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Contributors

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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH

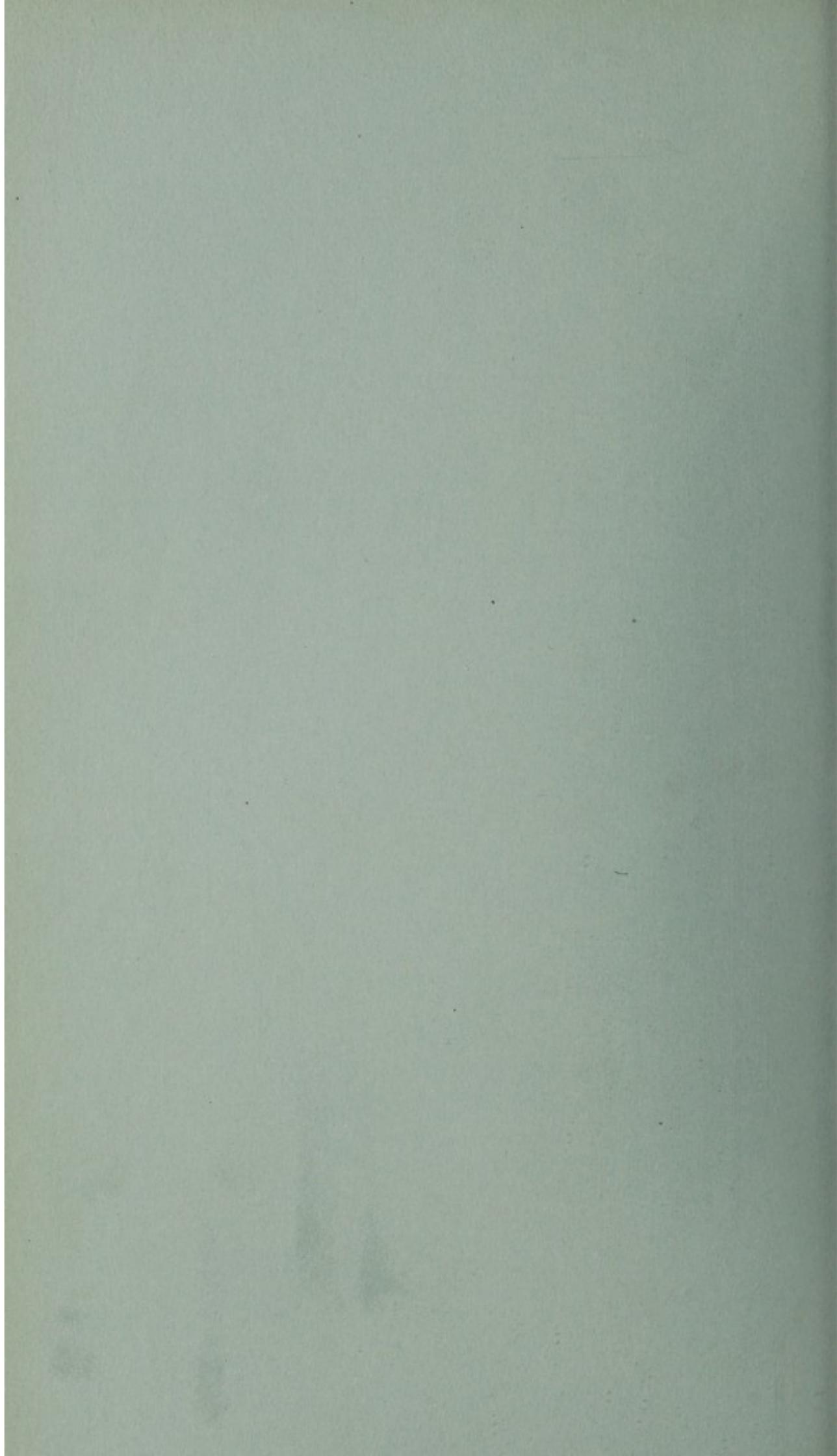
OF THE

CITY OF SHEFFIELD

For the year 1936.

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

Medical Officer of Health.





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

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PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

At 31st DECEMBER, 1936.

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, City Hospital for Infectious Diseases and Medical Officer, Firvale House and Herries Road, etc. Homes) :

JAMES CLARK, M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H.

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 and Medical Superintendent of City Sanatoria :

H. MIDGLEY TURNER, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Senior Medical Officer of City Hospital for Infectious Diseases and Medical Officer Fulwood Cottage Homes :

JOSEPH M. KENNEDY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Superintendent of City General Hospital :

W. J. CLANCY, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., M.C.O.G.

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 :

H. M. SALUSBURY, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.H.

Public Analyst :

JOHN EVANS, F.I.C., F.C.S.

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

Radiologist at City General Hospital.
Dermatologist at City General Hospital.
2 Consultant Physicians at City General Hospital.
2 Consultant Surgeons at City General Hospital.
3 Assistant Medical Officers for Maternity and Child Welfare.
Consultant Gynæcologist at Maternity Clinic.
Dental Surgeon to expectant mothers.
6 Medical Officers of Venereal Disease Clinics at Voluntary Hospitals.
2 Consultants and 2 Visiting Medical Officers under Mental Deficiency Acts.
33 District Medical Officers under the Poor Law Acts } Mostly
33 Public Vaccinators } Dual appointments.
3 Medical Officers in connection with Children's Homes and Scattered Homes.

Other Officers :—

<p>3 Assistant Medical Officers—City Fever Hospitals. Resident Physician—City General Hospital. Resident Surgeon—City General Hospital. 7 Assistant Medical Officers—City General Hospital. 4 Assistant Medical Officers (Maternity)—Nether Edge Hospital. House Surgeon King Edward VII Hospital. 6 Assistant Tuberculosis Officers. 2 Assistant Veterinary Inspectors. 1 Meat Inspector. 5 Meat Detention Officers—Abattoir. 2 Food and Drugs Inspectors. 5 Superintendent Sanitary Inspectors. 5 Deputy Superintendent Sanitary Inspectors.</p>	<p>31 District Sanitary Inspectors. Superintendent Health Visitor. Deputy Superintendent Health Visitor. 30 Health Visitors. Chief Tuberculosis Inspector. 4 Tuberculosis Inspectors. Chief Smoke Inspector and 4 Smoke Inspectors (serving Sheffield and Rotherham Regional Area). Vaccination Officer. Superintendent and Matron, Herries Road, etc. Homes. Superintendent and Matron, Fulwood Cottage Homes. Inspector to Boarded-Out Children.</p>
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GENERAL STATISTICS.

AREA	(acres)	39,584
POPULATION—Census 1931		511,757
Mid-year 1936 (Estimate of Registrar General)		518,200
APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF HOUSES (at 31st December, 1936)—		
Occupied		142,756
Vacant		1,660
		<hr/> 144,416
NUMBER OF STRUCTURALLY SEPARATE DWELLINGS (at Census 1931)—		
Occupied		123,812
Wholly Vacant		1,930
		<hr/> 125,742
NUMBER OF PRIVATE FAMILIES (at Census 1931)		129,396
RATEABLE VALUE (1st October, 1936)		£3,159,511
SUM REPRESENTED BY A PENNY RATE (Year 1936-37)		£12,138

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR 1936.

	Total.	Males.	Females.		
LIVE BIRTHS—					
Legitimate	7,664	3,866	3,798	} Birth Rate <i>per 1,000</i> <i>of population</i>	15·2
Illegitimate	220	108	112		
Totals	7,884	3,974	3,910		
STILLBIRTHS	314	170	144	Rate <i>per 1,000 total</i> <i>(live & still) births</i>	38
DEATHS	6,334	3,356	2,978	Death Rate <i>per 1,000</i> <i>of population</i>	12·2
DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE—					
All Infants Deaths ..		468		Rate <i>per 1,000</i> <i>live births</i>	59
Legitimate Infants Deaths ..		442		Rate <i>per 1,000</i> <i>legitimate live births</i>	58
Illegitimate Infants Deaths ..		26		Rate <i>per 1,000</i> <i>illegitimate live births</i>	118
DEATHS FROM CERTAIN CAUSES—					
Puerperal Sepsis Deaths ..		11		} Rate <i>per 1,000</i> <i>total (live and</i> <i>still) births</i>	1·34
Other Puerperal Causes Deaths ..		21			
All Puerperal Causes Deaths ..		32			
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System Deaths ..		301		} Rate <i>per 1,000</i> <i>of population</i>	0·58
Other forms of Tuberculosis Deaths ..		52			
Cancer Deaths ..		848		Rate <i>per 1,000</i> <i>of population.</i>	1·64

TOWN HALL,
SHEFFIELD,

JULY, 1937.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Annual Report on the health of the City of Sheffield for the year 1936.

