic regurgitation, 4 mitral regurgitation, 1 myocardial degeneration, 1 pneumonia, 2 marked varicosity, 1 pyelo-nephritis, 1 dermatitis, 1 encephalitis lethargica, 1 cystitis, 2 diabetes, 1 exophthalmic goitre, 1 dementia praecox, 1 acute endocarditis.

g. *Tumours complicating Pregnancy.*

6 fibroids of uterus, 3 ovarian cyst, 3 cervical polypus.

h. *Conditions associated with Foetus.*

11 hydramnios, 6 missed abortion, 1 carneous mole, 1 hydatidiform mole.

Malpresentation.

11 transverse—rectification performed, 179 breech—in 152 external version performed.

The following summary of cases dealt with during 1933 shows 3,121 completed charts.

Cases brought forward from 1932 ...	...	...	771
New cases 1933 ...	...	...	3,152
			3,923
Cases carried forward to 1934 ...	...	...	802
			3,121

The 3,121 charts show the following results :—

2,368 normal deliveries (including breech), 124 instrumental deliveries, 1 craniotomy, 37 Caesarean section, 6 hysterotomy, 3 hysterectomy, 4 evacuation of uterus, 2 undelivered, 1 curettage, 66 miscarriages, 173 patients were not pregnant, 301 post-natal cases, 28 out of city cases, 7 could not be traced.

There were 35 sets of twins and 1 set of triplets.

Labour was induced in 95 cases ; medical induction was successful in 83, but 12 required surgical induction.

The indications for Caesarean Section were :—

2 mitral stenosis, 5 repeat Caesarean section, 28 contracted pelvis, 1 albuminuria, 1 concealed accidental haemorrhage.

The following shows the Results of Children Born :—

2,458 babies were live born (107 of these were premature), 109 babies were still born, due to the following causes :—

Toxaemia of Pregnancy.

9 albuminuria (5 macerated), 1 high blood pressure (macerated and premature), 1 concealed accidental haemorrhage, 1 syphilis (macerated), 1 diabetes (macerated).

Mechanical.

2 central placenta praevia—version, 3 partial placenta praevia—version, 4 prolapsed cord—asphyxia.

Developmental.

9 anencephalus (3 macerated : 1 W/R+), 3 hydrocephalus (all macerated : 1 W/R+), 1 meningocele with deformity of head.

Traumatic.

9 meningeal haemorrhage, 1 cerebral haemorrhage, 4 breech deliveries—asphyxia, 2 face deliveries—asphyxia, 4 prolonged labours—asphyxia, 1 craniotomy.

Undetermined.

20 macerated, 8 prematurity.

Cause unknown.

25 cases.

There were 59 neonatal deaths from the following causes :—

29 prematurity, 5 atelectasis, 4 debility, 2 volvulus with intestinal obstruction, 3 broncho-pneumonia, 1 icterus neonatorum, 1 asphyxia pallida, 1 streptococcal meningitis, 1 convulsions, 1 acute streptococcal infection, 3 meningeal haemorrhage, 2 subtentorial haemorrhage, 6 foetal deformity.

There were 13 maternal deaths from the following causes :—

1 obstetric shock, 1 embolism of the pulmonary artery, 2 puerperal fever, 1 pyelonephritis, 3 mitral stenosis, 1 concealed accidental haemorrhage : toxæmia of pregnancy, 1 albuminuria : toxæmia of pregnancy, 1 abortion with post-partum haemorrhage, 1 puerperal fever with general peritonitis, 1 influenza and bronco-pneumonia.

2 patients who had attended the clinic died undelivered :—

1 acute cystitis with pyelonephrosis, six months' pregnant; 1 acute endocarditis with chorea, five months' pregnant.

BIRTH CONTROL.

During the year 11 patients attended the clinic and 8 received instruction and appliances: 3 patients, suffering from a severe degree of malnutrition, were sent to the City General Hospital for sterilisation.

33 ante-natal patients, who were booked through to the City General Hospital for confinement on account of various conditions, were sterilised.

The following table shows the reasons for sterilisation :—

11 mitral stenosis, 5 malnutrition, 2 tuberculosis, 9 contracted pelvis, 2 severe albuminuria, 1 encephalitis lethargica, 1 mitral regurgitation, 1 previous nephrectomy, 1 multiple pregnancies of still born children.

Total cases dealt with—44.

During the year cases were sent from the Maternity Clinic to the various hospitals as follows :—

Jessop Hospital for treatment	...	...	...	...	2
City General Hospital :—					
for confinement (approx.)	...	...	...	...	482
for X-Ray	...	...	...	...	108
for blood count	...	...	...	...	3
Royal Hospital for treatment	...	...	...	...	3
Royal Infirmary for examination	...	...	...	...	7
Tuberculosis Dispensary for examination or treatment					36
School Medical Department—Dental Clinic	...	...			80

Mr. J. Chisholm, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S., the consulting Gynaecologist to the Centre, attended on 3 occasions and saw 6 patients.

MIDWIFERY SCHEME 1933.

526 cases were allotted to the midwives under the Scheme.

Confinements attended at home by midwives	...	...	...	...	503
Midwife attended, but patient subsequently transferred during or after the confinement to the City General Hospital	...				23
					<hr/> 526

In 24 cases the doctor was called in on account of either the mother or the child.

NETHER EDGE MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

The work at the Nether Edge Maternity Hospital has been conducted on the same lines as formerly.

The number of cases admitted to the hospital was 833. There were 706 women confined and of this number 481 were primiparae and 225 were multiparae. 3 cases booked for confinement in hospital were delivered at home but were admitted to hospital immediately afterwards.

During the year a large number of ante-natal patients were admitted for treatment. This was a step forward in preventive medicine; as shown by the treatment of the early manifestations of toxæmia of pregnancy, the more serious sequelae were prevented.

The following gives a short account of the work done during the year.

Confinements in the hospital during each of the following years :—

1927	March to December	...	...	...	56
1928	...	...	...	...	239
1929	...	...	...	...	596
1930	...	...	...	...	579
1931	...	...	...	...	715
1932	...	...	...	...	773
1933	...	...	...	...	706

There were 152 ante-natal patients admitted for treatment with the following results:

a. Toxaemia of Pregnancy.

48 Albuminuria: 9 improved, discharged to clinic; 1 left hospital against advice; 38 remained in hospital for confinement, of these 1 had a forceps delivery; 28 had a normal full time confinement; 8 had a normal premature confinement; (there were 5 stillbirths); 1 case was still in hospital at the end of the year.

13 High Blood Pressure: 3 improved, discharged to clinic; 10 remained in hospital and had full time confinements; (5 cases had medical induction).

10 Hyperemesis Gravidarum: All recovered completely and were discharged to clinic.

b. Diseases associated with Pregnancy.

6 Pyelitis: 2 improved, discharged to clinic; 4 remained in hospital for confinement.

1 Epilepsy: Discharged to clinic.

2 Cystitis: 1 improved; 1 remained in hospital for confinement.

1 Diabetes: Remained in hospital for confinement.

1 Influenza: Admitted as a possible pyelitis—recovered, discharged to clinic.

1 Thrombosed Piles: Healed—discharged.

30 cases admitted with minor ailments for treatment or observation: 23 discharged to clinic; 7 remained for confinement.

c. Malnutrition.

23 cases of debility and vomiting: 17 improved, discharged to clinic; 6 remained for confinement.

1 anaemia: Improved, discharged to clinic.

d. Conditions associated with the Foetus.

11 Ante-partum Haemorrhage: 5 satisfactory—no cause found—discharged to clinic; 6 remained in hospital for confinement: 5 had normal full time confinements; 1 had breech delivery for placenta praevia.

1 Retroversion of Uterus.

3 Hydramnios.

Miscellaneous.

35 cases of breech presentation admitted for version under anaesthetic: 30 were successful. 2 cases of transverse presentation admitted for rectification under anaesthetic: both successful. 2 cases admitted for termination of pregnancy on account of (1) missed abortion, (2) dead foetus. 3 cases admitted for small operations while pregnant: 2 cervical polypus; 1 Gartner's cyst. 10 admitted for examination. 16 admitted in labour: 15 discharged to clinic; 1 remained for confinement.

The 706 confinements show the following results:—

682 normal confinements; 21 forceps deliveries; 3 miscarriages.

There were 55 premature births.

The principal obstetrical abnormalities were:—

19 breech presentation, 14 twins, 1 triplets, 8 persistent occipito posterior presentation, 2 prolapsed cord, 1 face presentation, 1 brow presentation, 3 post-partum haemorrhage, 1 placenta praevia, 3 hydramnios, 1 carneous mole, 4 cessation of gestation.

The placenta had to be manually removed in 4 cases.

There were 681 live births (including twins and triplets).

38 children were still born, which is an increase of 7 on last year. Of this number, 19 children were premature. The still births were due to the following causes:—

a. *Toxaemia of Pregnancy.*

5 albuminuria.

b. *Mechanical.*

1 placenta praevia—central version, 2 prolapsed cord.

c. *Developmental.*

4 anencephaly—2 macerated, 1 meningocele with deformity of head.

d. *Traumatic.*

9 meningeal haemorrhage, 1 cerebral haemorrhage, 1 asphyxia—breech delivery, 4 asphyxia—prolonged labour.

e. *Undetermined.*

8 macerated, 1 prematurity, 1 not evident.

Labour was induced in 72 cases; medical induction was successful in 68 cases but 4 had surgical induction.

During the year 21 new born children died in the maternity wards. The causes of death were:—

7 prematurity, 2 atelectasis, 1 convulsions, 1 streptococcal meningitis, 2 volvulus with intestinal obstruction, 1 spina bifida with paraplegia, 3 broncho-pneumonia, 1 meningeal haemorrhage, 1 malformation of heart, 2 anencephaly.

There were 9 cases of puerperal pyrexia and 3 cases of puerperal fever.

There were 2 cases of ophthalmia neonatorum. Both cases recovered without injury to eyes.

There were 5 cases of pemphigus neonatorum and all recovered completely.

During the year 5 patients died in the maternity wards:—1 obstetric shock, 1 embolism of the pulmonary artery, 2 puerperal fever, 1 puerperal pyrexia with pyelonephritis.

3 patients were sent to the City General Hospital for treatment, and 3 babies were transferred to various hospitals for operation.

660 babies were discharged from hospital, and of this number, 464 were entirely breast fed; 144 were having breast and supplementary feeds; and 52 were artificially fed.

MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

The following are the particulars with regard to Maternity and Nursing Homes in Sheffield :—

1. Number of applications for registration during 1933—							
For Maternity Cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
For Maternity, Medical and Surgical Cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1
For Maternity and Medical Cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	†1
For Medical Cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
2. Number of Homes registered during 1933							2
3. Number of orders made refusing or cancelling registration							—
4. Number of appeals against such orders							—
5. Number of cases in which such orders have been							
(a) confirmed on appeal	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(b) disallowed	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
6. Number of applications for exemption from registration							4
(Hospitals)							
7. Number of cases in which exemption has been							
(a) granted	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
(b) withdrawn	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(c) refused	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

* Previously registered for Medical cases only.

† Previously registered for Maternity cases only.

DAY NURSERY.

The Day Nursery, Edward Street, affiliated with the Association of Day Nurseries, was formed for taking charge of young children of mothers who are obliged to work away from home, or who are temporarily laid aside by illness.

Infants between the ages of one month and five years are admitted every day (Saturdays and Sundays excepted) from 7.30 a.m. to 7 p.m., during which time they are fed and cared for by suitable nurses. A charge of 6d. per day for each child is made towards the cost of food; if two children are received from the same home a smaller fee is charged.

In the Nursery there are 20 cots and 26 stretchers, and they have accommodation for 40 children. The accommodation was not fully used during the year, unemployment having kept many mothers at home. The staff at present consists of Matron and four nurses, who also do the housework, and a Medical Attendant who visits at least once per week.

The babies are weighed and charts are kept containing records of progress. The charts are supplied from the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.

With the exception of the 6d. per day paid by the mothers and a grant out of the General Exchequer Contribution of the Ministry of Health, the Day Nursery is supported by voluntary contributions.

The open-air Shelter, recently erected, has greatly facilitated the work.

Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate Infants and Homeless Children.

Diocesan Babies' Home (Church of England), East Bank Road, admits illegitimate children upon payment, the children being admitted at birth and discharged at two years of age. There are 31 beds, and accommodation is also provided for 4 nursing mothers.

St. Agatha's Home (Church of England), Burngreave Road, is a Home for unmarried expectant mothers and has accommodation for 14. They are transferred for confinement to the Jessop Hospital for Women or to the City General Hospital, afterwards returning with the baby to the Home for a short period. The babies are then transferred to the Diocesan Babies' Home with the object of work being found for the mothers.

St. Veronica's Home (Roman Catholic), Barnsley Road, receives unmarried mothers and their infants.

The Salvation Army Home, Kenwood Park Road, admits various classes of cases including homeless children.

The Public Assistance Institution, belonging to the Sheffield City Council receives expectant unmarried mothers.

Homeless children are received by the Sheffield Children's Homes which are now administered by the Health Committee of the City Council. They are also received into the Sheffield branch of Dr. Barnardo's Home.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

In connection with the investigation of Maternal Mortality Mr. Miles H. Philips, M.B., F.R.C.S., Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, voluntarily undertakes this work, and makes himself responsible for the detailed reports sent to the Ministry of Health on individual cases.

His interest and advice continues to be of great value in connection with the Maternity Services.

CHILDREN'S HOMES.

The administrative scheme under the Local Government Act, 1929, made by the City Council on the 4th September, 1929, provided that the functions of the Public Assistance Committee in so far as related to the maintenance of poor children apart from their parents should be discharged on behalf of and subject to the general direction and control of the Public Assistance Committee by the Health Committee.

As regards finance, the accounts belong to the Public Assistance Committee and are therefore subject to audit by the Ministry of Health. For this reason they are kept separate from the accounts of the Health Committee. The Health Committee acts as agent of the Public Assistance Committee in the matter of administration.

With regard to the buildings in which the work of maintenance of Poor Law Children apart from their parents is carried on, they are as follows:—

Herries Road (Headquarters), with accommodation for 169 children.
Scattered Homes (16 in all), with accommodation for 174 children.
Fulwood Cottage Homes, with accommodation for 295 children.

The total accommodation is for 638 children.

The Nursery Block, which is situate at Headquarters, was part of the Firvale House, but was transferred at the time of the change over. The block has accommodation for 54 children and 14 adults. All children under three years of age for whom the late Guardians were responsible were placed in this block. On attaining the age of three years they are transferred to one of the Children's Homes.

The work in connection with the Boarding-out of Children which came over to the Health Committee as part of the transferred functions of the late Board of Guardians still remains to some extent under the surveillance of the Public Assistance Committee. A statement with regard to the work will be found following that relating to the work of the Children's Homes in general.

The following are the reports of the Superintendents of the Homes for the year 1933:—

(1) REPORT OF THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE HERRIES ROAD AND SCATTERED HOMES.
MR. W. F. HASTIE.

Number of children in the homes on 1st January, 1933 ...	...	...	...	...	313
Number of children in the homes on 31st December, 1933 ...	...	...	...	...	293
Number of children admitted during the year ...	...	...	...	...	390
Number of children discharged during the year ...	...	...	...	...	410
Number of children transferred to Fulwood Cottage Homes ...	...	...	...	...	20
Number of children transferred to Training Ship "Exmouth" ...	...	...	...	...	3
Average number of children resident in the Homes ...	...	...	...	...	312

HEALTH.

The reports of the Medical Superintendent and the District Medical Officers have continued to be most satisfactory.

SPORT AND ENTERTAINMENT.

As usual the fullest possible advantage has been taken to interest the children in organised games and out-door sports, football, cricket, tennis, swimming, etc. Concerts and entertainments have been held in the recreation hall at Headquarters, and there has been an increasing number of invitations for the children to attend outside concerts, operettas, etc.

SWIMMING.

The fourth annual swimming gala and competition for the "Graham trophy" was held at the Brightside Baths on 8th December, and the winner of the first prize and holder of the trophy for the ensuing year was Harry Crawshaw. Numerous prizes, medals, etc. have been won by the children at school galas, sports, etc. One child, Sylvia Edwards, was awarded a free pass to the Corporation swimming baths in recognition of the fact that she was school champion. At the Sheffield Schools' Swimming Association (Park district) 11th Annual Girls' Swimming Gala, Annie Evans won silver medals in the Free Style squadron race, the Atkinson cup, and the District championship (free style), and for the life-saving she was awarded silver sugar tongs and spoon. She also gained a bronze medal and school medallion. Gertrude Moore won the first prize in the obstacle swimming race.

EDUCATION.

The results of the various examinations at school have been most satisfactory and the children have obtained a goodly share of merit certificates, etc. Four have attended secondary schools and three intermediate schools. Harry Crawshaw, attending Firth Park Secondary School, gained first place in his form examinations for two terms. Henry Jones, in a situation as research laboratory assistant, obtained four firsts out of four subjects taken,—Chemistry (practical), Chemistry (theory), Physics, and Mathematics,—at the examinations of the Conjoint Evening Examinations Board.

HOLIDAY CAMP.

251 Children and 27 Staff were again in camp at Withernsea from 12th to 19th August. A member of the Committee again very generously provided donkey rides, etc. for the children.

TRAINING.

The training of the boys and girls in the Shoemaker's and Tailor's shops, garden, sewing room and hand-laundry continues to be carried out in a useful and satisfactory manner.

AFTER-CARE.

22 boys and girls in situations attained the age of 18 years, and their bank books with credit balances amounting in all to £181/16/3 were handed to them. At the end of the year 19 boys and 24 girls were in situations and under the control of the Committee. These boys and girls regularly revisit home and there were 1,088 recorded visits during the year. A large number also attended the annual re-union which was held in the recreation hall on 28th December, at which the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress were present, and also the Chairman and several Members of the Committee.

Matron and I attended two weddings of ex-girls, and at one, at Chesterfield, I had the pleasure of giving the bride away.

GENERAL.

I am happy to report another promotion of two of your officers,—Mr. and Mrs. Smith to the posts of Superintendent and Matron of the Shoreham-by-Sea Children's Homes.

(2) REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF FULWOOD COTTAGE HOMES.—MR. L. HILDRETH.

Number of children resident 1st January, 1933	...	...	...	...	...	251
Number of children admitted during the year	...	...	...	...	...	50
Number of children discharged during the year	...	...	...	...	...	73
Number of children resident 31st December, 1933	...	...	...	...	...	228
Average daily number of children resident during the year	...	...	...	...	...	240

HEALTH.

The general health of the children during the year has been excellent. Satisfactory reports have been received from the Medical Officer after quarterly examinations. The number of children transferred to Hospital for treatment has again been low, viz., 19 out of a daily average number of 240. Very good reports have been received on the children's teeth from the Dental Clinic of the School Medical Service.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING.

Excellent attendance has been maintained throughout the year at the week day (97%) and Sunday Schools, and after perusal of the term reports on each child it is clear that the children generally are making good use of the educational facilities offered them. The masters and teachers in each class of school continued their kindly interest in the children.

Four children attended Secondary Schools during the year, one certificate of the Northern Universities Board being obtained.

All girls attending Domestic Science Centres have done excellent work, several certificates of merit being obtained. The following is an extract from a report on Rose Adams, attending the Domestic Science Centre during 1933 :—" Rose has worked very well indeed. She has been thorough and reliable and she well deserves her position as top of class. Conduct excellent." Ethel Hallam was successful in an examination held by the Royal Sanitary Institute and was awarded a merit certificate.

Sixty children entered a National examination on " Citizenship " and I am pleased to report the following results :—1 National Honours, 7 First Class and 18 Second Class Certificates, 15 passes and 19 certificates.

The industrial training sections have shown satisfactory results. During the period covered by this report 2,550 new articles of clothing and house linen, etc., have been cut out and made up for instruction, in the Tailor's and Shoemaker's shops and in the sewing room. The boys receiving instruction in the gardens have shown good results for their training.

47 occupations have been obtained for boys and girls in the following categories :— Clerks, Mercantile marine, Joiners, Butchers, Gardeners and Farm workers, Spring makers and Wire drawers, Tailors and various phases of domestic work.

Efforts have been made to make " after-care " a success, 65 boys and girls in situations have been regularly visited during the past year, and good reports as to general welfare and progress obtained. The total of bank balances of children in situations at the end of the year, in various amounts from £23 to 20/6, totalled approximately £300. Fifteen banking accounts were handed to boys and girls over 18 years of age, shewing credit balances from £11/2/11 to £1/16/7.

In addition to the periodical visitation of boys and girls in situations, 987 visits have been made to " Home " during the year by Old Boys and Old Girls.

RECREATION.

Continued interest has been shown in all forms of sport provided (both indoor and outdoor), the football and cricket teams making satisfactory progress. The " Maclaurin " Football Shield, which is competed for each year by the eight boys' cottages, was won by the team representing cottage No. 7.

The " Nunn " Swimming Trophy, awarded each year to the girl making most progress in swimming was won by Victoria May Burton, and the " Deacon " Swimming Trophy, awarded under similar conditions, was won by Vera Ashforth. Proficiency certificates of the Royal Life-saving Society were obtained by the children, i.e., Distance, Diving and Life Saving. In addition to these certificates, Merit Medals for swimming were awarded. During the year under review the girls certainly made more progress than the boys so far as swimming was concerned. May I add that all sport provided for the children is indulged in with a friendly but keen spirit.

The Public Libraries Committee kindly continued their supply of books forming our circulating library, which is a source of great pleasure and interest.