The birth rate for the City increased from the previous year and was higher than in any year since 1929.

The general death rate was a favourable one, although rather higher than in the previous year and slightly above the rate for England and Wales.

The infant mortality rate, which was identical with the rate for England and Wales, was higher than that for the previous year when a new low record was reached.

Mortality amongst the infectious diseases, apart from Diphtheria mortality, was low during the year. As regards Diphtheria an epidemic prevalence continued of the same extremely virulent type of the disease and the high mortality rate of the previous year was exceeded. By the end of the year, however, there were some indications of abatement.

Mortality from Tuberculosis (All Forms) and from Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System both reached new low records.

There was an increase from the previous year in the mortality from Cancer and the rate for this disease was the highest yet recorded.

The maternal mortality rate showed a reduction from the previous year, although it was nevertheless somewhat higher than the England and Wales rate.

The efficiency of the hospital services was maintained throughout the year. At the beginning of the year a temporary reduction in accommodation existed at the Infectious Disease Hospital to the extent of 60 beds as a result of the demolition which had taken place of the old wooden Central Wards. In 1936 the six old wooden North Wards were also demolished but the accommodation of the hospital was made good in the year by the completion of four new ward pavilions providing a total of 120 beds. A scheme for the provision of a further four Ward pavilions is also in course of development and this will complete the programme of reconstruction at the Hospital.

As regards Maternity and Child Welfare there was again considerable development both at the Ante-Natal and Infant Clinics. At the time of writing work has commenced upon the erection of the new Firth Park Centre, where the facilities will be in all respects equivalent to those at the Central Clinic. Schemes were inaugurated during the year for the provision of further Centres at Intake and Attercliffe and tenders have recently been obtained in connection with the contract for the new Maternity block which will provide 32 additional lying-in beds at the City General Hospital.

The erection at the Herries Road Children's Homes of a modern Nursery for the accommodation of children under three years of age was completed towards the end of the summer and the building was officially opened by the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health in the month of October.

Activities under the Housing Act 1930 continued during the year. Representations were made in respect of 66 Clearance Areas involving 3,239 houses and also in respect of 610 individual unfit houses. Six public inquiries relating to a total of 3,030 houses were conducted in the City by the Ministry of Health.

The Survey as required by the Housing Act 1935 for the ascertainment of the extent of overcrowding was carried out in the City during the year and the results demonstrated that Sheffield stands favourably amongst the large towns in the matter of overcrowding. The full Report on the Survey which has already been submitted to the Committee is appended to this Annual Report.

The work of the various branches of the Public Health services has again been carried out with harmony and efficiency and I desire to thank the members of the staff for their loyalty and their aid.

I also wish to express my appreciation of the support which the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee have extended to me in the undertakings of the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN RENNIE,

Medical Officer of Health.

VITAL AND MORTAL STATISTICS.

SPECIAL FEATURES.—The birth rate for the year 1936, which exceeded that of England and Wales, was higher than for any year since 1929 and showed an increase for the third successive year. The general death rate was slightly higher than in 1935 and for the second successive year was slightly above the England and Wales rate.

The Infant Mortality rate increased from the record low figure for 1935, but it did not exceed the rate for England and Wales.

The low death rates from Tuberculosis, as regards both Respiratory System and All Forms, constituted new records and Sheffield's satisfactory position in the list of large towns was again well maintained as regards all forms of Tuberculosis, only two towns having lower rates.

The mortality rate among Children under two years of age from Diarrhoeal diseases was higher than in 1935, but remained below the figure for England and Wales.

There were two deaths from Typhoid Fever.

The mortality rate from Scarlet Fever remained low, and the sickness incidence showed a very considerable reduction from the year 1935.

The epidemic prevalence of Diphtheria continued during 1936, and the mortality rate was the highest since 1915.

The mortality rate from Puerperal Causes was lower than in the year 1935 and did not greatly exceed the England and Wales rate.

There was an increase in the mortality from Cancer over the previous year's figures and the rate was the highest on record for the city, although it was practically the same as the figure for England and Wales.

The mortality from Influenza was again low and was again below the rate for England and Wales.

AREA.—The total area of the City as extended on 1st April, 1934, is 39,584 acres.

POPULATION.—The Registrar General's mid-year estimate of the population of the City for 1936 was 518,200.

The City population estimate, year by year, is given in Table 1.

MARRIAGES.—The number of marriages in 1936 was 5,094 and the marriage rate of 19.7 was the highest since 1920. Table III on page 25 gives marriages and marriage rates for Sheffield and for England and Wales since 1921, and it will be seen that the averages of the Sheffield rates for the last two quinquennia given exceed those of England and Wales, as also does the rate for the year 1936.

LIVE BIRTHS.—There were 8,282 live births registered in the City in 1936 and the transferable births numbered 37 inwards, and 435 outwards. The net live births allocated to the City therefore numbered 7,884, and the Birth rate was 15·2 per 1,000 of the population as against a rate of 14·7 per 1,000 in 1935. The England and Wales rate for 1936 was 14·8 per 1,000. It will be seen from the table below that the continuous decline in the Birth rate ceased in the year 1934, since when an increase has been maintained. The 1936 rate almost reaches the average of the ten previous years.

	Year	Number of Live Births	Rate per 1000 of the Population
	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
	1933	7,178	14·0
	1934	7,530	14·5
	1935	7,676	14·7
Average	1926-35	7,934	15·3
	1936	7,884	15·2

STILL BIRTHS.—Still births allocated to the City in 1936, after making allowance for transferable births, numbered 314 and gave a rate of 0·61 per 1,000 of the population, which is identical with the rate for 1935. The 1936 rate for England and Wales was also 0·61. The still births of the City in 1936 also represent a rate of 38 per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

DEATHS.—There were 6,619 deaths registered in the City in the year 1936 and the transferable deaths numbered 240 inwards and 525 outwards. The number of deaths of Sheffield residents was therefore 6,334, of which 3,356 were males and 2,978 females, and the death rate from All Causes was 12·2 per 1,000 of the population. This rate is higher than the average rate for the decade 1926-1935 by 0·4 and also higher than the 1936 rate for England and Wales of 12·1 per 1,000.

	Year	Deaths	Rate per 1000 of the Population
	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
	1933	6,117	12·0
	1934	5,886	11·4
	1935	6,193	11·9
Average	1926-35	6,100	11·8
	1936	6,334	12·2

A comparison of the death rate of Sheffield with that for England and Wales in quinquennia is given in the following table. It will be noted that for the last three quinquennia Sheffield's rate was below that for England and Wales.

Quinquennial Periods	Mean Annual Mortality Rate per 1,000 of the Population.	
	Sheffield	England and Wales
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
1931-1935	11·6	12·0

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

MEASLES.—There were 135 voluntarily notified cases of Measles during the year and 103 admissions to Municipal Hospitals.

The mortality rate for the year was 0·08 per 1,000 of the population. The average annual rate for the five years 1931-35 was 0·03.

The following table, giving the mortality rate per million in Sheffield since the year 1926, indicates that the Measles mortality rate alternates annually between high and low :—

Year	Mortality Rate per Million
1926	136
1927	44
1928	229
1929	27
1930	129
1931	10
1932	86
1933	4
1934	50
1935	17
1936	83

SCARLET FEVER.—The death rate from Scarlet Fever was 0·010 per 1,000 of the population as against 0·015 in 1935. The average annual rate for the quinquennium 1931-35 was 0·009.

The attack rate was 4·85 per 1,000 as against 8·09 for 1935 and an average rate of 3·81 for the quinquennium 1931-35.

The low mortality, notwithstanding the comparatively high attack rate, demonstrates the present mild character of the disease.

DIPHThERIA.—The death rate from Diphtheria was 0·166 per 1,000 of the population, which is the highest since 1915, and which compares with 0·07 for England and Wales. The rate for the City for 1935 was 0·144 and for the quinquennium 1931-1935 it was 0·057 as against 0·076 for England and Wales.

The attack rate during 1936 was 3·86, which has to be compared with a rate of 3·36 for 1935 and an average rate of 1·92 for the quinquennium 1931-35.

The following statement shows the percentage of mortality in regard to hospital-treated and home-treated cases of Diphtheria during the year :—

	Hospital-treated Cases	Home-treated Cases	Totals
Number of cases notified ..	1976	24	2000
Number of deaths	83	3	86
Percentage mortality	4.2	12.5	4.3

The epidemic prevalence of Diphtheria commenced in September 1933, and reached a maximum of 52 cases in the week ended 28th October of that year, this high incidence continuing until the first week in December. The disease was more or less prevalent during the spring and summer of 1934, and by the middle of October it had assumed epidemic form again. By the middle of December 1934 a total of 63 new cases in a week had been reached. This was the highest since the great epidemic of 1899-1901. In 1935 the weekly total reached 66 in the second week of January and the disease continued in epidemic form throughout the year. This prevalence continued throughout 1936 when the highest separate weeks' totals were 59 for a week in January and 64 for a week in October.

WHOOPING COUGH.—The mortality from this disease was at the rate of 0.075 per 1,000 of the population. The average for the quinquennium 1931-35 was 0.061.

TYPHOID AND PARATYPHOID FEVER.—The number of cases of Typhoid (including Paratyphoid) Fever notified during the year 1936 was 22, giving an attack rate of 0.04 per 1,000 of the population, which has to be compared with an average for the quinquennium 1931-35 of 0.02. In 10 of the cases the infection was known to have been contracted outside the City. There were 2 deaths from Typhoid Fever in the year, one of a case in which the disease was contracted abroad, and the death rate was 0.004 per 1,000 of the population.

DIARRHŒA AND ENTERITIS UNDER TWO YEARS OF AGE.—Mortality from this group of diseases stated per 1,000 live births was 5.84 in 1936 as compared with 5.9 for England and Wales. The rate for 1935 was 3.39 for Sheffield as against 5.56 for England and Wales. The favourable position of the City as regards the Diarrhœa and Enteritis death rate is very marked in table L on page 23, where it will be seen that eleven of the eighteen great towns had higher rates than Sheffield. 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.

UNDULANT FEVER.—One case of Undulant Fever was reported during 1936.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.—During the year there were 15 notified cases of Cerebro-Spinal Fever, with 9 deaths. In 1935 there were 14 notified cases and 12 deaths.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.—6 cases of Acute Poliomyelitis or Polioencephalitis were notified in 1936 as against 17 in 1935. No deaths occurred.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.—During the year three cases of Encephalitis Lethargica were notified and there were 12 deaths. The deaths now being registered are chiefly of persons who contracted the disease during the 1924 epidemic.

DYSENTERY.—4 cases of Dysentery were notified during the year and there were 2 deaths.

MALARIA.—Two cases of Malaria were notified during the year. Both were contracted abroad.

FOOD POISONING.—Food Poisoning is notifiable in Sheffield under the provisions of Section 190 of the Sheffield Corporation Act 1928. 6 cases were notified during 1936 and one proved fatal.

LEAD POISONING IN BEER.—During the year a case of Lead Poisoning was reported to the Department. It was found upon investigation that the poisoning had been caused by the drinking of contaminated beer, the patient having been a frequent consumer at a certain establishment where the beer was conveyed from the barrel to the beer pump by pipes which were of lead. Samples were taken of beer which had remained in these pipes overnight and one showed a content of lead of one-third of a grain per gallon of beer. Action was at once taken which resulted in the replacing of the pipes by those of a suitable material and the breweries and licensed clubs of the City were immediately made aware of the harmful effects of the use of lead pipes for the conveyance of beer, cider or other fermented liquors. The practice was in all cases at once recognised by the managements of the breweries and clubs to be a real danger to public health and undertakings were given that within a reasonable time the use of lead pipes would be discontinued and pipes substituted of approved material other than lead.

INFLUENZA.—There was no undue prevalence of Influenza. The death rate was 0·102 per 1,000 as against 0·14 for England and Wales.

PNEUMONIA.—The Pneumonia incidence rate was 3·00 per 1,000 of the population and the death rate 0·824 per 1,000, the corresponding figures for 1935 being 3·26 and 0·768 respectively.

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

All home cases notified are visited by nurses attached to the Queen Victoria District Nursing Association.

TABLE A. Pneumonia.—Cases notified and treated in Municipal Hospitals, also percentage treated. Years 1927 to 1936.

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Cases Notified ...	3154	2693	3389	1568	2175	2338	2378	1684	1698	1554
Cases treated in										
(a) City Fever										
Hospital	357	328	318	288	480	643	480	21	—	3
(b) City General										
Hospital	290	403	343	208	256	342	516	535	621	652
Percentage of Cases										
treated in										
Hospital ...	20·5	27·1	19·5	31·6	33·8	42·2	41·9	33·0	36·6	42·1

Particulars are given below with regard to mortality from Pneumonia in males and females during 1936 and the previous five years. The sex disparity was again very marked in 1936.

TABLE B.—Pneumonia Mortality in Sexes.

Year	Deaths			Rate per 1,000 of the Population	
	Males	Females	Total	Sheffield	England and Wales
1931	270	165	435	0·84	0·84
1932	247	192	439	0·86	0·74
1933	242	190	432	0·84	0·75
1934	250	122	372	0·72	0·71
1935	246	154	400	0·77	0·66
5 yrs' av'ge (1931-5)	251	165	416	0·81	0·74
1936	266	161	427	0·82	*

* Figure not available.

BRONCHITIS.—The mortality in the sexes during 1936 and the quinquennium 1931-35 is set out in the table below. The mortality rate for 1936 was again low and the figures throughout the period compare favourably with those for England and Wales.

TABLE C.—Bronchitis Mortality in Sexes.

Year	Deaths			Rate per 1,000 of the Population	
	Males	Females	Total	Sheffield	England and Wales
1931	121	116	237	0·46	0·63
1932	113	104	217	0·42	0·51
1933	106	103	209	0·41	0·52
1934	73	68	141	0·27	0·42
1935	80	67	147	0·28	0·39
5 yrs' av'ge (1931-5)	99	91	190	0·37	0·49
1936	81	84	165	0·32	*

* Figure not available.

CANCER.—The mortality from Cancer in the sexes during 1936 and the previous five years is set out below. The rate for 1936 is the highest in the period and the highest on record for Sheffield. It is also slightly above that for England and Wales, after having been consistently lower during the period set out.

TABLE D.—Cancer Mortality in Sexes.

Year	Deaths			Rate per 1,000 of the Population	
	Males	Females	Total	Sheffield	England and Wales
1931	384	355	739	1·43	1·48
1932	363	314	677	1·32	1·51
1933	399	364	763	1·49	1·53
1934	413	376	789	1·52	1·56
1935	408	385	793	1·52	1·59
5 yrs' av'ge (1931-5)	393	359	752	1·46	1·53
1936	440	408	848	1·64	1·63

A completely equipped Regional National Radium Centre, governed by a Committee consisting of representatives from the Sheffield University, the four Voluntary Hospitals and the Health Committee of the Sheffield City Council, is established at the Sheffield Royal Infirmary. From this Centre are provided all forms of Radium treatment and Deep X-ray Therapy not only for Sheffield residents but also for cases from the surrounding districts of the West Riding, from the Counties of Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire and from certain County Boroughs within practicable reach of Sheffield.

The Medical Director of the Centre has entire control of all radiological treatment and has the assistance of three whole-time Medical Officers. This medical staff works in the closest co-operation with the four principal Voluntary Hospitals and the Municipal General Hospital. The Radium treatment is administered in these hospitals and is in all cases given under the supervision of the Medical Director of the Radium Centre. For Deep X-Ray Therapy patients are conveyed from the Hospitals to the Radium Centre. The Centre also provides Radium treatment and Deep X-Ray Therapy for Nursing Homes' patients and for the patients of private medical practitioners.

The Sheffield City Council makes an annual contribution towards the expenses of the Centre in consideration of the services which are provided.

The 1936 records relating to Sheffield residents in regard to Radium treatment, Deep X-ray Therapy and Surgical treatment show that during the year 545 Voluntary Hospital patients and 51 Municipal Hospital patients received one or more of these forms of treatment. In addition the staff of the Radium Centre administered either Radium treatment or Deep X-ray Therapy or a combination of both to 45 patients who were in Nursing Homes or who were being attended by private medical practitioners.