The Homes Concert Party gave its usual entertainments during the Christmas festivities, being augmented this year by the newly formed boys' choir. During the winter season, numerous entertainments and gifts were provided through the kindness of outside concert parties and friends.

OLD BOYS AND OLD GIRLS.

It is of interest to report that out of the large number of children who have passed through the Homes since their inception, the majority have not forgotten that Fulwood was "home" to them, or all that was done and provided for them by the Committee. This is realized from the large number of visits paid to the Homes by the old boys and old girls. As stated earlier in this report, during 1933, 987 visits were made and in all cases tribute paid for all that had been done for their future welfare.

The Old Boys and Old Girls Association held the third annual re-union on 29th December, 1933, the party of 132 members and visitors present spending a very pleasant evening. The Association continues to form a link between all the Old Boys and Old Girls and their "old home."

GENERAL.

There has been no change in the dietary. The quality and quantity has been maintained, resulting in healthy and well nourished children.

As in previous years the majority of the children had a week's holiday in camp at Withernsea during the month of August. The holiday was marked by an unusually fine week, making camp life for all concerned a pleasure. The camp sports were very much appreciated and enjoyed by all.

At the commencement of the year one boy was boarded in the Homes on behalf of the Derbyshire Public Assistance Committee. This boy was placed in a situation, on behalf of that authority during the year, leaving only Sheffield cases chargeable in the Homes.

There were three changes on the Staff during 1933, affecting the staff in charge of Cottages in two cases only.

1933 proved a much better year than for some time past in affording opportunities to place boys in situations.

REPORT ON BOARDING-OUT CHILDREN.

During the year 1933, 64 children residing in the Sheffield area were in receipt of Boarding-out allowances.

The amount paid for these children was £791/16/6 for maintenance and £128/3/0 for the repair and renewal of their clothing. 572 visits were made by the visitors to the homes of these children, and 24 additional visits were also made in connection with them.

There were also 10 children Boarded-out beyond the area. These are Non-resident cases and are visited and paid by the Authority of the district in which they reside and the expenses are charged to Sheffield.

The sum of £129/15/0 was received under the Widows', Orphans, and Old Age Contributory Pensions Acts 1925-1929, in respect of Boarded-out Orphan Children maintained during the year by the Sheffield Authority and the sum of £13 was received under these Acts for one boy resident in a Non-Poor Law Home.

The health of the children has been very good throughout the year. One boy was admitted to Hospital for a slight operation. The District Medical Officers attended to minor ailments which occurred. A boy boarded-out beyond the Sheffield area was admitted to Hospital for the removal of an eye. He made good progress.

The homes were very clean and tidy and the children were well cared for and a credit to their Foster-mothers. There was a happy, homely spirit in these homes.

Dental treatment was received at the school clinic and the children's teeth were well attended to by their Foster-mothers.

A school report is received quarterly and these were excellent with respect to progress, conduct and general appearance.

One girl and one boy attended the Central Secondary School, one girl the Notre Dame High School and one boy attended an Intermediate School.

15 Girls were employed as follows:—Solicitor's Office, Cutler and Razor Warehouses, Domestic work, Dressmaking, Shoe and Umbrella Salesshops and Steel Works, also 10 boys in Steel Works, Grocers Shops, Cutlers, Weights and Measures, and Co-operative Wholesale Factory. These children were only partly self-supporting, some assistance having been given. Reports on their work and behaviour were very satisfactory.

Two boys who were in situations at Ironfounders and Tool Manufacturers became wholly self supporting.

4 boys and 6 girls attained the age of 16 years during the year. In the case of one girl attending the Notre Dame High School permission was asked for and granted by the Ministry of Health for the Boarding-out allowance to continue beyond her sixteenth birthday and until she leaves School.

The majority of the children Boarded-out were taken by their Foster-mothers to the sea for one or two weeks' holiday during the summer; some went to camp, and the remainder were taken away for odd days' holidays.

In addition to the work in connection with Boarded-out children, 45 visits were made to the homes of applicants for the custody of children, or to receive visits from children, or to visit them, or holidays from the Homes, either in Sheffield or beyond, or for the adoption by them of children in the custody of the Corporation, for the purpose of enquiry as to the suitability of the applicant and the home concerned.

Also in addition to the Boarding-out work, 2 children were admitted to Homes outside Sheffield—one to an Epileptic Colony and one to a home for backward and difficult children, and these were accompanied by the visitors.

TABLE XLVII.

SHEFFIELD QUEEN VICTORIA DISTRICT NURSES.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE ON BEHALF OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE DURING 1933.

						Number of Cases dealt with	Number of Visits.
Pneumonia—							
Under 5 years	..	..	..	..	467		
Over 5 years	..	..	..	..	763	1,230	6,583
Tuberculosis—							
Pulmonary	..	..	..	..	269		
Surgical	..	..	..	..	116	385	6,065
Puerperal Pyrexia	..	..	..	..	..	4	36
Diarrhoea—							
Under 5 years	..	..	..	..	..	2	10
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	6	155
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	..	..	..	..	4	123
Whooping Cough—							
Under 5 years	..	..	..	..	6		
Over 5 years	..	..	..	..	—	6	60
Measles—							
Under 5 years	..	..	..	..	11		
Over 5 years	..	..	..	..	9	20	84
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	4	10
Encephalitis Lethargica	..	..	..	..	..	8	445
Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	6	337
Dysentery	..	..	..	..	..	2	16
Malaria	..	..	..	..	..	2	23
Totals	..	..	..	..	..	1,679	13,947

PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

REPORT BY H. MIDGLEY TURNER, M.D., D.P.H., CLINICAL TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER.

MEDICAL STAFF.

Clinical Tuberculosis Officer	-	-	-	H. MIDGLEY TURNER, M.D., D.P.H.
Assistant Tuberculosis Officers	-	-	-	J. H. CAMPBELL, C.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
				M. DILLON, M.B., B.Ch., L.M.
				W. D. BECK, M.D., B.Sc.
				J. S. CRAIG, M.B., Ch.B.
				C. McBRIDE, M.B., Ch.B.

The number of primary notifications of Tuberculosis of the Lung received during 1933 was 1,385 and Other Forms of Tuberculosis 199, giving an incidence rate per 1,000 of the population of 2.32 for Tuberculosis of the Lung and 0.33 for Other Forms of Tuberculosis. General sickness rates in 1933 as in 1932 and 1931 were low, and this sequence of three consecutive mild years is reflected in the notification rate for Pulmonary Tuberculosis in 1933, which is low.

It is not desirable that the notification rate for Tuberculosis should fall consistently until hand in hand with the steady fall in the Deaths from Tuberculosis there is a steady decrease in the number of new infectious cases. The policy of delaying notification until the finding of tubercle bacilli in the sputum is quite wrong, as we know that the percentage of cases which show permanent arrest when the disease has reached this stage is exceedingly small.

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

TABLE XLVIII.

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	2	1	7	2	—	—	2	2	1†	—	2	—
- 5	47	37	29	31	2	1	6	9	2	—	1	3
-10	225	184	33	23	—	2	5	1	—	—	2	—
-15	72	79	17	15	—	3	2	3	—	1	—	1
-20	68	72	6	14	10	17	3	3	—	1	—	—
-25	65§	80	4	3	28	26	4	1	1	1	1	—
-35	102†	103	12	4	46	42	7	3	—	1	2	1
-45	62	40	4	2	26	20	5	—	1	1	1	—
-55	77	17	3	2	51	14	3	—	2	—	1	—
-65	45	12	2	3	47	14	2	2	4	—	1	1
+65	6	7	—	1	8	5	1	3	—	2	—	1
TOTALS ...	771*	632	117	100	218	144	40	27	11	7	11	7

† including two military cases.

§ including four military cases.

* including six military cases.

† Certified Whooping Cough and Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

A comparison of the notifications by age groups with notifications in similar age groups last year shows that rather fewer children required treatment during 1933 than in 1932.

1933 was a year of exceptionally good weather in which there was considerably above the average sunshine. This probably accounts for the reduction in the number of children who required treatment, as compared with the number requiring treatment in 1932.

In 324 of the 1,403 cases of Tuberculosis of the Lung, tubercle bacilli were found in the sputum, and the advanced nature of the disease when it has reached the infectious stage is well shown by the fact that 78 of these 324 cases died before the end of the year. These infectious cases, therefore, cannot be considered early Tuberculosis from any point of view.

The number of notifications received is not a criterion of our position as regards Tuberculosis. The principal point is the proportion of cases notified in the early and non-infectious stage of the disease, and if a diagnosis is made at this stage, and treatment given, in a very large proportion of the cases the disease will become permanently arrested. In 23.09 per cent. of the 1933 notifications tubercle bacilli were found in the sputum. A large proportion of the remaining 76.91 per cent. of the cases were notified in the early and curable stage of the disease.

Our work is, therefore, directed towards a decrease in the number of infectious cases amongst the primary notifications, and establishing a diagnosis of Tuberculosis in the earliest stage of the disease.

The total number of notified cases on the Register on December 31st, 1933, was 6,560. Of these 1,400 (including fourteen 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. No case which at any time has been found to be infectious has so far been cancelled.

92.1 per cent. of the cases of Tuberculosis of the Lung notified during the year were examined by the Dispensary Staff. This figure shows that the patients are anxious to receive the treatment provided by the municipality. Of the remaining 111 cases, 34 were receiving treatment in Institutions other than Corporation Institutions at the time of notification and of the other 77 cases 42 did not desire treatment, and 35 died prior to or within 14 days of notification.

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

The Women Inspectors re-visit the homes of the notified cases of Tuberculosis of the Lung, and make reports to the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer, thus keeping him in touch with the home conditions of patients whether they are attending the Dispensary or not.

The total number of such visits paid during the year was 15,631. The Clinical Tuberculosis Officer receives periodical reports on the visits made by the Women Inspectors, and reviews the whole of the cases on their visiting lists.

The number of deaths from Tuberculosis of the Lung of Sheffield residents occurring in the City during the year was 345, which is equal to 24.59 per cent. of the notifications received. To this number must be added 17 deaths of Sheffield residents occurring outside the City.

The Death-rate for Tuberculosis of the Lung is 0.707 per 1,000 of the population and for Other Forms of Tuberculosis is 0.131, giving a total Death-rate for the City for All Forms of Tuberculosis of 0.838. This compares with a death-rate of 0.690 for Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 0.824 for All Forms of Tuberculosis, for England and Wales.

The Death-rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and from All Forms of Tuberculosis shows a slight increase on that of the previous year. While this might be accounted for by fluctuations which occur from time to time, it may be associated with the widespread economic depression which has obtained in the City during the last three years, and to which special reference was made in last year's Annual Report.

TABLE XLIX.—Deaths from Tuberculosis of the Lung occurring during 1933, 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 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 and under 5 years ...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1
5 „ 15 „ ...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	5
15 „ 25 „ ...	35	38	1	...	2	4	38	42
25 „ 45 „ ...	59	52	1	2	5	5	65	59
45 „ 65 „ ...	76	24	9	...	10	2	95	26
65 years and upwards ...	6	2	2	...	...	2	8	4
TOTALS ...	176	119	13	2	19	16	208	137

Table XLIX shows that the diagnosis was confirmed by tubercle bacilli being demonstrated in the sputum in 85·5 per cent. of the cases.

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

Table L shows the length of time between notification and death of the 345 cases of Sheffield residents dying in the City during 1933.

From this Table it will be seen that 17·67 per cent. died before or within one month of notification, and 42·32 per cent. of the total deaths occurred within one year of notification. These figures are better than the corresponding figures for 1932, but it will be appreciated that the percentage of cases dying within a year of notification is still large.

The percentage dying prior to, or within one month of notification, is however, still large. It must be recognised, as regards tuberculosis, that in a certain proportion of the cases the disease runs a rapid course.

Of the 56 cases who had been notified for six years or over, twelve lived six years, thirteen lived seven years, four lived nine years, one lived ten years, three lived eleven years, two lived twelve years, three lived thirteen years, three lived fourteen years, three lived fifteen years, seven lived sixteen years, two lived eighteen years, one lived twenty years, one lived twenty-one years, and one lived twenty-eight years. In 31 of the 56 cases who lived six years and over after notification, tubercle bacilli had been found in the sputum at least six years previously, viz., in nine cases six years previously; in eleven cases seven years previously; in one case nine years previously; in four cases twelve years previously; in two cases thirteen years previously; in one case sixteen years previously; in one case eighteen years previously; in one case twenty-one years previously, and in one case twenty-eight years previously.

The Dispensary, situate in Queen's Road, is open on week-days from 9.0 a.m. to 5.0 p.m., except on Saturdays, when it is open from 9.0 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 6.0 p.m. to 8.0 p.m., for the convenience of patients who are working. There is no branch Dispensary.

TABLE L.—Deaths from Tuberculosis of the Lung among Sheffield residents occurring in the City during 1933, 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 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 and under 5 years	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
5 " 15 "	1	1	...	...	1	...	3	3	...	1	1	...	...	5
15 " 25 "	3	6	4	3	3	3	9	31	26	8	6	1	8	80
25 " 45 "	3	10	5	2	5	3	21	49	18	11	10	13	23	124
45 " 65 "	6	23	5	4	2	6	7	53	18	13	8	9	20	121
65 years and upwards	2	3	1	...	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	5	12
TOTALS ...	17	44	15	9	12	12	37	146	62	33	25	23	56	345
PERCENTAGES ...	4.92	12.75	4.35	2.61	3.48	3.48	10.72	42.32	17.97	9.57	7.25	6.67	16.23	100

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.

Three cases of Tuberculosis occurred in Milk Handlers during the year. In the first case the Employers were good enough to find the patient alternative employment apart from the milk business; the second patient voluntarily relinquished his part-time work as a Milk Seller and took up full-time work as a Vulcanizer; and, the third patient had not worked for some time owing to illness and is not likely to resume work, consequently no action under the above Regulations was necessary during 1933.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925, SECTION 62.

No action was taken under this Section with regard to compulsory removal to hospital.

ATTENDANCES AT THE DISPENSARY.

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

OLD CASES—NOTIFIED.

The total number of notified cases who attended the Dispensary for treatment and supervision during the year was 5,642, and on December 31st, 1933, there remained on treatment and supervision 5,158. In addition 1,402 cases remained on General Supervision. The number of attendances of notified cases made during the year was 38,166.

Every effort is made by the Dispensary Staff to keep in touch with the notified cases.

NEW CASES.

Table LI gives particulars of the cases at the time of their 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."

The large figure of 2,403 sent to the Dispensary for diagnosis shows that the medical profession in Sheffield continue to make full use of the Dispensary. In 88·16 per cent. of the cases notified during life the patients were sent to the Dispensary prior to notification. It is in this way that we find our early and curable cases. It is gratifying to find that the medical profession in Sheffield recognise the importance of early diagnosis, and to know that the co-operation between all members of the medical profession and the Dispensary is so good.

The ultimate diagnosis of these suspicious cases often entails observation for long periods, and, in many cases, residence in the observation beds in the Sanatoria.

Cases which are diagnosed in the General Hospitals are always treated as urgent cases, and are admitted to Sanatorium without delay.

The number of attendances at the Dispensary made by "Suspects" during 1933 was 13,423.

During the year, 133 patients were examined at home in consultation with private medical practitioners. In the majority of these home consultations the patient was not fit to attend the Tuberculosis Dispensary and this figure is in no sense an index of the number of personal consultations which take place with private practitioners. Frequently patients are accompanied by their private doctor to the Dispensary. On other occasions patients are admitted direct from home to observation beds in Sanatorium as the result of a telephone conversation with their medical attendants.

"CONTACTS."

2,912 "Contacts" from the homes of notified cases were examined, and of these it was found desirable to retain 40·38 per cent. for further observation and treatment.

The number of "Contacts" examined remains high. As it is among this section of the population that Tuberculosis is most likely to arise in the future, the examination and treatment, where necessary, of such "Contacts" is one of the most valuable activities of the Department.

TABLE LI.—Giving particulars of new cases examined during year and result of primary examination.

SEX AND AGE PERIODS	(a) Notified Cases	(b)—“Suspects.”			(c)—“Contacts.”		
	Number examined	Number examined	Put on Observation	Found not Tuberculous	Number examined	Put on Observation	Found not Tuberculous
ADULTS (15 years and upwards)—							
Males	360	982	908	74	759	291	468
Females	291	710	665	45	943	335	608
TOTAL ADULTS	651	1,692	1,573	119	1,702	626	1,076
SCHOOL CHILDREN (5 years and under 15)—							
Males	82	335	314	21	465	226	239
Females	83	277	254	23	476	213	263
TOTAL SCHOOL CHILDREN ...	165	612	568	44	941	439	502
INFANTS (under 5 years)—							
Males	2	49	44	5	135	59	76
Females	1	50	45	5	134	52	82
TOTAL INFANTS	3	99	89	10	269	111	158
TOTAL ADULTS, SCHOOL CHILDREN AND INFANTS ...	819	2,403	2,230	173	2,912	1,176	1,736

Particulars of the source of the 2,403 “Suspects” were as follows :—

Private Doctor	School Medical Department	Pensions Board	Voluntary Hospitals	Maternity and Child Welfare Centre	Surgical T.B. O.P. Clinic	Own request	Total
1,939	240	1	160	33	23	7	2,403

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 sanatorium beds provided are proving of much value in the preventive work amongst school children.

The School Medical Officers refer all suspicious cases to the Dispensary for diagnosis, and the responsibility for diagnosis and notification rests with the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer.

The names of all children of school age who are known to have been exposed to infection in their homes are supplied to the School Medical Officer, so that he may observe them closely during their school life. If any indication of Tuberculosis is observed amongst these children they are immediately referred to the Tuberculosis Dispensary. In this way the School Medical Officer is kept in touch with a large proportion of the children who are known to have been exposed to infection.

The greater part of the work at the Dispensary on Wednesday and on Saturday morning is devoted to children of school age, and one of the Assistant School Medical Officers attends each Session on Wednesday.

During the year 1933, 18,963 attendances (exclusive of new cases) were made by school children, 13,318 by notified cases, and 5,645 by observation cases.

Forty-six places at the Whiteley Wood Open-Air School, and twenty-six places at the Springvale House Open-Air School, were reserved for children selected by the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer.

Tubercle Bacilli were found in the sputum of eight children, whose names were, therefore, taken off the school registers.

It will be observed from these figures that a large amount of work is being done among the school children of Sheffield, and I feel confident that this is the most encouraging part of our work, and is likely to be favourably reflected in our future tuberculosis results.

TOTAL ATTENDANCES.

The number of attendances at the Dispensary during 1933 was 60,731, which includes 3,008 attendances for ultra-violet light treatment.

EXAMINATION OF SPUTA.

During the year 4,380 specimens of sputa were examined, 827 at Crimicar Lane Sanatorium, and 3,553 at the Dispensary. Of these 4,380 specimens 809 were found to contain typical tubercle bacilli.

X-RAY DEPARTMENT.

4,113 Skiagrams were taken during the year, as compared with 3,784 during 1932 and 3,835 during 1931. A first-class skiagram is not only valuable as a permanent record of the condition of a chest, but is so useful in diagnosis that it may now be considered indispensable. It is now the routine practice to take an X-ray film of the chest of all adult cases who have either a negative sputum or no sputum.

Towards the end of the year an apparatus was installed at the Tuberculosis Dispensary to permit "screening" by X-rays to be carried out.

This method of X-ray examination of the chest has its value in special cases but cannot in any way replace the taking of X-ray films. For routine purposes the disadvantage of "screening" is that no permanent record remains after the actual examination.

During 1933 there were 12 "screenings."

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

During the year, 69 certificates and reports with regard to ex-service men were furnished to the Ministry of Pensions; and 207 reports on the condition of patients were made at the request of the Regional Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health.

DOMICILIARY TREATMENT.

There were 114 insured persons receiving Domiciliary Treatment on December 31st, 1933. During the year 143 Reports on Form GP 36 were received from Health Insurance Practitioners in respect of Insured Persons.

AFTER-CARE.

The organisation with regard to after-care is carried on through the Dispensary. Unsatisfactory cases are reported to the Hospitals 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. Beds and mattresses are lent to infectious cases who are unable to provide for themselves a separate bed, and during the year 108 beds and 110 mattresses were lent.

In all 381 beds were out on loan at the end of the year.

In addition to lending beds and mattresses, the Health Committee lend complete sets of bed-clothing to infectious cases who are unable, owing to their financial circumstances to procure them. During the year 107 sets of bed-clothing were lent.

RE-HOUSING OF INFECTIOUS CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS.

This scheme which was commenced in 1928, is still in operation. The worst cases of over-crowding in households where there is a known infectious case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis have now been dealt with. The environmental conditions of new infectious cases are investigated immediately, and the families which require re-housing now come in the main from this latter group.

The families which have been re-housed are kept under special supervision by the Superintendent Tuberculosis Inspector.

The number of cases re-housed up to December 31st, 1933, is given in the following Table :—

Year	Cases re-housed	Tenancies terminated	Still under Scheme on 31/12/32	Still living on Estates as ordinary Tenants after termination of special conditions
1928	22	15	7	4
1929	36	21	15	7
1930	29	17	12	8
1931	29	12	17	5
1932	21	5	16	4
1933	34	4	30	—
Totals	171	74	97	28

It was recognised at the outset when this Scheme came into operation, that while the improvement in environment would be to the benefit of the infectious case, the more permanent benefit of the scheme would be for the "Contacts" of these infectious cases.

The following table gives information as to the numbers of "Cases" and "Contacts" in each age group, who have been re-housed up to December 31st, 1933.