So far as the treatment of Cancer is concerned every possible measure has been taken in Sheffield and in the matter of diagnosis nothing has been left undone to assist the medical practitioner. A doctor who has reason to suspect the presence of the disease may refer his case to a Voluntary Hospital or to the Municipal General Hospital where the services of a specialist are at once available and where all the facilities of the hospital and of the Radium Centre are at the disposal of the patient.

The problem which now remains is to secure that in every possible instance the disease is diagnosed at a sufficiently early stage to enable the sufferer to derive the utmost benefit from the modern methods of treatment which have been provided. This can only be accomplished by the assistance of the general public, who must be educated to appreciate the extreme importance of early recognition of the symptoms of Cancer. It has been our experience that public lectures which have been given in the City upon this subject have been very poorly attended and consideration is at the present time being given to a possible alternative which might be provided by publicity through some form of printed announcements.

TUBERCULOSIS.—The number of notifications of Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System in 1936 was 1,044 and the incidence rate was 2·02 per 1,000 of the population as against a rate of 2·36 per 1,000 in 1935. There were 203 notifications of Other Forms of Tuberculosis in 1936, giving an incidence rate of 0·39 per 1,000 as against 0·40 for 1935. The numbers of notifications of Tuberculosis in each year since 1926 are given in Table IX on page 31.

The death rate from Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System was 0·581 per 1,000 and from Other Forms of Tuberculosis 0·100 per 1,000, the rates for 1935 being 0·692 and 0·094 respectively. The 1936 Respiratory and All Forms rates both create new low records.

Death rates from Tuberculous Diseases per million of the population since the year 1926 are given below :—

Year	Death Rate per Million from Tuberculosis.						
	Respiratory System		Other Forms		All Forms		
1926	745	..	182	..	927
1927	703	..	189	..	892
1928	745	..	190	..	935
1929	788	..	166	..	954
1930	685	..	172	..	857
1931	673	..	145	..	818
1932	688	..	129	..	817
1933	707	..	131	..	838
1934	640	..	116	..	756
1935	692	..	94	..	786
1936	581	..	100	..	681

Table F. on the following page gives the death rates from Tuberculosis (All Forms) and Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System in England and Wales and in towns of over 200,000 population since the year 1926. In this table the rates quoted for the years 1926 to 1935 are those ascertained by the Registrar General and published in the Statistical Reviews. The 1936 rates have been obtained from the several towns. It will be seen that in 1936 both as regards Respiratory System and All Forms only two towns had lower death rates. The Sheffield figures were very considerably below those of most of the other towns.

The Chart which accompanies the table shows Tuberculosis Death rates for England and Wales and the Great Towns since the year 1913. Sheffield's improved position is clearly demonstrated, the rise during the War years and the subsequent fall being shown very graphically.

The following table shows sex mortality from Tuberculosis since the year 1926.

TABLE E.—Tuberculosis Mortality in Sexes.

Year	Number of Tuberculosis Deaths						Total Deaths
	Respiratory System		Other Forms		All Forms		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
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
1934	197	135	33	27	230	162	392
1935	213	147	30	19	243	166	409
1936	199	102	31	21	230	123	353

TABLE F.—*Tuberculosis (All Forms) and Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System; Death rates per Million of the Population for England and Wales and Towns over 200,000 Population; Year 1936 and the previous ten years.*

Towns	1926		1927		1928		1929		1930		1931		1932		1933		1934		1935		1936	
	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.	All Forms	Respy.
England & Wales	961	771	972	791	928	755	959	793	898	739	896	742	837	687	824	690	763	635	718	605	692	583
Birmingham ...	1097	948	1078	911	994	863	1098	948	1004	885	1051	921	946	839	971	859	801	716	806	719	776	707
Liverpool ...	1486	1224	1383	1146	1394	1188	1487	1240	1434	1223	1349	1159	1325	1128	1361	1182	1159	1010	1093	949	968	822
Manchester ...	1439	1211	1410	1189	1320	1127	1444	1247	1400	1185	1287	1115	1160	1004	1175	1043	1168	1008	1080	954	1012	870
SHEFFIELD ...	925	740	886	699	925	745	958	790	860	688	822	680	823	700	844	711	756	644	786	697	681	581
Leeds ...	1241	991	1166	965	1139	956	1306	1072	1110	903	1098	919	1019	792	1041	864	950	812	889	735	833	706
Bristol ...	1158	952	1219	1037	1014	876	1210	1043	1137	993	1043	920	829	730	982	838	862	736	809	725	814	713
Hull ...	1205	1005	1237	971	1220	1011	1267	1047	1277	1041	1358	1158	1009	798	1119	932	929	804	955	759	964	796
Bradford ...	1029	828	1003	791	995	815	1027	851	873	751	941	788	928	749	881	746	824	705	688	623	661	516
Newcastle ...	1489	1170	1390	1106	1321	1044	1355	1094	1294	1054	1378	1069	1203	979	1159	925	1157	979	1038	821	1061	913
Nottingham ...	1086	866	1155	945	1107	953	1263	1068	1133	981	1122	934	968	787	1039	879	887	781	981	842	934	830
Stoke-on-Trent	1332	994	1394	1080	1151	937	1222	1043	1248	1009	1161	975	1027	850	1025	876	1030	837	1047	894	857	732
West Ham ...	1143	953	1107	945	1121	942	1125	979	1182	1029	998	856	1148	968	1106	997	978	873	924	827	888	775
Leicester ...	1382	1163	1457	1208	1252	1077	1350	1105	1136	951	1305	1107	1146	997	1251	1089	1004	892	984	890	898	783
Portsmouth ...	989	790	1004	784	960	756	938	793	1062	891	934	777	1003	844	792	677	964	791	843	767	811	680
Croydon ...	1010	821	968	794	951	766	904	765	783	678	749	642	704	603	779	675	648	565	727	611	625	546
Cardiff ...	1263	1077	1543	1277	1213	1010	1339	1138	1153	952	1309	1063	1276	1056	1266	1054	1154	927	1197	976	1052	876
Plymouth ...	1132	918	1162	959	992	792	1000	844	1044	853	1007	795	960	811	994	868	1032	855	727	580	736	606
Salford ...	1516	1261	1708	1401	1408	1205	1379	1201	1482	1256	1425	1222	1198	1035	1336	1143	1090	940	1019	905	1121	981
<i>Av'ge of Towns' Rates</i>	1218	995	1239	1012	1138	948	1204	1015	1145	962	1130	950	1037	871	1062	909	966	826	922	793	872	746

The death rates in this table are extracted from the Registrar General's "Statistical Review," with the exception of those for the year 1936, which have been obtained from the respective towns.

TABLE G.—*Mortality from All Causes and from Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System amongst Grinders and all persons over 15 years of age, in Quinquennia, from the year 1886.*

		1886-1890	1891-1895	1896-1900	1901-1905	1906-1910	1911-1915	1916-1920	1921-1925	1926-1930	1931-1935	Year 1936
GRINDERS	All Causes. Total Deaths	536	548	529	605	573	607	581	515	414	423	65
	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System. Total Deaths ..	191	207	199	291	295	322	224	201	158	116	14
	Percentage of Deaths due to Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	35.6	37.8	37.6	48.1	51.5	53.5	38.6	39.0	38.2	27.4	21.5
ALL PERSONS OVER 15 YEARS OF AGE IN SHEFFIELD	All Causes. Total Deaths	17371	17519	18102	19248	20342	22045	24890	22671	24985	26017	5514
	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System. Total Deaths ..	2504	2341	2292	2513	2354	2787	2641	2192	1844	1726	297
	Percentage of Deaths due to Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	14.4	13.4	12.7	13.1	11.6	12.6	10.6	9.7	7.4	6.6	5.4

Table G shows that from 1886 there was no decrease in the percentage of deaths amongst grinders from Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System until the quinquennium 1931-1935. On the other hand the percentage of deaths from this disease amongst all persons over 15 years of age has consistently fallen.

TABLE H.—*Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System.—Mortality Rates amongst Grinders and Cutlers, and amongst All Persons over 15 (for comparison), during the years 1927—1936.*

Trades	Workers employed over 14 years of age (Census 1931).		Mortality from Tuberculosis of Respiratory System.									
			1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Grinders ...	4,600	Number of Deaths } Rate per 1,000 }	38	30	33	28	36	20	19	19	22	14
			8.3	6.5	7.2	6.1	7.8	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.8	3.0
Cutlers ...	3,635	Number of Deaths } Rate per 1,000 }	10	4	8	10	8	11	14	14	6	9
			2.8	1.1	2.2	2.8	2.2	3.0	3.9	3.9	1.7	2.5
All persons over 15 years of age in Sheffield	387,579	Number of Deaths } Rate per 1,000 }	353	372	402	346	343	348	354	325	356	297
			0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8

Table H shows that the death rate from Respiratory Tuberculosis amongst grinders is still nearly four times the rate for all persons over 15 years of age in Sheffield.