AGE.	-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65+	Totals
Infectious Cases ...	—	—	—	4	36	23	28	39	37	3	1	171
Contacts ...	20	99	166	153	123	67	63	91	51	24	4	861
Cases and Contacts ...	20	99	166	157	159	90	91	130	88	27	5	1032

The special Housing Scheme has now been in operation for nearly six years. It has, therefore, emerged from the experimental stage and now holds its place as an officially recognised activity of the scheme for the prevention and treatment of Tuberculosis.

HOUSING CONDITIONS OF INFECTIOUS CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS OF THE LUNG.

In 1927, 1929 and 1931, special investigations were made with regard to the housing conditions of infectious cases of Tuberculosis of the Lung on the Women Inspectors' Visiting Lists.

A further survey was made in December, 1933, of the whole of the infectious cases in the City, and the following figures indicate the comparative position :—

	1927	1929	1931	1933
No. of Cases having separate bed and room	374	566	685	789
	(41.6%)	(53.6%)	(51.04%)	(56.36%)
No. of Cases having separate bed only	290	294	355	334
	(32.3%)	(27.8%)	(26.45%)	(23.86%)
In these cases the conditions were as follows :—				
No. with one person sleeping in another bed in the same room	178	186	217	223
No. with two persons sleeping in another bed, or beds, in the same room	79	83	87	95
No. with three persons sleeping in another bed, or beds, in the same room	23	18	29	13
No. with four sleeping in another bed, or beds, in the same room	9	6	13	3
No. with five persons sleeping in other beds in the same room	1	1	9	—
No. of Cases not having separate bed	235	196	302	277
	(26.1%)	(18.6%)	(22.50%)	(19.78%)
No. of such cases with one other person sleeping in the same bed	224	194	290	273
No. of such cases with two other persons sleeping in the same bed	11	2	11	4
No. of such cases with three other persons sleeping in the same bed	—	—	1	—
No. of Cases shown as not having separate bed with other persons sleeping in another bed, or in other beds, in the same room	54	36	42	51
No. with one other person in another bed	35	24	36	44
No. with two other persons in another bed	12	7	3	4
No. with three other persons in another bed	6	5	2	3
No. with four other persons in another bed	1	—	1	—
TOTAL NUMBER OF INFECTIOUS CASES REVIEWED	899	1056	1342	1400

Every known infectious case in the City has been included in the Review for 1933.

The percentage of cases having separate beds shows a slight improvement since the last review in 1931, it is 80.2 per cent. as against 77.5 per cent. 56.4 per cent. of cases have a separate bed and room, and this is the highest figure yet reached. The improvement in the figures for separate bed and room and for separate bed only is doubtless a reflection of the work which has been carried out under the Special Re-housing Scheme.

With regard to the separate districts—Handsworth and Woodhouse take pride of place, 100 per cent. of patients having a separate bed. The worst district is Moor-Sharrow, where only 53.9 per cent. of patients occupy separate beds. The comparatively favourable areas Crookes-Fulwood-Ecclesall only give a return of 64.8 per cent. patients having separate beds, while the Attercliffe-Darnall area shows 83.5 per cent. of patients in separate beds. Reference has previously been made to the failure of patients in the favourable districts of Crookes, Fulwood, and Ecclesall, to take advantage of their better environment.

The following Table shows the Occupations of the newly positive cases which occurred during the years 1931, 1932 and 1933.

TABLE LII.—Occupations of newly positive cases, 1931, 1932 and 1933.

Occupation.	1931		1932		1933	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Baker(ess)	—	—	—	—	—	1
Brewer, Publican, etc. .. .	3	1	2	—	2	—
Builder, etc. .. .	11	—	8	—	11	—
Butcher .. .	2	—	1	—	5	—
Carter, Drayman, etc. .. .	4	—	4	—	4	—
Clerk .. .	17	12	14	3	8	9
Coal Miner .. .	5	—	1	—	4	—
Cutlery Workers .. .	11	4	10	2	8	3
Domestic Servant .. .	—	12	—	10	—	7
Engineer, Turner, etc. .. .	18	1	19	4	12	—
Engine Tender, Driver, etc. .. .	7	—	3	—	2	—
Farmer, Gardener, etc. .. .	2	—	1	—	1	—
Fettler .. .	2	—	2	—	2	—
File Cutter .. .	1	1	2	1	1	—
Furnaceman .. .	4	—	3	—	1	—
Filesmith .. .	—	—	1	—	—	—
Grinder .. .	21	2	32	—	18	4
Hardener, Steel and Tools .. .	3	—	2	—	4	—
Hairdresser .. .	3	1	2	1	—	—
Hawker, Coster, etc. .. .	4	—	6	—	2	—
Household .. .	—	76	—	72	—	76
Joiner and Woodworker .. .	4	—	2	—	6	1
Labourer .. .	32	—	31	1	31	—
Laundry Hand .. .	—	2	1	2	—	—
Merchant, Manufacturer .. .	3	—	—	—	4	—
Milk Vendor .. .	—	—	—	—	2	1
Motor, etc., Driver .. .	5	—	10	—	5	—
Painter, Plumber, etc. .. .	6	—	5	—	2	—
Police Constable .. .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Printer, etc. .. .	1	—	—	—	2	—
Sand Blaster .. .	—	—	2	—	1	—
Scholar .. .	1	7	5	5	1	7
School Teacher .. .	—	2	—	1	2	1
Shoe Maker, etc. .. .	—	—	3	—	1	1
Shop Keeper .. .	6	8	14	4	15	10
Silica Worker .. .	5	—	3	—	2	—
Silver Worker .. .	4	6	5	7	4	6
Smith .. .	12	1	10	—	13	2
Steam Forgemán, etc. .. .	1	—	6	—	3	—
Steel Roller .. .	5	—	10	—	5	—
Steel Smelter, Moulder, etc. .. .	6	—	2	—	2	—
Tailor(ess) .. .	2	2	—	3	—	1
Warehouseman (woman) .. .	3	5	3	10	1	8
Of no occupation .. .	7	—	6	—	7	—
Miscellaneous .. .	15	10	24	24	28	18
	237	153	256	150	222	156

In the case of females engaged in household duties special enquiries were made as to former occupations, and the following Table gives details of these.

TABLE LIII.—Former occupations of patients engaged in household duties when found to be T.B. positive.

OCCUPATION.	YEAR POSITIVE.		
	1931	1932	1933
Barmaid	2	2	—
Cabinet Case Maker	1	—	—
Clerk	2	—	—
Domestic Servant	—	—	7
File Cutter	1	—	—
French Polisher	—	—	1
Hairdresser	—	1	1
Laundress	—	—	2
Nut and Bolt Tapper	—	1	—
Shop Assistant	—	3	1
Silver Worker	4	1	3
Razor Blade Grinder	—	1	—
Table Knife Cutler	—	2	—
Tailoress	—	1	—
Waitress	1	1	—
Warehousewoman	1	—	—
	12	13	15

WORK OF THE MALE TUBERCULOSIS INSPECTORS

1. Tuberculosis of the Lung—New Cases.

Cases investigated—particulars obtained	...	...	...	...	1,398
" " no particulars available	...	...	...	...	4
(Principally cases in Institutions who are usually resident in Common Lodging Houses).					
Special cases—not visited	...	...	...	...	5
Cases investigated (not notified prior to death)	...	...	...	...	21
" " (" " ") no particulars available	...	...	...	...	2
					1,430

2. Other Forms of Tuberculosis—New Cases.

Cases investigated—particulars obtained	..	..	..	..	200
" " no particulars available..	..	..	..	..	—
" " not notified prior to death	..	..	..	..	16
" " " " (no particulars available)	..	..	..	..	1
					217

Total New Cases—All Forms of Tuberculosis... 1,647

Periodic Re-visits to Positive Cases ... 862

Additional visits—

(a) For further investigation	...	...	...	...	1,753
(b) Re-admission to Hospital	...	...	...	...	—
(c) For disinfection after removals	...	...	...	...	262
(d) For disinfection after admission to Hospital	...	...	...	...	1,309
(e) For disinfection after death	...	...	...	...	181
					3,505

Total... 4,367

Number of rooms sprayed ... 9,520

This figure includes 1,152 houses where every room was disinfected after death or removal of the patient.

Number of Reports to District Inspectors re defects in houses ... 60

Cases left City and lost through removal—

(a) Number of Cases left the City	...	...	...	...	84
(b) Number of Cases lost sight of—new address not known	...	...	...	...	—

Total... 84

VISITATION OF CASES BY THE WOMEN INSPECTORS.

Number of visits to notified Cases	13 958
Number of visits on discharge from Sanatorium <i>re</i> home conditions ...	1,673
Total visits to cases	<u>15,631</u>

CITY SANATORIA.

It is pleasing to record that the number of beds allocated for the treatment of All Forms of Tuberculosis in the City of Sheffield appears to have reached a maximum figure, and, fortunately, long waiting lists for institutional treatment are a thing of the past.

The number of beds available for the treatment of Respiratory Tuberculosis, and the nursing staff employed, is as follows:—

	<i>No. of Beds.</i>	<i>Nursing Staff employed.</i>
Crimicar Lane Sanatorium (males)	110	Matron and 14 other Nursing Staff.
Winter Street Hospital—(48 males) (58 females)	106	Matron and 18 other Nursing Staff.
Commonside Sanatorium—(females)	43	Sister-in-Charge and 5 other Nursing Staff.
Nether Edge Sanatorium—		
Adult Males	70	} For these details, see Report of the Medical Superintendent, Dr. J. Clark.
" Females	52	
Boys	74	
Girls	60	
TOTAL	<u>515</u>	

The following Table shows the number of admissions, discharges, and deaths at the various Institutions:—

TABLE LIV.

	Admissions	Discharges	Deaths	Number remaining at Dec. 31st, 1933
Crimicar Lane Sanatorium—				
Adult Males	492	457	50	90
Boys	20	9	...	9
Moor End Sanatorium—				
Adult Females... ..	243	225	25	32
Girls	4	3	...	1
Winter Street Hospital—				
Adult Males	181	169	20	32
" Females... ..	217	203	17	29
Boys	123	115	1	16
Girls	126	112	...	23
Nether Edge Sanatorium—				
Adult Males	324	280	48	62
" Females... ..	282	274	10	47
Boys	425	429	...	66
Girls	384	380	...	59
	<u>2,821</u>	<u>2,656</u>	<u>171</u>	<u>466</u>

Table LV. shows the classification on admission of cases received in the various Sanatoria during the year.

TABLE LV.—INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS, YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31ST, 1933.

	WINTER STREET HOSPITAL.			CRIMICAR LANE SANATORIUM.			MOOR END SANATORIUM.			NETHER EDGE SANATORIUM.			TOTALS.			GRAND TOTALS.
	Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Children	Total	Women	Children	Total	Men	Children	Men	Women	Children	
Classification of Cases received during the year ...	181	217	249	647	492	20	512	243	4	247	324	809	997	742	1,082	2,821
PULMONARY.																
1. Observation ...	72	65	69	206	112	5	117	60	1	61	94	236	278	217	311	806
2. Early ...	70	91	176	337	180	14	194	78	2	80	96	570	346	272	762	1,380
3. Intermediate ...	27	45	4	76	151	1	152	83	1	84	100	3	278	202	9	489
4. Advanced ...	12	16	...	28	49	...	49	22	...	22	34	...	95	51	...	146
PERCENTAGES.																
1. Observation ...	39.8	30.0	27.7	31.8	22.8	25.0	22.8	24.7	25.0	24.7	29.0	29.2	27.9	29.2	28.8	28.6
2. Early ...	38.7	41.9	70.7	52.1	36.6	70.0	37.9	32.1	50.0	32.4	29.6	36.5	34.7	36.7	70.4	48.9
3. Intermediate ...	14.9	20.7	1.6	11.8	30.6	5.0	29.7	34.2	25.0	34.0	30.9	26.3	27.9	27.2	0.8	17.3
4. Advanced ...	6.6	7.4	...	4.3	10.0	...	9.6	9.0	...	8.9	10.5	4.6	9.5	6.9	...	5.2

Of the patients treated in Sanatoria during the year, 37.4 per cent. of the men were sputum positive, 34.1 per cent. of the women were sputum positive, and 0.8 per cent. of the Children were sputum positive.

It will be seen that a large proportion of the cases treated in the Sanatoria during the year were in the early and curable stage of the disease.

REPORT ON NON-PULMONARY FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS

BY C. LEE PATTISON, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
Surgical Tuberculosis Officer and Medical Superintendent King Edward VII Hospital.

MEDICAL AND NURSING STAFF:—

Medical Superintendent and Surgical Tuberculosis Officer

C. LEE PATTISON, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

House Surgeon—MARGARET BAMBER, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

Matron and 40 other Nursing Staff.

The number of notified cases and the death rate of the various types of non-pulmonary tuberculosis is shown in the following Table.

TABLE LVI.

	Number of Cases Notified	Number of Deaths	Death Rate per 1000 Population per annum
Meningeal	24	21	0·041
Abdominal	36	13	0·025
Genito-Urinary	8	8	0·016
Vertebrae (Spine)	24	6	0·012
Other Bones and Joints	48	5	0·010
Skin	1	—	—
Others (Chiefly peripheral Glands)	76	14	0·027
Total	217*	67	0·131

* The figure 217 includes 18 cases not notified during life time.

It should be noted that the above notifications do not include the many patients with non-pulmonary tuberculosis who are affected with tuberculosis of the lungs.

The total number of notifications of non-pulmonary forms of tuberculosis has been higher in the years 1933 and 1932 than at any time since 1926, and the number of notified cases of bone and joint tuberculosis and of tuberculosis of peripheral glands is even higher than in 1926.

TABLE LVII.—*Notifications of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.*

	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926
Meningeal	24	44	45	45	49	34	56	59
Abdominal	36	42	42	20	22	26	35	52
Genito-Urinary	8	8	3	7	3	4	2	7
Skin	1	—	—	3	3	4	2	2
Bones and Joints	72	69	65	42	63	64	70	68
Peripheral Glands, &c.	76	54	52	49	56	26	42	49
TOTALS	217	217	207	166	201	158	207	237

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.

THE KING EDWARD VII. HOSPITAL, RIVELIN VALLEY ROAD.

Children under 16 years of age with Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis continue to be treated in this Institution. A few beds are available for such children sent by local authorities from outside Sheffield, the full cost of their maintenance being borne by these authorities. A few patients with crippling due to non-tuberculous causes are also treated in the King Edward VII Hospital, a report on these will be found on page 101.

During 1933 the following cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were discharged after treatment in the King Edward VII Hospital :—

TABLE LVIII.

PART AFFECTED.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTALS.
(Spine) Vertebrae *	18	15	33
Hip Joint	21	13	34
Knee Joint	11	11	22
Sacroiliac Joint	1	1	2
Ankle Joint	1	1	2
Elbow Joint	6	—	6
Wrist Joint	1	1	2
Occipital Bone	—	1	1
Pubis	1	—	1
Tarsus	4	6	10
Tibia	2	1	3
Clavicle	1	—	1
Ribs	—	4	4
Peritoneum	7	5	12
Peripheral Glands	12	8	20
Genito-Urinary	2	—	2
Skin	2	—	2
Other Situations	2	—	2
Observation*	4	4	8
TOTALS	96	71	167

* Observation cases are those in which the diagnosis was uncertain on admission and which later proved to be non-tuberculous.

OPERATIONS.

During the year 226 minor operations (Aspirations of abscesses, &c.), and 24 major operations were performed.

PLASTER OF PARIS SPLINTS, &c.

451 Plaster of Paris splints and 72 celluloid splints were applied.

NETHER EDGE HOSPITAL.

Adult patients with bone or joint tuberculosis are treated in the Nether Edge Hospital under the supervision of the Surgical Tuberculosis Officer. About 30 beds are in constant use by these patients, a considerable number of which are also suffering with pulmonary tuberculosis in addition to the bone lesions.

46 Plaster of Paris splints were applied during the year.

OUT-PATIENT SUPERVISION.

The Out-Patient Department for dealing with non-pulmonary tuberculosis continues to be held at the Tuberculosis Dispensary where the Surgical Tuberculosis Officer attends on Wednesday and Friday afternoons and in the evening of the 1st Tuesday in each month.

During 1933, 304 new patients attended the department, of these 31 were men, 39 women, 94 boys, and 87 girls, and in addition 53 who were found to be non-tuberculous.

The disease occurred in the following situations :—

TABLE LIX.

PART AFFECTED	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Vertebrae (Spine)	25	26	51
Hip Joint	16	11	27
Knee Joint	6	14	20
Elbow Joint	3	1	4
Ankle Joint	5	6	11
Other Bones and Joints	9	13	22
Lymphatic Glands	41	41	82
Peritoneum	17	11	28
Kidney	—	2	2
Skin (Lupus)	2	1	3
Genito-Urinary	1	—	1
TOTALS	125	126	251

New patients were sent to the Out-Patient Department from the following sources :—

Sheffield Medical Practitioners	...	...	...	...	...	99
Clinical Tuberculosis Officer	...	...	...	...	...	48
School Medical Department	...	...	...	...	...	60
Sheffield Voluntary Hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	19
Tuberculosis Officer West Riding County Council	...	...	...	...	...	13
Other sources	...	...	...	...	...	65
Total	...	...	...	...	...	304

The fact that nearly one third of the new patients are sent by general practitioners is encouraging as an indication that the medical profession generally recognise the utility of the facilities provided for the diagnosis and treatment of non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

Recently an arrangement has been made with the Tuberculosis Department of the West Riding County Council by which their Medical Officers can send patients with Surgical forms of Tuberculosis or other Orthopaedic conditions for consultation with the Sheffield Surgical Tuberculosis Officer. The West Riding Authorities pay the Sheffield Health Committee for each examination and report.

During 1933 there was a total attendance of 4,423 patients at the Out-Patient Department, compared with 3,814 in 1932.

ULTRA-VIOLET LIGHT TREATMENT.

Ultra-violet light therapy has been continued both at the King Edward VII Hospital and at the Tuberculosis Dispensary. Six sessions per week were held at the Dispensary, at which there were 3,010 attendances.

PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES.

The Clinics at the Royal Infirmary, Royal Hospital and Jessop Hospital for Women, continued in full operation during the year 1933, with the exception of two which were merged on account of the smallness of the numbers attending. This was at the Royal Infirmary.

It will be noted from Table LXI. that there was a further slight decrease in the total number of new cases treated during 1933, but that there was an increase in the average number of attendances per case.

The total attendances fell from 35,561 in 1932, to 34,516 in 1933.

The total cost of treatment during the year was £5,961, the lowest for any year since the inception of the Scheme. The average cost per case was £5/16/11.

Table LXII gives particulars of pathological examinations made in the Bacteriological Laboratory of the University, of specimens sent for diagnostic purposes by treatment centres and medical practitioners.

Table LXIII. 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. It will be seen that there is a downward tendency, corresponding with the fall in the total attendances.

Table LXIV. gives a summary of the returns from the several Centres 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 General Exchequer Contribution of the Ministry of Health, which in the case of the Venereal Disease account is on a 75 per cent. basis, whereas in the case of other Government-aided schemes the percentage is 50.

Table LX. is again produced. It gives the diseases treated, going back to the year of commencement. It is interesting as showing the decrease in the number of Syphilis and Soft Chancre patients of both sexes treated, also female Gonorrhœa patients. Male Gonorrhœa patients have decreased but not to the same extent.

TABLE LX.—Venereal Diseases—Persons treated at Treatment Centres, 1918 onwards.

Year.	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhœa		Conditions other than Venereal		TOTALS	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
*1918 (p't only)	536	466	10	2	387	272	70	63	1003	803
1919	758	558	21	—	882	201	97	274	1758	1033
1920	598	511	20	—	738	237	82	232	1438	980
1921	407	324	12	—	755	244	69	156	1243	724
1922	352	213	3	—	562	128	41	100	958	441
1923	332	246	—	—	557	122	49	128	938	496
1924	283	198	—	—	588	76	64	194	935	468
1925	224	190	—	—	483	70	46	179	753	439
1926	236	187	—	—	548	63	55	211	839	461
1927	235	206	—	—	524	81	44	198	803	485
1928	218	189	—	—	575	56	103	268	896	513
1929	188	154	—	—	572	57	66	218	826	429
1930	167	155	4	—	578	47	47	214	796	416
1931	138	129	1	—	528	52	134	199	801	380
1932	185	152	—	—	381	33	125	184	691	369
1933	126	118	—	—	392	42	181	161	699	321

* Date of opening.

TABLE LXI.—Venereal Diseases.—Cases Treated and Cost of Treatment since 1924.