INFANT MORTALITY.—The number of deaths of Infants under one year of age was 468 as compared with 400 in 1935. The record low Infant Mortality Rate of 52 per 1,000 live births in 1935 thus rose to 59 per 1,000 in 1936.

In the following Table are given the Infant Mortality Rates for Sheffield and for England and Wales during the past 20 years. It will be noted that Sheffield's figure for the three years prior to 1936 was below the England and Wales rate, and that the two rates for the year 1936 are identical.

TABLE I.—*Infant Mortality.*

Year	Infant Mortality		Excess over England and Wales Rate	Year	Infant Mortality		Excess over England and Wales Rate
	Sheffield	England and Wales			Sheffield	England and Wales	
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
1924	90	75	15	1934	55	59	4 "
1925	85	75	10	1935	52	57	5 "
1926	79	70	9	1936	59	59	—

Table J which follows gives details of the causes of death of Infants under one year of age for a period of ten years, and during this time a marked decline is shown in most of the causes. There were certain increases however from 1935 to 1936. The Measles and Whooping Cough mortality rates alternate annually between high and low and these diseases were thus responsible for more deaths in 1936 than in the previous year. There was also an increase in the number of deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis and from Pneumonia.

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

TABLE J.—*Infant Mortality from stated causes, years 1927—1936.*

Cause of Death	Number of Deaths									
	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Measles	6	23	4	16	1	8	1	5	2	7
Scarlet Fever	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	56	4	20	11	18	23	6	15	3	18
Diphtheria	1	4	2	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Tuberculous Meningitis	7	7	10	5	4	4	...	1	1	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis	1	...	3	1	...	1	1	...	...	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	...	1	1	3	...	...	3	1	1	1
Influenza	17	4	17	...	9	10	5	2	...	3
Bronchitis	59	29	42	17	33	30	22	7	11	10
Pneumonia (all forms)... ..	136	98	169	61	104	109	79	55	70	87
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	61	56	44	45	36	33	36	26	26	41
Syphilis	6	8	2	1	2	6	1	3	2	1
Congenital Malformations	46	42	35	34	38	33	34	52	31	38
Premature Birth	184	186	175	160	157	140	125	139	142	148
Congenital Debility	52	44	51	35	30	25	22	8	23	22
Other Causes	141	113	122	133	101	121	118	99	88	89
Totals	774	619	698	522	533	543	454	416	400	468

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY.—Deaths of infants occurring within the first four weeks of life numbered 250 giving a neo-natal mortality rate of 32 per 1,000 live births. The neo-natal mortality rate was 32 for 1935, 32 for 1934, 31 for 1933, 33 for 1932, 34 for 1931 and 37 for 1930.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.—The death rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births from All Puerperal Causes, which was 4·38 in 1935, fell to 3·90 in 1936. The corresponding England and Wales rate was 3·65. The Sheffield rate per 1,000 live births for 1936 was 4·06, and the England and Wales rate 3·81. Table XIII. on page 33 gives a comparison of the rates for Sheffield and England and Wales in recent years.

In considering the maternal mortality rate the position with regard to Abortion must be taken into account, as in the majority of cases Abortion is a condition which is beyond the control of preventive medicine. It will be seen from the table which follows that 6 women died as a result of Abortion during the year 1936, this figure being exclusive of criminal abortions which are not classed to childbirth. 5 were cases of Post Abortion Sepsis, and one an Abortion not returned as Septic.

TABLE K.—Deaths from Abortion in relation to total Deaths from Diseases of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperal State in Sheffield and in England and Wales during the years 1932 to 1936.

Year	Number of Deaths				Percentage of Abortion to all Puerperal Causes	
	All Puerperal Causes		Abortion (excluding Criminal Abortion)		Sheffield	England and Wales
	Sheffield	England and Wales	Sheffield	England and Wales		
1932	33	2587	6	379	18·18	14·65
1933	35	2618	8	378	22·86	14·44
1934	46	2748	15	394	32·61	14·34
1935	35	2457	6	353	17·14	14·33
1936	32	*	6	*	18·75	*

* 1936 figures not available for England and Wales.

The percentage of Abortions to total Childbirths in Sheffield will be seen to have slightly increased from the year 1935, although the figure is little more than half of that for the year 1934 and not greatly in excess of the latest figure available for England and Wales.

Special investigations were made into each Maternal death and the particulars forwarded to the Ministry of Health.

STATISTICS RELATING TO CERTAIN LARGE TOWNS.

Table L gives statistics relating to the eighteen towns of over 200,000 population in England and Wales as regards Birth-rate and Infant Mortality and as regards the Death-Rate from All Causes and from certain specified causes. Concerning the adjusted Death Rate from All Causes in the table, this figure is obtained by applying to the recorded Death Rate an Areal Comparability Factor furnished by the Registrar General. A comparability factor is supplied for each area in order to affect an adjustment which allows for the

difference between the sex and age constitution of its population and that of England and Wales as a whole at the latest Census. A more accurate comparison of the General Death rates in the various localities is thus secured. Sheffield's Comparability Factor is 1.13 and it will be noted that whereas eleven of the eighteen towns had higher recorded death rates than Sheffield, only eight had higher rates after the adjustment. Seven of the towns had higher birth rates than Sheffield, eleven had higher Infant Mortality rates and five had higher death rates for All Puerperal Causes.

REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS AND MUNICIPAL WARDS.

Under the Births and Deaths Registration Scheme of the Sheffield City Council which came into operation on 1st April 1935 the City is divided into six Registration Sub-Districts each comprising two, three, four or five Municipal Wards as set out below:—

Registration Sub-District.	Municipal Wards therein.
Sheffield North	Neepsend and Firth Park.
Sheffield Central	St. Peter's, Sharrow and Broomhill.
Sheffield South-West	Woodseats, Nether Edge, Hallam, Ecclesall and Norton.
Sheffield North-East	Brightside, Burngreave, Attercliffe, Tinsley and Darnall.
Sheffield North-West	Hillsborough, Owlerton, Walkley, Crookesmoor and St. Philip's.
Sheffield East	Park, Manor, Heeley, Handsworth and Moor.

Commencing with the year 1935 statistics have been presented relating to these Municipal Wards to replace those for the old Registration Sub-Districts the boundaries of which, with the exception of Handsworth, were not identical with the Municipal Ward boundaries. It will be appreciated that although there is considerable advantage in the new practice it nevertheless renders impossible comparisons between the present time and years prior to 1935 so far as concerns the statistics of Registration Sub-Districts.

Table IV. gives the estimated population, the acreage, the density of the population, the death rates from all causes and from certain specified causes, the infant mortality rates and the birth rates in each of the Municipal Wards of the City. Sickness from the notifiable infectious diseases in these Wards is given in Table XV.

TABLE L.—Towns over 200,000 Population—Birth Rates, Death Rates, All Causes and Certain Infectious Diseases; Infant Mortality and Maternal Mortality per 1,000 (Live and Still) Births in the year 1936.

Towns.	Population Estimate.	Live Birth Rate per 1,000 Population.	All Causes.		Death Rate per 1,000 of the Population.										Rate per 1,000 (Live and Still) Births.		
			Recorded	‡Adjusted	Typhoid Fever.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 yrs)	Total Deaths under 1 year.	Puer. peral. Septis.	Other Puer. peral. Causes	All Puer. peral. Causes		
England and Wales	—	14.8	12.1	12.1	0.01	0.07	0.01	0.05	0.07	0.14	5.9	59	1.34	2.31	3.65		
Birmingham ..	† 1,038,000	15.786	11.262	12.388	0.002	0.038	0.010	0.103	0.061	0.131	5.4	62	1.47	2.06	3.53		
Liverpool ..	† 867,110	20.070	12.897	14.832	0.001	0.203	0.002	0.121	0.160	0.076	7.4	75	1.10	2.43	3.53		
Manchester ..	† 771,018	14.705	13.496	15.385	0.003	0.157	0.013	0.061	0.119	0.166	6.4	77	1.69	3.29	4.97		
SHEFFIELD ..	* 518,200	15.214	12.223	13.812	0.004	0.083	0.010	0.075	0.166	0.102	5.8	59	1.34	2.56	3.90		
Leeds ..	* 489,800	14.986	13.610	14.563	..	0.100	0.024	0.057	0.073	0.131	9.7	65	1.31	1.83	3.13		
Bristol ..	* 413,900	14.245	12.095	11.853	..	0.099	0.007	0.043	0.036	0.111	4.1	48	1.47	1.63	3.10		
Hull ..	* 321,500	18.407	12.734	14.007	..	0.212	0.009	0.028	0.398	0.124	9.8	65	1.30	1.95	3.25		
Bradford ..	* 290,500	13.422	14.929	14.929	0.003	0.052	0.024	0.041	0.182	0.193	9.7	83	1.47	3.18	4.64		
Newcastle ..	* 290,400	15.623	13.103	14.806	0.007	0.059	0.028	0.024	0.121	0.131	23.1	90	2.12	3.81	5.92		
Nottingham ..	* 279,400	15.197	13.207	13.603	0.004	0.079	0.018	0.089	0.093	0.089	9.7	89	1.13	3.38	4.51		
Stoke-on-Trent	* 273,100	16.807	12.398	15.126	0.011	0.132	0.015	0.055	0.066	0.135	9.6	74	1.03	2.28	3.31		
West Ham ..	* 265,800	15.737	11.610	13.352	0.004	0.188	0.015	0.068	0.056	0.109	17.5	70	0.69	1.15	1.85		
Leicester ..	* 261,800	14.461	11.574	11.805	0.004	..	..	0.042	0.027	0.126	5.3	58	2.29	1.02	3.31
Portsmouth ..	* 251,400	15.569	11.818	11.700	0.008	0.056	0.008	0.004	0.032	0.131	4.3	50	0.74	1.48	2.22		
Croydon ..	* 241,739	13.436	10.714	10.285	0.017	0.087	0.008	0.062	0.033	0.161	6.8	41	1.48	2.08	3.56		
Cardiff ..	* 221,500	15.174	12.628	13.386	0.018	0.014	0.009	0.054	0.077	0.181	5.7	55	2.60	1.15	3.75		
Plymouth ..	* 206,400	14.830	12.568	12.317	0.010	0.019	0.005	0.092	0.194	0.024	4.2	56	1.57	1.26	2.83		
Salford ..	* 206,000	14.995	14.044	16.572	..	0.238	0.034	0.107	0.146	0.121	13.9	90	1.54	3.70	5.25		

† Local Population Estimate. * Registrar General's Mid-year Population Estimate. ‡ Adjusted by application of Comparability Factor.—See note on page 22. Note:—The Death Rate from Small-Pox is returned as Nil throughout.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I.—Population, Births and Deaths and Birth-rates and Death-rates in Sheffield and in England and Wales, in 1936 and previous years.

YEAR.	POPULATION. (Estimated)	SHEFFIELD.				ENGLAND AND WALES	
		LIVE BIRTHS.		DEATHS.		Birth-rate per 1000 of Population	Death-rate per 1000 of Population
		Number of Births.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 of Population		
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
*1934	520,950	7,530	14·5	5,886	11·4	14·8	11·8
1935	520,500	7,676	14·7	6,193	11·9	14·7	11·7
1936	518,200	7,884	15·2	6,334	12·2	14·8	12·1

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

* The City was extended on 31st October, 1901 ; 1st April, 1912 ; 1st October, 1914 ; 9th November, 1921 ; 1st April, 1929 and 1st April, 1934.

TABLE II.—*Population, Estimated Increase or Decrease and Natural Increase since the year 1921.*

YEAR.	Estimated Mid-year Population (per Registrar-General.)	Estimated Increase or Decrease.	Natural Increase (Excess of Births over Deaths).
*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
*1934	520,950	+ 9,130	1,644
1935	520,500	- 450	1,483
1936	518,200	- 2,300	1,550

* The City was extended during these years.

TABLE III.—*Marriages and Marriage Rates in Sheffield and in England and Wales since 1921.*

Year.	Total Number of Marriages in Sheffield.	Persons Married per 1,000 of the Population.	
		Sheffield.	England and Wales
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
Average (Quinquennium 1921-1925)	(3,958)	(15·2)	(15·7)
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
Average (Quinquennium 1926-1930)	(4,048)	(15·6)	(15·4)
1931	4,144	16·0	15·6
1932	4,415	17·2	15·3
1933	4,550	17·8	15·8
1934	4,891	18·8	16·9
1935	5,030	19·3	17·2
Average (Quinquennium 1931-1935)	(4,606)	(17·8)	(16·2)
1936	5,094	19·7	17·3

TABLE IV.—Registration Sub-Districts and Municipal Wards; Estimated Population; Acreage, Rates per 1,000 of the Population; also

REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS	NORTH		CENTRAL			SOUTH WEST					NORTH EAST			
	Neep-send	Firth Park	Saint Peter's	Shar-row	Broom-hill	Wood-seats	Nether Edge	Hallam	Eccles-all	Norton	Bright-side	Burn-greave	Atter-cliffe	
MUNICIPAL WARDS														
ESTIMATED POPULATION	23,094	39,938	12,449	20,502	19,077	20,682	14,514	21,345	20,852	12,377	24,480	23,421	19,940	
ACREAGE	1,809	1,533	260	283	981	1,667	529	9,088	2,778	5,433	1,568	396	379	
PERSONS PER ACRE ...	13	26	48	72	19	12	27	2	8	2	16	59	53	
Small Pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	0·043	0·150	0·080	0·049	...	0·097	...	0·047	...	...	0·082	0·128	0·050
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	0·052	0·048	0·069	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	0·173	0·075	...	0·293	...	...	0·138	0·187	0·096	0·161	0·286	0·128	0·150
Whooping Cough ...	0·087	0·050	...	...	...	...	0·069	...	...	0·081	0·123	0·128	0·201
Typhoid Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·081	...	...	...
Influenza ... ..	...	0·050	...	0·098	0·052	0·194	0·069	0·187	0·048	0·244	0·204	0·085	0·301
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	0·105	0·048	...	...	...	...	0·041	...	0·050
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	0·043	0·075	0·161	0·097	0·052	0·048	0·207	0·047	0·096	0·081	0·082	0·128	0·100	
Pneumonia	0·866	0·526	0·803	0·585	0·629	0·532	0·551	0·750	0·527	0·323	1·593	1·324	1·254	
Cancer	1·256	1·277	2·008	2·195	2·726	1·741	1·860	2·249	2·062	1·050	1·266	1·409	1·454	
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	0·433	0·776	0·964	0·780	0·472	0·484	0·069	0·422	0·432	0·162	0·368	0·640	0·502	
Tuberculosis—other Forms	0·130	0·050	...	0·244	0·053	0·048	0·069	0·094	0·048	...	0·204	0·128	0·050	
Rheumatism, etc. ...	0·087	0·075	0·080	0·098	0·105	0·048	0·069	0·187	...	0·081	0·082	0·128	0·050	
Diseases of {	Nervous System and Sense Organs ...	0·909	0·576	0·482	1·122	1·153	0·677	1·309	0·328	0·719	0·646	0·735	0·811	0·853
	Circulatory System ...	4·287	3·280	7·310	6·633	5·452	4·255	5·236	4·779	4·316	3·636	4·003	5·636	4·915
	Respiratory System except Pneumonia	0·433	0·250	0·562	0·634	0·472	0·290	0·344	0·234	0·528	0·565	0·327	0·128	0·752
	Digestive System except Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...	0·476	0·401	0·321	0·683	0·682	0·580	0·827	0·609	0·240	0·646	0·409	0·214	0·451
	Genito-Urinary System except Venereal Disease	0·303	0·301	0·402	0·634	0·419	0·967	0·551	0·609	0·575	0·646	0·694	0·470	0·903
	Early Infancy	0·433	0·426	0·482	0·195	0·157	0·194	...	0·469	0·480	0·081	0·490	0·384	0·451
	Puerperal State except Puerperal Fever	0·130	0·050	...	0·049	0·052	0·145	0·081
Suicide	0·087	0·075	...	0·195	0·210	0·048	0·138	0·047	0·144	0·081	...	0·214	...	
Violence—except Suicide	0·346	0·326	0·402	0·536	0·262	0·242	0·551	0·187	0·384	0·323	0·449	0·470	0·552	
Other Causes	0·563	0·576	1·446	1·366	0·891	0·870	1·447	0·843	0·959	0·969	0·694	0·683	0·933	
Death Rates—All Causes	11·085	9·365	15·503	16·486	13·996	11·556	13·573	12·275	11·654	9·938	12·132	13·236	13·992	
Infant Mortality Rates...	50	51	83	50	24	41	54	76	53	13	77	43	72	
Birth Rates	17·234	15·324	11·567	14·730	13·367	12·958	10·128	11·665	10·838	12·119	18·546	19·043	18·756	
MUNICIPAL WARDS	Neep-send	Firth Park	Saint Peter's	Shar-row	Broom-hill	Wood-seats	Nether Edge	Hallam	Eccles-all	Norton	Bright-side	Burn-greave	Atter-cliffe	
REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS	NORTH		CENTRAL			SOUTH WEST					NORTH EAST			

and Persons per Acre, Death Rates from All Causes and from Certain Specified Causes, and Birth Infant Mortality Rates, Year 1936.