	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Total Persons dealt with for the first time ...	1,403	1,192	1,300	1,288	1,409	1,255	1,212	1,181	1,060	1,020
Total Persons dealt with ...	3,034	2,938	3,089	2,835	2,986	2,898	2,892	3,001	2,381	2,093
Total Attendances at the Out-patient Clinics ...	38,057	35,423	44,305	40,544	42,184	43,667	42,498	36,228	35,561	34,516
Average number of Attendances per case ...	27.1	29.6	33.9	31.5	29.9	34.8	35.1	30.7	33.5	33.8
Total "In-patient days" of Treatment ...	1,779	1,905	1,686	2,351	1,716	1,822	1,641	1,671	2,653	2,472
Total Cost of Treatment during financial year ended March following year stated ...	£6,246	£6,293	£6,299	£6,513	£6,626	£6,405	£6,523	£6,394	£6,314	£5,961
Average Cost per Person dealt with for the first time	£4/9/0	£5/5/3	£4/16/11	£5/1/2	£4/14/1	£5/2/1	£5/7/8	£5/8/3	£5/19/2	£5/16/11

TABLE LXII.—Venereal Diseases.—Pathological Examinations made in the Bacteriological Laboratory of the Sheffield University during each year since 1924

Nature of Test.	Number of Tests.									
	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
For detection of Spirochetes—										
For Treatment Centres	2	2	3	4	13	18	6	1	2	...
For Practitioners	4	2	3	7	5	...	5	2	4	...
For detection of Gonococci—										
For Treatment Centres ...	3,278	2,829	2,595	2,266	2,172	2,512	2,252	1,960	1,973	1,611
For Practitioners ...	598	584	531	572	622	577	1,100	1,213	1,192	1,456
For Wassermann reaction—										
1. For Treatment Centres										
(a) Serum ...	1,349	1,337	1,178	1,618	1,527	1,230	1,393	1,391	1,301	1,474
(b) Cerebro-Spinal fluid										
2. For Practitioners										
(a) Serum ...	2,013	2,173	2,386	2,696	2,929	2,965	3,401	3,523	3,398	3,641
(b) Cerebro-Spinal fluid										
OTHER EXAMINATIONS.										
Gonococcal Complement Fixation Tests—										
For Treatment Centres ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Practitioners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Cultural Tests—										
For Treatment Centres ...	4	3	12	10	3	1	5	2	2	2
For Practitioners ...	9	4	...	6	...	...	2	...	2	1
TOTALS ...	7,258	6,934	6,708	7,179	7,271	7,303	8,164	8,092	8,258	8,614

TABLE LXIII.—*Veneral Diseases.—Clinics and Attendances during 1933.*

Institution	Medical Officer	Days and Hours of Consultations.	Average Number of Patients attending				
			1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Whole Year
Royal Infirmary	...	...	8	7	4	7	7
	Dr. Rupert Hallam...	Monday, 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m. (Syphilis)...	29	25	19	22	24
	...	Tuesday, 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m. (Syphilis)	26	24	16	17	21
	...	Thursday, 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m. (Syphilis)	11	19	21	20	18
	Dr. W. J. Lytle	Friday, 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. (Gonorrhœa)	70	70	73	79	73
Royal Hospital	...	...	19	18	16	26	20
	Dr. E. F. Skinner	Thursday, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., Women only, (Syphilis)	10	9	8	5	8
	...	Thursday, 7 p.m. to 9 p.m., Men only do.	23	16	16	18	18
	...	Saturday, 12.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m., Men only do.	35	30	31	27	31
	Dr. J. B. Ferguson Wilson	Tuesday, 7 p.m. to 9 p.m., Men only (Gonorrhœa)	37	28	32	22	30
Jessop Hospital for Women	...	...	27	23	22	27	25
	Dr. J. Chisholm.	Tuesday, 5 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.	30	27	28	24	27
	...	Thursday, 5 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.	16	16	15	16	16
	...	Saturday, 11 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE LXIV.—Venereal Diseases. Summary of Returns with regard to Persons dealt with, Attendances, etc. during the year 1933, and three previous years.

		AREA OF RESIDENCE OF PATIENTS.											
		COUNTY BOROUGH.						COUNTIES.					
		Sheffield	Roth'th'm	Barnsley	Don's'ter	Nott'ng'm	Other	Y'ks. W.R.	Notts.	Derbys.	Lincs.	Other	Total
Persons dealt with for the first time at Treatment Centres	Royal Infirmary	221	4	1	3	—	—	55	9	9	—	10	312
	Royal Hospital	455	—	—	—	—	—	36	—	11	—	—	502
	Jessop Hospital	151	9	—	—	—	—	25	2	17	1	1	206
	Totals, 1933	827	13	1	3	—	—	116	11	37	1	11	1,020
Total attendances at the Out-patient Clinics	Totals, 1932	864	9	5	1	1	7	110	17	37	3	6	1,060
	Totals, 1931	987	24	13	4	—	11	100	7	35	—	—	1,181
	Totals, 1930	1,004	22	7	8	—	20	100	11	36	4	—	1,212
	Totals, 1933	17,127	214	142	46	—	—	2,127	170	363	—	251	20,440
Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of all patients	Royal Infirmary	8,787	—	—	—	—	—	1,047	—	183	—	—	10,017
	Royal Hospital	3,175	138	—	—	—	—	373	70	219	6	78	4,059
	Jessop Hospital	29,089	352	142	46	—	—	3,547	240	765	6	329	34,516
	Totals, 1933	32,263	372	119	24	10	17	1,639	340	655	27	95	35,561
Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of all patients	Totals, 1932	31,560	529	264	221	—	598	2,049	372	632	3	—	36,228
	Totals, 1931	37,885	459	221	169	—	583	1,906	484	776	15	—	42,498
	Totals, 1933	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90
	Totals, 1932	1,087	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,087
Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of all patients	Royal Hospital	946	70	—	—	—	—	156	—	72	—	51	1,295
	Jessop Hospital	2,123	70	—	—	—	—	156	—	72	—	51	2,472
	Totals, 1933	2,176	95	—	—	33	—	185	39	89	—	36	2,653
	Totals, 1932	1,279	56	31	—	—	—	169	—	136	—	—	1,671
Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of all patients	Totals, 1931	1,214	33	—	—	—	—	217	30	55	92	—	1,641
	Totals, 1930	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

POOR LAW MEDICAL OUT-RELIEF.

During the year under review the new scheme which was inaugurated at the beginning of the year 1931 in connection with Poor Law Medical Out-Relief, has continued to work satisfactorily.

The scheme provided that on the 31st December, 1930, the three Public Assistance Dispensaries referred to in the 1930 report should be closed and the staffs transferred to the City General Hospital.

As from the 1st January, 1931, all medicines prescribed by District Medical Officers, except in cases of extreme urgency, have been dispensed by local chemists.

Prior to the inauguration of the scheme, 125 local chemists undertook to dispense for the Public Assistance Committee upon terms almost identical with those governing the National Health Insurance Dispensary service.

Following medical examination, a prescription form is made out by the District Medical Officer, and the patient is at liberty to present the form to any local chemist who is a member of the Public Assistance panel.

At the end of each month, the chemists forward all prescription forms dealt with to the North East Midland Pricing Bureau, who by arrangement with the Public Assistance Committee, undertake the pricing of all drugs, dispensing fees, etc., and forward the accounts to the Public Assistance Officer, Westbar, for payment to the appropriate chemist. The system has proved extremely efficient and during the year, 114,640 prescriptions have been dispensed at a total cost of £3,536 11s. 1d. as follows:—

				£	s.	d.
Total cost of ingredients	...	...	...	1,408	17	0
Total dispensing fees	...	...	...	2,117	8	7
Cost of containers	...	...	...	10	5	6

VACCINATION.

TABLE LXV.

RETURN RE VACCINATION OF CHILDREN WHOSE BIRTHS WERE REGISTERED FROM
1st JANUARY TO 31st DECEMBER, 1932.

Registration Sub-Districts comprised in the Vaccination Officer's Districts.	Births	Vaccinated	Inauscceptible	Had Small Pox	Exempted	Died	Postponed	Remaining	Not Accounted for (Removals).
North Sheffield	316	193	3	—	78	13	9	4	16
South Sheffield	995	416	2	—	411	68	1	—	97
Park	598	223	—	—	230	31	—	99	15
West Brightside	1,030	423	6	—	454	77	9	6	55
East Brightside	539	218	4	—	270	27	7	4	9
Attercliffe	416	120	—	—	261	18	2	3	12
Darnall	491	129	2	—	329	19	—	6	6
Handsworth	226	72	—	—	141	10	—	—	3
S. E. Rotherham (part) (Parish of Tinsley only)	63	18	—	—	40	3	—	—	2
Hillsborough	229	79	—	—	129	10	3	1	7
Bradfield (part)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecclesfield (part)	202	51	—	—	123	7	—	14	7
Ecclesall North	335	157	—	—	143	12	11	2	10
Ecclesall West Central	428	211	2	—	185	11	3	3	13
Ecclesall South	1,337	467	17	—	699	71	7	15	61
Broomhall	447	236	4	—	166	11	2	6	22
Totals	7,652	3,013	40	—	3,659	388	54	163	335
Percentages 1932		39·4			47·8				4·4
„ 1931		42·5			44·9				4·0

PATHOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY.

TABLE LXVI.—*Bacteriological Examinations at the Sheffield University during the year 1933.*

MONTH	Swabbings for Diphtheria	Serum for Typhoid, etc.	Biological Test of Milk for Tubercle Bacilli
January	267	59	29
February	243	61	72
March	253	54	94
April	182	38	60
May	461	57	105
June	201	33	126
July	293	57	81
August	205	56	123
September	460	97	67
October	895	134	29
November	1,315	50	151
December	766	33	78
Totals	5,541	729	1,015

<i>Cost—</i>			£	s.	d.
5,541 Examinations of Swabbings for Diphtheria at 3/6 ...	...	...	969	13	6
729 „ Serum for Typhoid etc. at 5/- ...	...	...	182	5	0
1,015 „ Milk for Tuberculosis at 15/- ...	...	...	761	5	0
545 „ Milk for B. Coli at 4/- ...	...	...	109	0	0
247 „ Milk for Bacterial Count at 6/- ...	...	...	74	2	0

SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS—

953 Special Examinations, fees ranging from 3/6 to £3 3 0 ... 779 4 0

TOTAL 2,875 9 6

Notes.—(1) In addition to the examinations carried out at the University, 153 microscopical examinations of Milk for Tubercle Bacilli were made at the Veterinary Department by the Staff; and 4,380 microscopical examinations of Sputa for Tubercle Bacilli were made by the Staff of the Tuberculosis Dispensary.

(2) Particulars of Examinations in connection with the City Fever Hospitals, the City General Hospital and the Venereal Diseases Clinics are given in the appropriate sections of the Report.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(a)—**INFECTIOUS CASES.**—There are five ambulances in connection with the City Fever Hospitals—three Austin and two Straker-Squire.

(b)—**NON-INFECTIOUS AND ACCIDENT CASES.**—A new Central Ambulance service for Sheffield was instituted on the 7th April, 1930, when six ambulances belonging to the Sheffield Hospitals Council were transferred to the new Central Station at Corporation Street. The Health Committee's ambulances (four in number) were transferred to the Station on the 1st June and the Watch Committee's ambulances (three in number) were taken over on the 1st July, 1930.

During 1933, another 25/85 H.P. Daimler Ambulance was added to their fleet, making fourteen in all.

The scope of the service is roughly as follows :—

SHEFFIELD HOSPITALS COUNCIL :

Admission, discharge and treatment cases in connection with the Sheffield Voluntary Hospitals and the Edgar Allen Institute. The area covered is approximately that within twenty miles radius of Sheffield. During 1932 the Sheffield Hospitals Council assumed additional responsibility in taking over the work in connection with the conveyance of patients to and from the Nursing Homes in Sheffield and the immediate district.

HEALTH COMMITTEE :

Admission and discharge cases in connection with the City General, Nether Edge and King Edward VII Hospitals, and by arrangement made by the Health Committee with the Public Assistance Committee, the transfer of cases from their homes to Fir Vale House, the South Yorkshire Mental Hospital, and other Institutions as required.

WATCH COMMITTEE :

The conveyance of street, works and casualty cases from the scenes of accidents to the nearest hospitals. The cases of the Watch Committee proper are those where the accidents happen within the City of Sheffield, but by arrangements made by the Watch Committee with the West Riding of Yorkshire and Derbyshire Constabularies, the Ambulances also respond to the calls for accident cases in those areas.

In addition, private cases (e.g. nursing homes) are carried and the fees collected are credited to the Bodies owning the Ambulances.

The Ambulances themselves still remain the property of the separate Bodies (Sheffield Hospitals Council, Health Committee and Watch Committee) whose services are administered by the Central Ambulance Service, but the use of the vehicles is general for all services, except that at present, the Watch Committee Ambulances, on account of special fittings for special requirements, are almost entirely used for the Watch Committee cases.

There are also, in connection with the large Works of Sheffield, a number of privately owned Ambulances for Works' accidents and emergency cases.

GENERAL SANITARY WORK.

DETAILS OF WORK DONE.										TOTALS.
1.	Dwelling Houses affected by nuisances. —									
	(a)	Number of Houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,312
	(b)	Number of Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,778
2.	Other Premises affected by Nuisances									206
3.	Number of Smoke Tests applied to Drains									5,477
4.	Number of Water Tests applied to Drains									5,630
5.	Number of Colour Tests applied to Drains									1,209
6.	Visits to Work in progress									24,105
7.	Miscellaneous Visits									26,935
8.	Interviews with Owners or Representatives									2,435
9.	Dwelling Houses where Nuisances abated									16,167
10.	Other Premises where Nuisances abated									393
11.	Yards paved									779
12.	Visits for Zymotic Diseases									2,914
13.	Visits for Disinfection of Premises									21
14.	Visits to Cowsheds									938
15.	Visits to Dairies									2,050
16.	Visits to Butchers' Shops									7
17.	Visits to Offensive Trades									145
18.	Visits to Fried Fish Shops									1,609
19.	Visits to Potted Meat Premises etc.									267
20.	Visits to Ice Cream Premises									343
21.	Notices served (a) Statutory									1,271
		(b) Informal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,644
22.	Proceedings ordered, special resolutions, Summons Lists, etc.									848
23.	Proceedings taken									6

DISINFECTING AND CLEANSING STATION

1. Number of Houses disinfected, including disinfection of Bedding, Clothing, etc.	3,480
2. Number of Cases of Scabies from which Bedding, Clothing, etc. collected and disinfected	49
3. Number of Scabies infected Children from the School Medical Department attending at the Station for Cleansing	96
4. Number of Scabies infected Persons attending at the Station for Cleansing (School Children included)	192
5. Number of Houses from which Beds, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Furniture, Clothing, etc. taken for Disinfestation in connection with Re-housing Schemes	476
6. Number of Persons attending for Cleansing before being Re-housed	1,652

It is well known that a large proportion of old houses are infested with bugs. In connection with the re-housing of tenants from slum areas, arrangements were made for the removal of infested furniture, bedding, etc., to the Cleansing Station for disinfestation. 476 houses were so dealt with during the year. The methods adopted have been very effective and the work has been very greatly appreciated by the occupants of the houses.

HOUSING.

On the 7th June, 1933, the City Council decided to increase the number of houses to be dealt with under the Housing Acts from 500 per annum to 1,000 per annum, and during the year under review the rate of progress to ensure this output was well maintained, representations being made with regard to 16 Clearance Areas involving 904 houses, in addition to which representations were made under Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1930, for demolition orders in respect of 95 individual unfit houses and under Section 20 of the Act for closing orders in respect of 2 separate tenements.

HOUSING—CLEARANCE AREAS.

The following statement shows the 16 Clearance Areas for which Official Representations were made during the year and the 10 areas involving 633 houses for which Public Inquiries were held by Inspectors from the Ministry of Health.

Clearance Area No.	Situation of Property	No. of houses involved	Clearance Order made by City Council	Date of Public Inquiry	Minister of Health's Decision
25	Trippet Lane, Rockingham Street, Woodhouse Lane and Bailey Lane	49	7/6/33	7th to 12th Sept., 1933	Order confirmed 12/12/33, after exclusion of Nos. 88 & 90, Trippet Lane. (N.B.—1 house unoccupied when order made).
26	Trippet Lane	13	Do.	Do.	Order confirmed 12/12/33, without modification.
27	Rockingham Street	17	Do.	Do.	Order confirmed 12/12/33, after exclusion of No. 6 in Court 3 Rockingham Street.
28	Bailey Lane, Binge Lane and Bailey Street	78	Do.	Do.	Order confirmed 12/12/33, after exclusion of Nos. 19 & 27, Bailey Street.
29	Rockingham Street, Broad Lane, Bailey Lane and Boden Lane	36	Do.	Do.	Order confirmed 12/12/33, after exclusion of business premises Nod. 13, Rockingham Street. (N.B.—1 house unoccupied when order made).
30	Solly Street, White Croft, Hollis Croft and Garden Street ..	208	2/8/33	28th & 29th Nov., 1933	Decision not received by 31st December, 1933.
31	Solly Street	26	Do.	Do.	Do.
32	Broad Lane	20	Do.	Do.	Do.
33	Solly Street, Garden Street, Broad Lane and Red Place Square	156	6/9/33	12th & 13th Dec., 1933	Do.
34	Infirmary Road, Watkin Street, Watkin Lane and Woollen Street	30	Do.	Do.	Do. (N.B.—4 houses unoccupied when order made).

Clearance Area No.	Situation of Property	No. of houses involved	Clearance Order made by City Council	Date of Public Inquiry	Minister of Health's Decision
35	Love Street, Bridge Street, Cross Love Street and Love Lane	31	6/12/33		Awaiting Public Inquiry
36	Spring Street and Hicks Lane	23	Do.		Do. do.
37	Lambert Street and Scotland Street	43	Do.		Do. do.
38	West Bar Green	10	Do.		Do. do.
39	Allen Street, Snow Lane, Smithfield, Cross Smithfield and Scotland Street	159	Do.		Do. do.
40	Lambert Street and West Bar	5	Do.		Do. do.
	Total Number of houses	904			

HOUSING—CLEARANCE AREAS—(Continued).

The following statement relates to the seven Clearance Areas, Nos. 18—24, mentioned in my Annual Report for 1932, for which Clearance Orders were made by the City Council and Public Inquiries held during 1932, but for which the Minister of Health's decisions were not received until 1933 :—

Clearance Area No.	SITUATION OF PROPERTY	No. of Houses involved	Clearance Order made by City Council	Minister of Health's Decision	REMARKS
18	Snow Lane, Trinity Street, Copper Street and Furnace Hill.	131	4/5/32	Order confirmed 12/4/33 after exclusion of eight houses, viz.:— 2 & 3 in Ct. 8 and 35-39, Trinity Street, 7, 11 & B/o. 7, Copper Street. Order became operative 12/6/33.	4 houses were vacant when Order was made. Tenants of 117 houses re-housed on Woodthorpe Estate by 6/12/33. Tenants of 2 houses re-housed on Wybourn Estate 21/12/33. 90 houses demolished by 31/12/33.
19	Copper Street and Cupola Street.	16	4/5/32	Order confirmed 22/2/33 without modification. Order became operative 24/4/33.	Tenants of 15 houses re-housed on Woodthorpe Estate by 12/12/33. Tenant of 1 house found own accommodation. Demolition not commenced at year end.
20	Solly Street, Brocco Street, Edward Street, and Scotland Street.	146	1/6/32	Order confirmed 4/5/33 after exclusion of Nos. 154-160, Solly Street, 2-14 and Nos. 1, 4, 5 & 6 in Ct. 2, Brocco Street. Order became operative 3/7/33.	Tenants of 7 houses re-housed on Woodthorpe Estate 1/12/33. No demolition work begun at year end.
21	Solly Street.	11	1/6/32	Order confirmed 4/5/33 after exclusion of Nos. 72-80, Solly Street. Order became operative 3/7/33.	Tenants of 3 houses re-housed on Woodthorpe Estate 13/12/33. No demolition work begun at year end.

Clearance Area No.	SITUATION OF PROPERTY	No. of Houses involved	Clearance Order made by City Council	Minister of Health's Decision	REMARKS
22	Solly Street.	20	1/6/32	Order confirmed 21/3/33 after exclusion of half of the street and part of carriage-way adjoining Messrs. Smith Ltd.'s premises, Solly Street.	Tenants of 9 houses re-housed on Woodthorpe Estate 21/12/33. No demolition work begun at year end.
23	Solly Street and West Bar Green.	2	1/6/32	Order not confirmed. Rescinded by City Council 5/7/33. Premises to be converted into works places.	Tenant of 1 house re-housed on Manor Estate 9/12/32.
24	Upper Allen Street, Radford Street, Daisy Walk, and Brownell Street.	109	1/6/32	Order confirmed 21/3/33 without modification. Order became operative 20/5/33.	No re-housing or demolition work had been commenced at the year end. (N.B.—1 house unoccupied when order made).

HOUSING—CLEARANCE AREAS—(Continued).

The following statement shows Re-housing Work done during 1933 in connection with the remaining uncompleted Clearance Areas mentioned in my Annual Report for 1932. With the exception of an odd house in the Area covered by Compulsory Purchase Order No. 15, all the houses in these Areas were demolished during 1933.

Number and Description of Order.	Situation of Property	No. of houses involved	Order made by City Council	Minister of Health's Decision	Remarks
Compulsory Purchase Order No. 8	Bower Street and Water Street	.. ..	17 25/2/31	Confirmed without modification 20/10/31. Order became operative 14/12/31.	Tenants of remaining five houses re-housed on Woodthorpe Estate 23/10/33.
Clearance Order No. 11	Townhead Street	.. ..	44 Do.	Order confirmed 30/8/32 in respect of 10 houses. Remainder purchased by Corporation by agreement. Order became operative 24/10/32.	During 1933 the tenants of the remaining 10 houses were re-housed viz. 3 on Wybourn Estate, 5 on Manor Estate and 2 found own accommodation.
Clearance Order No. 12	Bailey Street and Broad Lane	.. ..	11 Not made	(See "Remarks.")	Property purchased by Corporation by agreement. Tenants of 10 houses re-housed on Woodthorpe Estate 29/8/33. Tenant of remaining house found own accommodation.
Compulsory Purchase Order No. 15	Pond Street (East side), Harmer Lane (North side), and Creswick Walk (West side)	43	4/3/31	Order confirmed after causing 107, Pond Street to be coloured "grey" on plan, and excluding Nos. 10 and 20, Creswick Walk 15/9/31. Order became operative 16/11/31.	Tenants of two inns found own accommodation during 1933, and the other tenants had been re-housed in 1932.
Compulsory Purchase Order No. 16	Pond Street (East side) and Pond Hill (South side).	11	Do.	Order confirmed after causing 63 and 67 Pond Street to be coloured "grey" and excluding "Greyhound Inn" 15/9/31. Order became operative 16/11/31. (N.B.—The "Greyhound Inn" was purchased by the Corporation by agreement and demolished during 1933).	Tenant of one of two houses remaining occupied at the end of 1932 re-housed on Woodthorpe Estate 5/7/33. Tenant of other house found own accommodation.
Compulsory Purchase Order No. 17	Pond Street (West side) and Arundel Lane (East side)	41	Do.	Confirmed after exclusion of six houses 15/9/31. Order became operative 16/11/31.	Tenants of two houses still occupied at end of 1932 were re-housed on Wybourn Estate during 1933.