NORTH EAST		NORTH WEST					EAST					City	REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS
Tinsley	Darnall	Hills-boro'	Owler-ton	Walkley	Crookes-moor	Saint Philip's	Park	Manor	Heeley	Hands-worth	Moor		MUNICIPAL WARDS
17,979	21,830	24,839	17,405	18,393	18,520	17,434	16,502	29,751	19,707	25,271	17,898	518,200	ESTIMATED POPULATION
1,821	800	2,070	487	1,334	308	214	1,048	1,401	593	3,566	238	39,584	ACREAGE.
10	27	12	36	55	60	81	16	21	33	7	75	13	PERSONS PER ACRE.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Small Pox.
0.278	0.046	0.121	0.172	0.054	...	...	0.121	0.134	0.101	0.158	...	0.083	Measles.
0.056	...	0.040	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.010	Scarlet Fever.
0.278	0.138	...	0.172	0.109	0.216	0.286	0.121	0.437	0.203	0.277	0.112	0.166	Diphtheria.
0.222	0.229	0.040	0.115	...	0.054	0.057	0.182	0.134	...	0.079	...	0.075	Whooping Cough.
...	...	...	0.058	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.004	Typhoid Fever.
0.056	0.138	0.161	...	...	0.270	0.115	0.121	0.067	0.051	0.079	...	0.102	Influenza.
...	...	...	0.058	...	...	0.115	...	0.034	0.051	0.040	...	0.021	Puerperal Fever.
0.111	0.229	0.040	0.230	0.218	0.108	0.286	0.121	0.202	0.101	0.079	0.112	0.118	Diarrhoea and Enteritis
1.446	0.779	0.322	0.747	1.033	0.810	0.747	1.030	1.008	0.863	0.673	0.839	0.824	Pneumonia.
1.613	1.603	1.449	1.264	1.957	1.458	2.122	1.333	1.277	1.421	2.018	1.397	1.636	Cancer.
0.834	0.412	0.362	0.804	0.598	0.702	0.917	0.364	0.773	0.558	0.396	1.173	0.581	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System.
0.056	0.046	0.161	0.172	0.109	0.054	0.057	0.303	0.134	0.101	0.040	0.112	0.100	Tuberculosis—other Forms.
0.278	0.092	0.081	0.058	0.218	0.108	0.057	0.121	0.067	0.102	0.040	0.056	0.093	Rheumatism, etc.
0.834	0.595	0.685	0.804	0.761	1.512	0.803	0.848	0.605	0.863	0.910	0.614	0.791	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.
4.227	3.527	3.221	4.367	4.621	4.481	5.507	4.605	2.724	4.009	3.759	5.475	4.423	
0.445	0.412	0.282	0.287	0.544	0.378	0.516	0.606	0.504	0.355	0.435	0.391	0.413	
0.334	0.504	0.684	0.287	0.489	0.432	0.574	0.303	0.302	0.457	0.396	0.614	0.467	
0.501	0.504	0.564	0.632	0.544	0.810	0.516	0.667	0.370	0.254	0.435	0.950	0.552	
0.167	0.275	0.242	0.402	0.924	0.270	0.917	0.364	0.975	0.304	0.435	0.447	0.415	
0.111	0.045	0.040	...	...	0.054	...	...	0.134	...	0.040	...	0.041	
0.111	...	0.121	0.115	...	0.108	0.172	0.061	0.034	0.152	0.079	0.056	0.089	
0.445	0.366	0.282	0.230	0.326	0.378	0.575	0.545	0.303	0.406	0.277	0.447	0.376	
0.723	0.596	0.523	0.862	0.870	0.540	0.804	1.576	0.639	0.710	1.068	0.950	0.843	
13.126	10.536	9.421	11.836	13.375	12.743	15.143	13.392	10.857	11.062	11.713	13.745	12.223	Death Rates—All Causes.
60	54	45	68	100	49	82	73	87	43	45	66	59	Infant Mortality Rates.
15.796	15.254	11.514	15.283	14.679	15.443	16.692	14.180	20.067	14.005	18.401	15.141	15.214	Birth Rates.
Tinsley	Darnall	Hills-boro'	Owler-ton	Walkley	Crookes-moor	Saint Philip's	Park	Manor	Heeley	Hands-worth	Moor	City	MUNICIPAL WARDS
NORTH EAST		NORTH WEST					EAST					City	REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS.

TABLE V.—*Infant Mortality; Deaths in the year 1936 from stated causes at various ages under One Year.*

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	6	7
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	1	1	2	4	5	2	5	18
Diphtheria ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Tuberculosis of Nervous System ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Tuberculosis of Intestines and Peritoneum ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Syphilis	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ... ..	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	1	4
Convulsions	1	1	1	...	3	...	1	1	1	6
Bronchitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	3	1	10
Pneumonia	2	1	4	1	8	18	28	17	16	87
Inflammation of Stomach ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ... ..	...	3	6	3	12	12	8	4	5	41
Rickets ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	3
Congenital Malformations	12	2	3	1	18	11	7	2	...	38
Congenital Debility	11	1	3	2	17	4	1	...	...	22
Icterus	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
Premature Birth	118	7	10	4	139	8	...	1	...	148
Injury at Birth	7	1	1	...	9	...	...	...	...	9
Diseases of Umbilicus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Atelectasis	14	...	1	1	16	...	...	...	...	16
Suffocation, Overlying ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Other Causes	18	1	1	...	20	1	7	8	9	45
All Causes	186	17	32	15	250	63	64	43	48	*468

* The 468 deaths correspond to an Infant Mortality rate of 59 per 1,000 Live Births.

TABLE VI.—Deaths and Death Rates per 1,000 of the population from All Causes and from Specified Causes; Age Distribution of Population; also Deaths and Death Rates at Specified Age Periods during the year 1936.

	Death Rates per 1,000	All Ages.	Under 1 yr.	1 and under 2 yrs.	2 and under 3 yrs.	3 and under 4 yrs.	4 and under 5 yrs.	Total under 5 yrs.	5 and under 10 yrs.	10 and under 15 yrs.	15 and under 20 yrs.	20 and under 25 yrs.	25 and under 35 yrs.	35 and under 45 yrs.	45 and under 55 yrs.	55 and under 65 yrs.	65 and under 75 yrs.	75 yrs. and upwards.
Age Distribution of Population (Estd.)	...	518200	7454	7205	7322	7536	7649	37166	42739	45836	47564	47761	83926	69800	65709	47461	23034	7204
Deaths ...	...	6334	468	91	40	26	24	649	124	47	85	135	251	320	653	1195	1596	1279
Death-rates per 1000 of population ...	12.223	...	62.8	12.6	5.5	3.5	3.1	17.5	2.9	1.0	1.8	2.8	3.0	4.6	9.9	25.2	69.3	177.5
Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	0.083	43	7	13	10	4	2	36	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	0.010	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	0.166	86	...	2	6	6	4	18	56	10	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	0.075	39	18	12	4	1	1	36	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhoid Fever	0.004	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza	0.102	53	3	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	5	4	5	13	11	11
Puerperal Fever	0.021	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	0.118	61	41	5	1	...	...	47	1	1	...	2	...	...	2	3	4	1
Pneumonia	0.824	427	87	31	7	9	4	138	7	2	5	8	10	30	53	71	72	31
Cancer	1.636	848	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	10	14	33	137	258	268	123
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	0.581	301	1	1	1	...	...	3	...	1	24	38	73	46	61	47	7	1
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	0.100	52	3	4	2	3	1	13	9	2	4	7	6	4	3	3	1	...
Rheumatism, etc.	0.093	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	2	1	2	5	4	8	11	8
Nervous System and Sense Organs	0.791	410	12	1	1	...	...	16	7	5	8	8	15	20	44	93	121	73
Circulatory System	4.423	2292	2	...	...	...	...	2	5	7	11	12	39	68	185	425	790	748
Respiratory System except Pneumonia	0.413	214	13	3	1	1	...	18	...	1	1	3	7	11	26	36	36	75
Digestive System except Diarrhoea and Enteritis	0.467	242	6	3	3	...	2	14	9	3	5	5	10	18	37	68	49	24
Genito-Urinary System except Venereal Disease	0.552	286	2	1	...	...	3	6	1	1	1	5	10	18	25	63	107	49
Early Infancy	0.415	215	215	...	...	...	...	215	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal State except Puerperal Fever	0.041	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	12	7	...	...	...	...
Suicide	0.089	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Violence—except Suicide	0.376	195	4	7	1	...	3	15	5	4	11	14	17	12	17	21	36	43
Other Causes	0.843	437	53	7	3	1	2	66	4	7	10	15	21	29	46	76	74	89