TABLE LXVIII.—Housing Act, 1930,—Clearance Areas. Summary of Work done.

YEAR	OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIONS MADE BY THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH		PUBLIC INQUIRIES HELD BY MINISTER OF HEALTH'S INSPECTORS								VACATION OF HOUSES AND RE-HOUSING OF DISPLACED TENANTS				No. of Houses Demol'd
	No. of Areas Involved	No. of Houses involved	No. of Areas for which Inquiries were held	Total No. of Houses involved	No. of Houses for which Orders were confirmed	No. of Houses changed from "Pink" to "Grey" on plan	No. of Houses Excluded from Orders	No. of Houses purchased by Corporation and for which Orders were rescinded	No. of Houses vacant when Orders made	No. of Houses from which displaced tenants were re-housed by the Corporation	No. of Houses from which tenants have found own Accommodation	Total No. of Houses vacated			
1930 (From 1st October.)	17	394	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1931	—	—	17	394	290	3	18	83	12	—	—	—	12	—	
1932	7	435	7	435	—	—	—	—	5	298	32	—	335	88	
1933	16	904	10	633	593	—	35	—	6	179	8	—	193	377	
TOTALS	40	1733	34	1462	883	3	53	83	23	477	40	—	540	465	

NOTES.	1.—The Minister of Health's decision had not been received at the year end with regard to 5 areas for which Public Inquiries had been held. These involved				2.—Public Inquiries had not been held by the end of the year in the case of 6 areas for which Official Representations had been made by the Medical Officer of Health. These involved				No. of Houses for which Orders had been confirmed by the Minister of Health and the Tenants of which were awaiting Re-housing on 31st December, 1933.	
	440 Houses				271 Houses				433	
	TOTAL				711					

HOUSING (Continued)—INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES.

During 1933, I submitted representations to the City Council asking for Demolition Orders to be made under Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1930, with respect to 25 properties involving 95 individual unfit houses. Full details of these cases are set forth below :—

Case No.	PROPERTY	No. of Houses	Date of M.O.H.'s Representation	Date Demolition Order Made	Date Scheme Accepted	Date Demolition Order Operative	REMARKS
78	1 & 3 in Ct. 5 and 21-27 Bard Street ...	6	21/2/33	3/5/33	—	3/6/33	Awaiting Re-housing.
79	1-6 in Ct. 2 Apple Street ...	6	28/3/33	4/10/33	—	31/10/33	Do.
80	5-9 in Ct. 11 Carlisle Street ...	5	6/5/33	2/8/33	—	26/8/33	Do.
81	1-2 in Ct. 8 and 52-54 Broad Lane ...	4	2/6/33	—	6/9/33	—	No. 2 in Ct. 8 Broad Lane unoccupied at time Scheme accepted. Remainder awaiting re-housing.
82	56-58 Broad Lane and 7-11 Garden Street	5	2/6/33	—	2/8/33	—	Awaiting Re-housing.
83	1-2 in Ct. 3 and 49-51 Snow Lane ...	4	2/6/33	6/9/33	—	3/10/33	Do.
84	14 New Street and 21-33 Seagill Croft	3	2/6/33	4/10/33	—	31/10/33	Do.
85	1-5 in Ct. 3 and 17-19 Spring Street ...	7	1/6/33	4/10/33	—	31/10/33	Do.
86	1-2 in Ct. 2 Meadow Street ...	2	2/6/33	6/9/33	—	3/10/33	Do.
87	11 in Ct. 10 Hollinsend Road ...	1	16/6/33	9/11/33	—	3/12/33	Do.
88	8-28 Eadon Road ...	11	20/7/33	9/11/33	—	3/12/33	Do.
89	1, 2 & 3 at back of 82 Scotland Street...	3	21/7/33	9/11/33	—	3/12/33	Do.
90	2 & 3 in Ct. 8 Scotland Street ...	2	21/7/33	9/11/33	—	3/12/33	Do.
91	1-4 in Ct. 40 and 230-236 South Street ...	8	18/9/33	—	—	—	Consideration of this case not completed at end of year.
92	1-5 in Ct. 1 Allen Street ...	5	22/9/33	—	—	—	Do.

Case No.	PROPERTY	No. of Houses	Date of M.O.H.'s Representation	Date Demolition Order Made	Date Scheme Accepted	Date Demolition Order Operative	REMARKS
93	44 Broad Lane ...	...	6/10/33	—	—	—	{ Scheme submitted to convert the houses into workshops, etc., in connection with adjoining works. Consideration of same not completed at end of year.
94	46 Broad Lane ...	...	6/10/33	—	—	—	
95	119 Stovin Road ...	...	16/10/33	—	—	—	
96	5 Allen Street ...	...	23/10/33	—	—	—	Consideration of this case not completed at end of year.
97	back of 62 and back of 64 Bridge Street	2	21/10/33	—	—	—	Scheme submitted to convert the house into lock-up shop. Consideration not completed at end of year.
98	313-317 Windmill Lane ...	3	26/10/33	—	—	—	Consideration of this case not completed at end of year.
99	1 in Ct. 7 Harvest Lane and 10 Burton Road ...	2	22/11/33	—	—	—	Tenants re-housed on Shiregreen Estate 13/11/33. Demolition Order to be made as soon as proceedings permit. Demolition in progress at year end.
100	28-30 Corporation Street and 47-49 Spring Street and 9-15 Workhouse Lane ...	8	25/11/33	—	—	—	Consideration of this case not completed at end of year. Scheme submitted to demolish 9-15 Workhouse Lane, 47-49 Spring Street and convert remained for business premises.
101	13 & 15 Allen Street ...	2	25/11/33	—	—	—	20/11/33—Owners submitted scheme to retain the skeleton of the building for use in connection with their works and same has not yet been considered by City Council.
102	2 in Ct. 1 and 15 Attercliffe Common ...	2	20/12/33	—	—	—	Consideration of this case not completed at end of year.

TOTAL No. of HOUSES ... 95.

HOUSING—INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES—(Continued).

DEMOLITION ORDERS COMPLETED :—The following list shews the properties where work was completed *during 1933* as shewn in my Annual Report for 1932. All the Demolition Orders were made *prior to 1933* with the exception of the last case shewn (i.e.—Case No. 77) for which Official Representation was made on 8th December, 1932, but the Order was not made until 5th April, 1933.

Case No.	Property	No. of houses.	Date Demolished	Remarks.
9	1-4 in Ct. 3, West Bar	4	28/2/33	
15	(24 & 26), Solly Street	1	Sept., 1933	(Common Lodging House)—Caretaker found own accommodation.
17	16, Scargill Croft	1	31/5/33	
19	1-9 in Ct. 28 & 558, Attercliffe Road	10	9/3/33.	
20	2-17 in Ct. 16 & 94, 96 & 100, Bard Street	19	22/3/33.	
26	10-20, Crown Alley	6	30/8/33	1 house vacated in 1932—remaining 5 families re-housed on Woodthorpe Estate 2/8/33.
30	5, 6 & 7, in Ct. 24 & 3 in Ct. 26, Attercliffe Road	4	25/8/33	All tenants re-housed on Woodthorpe Estate 7/7/33.
33	1 & 2 in Ct. 1, Cleveland Square & 110, Darnall Road.	3	20/10/33	All tenants re-housed on Woodthorpe Estate 18/9/33.
37	35 & 37, Brown Lane	2	8/2/33	Tenants found own accommodation.
38	1 & 2 in Ct. 1, London Road & 1-4 in Ct. 10 & 96-104, Sheldon Street	8	Dec., 1933	7 tenants re-housed on Woodthorpe Estate 25/9/33. 1 tenant found own accommodation.
39	1 in Ct. 1 & 31, Brunswick Road	2	19/12/33.	
41	3-5 in Ct. 14, Porter Street	3	19/12/33	2 Tenants re-housed on Woodthorpe Estate 25/9/33. 1 tenant found own accommodation.
42	49-57, Grimesthorpe Road & 1-5, in Ct. 1, Danville St.	10	Dec., 1931.	
44	3 & 4 in Ct. 10, Fitzalan Street & 33, Denholm Street	3	Dec., 1933.	1 tenant re-housed on Shiregreen Estate 26/9/33. 2 tenants re-housed on Woodthorpe Estate 26/9/33.
45	1 & 2 in Ct. 2, Brunswick Road	2	Sept., 1933.	1 tenant re-housed on Woodthorpe Estate 27/7/33. 1 tenant found own accommodation.
46	23, Mill Lane	1	See remarks.	Tenant re-housed on Woodthorpe Estate 22/8/33. House incorporated with adjoining Works December, 1933.
53	1-3 in Ct. 6, Forge Lane	3	1/11/33	2 tenants re-housed on Woodthorpe Estate 4/10/33. 1 tenant found own accommodation.
55	5-7 in Ct. 6, St. John's Road	3	11/10/33	Tenants re-housed on Woodthorpe Estate 21/9/33.
57	3 & 4 in Ct. 3, Osborne Street	2	Dec., 1933.	Tenants re-housed on Woodthorpe Estate 2/10/33.
68	5 in Ct. 3, Holland Street.	1	18/2/33.	
77	3 in Ct. 6, Parkhill Lane.	1	11/10/33	Tenant re-housed on Wybourn Estate 29/8/33.
TOTAL		89		

DEMOLITION ORDERS NOT COMPLETED :—Work had not been completed by December 31st, 1933, in the following cases, for all of which Official Representations were made prior to 1933. With the exception of Cases Nos. 70, 75 and 76, Demolition Orders were also made prior to 1933.

Case No.	Property	No. of Houses	Date Demolition Order made.	Remarks
25	3-10 in Ct. 1, Leadmill Road	8	9/11/31	Vacated 1932. Demolition not yet commenced.
31	Ct. 2 & 2-10 & 16 & 20, School Lane : Cts. 3 & 5 & Nos. 59, back of 53, back of 61 & back of 63, Duke Street	25	2/9/31	1 tenant found own accommodation. 24 tenants re-housed on Woodthorpe Estate 18/9/33. Demolition held up pending negotiations regarding No. 2, School Lane.
35	1-4 in Ct. 13, Worksop Road	4	5/8/31	Tenants re-housed on Woodthorpe Estate 26/9/33. Demolition in progress.
40	2 at back of 69, Sheldon Street	1	5/8/31	Re-housed on Shiregreen Estate 25/8/33. Demolition not commenced.
50	3-6, Twitchill Cottages, Sheffield Road, Woodhouse	4	7/10/31	2 tenants found own accommodation. 2 tenants re-housed on Woodthorpe Estate 12/10/33. Demolition in progress.
54	2-5, The Green, Darnall	4	3/2/32	1 house unoccupied when order made. 1 tenant found own accommodation. 2 tenants re-housed on Woodthorpe and Manor Estates 4/10/33. Demolition work not commenced.
58	50-56, West Bank Lane	4	2/3/32	Awaiting re-housing.
59	2 in Ct. 1 & 31, Trippet Lane	2	2/3/32	1 tenant found own accommodation. 1 tenant re-housed on Woodthorpe Estate 13/9/33. Demolition in progress.
60	Cts. 3 & 5 & Nos. 37-43, Trippet Lane	8	2/3/32	4 houses unoccupied when orders made. 4 tenants found own accommodation. 3 houses demolished. Demolition of remainder not yet commenced.
63	1-3 in Ct. 1, Kenyon Alley	3	6/4/32	Awaiting re-housing.
64	4 & 6 in Ct. 1 do.	3	6/4/32	Awaiting re-housing.
65	(19-21) & 23, Bradfield Road	2	6/4/32	Tenants re-housed on Woodthorpe Estate 9/10/33. Demolition not commenced.
66	130-134 & 142, Bents Road	4	1/6/32	1 house unoccupied when order made. 1 tenant found own accommodation. 2 tenants re-housed on Manor and Woodthorpe Estates 27/9/33. Demolition in progress.

HOUSING—INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES—(Continued).

Case No.	Property	No. of Houses	Date Demolition Order made	Remarks
69	1 & 2, Fewkes Cottages, Soap-house Lane, Woodhouse Mill	2	3/8/32	Tenants re-housed on Woodthorpe Estate 26/9/33. Demolition in progress.
70	9-17, Badger Lane; 4-10 in Ct. 16, Portobello Street and 8 & 10, Abney Street	14	1/3/33	Awaiting re-housing.
71	4-8, Penton Street	3	3/8/32	Do.
75	1 & 2, in Ct. 1 & Nos. 9-17 Carver Lane and 1 in Ct. 1 West Street Lane	8	1/2/33	1 tenant re-housed on Wybourn Estate 25/5/33. 3 tenants re-housed on Woodthorpe Estate 9/8/33. Remainder awaiting re-housing.
76	4-10, Arundel Lane	4	1/2/33	2 tenants found own accommodation 2 tenants re-housed on Woodthorpe Estate 6/9/33. Demolition not commenced.
Total No. of Houses		103		

SCHEMES NOT COMPLETED:—Official Representations were submitted prior to 1933 in all the following cases, for which Schemes were accepted but were not completed by 31st December, 1933.

Case No.	Property	No. of Houses	Date Scheme submitted	Remarks
7	236-248 & 252-254, Effingham Road	9	23/4/31	2 tenants found own accommodation. 7 tenants re-housed on Woodthorpe Estate 11/9/33. Owners demolishing houses at year end.
31	Ct. 2, School Lane and Cts. 3 & 5, Duke Street, &c. ..	6	2/9/31	Tenants re-housed on Woodthorpe Estate 18/9/33. Scheme held up pending negotiations re 2, School Lane.
52	4, Clough Fields	1	14/1/32	Tenant re-housed on Woodthorpe Estate 27/9/33. Scheme not commenced.
61	82, Broad Street	1	10/3/32	Tenants (6 families) re-housed on Woodthorpe Estate 3/10/33. Scheme not commenced.
67	1 & 2, in Ct. 3, Eldon Street ..	2	1/2/33	1 house unoccupied when scheme accepted. 1 tenant found own accommodation. Work in progress.
72	852-860, Attercliffe Road ..	4	5/4/33	Tenants re-housed on Woodthorpe Estate 18/12/33. Work not commenced.
73	354-356, Bright Street ..	2	14/7/32	Houses vacated 1932. Work not commenced.
Total		25		

CLOSING ORDERS—HOUSING ACT 1930—SECTION 20:—Representations were submitted for Closing Orders to be made under the above Section as follows:—

Case No.	Property	No. of Houses	Remarks
2	1, in Ct. 2, Paradise Street ..	1	Closing Order made 6/9/33. Closing Order operative 3/10/33. Tenant found own accommodation and tenement was closed 13/10/33.
3	20, Corporation Street ..	1	Closing Order not made. Undertaking given 19/12/33, not to use again for human habitation until made fit. Tenant awaiting rehousing.

HOUSING ACT 1925.

The following properties were finally dealt with under the Housing Act 1925:—

Case No.	Property	No. of Houses	Remarks
360	18 & 20, Foxwood Road ..	2	Closing Orders made 4/6/30. Houses renovated 11/5/33. Orders determined 5/7/33.
364	1 & 2, in Ct. 2 & 4-10, Jessop Lane and 30-34, Well Lane	9	Closing Orders made 4/6/30, for all except Nos. 4 & 6, Jessop Lane, which were converted into lock-up shops. Demolition orders made 3/5/33 for all except 4 & 6. Houses for which orders made were demolished 22/9/33.
341	1-9, Long Steps and 54-64, Bernard Street	15	Closing Orders made 5/6/29. Scheme accepted and completed in September, 1933. Nos. 54-64, and 1-6, reconditioned and made into through houses. Nos. 7 & 8, demolished. No. 9 disused. Closing Orders determined for re-conditioned houses, 6/12/33.

TABLE LXIX.—Housing Act 1930—Section 19—Individual Unfit Houses. Summary of Work Done.

YEAR	OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIONS MADE BY THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH				VACATION OF HOUSES AND REHOUSING OF DISPLACED PERSONS				No. OF HOUSES ABOLISHED OR DEMOLISHED			REMARKS	
	No. of Properties involved	No. of Houses involved	No. of Houses for which Representations withdrawn	No. of Houses for which Demolition Orders made	No. of Houses from which Tenants have been rehoused by the Corporation	No. of Houses from which Tenants have found their own Accommodation	No. of Houses which were Vacant when Orders made or Schemes Accepted	Schemes Completed — No. of Houses involved	In comple- ance with Demolition Orders	After Representa- tion but without Demolition Order being made	TOTAL		
1930 (From 1st October)	17	48	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Representations withdrawn—1930. Case No. 2.—501 & 503 Manor Lane Case No. 11.—2/6 Daisy Walk. Case No. 14.—Cts. 3 & 5 & Nos. 11-17 Silver Street	
1931	47	230	1	206	21	1	—	1	—	—	—	Representation withdrawn in 1931. Case No. 51.—277 Providence Road	
1932	13	52	—	52	6	†52	6	168	7	98	7	105	
1933	25	95	—	77	15	*101	23	2	126	1	89	89	
Totals ..	102	425	10	335	42	211	76	8	295	8	187	7	194

154

NOTES :—
12 cases (Nos. 91-102) were still under consideration on 31st December, 1933.
No. of Houses involved

36

No. of Houses for which Demolition Orders were quashed on appeal to County Court...

2

No. of Houses for which Demolition Orders had been made and the Tenants of which were awaiting re-housing on 31st December, 1933

81

No. of Houses for which Schemes had been accepted and the Tenants of which were awaiting re-housing on 31st December, 1933

8

89

Total

† This figure includes 7 houses from which the tenants found own accommodation and which were demolished voluntarily after proceedings commenced, but before actual Demolition Orders made...
* This figure includes 3 houses from which families were rehoused before Orders actually made, owing to their dangerous condition.

Houses Abolished by incorporation with adjoining Works, or with other Dwellings after renovation, or converted into Stores, Lock-up shops, etc.
1932 Figures include 3 Houses abolished.
1933 Figures include 1 House abolished.

TABLE LXX.—Housing Statistics for City for the year 1933.

1. Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year:—	
(1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	16,402
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	16,518
(2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	Nil.
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	Nil.
(3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	1,001
(4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	3
2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of formal Notices:—	
Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	12,934
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year:—	
(a) Proceedings under Section 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930:—	
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	4
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	4
(b) By local authority in default of owners	—
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—	
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	4,692
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	4,665
(b) By local authority in default of owners	—
(c) Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930:—	
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	95
(2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	89
(d) Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930:—	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	1
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil.

The following table shows the number of new dwelling-houses built since 1886, the figures being for the Municipal year ending 31st March—thus the number for the year 1933 means the number built during the year ended 31st March, 1934.

TABLE LXXI—Houses built since year 1886.

Year ending March	Houses Built	Year ending March	Houses Built	Year ending March	Houses Built
1886	725	1902	1,977	1918	8
1887	928	1903	2,051	1919	120
1888	806	1904	1,963	1920	392
1889	830	1905	1,982	1921	1,184
1890	903	1906	1,904	1922	811
1891	692	1907	1,753	1923	654
1892	786	1908	1,778	1924	1,163
1893	822	1909	1,469	1925	2,108
1894	632	1910	1,243	1926	2,708
1895	523	1911	866	1927	1,940
1896	1,059	1912	703	1928	2,020
1897	1,443	1913	542	1929	2,149
1898	2,273	1914	570	1930	1,635
1899	2,650	1915	399	1931	2,363
1900	2,876	1916	397	1932	2,732
1901	2,118	1917	57	1933	4,163

CONVERSION OF PRIVIES, WASTE WATER CLOSETS, ETC.

PRIVY CONVERSION SCHEME.—During the year 13 privies were abolished or converted into waterclosets, and at two of the properties involved, an additional watercloset was provided.

ABOLITION AND CONVERSION OF TROUGH CLOSETS, WASTE WATER CLOSETS, &c.—Under the powers obtained under the local Act of 1928, this work has been proceeding as rapidly as possible. The following details show the progress made during the last four years.

Year	Trough Closets		Waste Water Closets		Pail Closets	
	Converted into Pedestal W.C's	Abolished	Converted into Pedestal W.C's	Abolished	Converted into Pedestal W.C's	Abolished
1929	937	—	1,033	11	15	—
1930	982	—	693	11	47	4
1931	833	11	424	—	19	3
1932	338	—	128	2	18	—
1933	105	—	63	2	1	1

The number of sanitary conveniences at 31st December, 1933, was approximately as follows :—

(a) Privies with fixed receptacles	...	...	...	...	206
(b) Privies with removable receptacles (known as Pail Closets)	...	...	...	...	144
(c) Fresh Water Closets	...	...	...	...	126,601
(d) Waste Water Closets (approximately only—revised figure)	...	...	...	...	105

The work of Conversion of Privies was completed during the year 1928, with the exception of those cases where, owing to the enormous cost involved in providing adequate drainage or water supply, proceedings were abandoned. Most of these properties are dairy farms in rural areas outside the built-up portions of the City. As opportunity presents, advantage is taken of the provisions of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, for effecting improvements in sanitary conveniences on these dairy farms.

Full particulars with regard to Privy Conversion work will be found in Table LXXII.

ADDITIONAL WATER-CLOSETS SO AS TO PROVIDE ONE FOR EVERY HOUSE.

The work of providing additional water-closet accommodation so as to provide one W.C. for every house in the City, in accordance with the policy of the Health Committee adopted by the City Council in May, 1928, was pressed forward as expeditiously as possible, as will be seen from the figures given below.

The cost of this work falls entirely on the owner of the property, but arrangements can be made under which the work is done by the Corporation and repayment to the Corporation is spread over a period of years.

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Number of additional water-closets provided quite apart from those built in connection with the Privy Conversion Scheme	...	...	...	...	...
	1974	5144	5430	5607	2340

SUBSTITUTION OF MOVABLE BINS FOR FIXED ASHPITS.

As a result of action under Section 352 of the Sheffield Corporation (Consolidation) Act, 1918, movable bins were provided in substitution for fixed ash-pits which were abolished, during the last five years as follows :—

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Number of Fixed Ashpits abolished	...	...	...	...	...
	1685	1228	958	699	265
Number of Movable Bins substituted therefor	...	...	...	...	...
	3437	2759	2084	1609	693

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

Year.	Number of Notices served to Convert.	Number of Notices to provide Additional Accommodation.	Number of Premises where Work has been Completed.	Number of Houses involved.	Number of Workshops involved.	Number of Privies converted by Owners and by the Corporation.	Number of Additional Water Closets erected by Owners and by the Corporation.	Cost of Conversions 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.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1890-1911	8,350	2,712	6,685	42,029	1,097	20,739	4,297	£ 142,885	£ 31,053	£ 77,463
1912	453	58	482	2,321	25	1,349	117	12,414	2,228	6,364
1913	360	47	531	2,586	16	1,589	131	14,012	2,092	6,869
1914	676	74	628	2,940	36	1,822	127	20,799	3,295	10,173
1915	116	8	572	2,528	19	1,538	78	8,020	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	1,082	4,735
1920	394	220	259	1,070	4	731	136	31,448	3,457	13,956
1921	191	82	260	1,155	13	802	87	16,904	4,107	9,742
1922	246	152	263	1,215	21	775	101	18,627	3,241	9,488
1923	435	186	376	1,380	25	980	73	20,641	3,269	10,117
1924	913	384	565	2,027	32	1,438	111	34,941	6,026	17,686
1925	901	243	810	2,570	29	1,993	147	34,848	7,390	19,095
1926	1016	262	902	2,373	30	1,820	167	28,672	6,821	16,422
1927	343	126	759	2,033	20	1,598	114	16,480	6,585	11,984
1928	65	23	89	213	1	213	28	790	663	876
1929	51	7	55	107	4	95	19	216	1,213	1,293
1930	4	1	78	178	1	160	10	100	595	630
1931	12	6	25	62	5	48	18	88	464	497
1932	11	1	16	27	1	44	12	74	157	182
1933	4	—	9	12	1	13	2	26	117	128

Nett Expenditure to 31st March, 1934, out of borrowed money £ 208,606
Amount raised in the Rate since the beginning of the Conversion Scheme 14,331

Unexpended borrowing power at 31st March, 1934 222,937

N.B.—The figures in Column 7, 1923 onward, include Privies abolished where no water-closet substituted, as follows :—1923, 66 ;
1924, 73 ; 1925, 217 ; 1926, 286 ; 1927, 256 ; 1928, 47 ; 1929, 4 ; 1930, 23 ; 1931, 2 ; 1932, 22 ; 1933, 3.

The figures given in the last three columns of the table have been furnished by the City Treasurer. They refer to the financial year ended 31st March—three months later than the year to which the other figures refer.

ADDITIONAL ASHBINS SO AS TO PROVIDE ONE FOR EVERY HOUSE.

Under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1875, (Section 36), Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890—Section 2 (3) and 11 (1), and the Sheffield Corporation (Consolidation) Act, 1918—Section 352 (1), 290 additional ashbins were provided in the City during 1933.

During the 4 previous years additional bins were provided as follows:—1929—2421 ; 1930—1108 ; 1931—989 ; 1932—720.

REGISTRATION OF PREMISES USED FOR PREPARATION OR MANUFACTURE OF POTTED OR PRESERVED MEAT, FISH OR OTHER FOOD INTENDED FOR SALE OR THE MANUFACTURE FOR SALE OR SALE OF ICE-CREAM.

During the year 1933, applications under Section 186 of the Sheffield Corporation Act, 1928, were dealt with by the Committee as follows:—

	Applications received	Applications considered	Applications granted	Applications withdrawn	Applications refused
Manufacture of Potted Meat, Fish, etc.	26	15	15	5	—
Manufacture and sale of Ice-Cream ...	37	30	28	2	1
Sale only of Ice-Cream ...	73	71	70	1	2
Totals	136	116	113	8	3

As shewn in Column 4, 8 applications were withdrawn on advice that the premises could not be made to comply with the Committee's requirements or that the expense involved would be prohibitive.

REGISTRATION OF PREMISES FOR FISH FRYING.

During the year, four applications for registration of premises for fish frying were granted and ten were refused.

Registration was cancelled in the case of four premises which had been closed for more than six months.

The number of fish fryers on the register at the close of 1933 was 569.

The number of visits paid to premises of this class was 1,609.

REGISTRATION OF PREMISES FOR OTHER OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Rag and Bone Dealers.—During the year, the half-yearly licence permitting certain premises to be used for the business of rag and bone dealing was renewed twice, and a licence was issued permitting certain other premises to be used for the business of Rag and Bone Dealing for a period of 6 months.

Rag Washing.—During the year, the half-yearly licence permitting certain premises to be used for the business of rag washing was renewed twice.

Tripe Dressing and Boiling.—During the year, the half-yearly licence permitting certain premises to be used for the business of Tripe Dressing was renewed twice, and a licence was issued permitting certain other premises to be used for the business of Tripe Boiling for a period of 6 months.

Two premises were removed from the register of premises permitted to be used for the business of Tripe Dressing, as they had not been used for such purpose for a period of over 6 months.

Offensive Trades—General.—During the year, all premises where offensive trades were carried on were periodically visited by the Sanitary Inspectors to see that the Byelaws were being strictly complied with.

HOUSES LET-IN-LODGINGS.

The Male Sanitary Inspectors visited these premises from time to time in collaboration with the Women Inspectors, with a view to remedying the defects which were found and enforcing the Byelaws.

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 AND 1928.

There are thirty-six premises in the City to which the above Acts apply. These comprise 2 premises from which rag flocks are sold only ; 23 upholsterers' premises ; and 9 bedding and manufacturers' premises. There are no premises where rag flocks are manufactured. All the premises were visited during the year. It was found that in every case where rag flocks were used they were obtained under a guarantee that they comply with the standard set forth in the Acts.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

TABLE LXXIII.—Inspections ; Defects found : and action taken during 1933.

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	478	14	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	394	11	—
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' Premises) ...	261	5	—
Outworkers' Premises	14	—	—
Total	1147	30	—

Particulars	Number of Defects			Number of offences in respect to which Prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of cleanliness... ..	35	29	—	—
Want of ventilation	6	4	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	3	1	—	—
Other nuisances	66	63	—	—
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient	25	24	—	—
{ unsuitable or defective	36	23	—	—
{ not separate for sexes	8	1	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	1	—
Total	179	135	1	—

CANAL BOATS ACTS.

The number of inspections of canal boats during the year was 95.

The total number of infringements complained of was 34, relating to 22 inspections of boats. The infringements complained of were:—

Obstruction	—
Absence of certificate	3
Want of marking, lettering or numbering	10
Certificate not identifying owner	6
Painting of cabins	2
Repairs to cabins	4
Absence of water casks or defective water casks	1
Cleanliness of cabins	—
Ventilation of cabins	—
Separation of sexes	3
Children not attending school	5

On subsequent inspection of the boats about which complaints had been made, the matters were found in most cases to have been remedied.

In a number of instances, owing to change of ownership, the certificates were found to be absent on first inspection, but on subsequent inspections this infringement was found to have been remedied.

In the case of 73 inspections the boats were found to be in compliance with the above Acts and Regulations, and in good order. In most of the cases where complaints had to be made with regard to the cleanliness of the cabins it was found that there was no female on board.

It was not found necessary to institute legal proceedings with regard to infringements of the regulations.

Four notices were served under the Canal Boats Regulations relating to infringements during the year. A number of verbal notices were given to masters or owners, who promised compliance, and 11 letters were sent to owners with regard to infringements.

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

The number of boats on the Sheffield register on December 31st, 1933, was 72, made up as follows:—

(a) Boats believed to be in actual and present use	...	...	6
(b) Boats not seen since 1916	...	...	14
(c) Boats not seen since 1911	...	...	52
			<hr/> 72 <hr/>

No boats were registered during the year.

The number of visits paid to the canal during the year was 34. The total number of persons living on board at the time of the inspections was as follows:—

Males over 14 years of age	...	...	101
Females over 14 years of age	...	...	50
Children between 5 and 14 years of age	...	...	10
Children under 5 years of age	...	...	18
			<hr/> 179 <hr/>

In the above total the same families were, in some cases, counted again and again in accordance with the number of visits paid by a particular boat to Sheffield. The total of 179 divided by the number of canal boats inspected, viz.:—95, gives the average number of occupants in each boat as 1.88.

In most of the cases where children of school age were found on board the boats the masters stated that it was impossible for them to allow their wives and children to remain at home on account of expense, and, therefore, they were continuously living on the canal boats.

No boats were detained for cleansing or disinfection during the year.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

The Sheffield, Rotherham and District Smoke Abatement Committee was formed in April, 1930, and commenced to function in May, 1930. It was to continue in operation for five years at least and thereafter until one of the constituent authorities gave notice on the 1st January in any year of its intention to withdraw, when the Committee was to dissolve on the following 31st March.

The constituent authorities, comprising the Councils of the City of Sheffield, the Rotherham County Borough, the Stocksbridge, Rawmarsh and Greasborough Urban Districts, and the Rotherham Rural District, passed the necessary resolutions to combine to carry out their duties under Section 92 of the Public Health Act, 1875, in respect of Smoke Nuisances and to concur in appointing the Sheffield, Rotherham and District Smoke Abatement Committee and also entered into an agreement embodying the terms of combination concurrence and appointment and ancillary provisions. This Committee is the only Statutory Committee of its kind in the country, the other Joint Committees formed on this subject acting only in an advisory capacity.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.—There are three “fixed” gauges in Sheffield for the measurement of atmospheric pollution, at Attercliffe, Surrey Street, and Nether Green. An additional gauge is also in operation at Hillsboro. This is considered as a “mobile” gauge, to be used for the purpose of finding where pollution is heaviest. The following table summarises the monthly reports issued during the year.

TABLE LXXIV.—*Solid Matter deposited at the four Sheffield Collecting Stations during the year 1933.*

MONTH.	TONS PER SQUARE MILE.			
	Attercliffe.	Nether Green.	Surrey Street.	Hillsboro.
January	23·54	9·89	26·29	—
February	22·13	5·74	36·57	—
March	23·04	12·38	29·42	—
April	28·30	4·81	27·96	—
May	19·05	8·33	32·35	—
June	23·44	6·77	25·54	—
July	25·68	9·25	31·94	—
August	15·16	3·58	14·88	2·89
September	24·07	7·33	33·13	11·75
October	24·31	10·82	40·14	9·94
November	14·89	5·64	26·90	5·74
December	22·33	13·01	30·65	15·54
TOTALS	265·94	97·55	355·77	45·86
Averages per month..	22·16	8·13	29·64	9·17

In conjunction with the pollution gauges and at the "fixed" stations, gauges are placed for the measurement of ultra violet rays by the Acetone Methylene Blue Test. Daily readings are taken and below are set out the averages of the units recorded at the various stations. According to the statement of the maker of the apparatus "a tube filled with the Methylene Blue Solution exposed for one hour at a distance of one yard to an Arc Lamp (25 amperes) shows a reading of one unit."

TABLE LXXV.—*Ultra Violet Ray Records at the three Sheffield Stations during the year 1933.*

MONTH.	AVERAGE UNITS PER DAY.		
	Attercliffe.	Nether Green.	Surrey Street.
January	0.14	0.22	—
February	0.18	0.22	0.18
March	0.49	0.60	0.52
April	0.58	0.76	0.70
May	1.30	1.40	0.80
June	1.95	1.96	1.97
July	1.90	1.50	1.81
August	1.32	1.40	1.48
September	1.06	1.10	0.93
October	0.31	0.20	0.26
November	0.20	0.10	—
December	0.03	0.10	—
Totals ...	9.46	9.56	8.65

SULPHUR DETERMINATION.—Records for the determination of sulphur in the atmosphere are being taken by the volumetric and lead peroxide methods at Surrey Street.

The Building Research Station report on the methods as follows:—

"It is too early yet to discuss the correlation which exists between the estimates made by these two methods: this will be done when sufficient data has been accumulated. Meanwhile it may be said that the lead peroxide method has proved itself reliable and convenient."

With the volumetric method which has been running continuously for almost three years it has been found that the acidity of the atmosphere varies inversely with the wind velocity, abnormal deposits occurring during fog and heavy humid atmospheric periods.

TABLE LXXVI.—*Details of work done in Sheffield by Smoke Inspectors during the year 1933.*

Number of Chimneys observed	5,309
Number of minutes smoke emitted	14,023
Average minutes per hour	2.6
Number of Notices served	56
" Intimations served	294
" Advisory Visits	609
" Complaints answered	87
" Chimneys Demolished	15
" " Raised	6
" " Erected	13

PROSECUTIONS.

During the year 14 cases were reported to the Committee for their consideration.

In 12 cases the Committee decided that no proceedings be instituted, but a warning letter was sent to the firms concerned. A Magistrate's Order with costs was granted against a brickworks, and further adjournments have been granted to a Canning Works who have arranged for the installation of a new boiler.

RESEARCH WORK.

Research work was continued by the Joint Advisory Committee, on lines previously indicated, under the Chairmanship of Professor R. V. Wheeler, D.Sc., F.I.C., of the Department of Fuel Technology of the Sheffield University, up to September, 1933, i.e., the appointment of someone by the University to hold a watching brief on behalf of the Committee, who would visit works, inspect plant, and carry out certain limited experimental work, but with no definite programme.

At the meeting of the Joint Advisory Committee, held in June last, Professor Wheeler stated that so far as metallurgical processes were concerned, he was satisfied that such processes could be carried out, with suitable plant, without excessive smoke. He did not think, however, that it could be expected that Manufacturers would agree to scrap existing plant which had cost thousands of pounds, and instal new plant.

Since such date, the work has taken the form of—

- (a) A study of the relative combustibility of cokes by a method similar to that of the Northern Coke Research Committee.
- (b) Measurements of the radiating power of cokes, when burnt under standard conditions in a standard grate, for correlation with the data obtained under (a).

The investigator has also been instructed to test the value, when opportunity affords, of certain smoke-emission measuring instruments.

Progress Reports have been submitted from time to time, and copies of the same have been sent to the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers for submission to the Iron and Steel Industrial Research Council.

The cost for the year ending 1st September, 1934, is £310, which amount has been guaranteed by the Sheffield, Rotherham and District Smoke Abatement Committee, but it is anticipated that the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research through the British Iron and Steel Federation and the Local Manufacturers Committee, will each contribute towards such expenditure.

STANDARDS AS TO SMOKE EMISSION.—The standards which the Committee's Inspectors work to are as follows :—

Where there is one boiler attached to a chimney	...	...	2 minutes per hour.
Where there are two boilers attached to a chimney	...	...	3 " " "
Where there are three boilers attached to a chimney	...	...	4 " " "
Where there are four or more boilers attached to a chimney	...	...	6 " " "
Where there are one or more boilers and one or more furnaces attached to a chimney	...	...	6 " " "

Additional information and a further review of the activities in connection with Smoke Abatement in Sheffield and in the surrounding areas co-operating in the Scheme are to be found in the Annual Report of the Sheffield, Rotherham and District Smoke Abatement Committee. Embodied in this publication is a Report by the Chief Smoke Inspector.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

TABLE LXXVII.—*Result of Analyses during 1933.*

Articles	Total Samples Submitted	Formal Samples		Informal Samples	
		Genuine	Adulterated	Genuine	Adulterated
Milks	712	591	15	100	6
Skimmed Milk	5	5	—	—	—
Condensed Milk	5	—	—	5	—
Cream	18	—	—	18	—
Butter	72	1	—	71	—
Margarine	9	1	—	8	—
Lard	5	—	—	5	—
Lard Substitute	1	—	—	1	—
Coffee	11	—	—	11	—
Cocoa	1	—	—	1	—
Custard Powder	1	—	—	1	—
Baking Powder	28	—	—	28	—
Corn Flour	1	—	—	1	—
Self Raising Flour	4	—	—	4	—
Sugar	2	—	—	2	—
Honey	1	—	—	1	—
Prepared Honey	1	—	—	1	—
Raspberry Jam	2	—	—	2	—
Lemon Cheese	1	—	—	1	—
Mincemeat	3	—	—	3	—
Potted Meat	36	—	1	34	1
Potted Salmon	1	—	—	1	—
Potted Sardines	1	—	—	1	—
Sausages	21	—	3	14	4
Sauce	1	—	—	1	—
Black Pudding	1	—	—	1	—
Polony	3	—	—	3	—
Cooked Beans	1	—	—	1	—
Cooked Peas	7	—	—	7	—
Mustard Compound	3	—	—	2	1
Pepper	2	—	—	2	—
Vinegar	27	1	—	23	3
Dried Mint	15	3	5	1	6
Dried Parsley	1	—	—	1	—
Currants	2	—	—	2	—
Sultanas	2	—	—	2	—
Ground Almonds	1	—	—	1	—
Glucose Tablets	1	—	—	1	—
Ice Cream	5	—	—	5	—
Black Currant Pastilles	1	—	—	1	—
Black Beer	2	—	—	2	—
Fruit Drinks	2	—	—	1	1
Non-alcoholic Wine	1	—	—	1	—
Brandy	3	—	—	3	—
Whisky	17	1	1	13	2
Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine	6	—	—	6	—
Camphorated Oil	4	1	1	2	—
Liver Salts	1	—	—	1	—
Prepared Borax	1	—	—	1	—
Nitre Balsam	1	—	—	1	—
Sulphite of Quinine	1	—	—	1	—
	1,054	604	26	400	24

	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Percentage of Adulteration ..	4.68	5.13	4.62	6.15	4.74

The figures given above do not correspond with those given in the report of the Ministry of Health as the samples slightly below the prescribed standard and not condemned by the Public Analyst, and Appeal to Cows samples below standard, do not appear in the adulterated column.

Proceedings taken under Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

Nature of Samples	Number of		Total Amount of Penalties, including Costs		
	Prosecutions	Convictions			
Milk	3	3	£ 11	s. 11	d. 0
Potted Meat	1	1	1	0	0
Dried Mint	5	5	25	10	0
Whisky	1	1	3	0	0
Camphorated Oil	1	1	5	6	0

Vendors were warned in the following cases:— Milk—14 cases, Vinegar—3 cases Under the Preservative Regulations warnings were given in five cases, two for exceeding the amount of permissible preservative and three for failing to give sufficient notice.

Under the Milk and Dairies Act, one prosecution took place for filling milk bottles in the street. The servant was fined 10/- and the owner of the business was fined £2.

CONTROL OF MILK SUPPLY.

A special investigation was made of the milk supply of Sheffield and the following statement shows the quantity and source of our milk supply.

Total daily consumption of milk in the City	24,281 gallons.
Population of Sheffield	511,820
Average daily consumption per head of population	0.38 pints.

SOURCE OF SUPPLIES.

Milk produced within the City Boundary from 1,638 cows	4,095 gallons.
Milk brought into the City by road and rail	20,186 gallons.
Of the latter amount 11,778 gallons arrive from Derbyshire by road.	
1,500 " " " Derbyshire by rail.	
5,210 " " " Yorkshire by road.	
181 " " " Yorkshire by rail.	
590 " " " Staffordshire by road.	
664 " " " Scotland by rail.	
21 " " " Nottinghamshire by road.	
134 " " " Nottinghamshire by rail.	
71 " " " Lincolnshire by road.	
27 " " " Lincolnshire by rail.	
10 " " " Shropshire by rail.	
<hr/> 20,186 <hr/>	

GRADED MILKS.

" *Certified Milk.*"—It is estimated that 27 gallons representing 216 bottles of this milk were sold daily in the City.

GRADE A. TUBERCULIN TESTED.

During the early part of 1933, 8 gallons representing 64 bottles were sold daily. This supply was stopped in the middle of the year.

GRADE A. MILK.

The average daily sale throughout the year was 142 gallons representing 1,136 bottles. The milk was produced on two City farms and two farms outside the City.

PASTEURISED MILK.

Three firms in the City are licensed for the production of Pasteurised Milk. The total daily sale of this milk was 7,670 gallons which represents 31 per cent. of the City's total supply.

STERILISED MILK.

Seven firms are supplying sterilised milk in the City. The milk is treated on two premises within the City, the other firm being outside the City boundary.

The total daily sale of this milk was 1,038 gallons.

RETAIL SALE OF MILK IN THE CITY.

1. Producer-Retailers who produce and retail their own milk:—					
Number resident in the City	...	...	...	...	108
Number resident outside the City	...	...	...	...	170
2. Retailers who purchase milk and retail it in the City:—					
Number resident in the City	...	...	...	...	237
Number resident outside the City	...	...	...	...	54
3. Shopkeepers who retail milk from Registered Dairies					
...	...	...	...	...	113
Total number on register					682

In addition to the above, bottled Sterilised Milk is sold from approximately 1,159 shops.

EXAMINATION OF MILK.

	Number	Cost		
		£	s.	d.
Chemical Analyses of Milk under Sale of Food and Drugs Acts	717	430	4	0
Biological tests of Milk for Tuberculosis	1015	761	5	0
Cultural tests of Milk for B.Coli	545	109	0	0
Microscopical examinations of Milk for Bacterial Count	247	74	2	0
Microscopical examinations of Milk for Tuberculosis	153	Work done by Veterinary Department Staff.		
Clinical examinations of Cows	4564			

During 1933, the number of milk samples purchased under the Food and Drugs Acts was 712.

The average composition was—Milk Fat 3.57% Solids not fat 8.83%.

The presumptive standard is—Milk Fat 3% Solids not fat 8.50%.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.

The two Food and Drugs Inspectors are appointed under the above Act to carry out the duties.

“Orders in Council” are made under the above Act at various times making it illegal to sell or expose for sale, specified imported foodstuffs unless at the time of sale or exposure, the foodstuff was marked with an “Indication of origin.” The “Indication of origin” may be the name of the country producing the foodstuff, or the word “Empire” or “Foreign” as the case may require.

WORK DONE UNDER THE MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER AND THE TUBERCULOSIS ORDER.

The milk of every purveyor entering the City by road or rail was sampled once during the year, the rail samples being taken at the Stations, and the road samples at the City Boundaries or at the farms before collection.

Out of 737 mixed samples taken 68 or 9.2% were found by biological test to contain bovine tubercle bacilli.

The milk from City farms was sampled twice during the year and out of 247 samples taken 16 or 6.48% were found by biological test to contain bovine tubercle bacilli.

Pasteurised Milk was sampled 24 times and found to be free from bovine tubercle bacilli.

CLEANLINESS OF MILK PRODUCED IN THE CITY.

The milk was sampled twice during the year for the presence of bacillus coli. The relative absence of this bacteria in the milk indicates that hygienic methods have been used in the process of handling and storage. The samples were taken either at the farms or just after leaving.

Samples obtained	Number	No bacillus Coli in 1/100 c.c. in a 3 tube test	Percentage
April, 1933	123	92	74.0
October, 1933	124	77	62.1
1932	249	186	74.7
1931	258	132	51.0

The Bacillus Coli test for "Grade A" milk is :—No Bacillus Coli to be present in 1/100 of a cubic centimetre.

"Orders in Council" now apply to:—Apples, Currants, Raisins, Sultanias, Dried Eggs, Eggs in shell, Frozen or Chilled Salmon and Sea Trout, Honey, Oats Produce, Tomatoes and Butter, and miscellaneous merchandise.

As a result of distributed circulars the tradesmen of the City are now becoming better acquainted with the requirements of the Act, but the difficulties of enforcing the Orders are increased by the constant changes taking place in the tenancies of the fruit shops.

No prosecutions were taken during 1933.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE (GRADING AND MARKING) ACT, 1928.

The above Act and the numerous Orders made under the Act, are designed to secure grades of agricultural and horticultural produce which when sold under specific grades shall be a guarantee to the public that it is the produce of England and Wales and complies with certain standards.

Graded produce is gradually finding a place on the ordinary market, and of the various graded articles, a good number can now be found on the City Market.

One station for grading eggs has been working for the last four years.

Two premises in the City are registered for the cold storage of eggs.

No special action was necessary during the year.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

The above Act and the Regulations made under the Act are designed to secure that all food of cattle and fertilisers of the soil shall carry a guarantee with regard to their composition and quality. The Act is divided into a civil portion, where the Official Sampler may be called in to test sales, and a legal portion, where inspection and sampling is provided for by the Inspector.

Civil Action:—Any purchaser of either a fertiliser or feeding stuff may call upon the Official Sampler to take a sample within 14 days of purchase. The Local Authority may make a small charge, but the custom is to make no charge whatever. Should the sample not comply with the guarantee only civil action may be taken.

Legal Action:—The two sampling officers also act in the capacity of Inspectors. They have power to inspect all premises where fertilisers and feeding stuffs are prepared or stored. They may inspect the Register of Marks and Guarantees and take samples for verification.

During the year 1933, four informal samples of fertilisers and two formal samples of feeding stuffs were taken and submitted for analysis. All six practically complied with the guarantee.

In one purchase of a fertiliser, the vendor failed to give a guarantee. It was, however, supplied later and the vendor was warned.

REPORT OF CHIEF VETERINARY OFFICER,

W. TWEED, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1933.

VETERINARY STAFF:

A. Walker, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M., Assistant Veterinary Officer.

G. Tullis, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M., Assistant Veterinary Officer.

In presenting my report for the year 1933, I have tabulated the work as far as possible and the following is a summary of the most important matters connected with the administration, which have arisen during the year.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

The Diseases of Animals Act of 1894 with its nine amending acts of 1896 to 1927, and orders made thereunder, confer wide powers upon the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and Local Authorities in the control of the contagious diseases of animals, of which there are 13 scheduled. In addition there are the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, and the orders made thereunder, which include Veterinary duties in relation to the diseases of animals.

The following is a list of Contagious Diseases which are scheduled under the above:— Anthrax, Foot and Mouth Disease, Parasitic Mange of Horses, Rabies, Sheep Scab, Sheep Pox, Swine Fever, Cattle Plague, Pleuro-Pneumonia, Epizootic Lymphangitis, Glanders and Farey, Epizootic Abortion of Cattle, Tuberculosis.

Table showing the number of cases of scheduled diseases confirmed in the City.

DISEASE	Number of Cases Confirmed			
	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Tuberculosis	43	63	80	59
Anthrax	—	2	—	—
Swine Fever	11	8	1	5
Sheep Scab	—	—	—	9
Foot and Mouth Disease	—	—	—	1

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1925.

During the year, 348 inspections of the herds in the City were carried out by the Veterinary Inspectors. 59 cows were found suffering from the scheduled form of Tuberculosis and were slaughtered under the Order. Of these 28 were found to be affected with tuberculosis of the udder and 31 with other forms of tuberculosis.

Table showing the number of animals dealt with and the total compensation paid.

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Estimated No. of cows in herds examined ...	2474	2487	2656	4995
No. of animals slaughtered ...	43	63	80	59
No. affected with T.B. of the Udder ...	23	31	28	28
No. affected with other forms of T.B. ...	20	32	52	31
No. with advanced T.B. on post-mortem ...	19	37	47	38
No. not advanced T.B. on post-mortem ...	24	26	33	21
No. not affected on post-mortem ...	—	—	—	—

	1930			1931			1932			1933		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Net compensation paid	354	0	0	434	0	0	409	18	6	344	17	6
Amount of Exchequer Grant	265	10	0	325	10	0	307	8	10	258	13	1
Salvage Received	223	16	10	205	7	9	139	7	8	124	5	10
Excess Salvage Paid	2	7	11	1	0	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balance towards administration ...	132	18	11	95	17	6	36	18	0	38	1	5

SWINE FEVER.

76 cases of death in pigs were reported by owners during the year and post-mortem examinations were carried out in each case by the Veterinary Officers, acting as Local Veterinary Inspectors of the Ministry of Agriculture. In 5 cases specimens were sent to the Ministry's Laboratory for confirmation diagnosis and the disease was confirmed in each case.

In 3 of these cases the disease was discovered in pigs slaughtered at the abattoir. Their origin was traced and immediate steps were taken to control the remaining animals on the premises from whence they came.

10,800 store pigs were brought into private premises in the city on licence from markets. These pigs were detained and isolated for 27 days and kept under observation.

456 licences were granted for movement of pigs in the city.

SHEEP SCAB.

The Ministry of Agriculture included part of Sheffield in a Double Dipping Area on two occasions during the year owing to the number of affected sheep discovered on the surrounding moorland.

2,278 sheep were dipped on four occasions under our supervision in an approved sheep dip.

5 cases of affected sheep were discovered in the Sheffield area belonging to owners residing outside the city and four owners in the city had sheep affected with the disease during the year.

The movement of sheep out of the area was controlled by licence and 20 licenses were issued.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

In January, an outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease occurred among pigs on the premises of a retail butcher in the city.

I received a report that the pigs were lame and on examination I suspected the disease. A stand-still area of 5 miles radius was made which restricted the movement of animals except by licence.

The Ministry of Agriculture was notified and they confirmed the disease and the area was then extended to 15 miles radius.

The affected pigs were destroyed and the premises disinfected and no spread of the disease resulted from this outbreak.

There was another outbreak later in the year outside the city and Sheffield was included in the movement area, so that for two periods during the year all movement of animals was governed by licences granted in this office.

The number of licences granted during these two periods was 2,150.

The weekly live-stock markets at Wadsley Bridge and Furnival Road were visited each week during the year and licences were granted for the movement of animals.

TRANSIT OF ANIMALS (AMENDMENT) ORDER OF 1931.

A charge of 6d. per vehicle was made.

	1933	1932	1931
No. of Vehicles cleansed and disinfected ...	2563	3005	2274

TUBERCULOUS INFECTION IN THE MILK SUPPLY.

28 cows infecting the milk supply with tuberculous infection were eliminated from the city herds during the year. 31 other cows badly affected with tuberculosis which were not actually affecting the milk supply, but were dangerous sources of possible infection to other animals on the premises were also removed from the herds and slaughtered.

Bulk samples of milk from herds supplying milk for sale in the city were taken. Those containing infection were traced and the source of infection was eliminated by Veterinary examination and the examination of milk samples from suspicious cows.

By this means 44 further cows infecting the milk supply with tuberculous infection were eliminated from herds outside the city by the County Authorities concerned.

SUMMARY OF MILK SAMPLES EXAMINED BACTERIOLOGICALLY AND INSPECTION WORK CARRIED OUT IN THE ELIMINATION OF TUBERCULOUS INFECTION FROM THE MILK SUPPLY.

COUNTRY HERDS.

(In co-operation with the County Authorities concerned).

Mixed Samples examined for Tuberculous Infection ...	737
Number found Tuberculous ...	63
Percentage ...	8.55
Control Samples ...	82
Number found Tuberculous ...	10
Percentage ...	12.2
Samples from suspicious Cows ...	111
Tuberculous—Biological ...	5
Tuberculous—Microscopical ...	39
Tuberculous—Total number found ...	44
Number of farms visited in tracing Tuberculous Milk Samples ...	61
Number of Country Cows clinically examined for Tuberculosis of the Udder, in following up tuberculosis mixed samples ...	1,447
Number of Cows infecting the milk supply found ...	44
Number of Cows with other forms of Tuberculosis, coming under the Tuberculosis Order, Country ...	4

CITY HERDS.

Number of City Cows clinically examined for Tuberculosis ...	4,995
Number of Visits made to the City farms to examine Cows ...	347
Number of Cows infecting the milk supply found ...	28
Number of Cows with other forms of Tuberculosis coming under the Tuberculosis Order, City ...	31
Slaughter of City Cows affected with Udder Tuberculosis—found with advanced disease in carcase—38 ; Not advanced—21	
Mixed Milk examined for Tuberculous Infection ...	247
Number found Tuberculous ...	16
Percentage ...	6.5
Number of milk samples from suspicious Cows examined ...	153
Tuberculous—Microscopical ...	28

GRADE "A" FARMS.

The cows in two herds licensed to sell Grade A milk were examined by the Veterinary Officers every three months.

8 visits were made and 184 examinations of cows carried out. 1 cow was found infecting the milk supply with tuberculous infection and was slaughtered.

The Corporation farm at Longley Hall is not licensed as the milk is used for supplying the City General Hospital. The cows in the herd have all passed the tuberculin test, carried out by the Veterinary Officers and the milk is of Grade A Tuberculin Tested standard.

TUBERCULIN TESTING OF DAIRY COWS.

The tuberculin test was applied to 96 cows selected for purchase during the Year. Of these 44 passed the test and the cows required for Longley Hall were taken from these cows.

TUBERCLE FREE HERDS.

There has been increased interest and enquiries made by the city farmers to have their cows entirely free from tuberculosis. This is due to the lead taken by the Corporation with their herd at Longley Hall Farm and also the fact that under the Milk Marketing Scheme, owners of licensed tubercle free herds were not included and therefore no payments had to be made to the Board.

The difficulty of obtaining any advance in this direction is twofold.

- (1) The herds are non-breeding and cows are bought in and sold out fat after one period of milking, the cows being purchased from markets and dealers.
- (2) Owing to the lack of organisation in tuberculin testing the supply of tubercle free cows for purchase is limited.

The use of the tuberculin test should be encouraged as it is a guarantee against the risk of infection of the milk supply with tuberculous infection and also against condemnation of the meat when the animal is sent for slaughter, which compensates for the care taken by the farmer in the purchase of cows which have passed this test.

PURCHASE OF ANIMALS FOR THE CORPORATION.

Year.	Dairy Cows.		Pigs.	Horses.	
1931.	...	35	...	676	...
1932.	...	23	...	574	...
1933.	...	24	...	740	...

VETERINARY SUPERVISION OF CORPORATION ANIMALS.

	Number of visits made.	
Fir Vale Institution—(Horses and Pigs)	} 31
Longley Hall Farm—(Horses, Cattle, and Pigs)	
Lodge Moor—(Poultry)	5
Olive Grove—(Horses)	} 42
Police, West Bar—(Horses)...	...	

An outbreak of fowl pox occurred at Lodge Moor during the year which was controlled by vaccination of the non-affected birds and isolation of the affected.

MEAT INSPECTION.

ISOLATION SLAUGHTERHOUSE. This is rented by the Health Committee from the Markets Committee and serves a very useful purpose in a large abattoir. All animals suspected to be suffering from disease are isolated, slaughtered, and dressed here, thus enabling records to be kept of illness, medicinal treatment, etc. This provision is of great value in the inspection and detention of the carcasses later.

Owing to the risk of receiving animals infected with anthrax which have been taken ill and bled on the farms by the owners and sent to the abattoir for the final dressing and sale a routine microscopical examination of all suspected cases of this disease is carried out

and no contact with the main slaughter halls takes place. In addition, animals which are slaughtered by the Corporation and Local Authorities outside the City under the Tuberculosis Order, can be carefully kept under observation in this slaughterhouse.

The charges made for the use of the Isolation Slaughterhouse are similar to those made for the use of the Main Slaughter halls and the accounts are kept by this Department.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT THE ABATTOIR AND PRIVATE SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

	YEAR.	OXEN.	CALVES.	SHEEP.	PIGS.	TOTAL.
Main Slaughter Halls ..	1931	27,225	8,002	59,620	33,890	128,737
	1932	25,997	6,666	89,882	39,158	161,703
	1933	27,181	9,274	99,130	37,760	173,345
Isolation Slaughter Hall ..	1931	502	50	217	36	805
	1932	458	43	185	17	703
	1933	365	41	159	12	577
Total	1931	27,727	8,052	59,837	33,926	129,542
	1932	26,455	6,709	90,067	39,175	162,406
	1933	27,546	9,315	99,289	37,772	173,922
Private Slaughter Houses ..	1931	1,011	8	2,596	11,604	15,219
	1932	1,123	..	3,093	10,478	14,694
	1933	1,319	6	3,390	10,270	14,985
Total Kill at Abattoir and Private Slaughter Houses	1931	28,738	8,060	62,433	45,530	144,761
	1932	27,578	6,709	93,160	49,653	177,100
	1933	28,865	9,321	102,679	48,042	188,907

11,516 more animals were slaughtered in the Corporation abattoir during the year compared with 1932. There were only 2 private slaughterhouses being used in the city during the year, 291 more animals being slaughtered therein compared with 1932.

All carcasses and offals were examined as laid down in Memo 62 (Foods) by the Detention Officers at the abattoir and any diseased carcass was taken to the Detention room for final judgment by a Veterinary Inspector. In this way it is possible to detain carcasses for further inspection to judge their suitability for food.

4,122 visits were also made to slaughterhouses and shops, and 73 visits to examine 103 pigs slaughtered on private premises for the owners' own consumption.

During the year a larger quantity of fresh carcasses dressed in slaughterhouses outside the city were submitted at the abattoir for inspection, than in the previous year.

One or two butchers still insist on submitting this meat for inspection at their own shops, but the majority have met with our wishes and have brought this meat to the abattoir for inspection.

Some of the butchers have been able to get their meat stamped by the inspector of the district in which it was slaughtered, and it is hoped that compulsory powers will be adopted to have all unstamped fresh meat brought to the abattoir for inspection.

Carcases and part carcasses condemned in the Isolation Slaughter House, Year Ended December 31st, 1933.

		OXEN.						CALVES.			SHEEP.			PIGS.											
		WHOLE.				PART.		WHOLE.			WHOLE.		PART.	WHOLE.											
		No.	T.	C.	Q.	L.	T.	C.	Q.	L.	No.	C.	Q.	L.	C.	Q.	L.	No.	C.	Q.	L.				
Tuberculosis	...	113	25	4	2	20	0	6	2	11	4	5	0	21	—	—	2	2	1	26					
Moribund and Ill Bled	...	12	2	13	1	0	—	—	—	—	4	2	0	7	27	13	0	27	—	1	0	3	26		
Jaundice	...	1	0	5	2	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Pericarditis...	...	1	0	3	3	8	—	—	—	—	1	1	0	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Oedema and/or Emaciation	...	11	2	1	0	6	—	—	—	—	3	3	0	8	12	4	0	6	—	—	—	—	—		
Pleurisy and Pneumonia	...	2	0	7	0	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0	1	4	0	0	16	—	—	—		
Septic Conditions	...	9	2	1	0	0	0	3	3	3	2	2	0	2	1	0	2	12	0	1	20	—	—		
Traumatism	...	1	0	5	2	12	0	13	3	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	3	1	0	3	0	
Fever	...	10	2	11	1	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	0		
Peritonitis	...	1	0	6	1	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
TOTALS	...	161	35	19	3	25	1	4	1	11	14	13	1	18	41	18	0	21	0	2	11	5	5	2	24

Carcases and part carcasses condemned in the Main Slaughter Halls, Year Ended December 31st, 1933.

DISEASE.	OXEN.						CALVES.			SHEEP.			PIGS.				
	WHOLE.					PART.	WHOLE.			WHOLE.			WHOLE.				PART.
	No.	T.	C.	Q.	L.	T. C. Q. L.	No.	C.	Q. L.	No.	T. C. Q. L.	No.	T. C. Q. L.	T. C. Q. L.			
Tuberculosis ...	51	12	11	0	20	2 9 0 9	6	3	3 19	2	0 0 3 15	33	2 9 2 21	4 9 1 22			
Oedema and/or Emaciation ...	3	0	11	1	25	—	7	2	1 10	69	1 3 0 17	13	0 5 3 6	—			
Decomposition ...		—				0 9 1 3		—			—		—	0 2 2 0			
Moribund and Ill Bled ...		—				—	3	1	2 13	6	0 3 1 2	2	0 2 0 10	—			
Jaundice ...		—				—	1	0	2 12	1	0 0 2 12	5	0 2 3 18	—			
Pericarditis...	1	0	6	0	3	—		—			—		—	—			
Fever ...		—				—	1	0	2 8	1	0 0 1 17	11	0 15 3 17	—			
Septic Conditions		—				0 0 0 16		—		5	0 1 2 8	6	0 9 2 21	0 0 1 2			
Traumatism ...	1	0	4	1	24	0 0 1 0	1	0	2 12	2	0 1 0 21	2	0 2 3 15	0 0 2 0			
Pleurisy and Pneumonia		—				—		—			—	1	0 2 1 8	—			
Peritonitis ...	1	0	4	2	16	—		—			—		—	—			
TOTALS ...	57	13	17	3	4	2 18 3 0	19	9	2 18	86	1 11 0 8	73	4 11 1 4	4 12 2 24			

Carcases and Part Carcases condemned in Private Slaughterhouses, Year Ended, December 31st, 1933.

DISEASE.	OXEN						CALVES.			SHEEP				PIGS.					
	WHOLE			PART.			WHOLE.			WHOLE.				WHOLE.			PART.		
	No.	T.	C.	Q.	L.	T.	C.	Q.	L.	No.	C.	Q.	L.	No.	T.	C.	Q.	L.	T.
Tuberculosis ...	7	1	16	2	0	0	6	2	18	—	—	—	—	12	0	18	2	6	1
Oedema and/or Emaciation...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0	1	2	12	—
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0	0	1	2	—
Peritonitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0	2	0	23	—
TOTALS ...	7	1	16	2	0	0	6	2	18	—	1	1	1	15	1	2	2	15	1

FRESH CARCASES DRESSED IN SLAUGHTER HOUSES OUTSIDE THE CITY SUBMITTED FOR INSPECTION AT THE ABATTOIR AND SHOPS DURING THE YEAR.

	OXEN.				CALVES.			SHEEP.				PIGS.			
No. of Carcases	661½				179			1544				1339½			
No. Condemned	19				12			6				11			
Weight of Whole Carcases condemned	T.	C.	Q.	L.	C.	Q.	L.	C.	Q.	L.		C.	Q.	L.	
Weight of Part Carcases condemned	4	2	2	22	7	0	23	3	0	4		10	1	22	
TOTAL WEIGHT	0	6	0	17	—	—	—	—	—	—		3	2	21	
	4	8	3	11	7	0	23	3	0	4		14	0	17	

Total weight meat condemned—5 Tons 13 Cwts. 0 Qr. 27 Lbs

PERCENTAGE OF CARCASES CONDEMNED FOR TUBERCULOSIS AND OTHER DISEASES.

	MAIN SLAUGHTER HALLS	ISOLATION SLAUGHTER HALL	TOTAL
No. of Cattle Slaughtered	27,181	365	27,546
No. of Carcases totally condemned for Tuberculosis	51	113	164
Percentage of Cattle Slaughtered condemned for Tuberculosis ..	0.187	30.96	0.595
No of Carcases totally condemned for other Diseases	6	48	54
Percentage of Cattle Slaughtered condemned for other Diseases ..	0.022	13.15	0.196
Percentage of Carcases condemned for Tuberculosis	89.47	70.19	75.23

Total Weight of Carcases and Part Carcases Condemned in the City During the Year.

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Abattoir	67	3	3	26
Private Slaughterhouses ..	5	4	1	1
Outside Sources	5	13	0	27
	78	1	1	26

Quantities of Offal condemned for Tuberculosis and other conditions during the year.

		Tuberculosis	Other Conditions	TOTAL	Total Average Weights of Organs.			
					T.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
HEADS	Oxen ..	1289	205	1494	16	13	1	26
	Calves ..	14	23	37	..	1	1	8
	Sheep..	2	149	151	..	5	1	16
LUNGS	Oxen ..	5312	790	6102	27	4	3	8
	Calves ..	12	37	49	..	..	3	14
	Sheep..	2	2703	2705	2	8	1	6
	Pigs ..	1136	2187	3323	4	9	0	1
HEARTS	Oxen ..	607	107	714	1	11	3	14
	Calves ..	10	36	46	..	..	1	7
	Sheep..	2	254	256	..	1	0	16
	Pigs ..	335	283	618	..	2	3	1
SPLEENS	Oxen ..	677	90	767	..	13	2	22
	Calves ..	10	36	46	..	..	..	23
	Sheep..	2	165	167	..	..	3	0
	Pigs ..	321	98	419	..	..	3	21
LIVERS	Oxen ..	1943	3499	5442	29	3	0	8
	Calves ..	15	39	54	..	..	3	24
	Sheep..	2	6986	6988	6	4	3	4
	Pigs ..	642	895	1537	2	14	3	16
BOWELS	Oxen ..	989	100	1089	17	10	0	4
	Calves ..	12	36	48	..	2	2	8
	Sheep..	2	178	180	..	9	2	16
	Pigs ..	813	152	965	6	0	2	14
STOMACHS	Oxen ..	728	101	829	10	7	1	0
	Calves ..	10	36	46	..	2	3	14
	Sheep..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pigs ..	42	97	139	..	..	..	..
KIDNEYS	Oxen ..	387	168	555	..	7	1	21
	Calves ..	20	50	70	..	..	1	7
	Sheep..	4	322	326	..	1	1	23
	Pigs ..	150	92	242	..	1	0	9
UDDERS	Oxen ..	77	1417	1494	13	6	3	4
					140	16	2	26

*Quantities of Offal Condemned for Tuberculosis and other Conditions during the year in
Private Slaughterhouses.*

			Tuberculosis	Other Conditions	TOTAL	Total Average Weights of Organs.			
						T.	Cwts.	Qrs.	lb.
HEADS	Oxen ..	..	87	32	119	1	6	2	7
	Sheep ..	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	24
LUNGS	Oxen ..	..	148	53	201	..	17	3	22
	Sheep ..	..	..	48	48	..	..	3	12
	Pigs ..	..	646	78	724	..	19	1	16
HEARTS	Oxen ..	..	29	6	35	..	1	2	7
	Sheep ..	..	..	48	48	..	..	1	8
	Pigs ..	..	639	80	719	..	3	0	24
SPLEENS	Oxen ..	..	29	5	34	..	..	2	12
	Sheep ..	..	..	44	44	..	..	..	22
	Pigs ..	..	639	79	718	..	1	2	12
LIVERS	Oxen ..	..	120	131	233	1	4	3	24
	Sheep ..	..	..	246	246	..	4	1	16
	Pigs ..	..	699	80	779	1	7	3	8
BOWELS	Oxen ..	..	30	6	36	..	11	2	8
	Sheep ..	..	..	6	6	..	..	1	8
	Pigs ..	..	8	10	18	..	1	3	0
STOMACHS	Oxen ..	..	33	7	40	..	10	0	0
	Sheep ..	..	..	6	6	..	..	1	14
	Pigs ..	..	8	9	17	..	..	..	..
KIDNEYS	Oxen ..	..	17	12	29	..	..	1	16
	Sheep ..	..	..	12	12	..	..	..	6
	Pigs ..	..	16	2	18	..	..	..	9
UDDERS	Oxen ..	..	8	40	48	..	8	2	8
						8	2	3	3

Total weight of all Meat and Offal condemned in the City during the last three years :—

	1933.				1932.				1931.			
	T.	C.	Q.	L.	T.	C.	Q.	L.	T.	C.	Q.	L.
Meat in Main Slaughterhalls	28	1	3	0	26	9	0	1	25	1	1	16
Meat in Isolation Slaughterhalls	39	2	0	26	42	1	1	16	37	14	1	13
Meat from Outside Sources	5	13	0	27	9	12	2	24	10	8	1	20
Meat in Private Slaughterhouses	5	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Offal in Private Slaughterhouses	8	2	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Offal in Main and Isolation Slaughterhalls (Estimated on average weights for each organ).	140	16	2	26	119	18	1	10	119	0	3	5
Total Weight of Meat and Offal.. ..	227	0	3	27	198	1	1	23	192	4	3	27

The following table shows the actual weight of meat and offal handed over to the Cleansing Department for disposal in their plant.

	1933			1932			1931		
	T.	Cwts.	Qrs.	T.	Cwts.	Qrs.	T.	Cwts.	Qrs.
January	27	5	2	22	15	2	22	7	3
February	29	15	1	23	0	1	19	18	2
March	28	9	0	19	14	3	25	1	2
April	25	10	2	27	12	3	22	11	0
May	24	12	1	21	18	0	23	6	0
June	20	16	3	19	11	2	25	0	2
July	19	6	0	15	18	3	18	0	2
August	18	16	2	19	11	1	21	10	3
September	20	17	0	21	11	0	21	5	3
October	28	5	1	21	18	3	18	12	0
November	27	18	3	28	15	1	26	13	2
December	25	0	1	25	17	0	21	19	0

MANUFACTURE OF CONDEMNED MEAT INTO BY-PRODUCTS.

All the meat condemned was voluntarily handed over to the Corporation by the butchers to be dealt with as they thought fit, on the agreement that the Corporation should pay compensation at the rate of 2/6d. per hundredweight for condemned carcasses, and 1/- per hundredweight being paid for condemned offal. To make payment to each butcher for their meat condemned, the carcass meat is weighed and the weight of offal calculated on average weights for each organ.

In no case was seizure and a magistrate's order for the destruction of meat necessary.

MECHANICAL STUNNING OF ANIMALS.

The Slaughter of Animals Act comes into force on January 1st, 1934, and in anticipation, negotiations with the butchers resulted in an agreement under Section 6 of this Act whereby the Corporation supply the necessary apparatus with employees for the carrying out of the stunning from January 1st, 1934, of animals slaughtered in the abattoir with the exception of those for Jewish slaughter. This work is proceeding very satisfactorily and is carried out by three men solely engaged in this work.

During the year experimental work was carried out on the use of electricity for stunning which resulted in the manufacture of apparatus in Sheffield, thus effecting a saving of £103 on the installation for sheep and calves as compared with quotations received from firms outside the city for the supply of this apparatus.

Cattle are still being stunned by the captive bolt pistol, but it has been possible to construct suitable apparatus for using electricity on these animals. Owing to the structural requirements necessary in the abattoir for its use on large animals, the use of this method has only been practicable in the Isolation Slaughterhouse, but I have every hope that it may be possible to employ it for the stunning of cattle in the main slaughter halls in the near future.

A suitable pen for the control of large and dangerous pigs was erected during the year to obviate roping these animals, and the construction of a pen for casting cattle for Jewish slaughter is in progress.

A charge of 1d. per head for cattle and pigs, and ½d. each for sheep and calves is made by the Corporation for this service. The number of animals mechanically stunned during the last 3 years was as follows:—

1931	...	...	...	...	1,150
1932	...	...	...	...	42,890
1933	...	...	...	...	49,969

INSPECTION OF FOOD.

The food supplies at the wholesale fish and fruit markets, wholesale imported meat shops, wholesale provision premises, retail markets and railway sidings were inspected. Certificates were issued to commission salesmen for the food condemned and the goods removed for destruction. 4,122 visits were made during the year.

Poultry, Game, Fish, Fruit and Vegetables, Provisions, &c., destroyed as being unfit for human consumption during the year:—

POULTRY AND GAME			FISH	FRUIT AND VEGETABLES			PROVISIONS &c.
Turkeys	..	20	26 tons,	Apples	..	33 cases	Canned goods 3,546 tins.
Fowls	..	61	17 cwts.	Pears	..	3 "	
Rabbits	..	970	2 qrs.	Tomatoes	..	6 "	
Pigeons	..	97		Onions	..	60 "	
Ducks	..	3		Peas	..	131 bags	
Rooks	..	174		Sprouts	..	28 "	
Grouse	..	3		Grapes	..	26 barrels	
Pheasants	..	4		Lettuce	..	429 crates	
Hares	..	62		Oranges	..	25 doz.	
				Potatoes	..	1 hamper	

Shell fish dealers were advised by the Medical Officer of Health to purchase their supplies of mussels where they had been relaid for purification. Samples were taken for bacteriological examination when consignments were received from other sources because of the danger of sewage pollution.

ABATTOIR LABORATORY.

This laboratory was used for the examination of a large number of samples of milk, sputum, blood, and food inspected during the year.

PROSECUTIONS.

Slaughtering animals on unlicensed premises

1 defendant fined £2/0/0 and costs.

Infringement of bye-laws as to inspection of meat

1 defendant fined £5/0/0.

I wish to thank the members of the staff for the satisfactory manner in which they carried out their duties, and the Chief Constable and Markets Superintendent for their co-operation in the administration of the Diseases of Animals Acts.

METEOROLOGY.

TABLE LXXVIII. *Meteorology during 1933. 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. 7th	29.92	1.9	33	41.6	44.0	48	39	0.723
14th	30.35	2.0	27	39.9	43.3	45	34	0.087
21st	29.84	0.6	28	37.3	42.1	37	30	1.096
28th	30.63	0.4	20	35.2	40.8	34	27	—
Feb. 4th	29.83	1.4	31	36.2	39.6	47	34	0.649
11th	29.91	1.5	40	41.3	40.6	50	44	0.549
18th	30.35	4.1	27	37.9	41.3	43	33	0.032
25th	29.94	3.1	24	35.6	40.2	37	28	2.331
Mar. 4th	29.54	0.9	32	35.1	39.0	43	35	1.710
11th	29.96	3.0	33	38.9	39.1	53	39	0.190
18th	29.75	4.1	33	40.2	40.1	53	39	1.147
25th	30.11	6.3	28	40.1	41.1	53	35	0.484
April 1st	30.17	4.4	29	39.8	41.1	56	38	0.087
8th	30.25	4.2	35	42.7	41.7	59	43	—
15th	30.19	5.7	36	45.9	43.3	59	44	—
22nd	30.21	2.2	32	44.6	44.4	49	37	0.217
29th	29.87	2.9	38	45.8	44.3	56	43	0.814
May 6th	29.89	1.8	41	47.6	45.5	54	44	1.296
13th	29.84	3.0	40	49.5	46.6	58	46	0.650
20th	30.12	3.5	45	50.6	47.5	60	47	0.091
27th	30.07	6.6	46	54.8	49.3	65	50	0.141
June 3rd	30.06	6.4	43	54.0	50.4	67	49	0.016
10th	30.20	10.0	46	58.6	52.7	76	54	0.051
17th	29.93	7.0	46	57.0	53.4	66	50	0.281
24th	29.50	3.0	45	56.4	53.8	64	50	0.690
July 1st	29.99	7.9	47	57.1	54.0	67	52	0.032
8th	30.29	9.2	53	61.3	55.1	79	58	1.135
15th	29.75	4.7	53	61.2	56.7	68	55	0.742
22nd	30.08	7.0	51	61.5	57.0	73	57	0.091
29th	30.06	8.4	51	62.5	58.0	75	57	0.032
Aug. 5th	30.18	7.0	54	62.3	58.6	74	59	0.090
12th	30.13	6.8	51	62.9	59.0	73	57	—
19th	29.89	6.5	49	61.1	59.1	72	55	0.123
26th	29.88	7.6	46	59.0	58.5	69	52	0.331
Sept. 2nd	30.13	7.2	50	60.3	58.3	75	56	—
9th	30.34	5.9	50	59.7	58.3	74	55	—
16th	30.24	6.8	44	57.7	58.0	68	49	0.063
23rd	29.81	5.1	45	56.6	57.2	66	51	0.769
30th	30.03	0.6	49	55.8	56.4	61	52	0.778
Oct. 7th	30.29	1.6	45	54.8	55.9	60	49	0.783
14th	29.72	2.4	45	53.9	55.0	58	49	2.756
21th	29.98	2.9	38	51.2	54.1	55	45	0.446
28th	29.78	1.9	41	50.3	53.0	51	44	0.856
Nov. 4th	29.86	3.5	36	46.7	51.3	49	41	0.355
11th	30.03	1.2	38	47.0	50.0	52	43	0.020
18th	29.78	1.7	32	44.3	49.0	46	37	1.461
25th	30.08	0.6	38	45.1	47.9	47	41	0.107
Dec. 2nd	30.10	—	33	42.7	47.2	40	36	0.087
9th	30.42	0.3	27	39.8	45.7	38	32	0.099
16th	30.15	0.4	29	38.6	44.1	39	33	0.320
23rd	30.55	0.1	28	38.8	43.3	43	33	0.024
30th	29.81	0.2	30	38.5	42.6	40	34	0.143

LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

SHEFFIELD CORPORATION (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1918.

PART XVI.

SANITARY PROVISIONS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Section	344.	Amendment of section 94 of Public Health Act, 1875.
"	345.	Power to appoint deputy medical officer of health.
"	346.	Defining establishment of a new business for purposes of section 112 of Public Health Act, 1875.
"	347.	Discontinuance of offensive trade.
"	348.	Extension of powers of veterinary inspector to section 116 of Public Health Act, 1875.
"	349.	Appointment of inspectors of nuisances.
"	350.	Application of certain provisions of Part III of Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.
"	351.	Certain sections of Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, to apply within city.
"	352.	Regulation as to ashtrays and ashbins.
"	353.	Occupier to be liable for removal of solid matter or refuse.
"	354.	Improper construction or repair of water-closet or drain.
"	355.	Maintenance and repair of water-closet used in common.
"	356.	Byelaws as to closet accommodation.
"	357.	Wilful damage to drains, water-closets, etc.
"	358.	Penalty on throwing slops into ashpits.
"	359.	Inspection for nuisances.
"	360.	Power to enforce alteration of privies, ashpits, etc.
"	361.	Power to require removal of urinal.
"	362.	Houses infested with vermin to be cleansed.
"	363.	Provisions for notification of tuberculosis of lung.
"	364.	To prevent spread of infectious disease amongst children in Sunday School.
"	365.	Further powers for removal to hospital of infected person.
"	366.	Removal of body of person dying of infectious disease.
"	367.	Corpses not to be carried in public conveyance.
"	368.	Prohibition on infected person carrying on business.
"	369.	Persons to furnish names of laundrymen to whom clothes, &c., from infected houses sent.
"	370.	Persons engaged in washing or mangling clothes to furnish list of owners of clothes in certain cases.
"	371.	Prohibition of blowing or inflating carcasses.
"	372.	Byelaws prohibiting sale of certain meat.
"	373.	For regulating manufacture and sale of ice-cream, etc.
"	374.	For preventing infection arising from sale of oysters, etc.
"	375.	Penalty on withholding information from medical officer required.

PART XVII.

PROVISIONS AS TO MILK SUPPLY.

Section	376.	Penalty for selling milk of diseased cows.
"	377.	Penalty on failing to isolate diseased cow.
"	378.	Obligation to notify cases of tuberculosis.
"	379.	Power to take samples of milk.
"	380.	Power to inspect cows and to take samples of milk.
"	381.	Milk dealers to supply information respecting source of their milk supply and of customers when required.
"	382.	Medical officer may inspect dairies, etc., beyond city in certain cases.
"	383.	Power to establish sterilised milk depot.
"	384.	Procedure.
"	385.	Expenses of execution of this Part of Act.
"	386.	Execution of this Part of Act by committee.
"	387.	Cesser of certain provisions of this Part of Act.

PART XVIII.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES AND HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

Section	388.	Part V. of Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, to apply within city.
"	389.	As to periods of letting as affecting common lodging houses.
"	390.	Power medically to examine inmates of common lodging-houses where infectious disease is supposed to exist.
"	391.	Byelaws as to lodging-houses.

SHEFFIELD CORPORATION ACT, 1920.

PART V.

MILK SUPPLY.

Section	37.	Corporation may carry on business of dairymen, purveyors of milk, etc.
"	38.	Milk supply undertaking accounts and revenue.
"	39.	Cesser of provisions of this Part of Act in certain events.

PART VI.

BUILDING AND SANITARY PROVISIONS.

- Section 40. Prevention of obstructive buildings.
 " 41. As to filthy premises.
 " 42. Maintenance of ashbins.

SHEFFIELD CORPORATION ACT, 1928.

PART X.

SANITARY PROVISIONS.

- Section 154. Conversion of existing accommodation into water-closets.
 " 155. Penalty on obstructing certain sanitary works.
 " 156. Water-closets may be required in new buildings.
 " 157. As to powers requiring sanitary conveniences for manufactories, etc.
 " 158. As to houses without water supply.
 " 159. Cleansing of dwelling-houses in certain cases.
 " 160. Removal of infirm and diseased persons in certain cases.
 " 161. Power to order alteration of chimneys.
 " 162. Prohibition of tents, vans, etc.
 " 163. Further provisions as to tents, vans, etc.
 " 164. Byelaws as to stables, etc.
 " 165. Regulation dustbins.
 " 166. Restrictions as to use of ashbins.
 " 167. Byelaws as to refuse.
 " 168. Byelaws as to tipping refuse.
 " 169. Machinery, etc., for and treatment of refuse.

PART XI.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

- Section 170. Power to close Sunday Schools and exclude children from entertainments.
 " 171. Restriction on attendance of children at Sunday Schools and places of assembly when infectious disease prevails.
 " 172. For preventing spread of infectious disease.
 " 173. Extended meaning of "infectious disease" for certain purposes.
 " 174. Corporation may supply antidotes against infectious disease.
 " 175. Prohibition on infected person carrying on business.
 " 176. Power to compensate persons for ceasing employment to prevent spread of disease.
 " 177. Penalty on withholding information from medical officer.
 " 178. Disinfection in case of tuberculosis.
 " 179. As to infected stables and other places.

PART XII.

HUMAN FOOD.

- Section 180. Further powers in relation to unsound food.
 " 181. Penalty on original vendor of unsound food.
 " 182. Byelaws as to food.
 " 183. Byelaws as to inspection of meat.
 " 184. Power to take samples of food for analysis.
 " 185. For regulating manufacture and sale of ice-cream, etc.
 " 186. Registration of premises used for manufacture, etc., of potted meats and ice-cream.
 " 187. As to street vendors.
 " 188. Restriction on taking inedible fats into premises where food is prepared.
 " 189. Notice of slaughter of animal unfit for human food.
 " 190. Medical practitioners to notify cases of food poisoning.

PART XIII.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

- Section 191. As to periods of letting as affecting common lodging-houses.
 " 192. Power to refuse registration.
 " 193. Further provisions as to registration of common lodging-houses.
 " 194. Byelaws as to common lodging-houses.
 " 195. Procedure on death of common lodging-house keeper.
 " 196. Notice of certain provisions of Part XIII of Act.

ADOPTIVE ACTS.

The Baths and Washhouses Acts, 1846 to 1925.

The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890.

Parts II, III, and IV of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.

The Notification of Births Act, 1907.

Sections 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 44, 45, 46, 49, 50, 51, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, the whole of Part V and Part VI, Sections 79, 80, 81 and 85 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, also the whole of Part VIII.

The Public Libraries Acts, 1892 to 1919:

Part II (except sections 13, 16 to 19, 23 and 34), Part III (except section 44), Part IV and Part V, (except sections 51 and 54) of the Public Health Act, 1925.

BYE-LAWS IN FORCE IN THE CITY.

DATE.	TITLE.
1884.	Lodging Houses.
1928.	Deposit of Substances from Vehicles on Public Highways, etc.
1928.	Nuisances by Dogs.
1902.	Good Rule and Government :—
	4. Throwing Waste Paper, etc., in Streets.
	5. Throwing Broken Glass, etc., in Streets.
	11. Throwing Orange Peel, etc., on Footpaths.
1844.	General Byelaws made under " Municipal Corporations Act, 1835 " :—
	9. Depositing or throwing offensive matter and things in the Streets, Rivers, etc., or drowning animals in Rivers, etc.
	10. Removing nightsoil or other offensive matters, except between certain hours.
	12. Not cleansing Footpaths.
	14. Keeping Swine Styes to the front of Streets, or Swine in Dwelling-houses.
	19. Carrying Carcases uncovered.
	20. Placing Caravans, Tents, etc., in Streets.
	22. Slaughtering and Dressing Animals in the Street.
	24. General Street Nuisances.
	45. Exposing Unsound Meat for Sale.
1866.	Prevention of Nuisances.
1925.	Offensive Trades.
1905.	Spitting in Public Places.