Diseases of

TABLE VII.—Mortality at certain age periods, years 1913, 1923, 1933 and 1936.

AGE PERIOD.	DEATH RATE PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION OF EACH AGE PERIOD			
	1913	1923	1933	1936.
Under 1 year	149.0	78.7	61.7	62.8
Infant Mortality Rate*	128	90	63	59
1 and under 2 years	56.8	21.4	12.1	12.6
2 " 3 "	19.1	12.3	5.5	5.5
3 " 4 "	10.9	6.4	3.2	3.5
4 " 5 "	8.4	2.6	3.6	3.1
Total under 5 years	48.9	26.8	17.2	17.5
5 and under 10 years	4.1	1.8	2.0	2.9
10 " 15 "	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.0
15 " 20 "	2.7	2.4	2.0	1.8
20 " 25 "	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.8
25 " 35 "	4.1	3.5	3.4	3.0
35 " 45 "	8.5	6.1	5.3	4.6
45 " 55 "	15.6	11.1	10.5	9.9
55 " 65 "	33.6	25.4	25.3	25.2
65 " 75 "	76.3	62.9	60.8	69.3
75 years and over	175.9	148.9	170.8	177.5
All Ages	15.8	11.5	12.0	12.2

* NOTE :— The Deaths of infants under One Year per 1,000 live births is given here for comparison

TABLE VIII.—Cases of Infectious and other notifiable Diseases during each month of the year 1936.

Notifiable Disease.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals.
Small Pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Measles	11	22	44	24	6	11	12	1	1	3	..	..	135
Scarlet Fever	291	271	229	217	173	128	125	126	222	302	235	192	2,511
Diphtheria	199	164	201	161	155	109	125	116	186	223	190	171	2,000
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	9	5	..	..	4	22
Puerperal Fever	5	3	4	3	..	5	4	8	..	1	3	5	41
Puerperal Pyrexia	16	6	6	4	12	12	13	12	11	11	10	10	123
Erysipelas	59	53	32	22	29	31	15	22	17	22	28	25	355
Cerebro-Spinal Fever .. ..	..	3	..	2	2	4	1	1	..	..	..	2	15
Acute Poliomyelitis .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	6
Polio-Encephalitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .. ..	..	..	6	4	6	3	1	3	..	1	2	..	26
Pneumonia	246	193	202	150	128	97	92	64	75	94	80	133	1,554
Malaria .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	3
Dysentery	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	4
Encephalitis Lethargica .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Continued Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Undulant Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Food Poisoning .. ..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	6
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	109	120	91	79	94	88	92	79	84	75	58	75	1,044
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	16	29	17	19	19	27	12	14	11	15	15	9	203
Totals	953	866	833	686	628	520	495	457	615	749	621	628	8,051

* Measles not compulsorily notifiable.

TABLE IX.—Cases of Infectious and other notifiable Diseases since the year 1926.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH YEAR.										Annual Averages 10 years 1926-1935.	1936.
	1926	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.		
Small Pox	157	667	61	8	20	53	158	2	262	60	97	135
†Measles	188	33	86	21	46	29	843	1,454	2,374	4,213	89	2,511
Scarlet Fever	1,558	3,103	2,807	4,688	1,970	974	843	1,454	2,374	4,213	2,398	2,000
Diphtheria	1,053	865	825	760	690	419	407	965	1,424	1,750	916	2,000
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	48	42	49	28	34	15	14	2	5	6	24	22
Puerperal Fever	60	95	82	84	59	66	54	50	76	46	67	41
Puerperal Pyrexia	26	123	123	134	102	121	96	99	115	131	107	123
	{ (3 mos.)											
Erysipelas	346	319	362	336	296	231	278	334	333	388	322	355
Cerebro-spinal Fever	11	9	5	7	9	52	74	104	46	14	33	15
Acute Poliomyelitis	6	17	10	2	5	45	40	10	8	16	16	6
Polio-Encephalitis .. .. .	..	1	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	136	114	122	64	51	41	34	36	26	33	66	26
Pneumonia	2,643	3,154	2,693	3,389	1,568	2,175	2,338	2,378	1,684	1,698	2,372	1,554
Malaria	2	4	1	1	1	..	..	1	2	1	1	3
Dysentery .. .. .	..	..	1	1	1	2	14	18	4	13	5	4
Encephalitis Lethargica	41	24	18	13	2	7	1	..	1	4	11	2
Continued Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Undulant Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Food Poisoning .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	1,600	1,762	1,844	1,961	1,869	1,515	1,540	1,403	1,289	1,226	1,601	1,044
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	237	207	201	201	166	207	198	217	230	209	207	203
TOTALS	8,112	10,539	9,292	11,699	6,890	5,954	6,093	7,073	7,879	9,809	8,334	8,051

† Not compulsorily notifiable.

* 5 years' average :—Food Poisoning compulsorily notifiable by Sheffield Corporation Act, 1928.

TABLE X.—Measles: Mortality in Males and Females and under certain age periods, also Mortality Rates, 10 years 1926-1935 and year 1936.

YEARS.	DEATHS.	Rate per 1,000 of Population	DEATHS.		AGE AT DEATH.							
			Males.	Fe-males.	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.
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	...	...	...
1933 ...	2	0.00	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
1934 ...	26	0.05	14	12	5	15	2	2	...	2	...	...
1935 ...	9	0.02	3	6	2	3	...	2	2	...	...	...
Average 10 years 1926-1935	38	0.07	20	18	8	18	6	2	3	1	...	...
1936 ...	43	0.08	22	21	7	13	10	4	2	7	...	...

TABLE XI.—Scarlet Fever: Notifications, Percentage of Cases admitted to Hospital, Deaths and Percentage Mortality, ten years 1926-1935 and year 1936.

Year ...	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	Average 10 years 1926-1935	1936
Cases Notified ...	1557	3103	2807	4688	1970	974	843	1454	2374	4213	2398	2511
Percentage of Cases admitted to Hospital	85	64	70	72	84	81	86	88	82	48	76	57
Total Deaths ...	10	22	24	23	8	3	1	6	6	8	11	5
Percentage Mortality of notified cases ...	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2

TABLE XII.—Whooping Cough: Deaths under Certain Age Periods since 1926.

AGES	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	Average 10 years 1926-1935	1936.
Under 1 year ...	9	56	4	20	11	18	23	6	15	3	16	18
1 and under 2 years ...	6	50	4	20	14	9	22	8	12	5	15	12
2 „ 3 „ ...	2	14	3	5	3	3	7	4	3	...	5	4
3 „ 4 „ ...	5	7	1	6	3	2	3	1	2	1	3	1
4 „ 5 „ ...	3	2	...	2	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1
Over 5 years ...	...	3	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3
TOTALS ...	25	132	12	53	33	33	57	21	35	11	41	39

TABLE XIII.—*Sickness from Puerperal Fever and Mortality in the Puerperal State per 1,000 total (Live and Still) Births, years 1931-1936.*

Year.	Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.				
	Sickness incidence from Puerperal Fever.	Mortality in the Puerperal State.			
		Puerperal Sepsis.	Other Puerperal Causes.	All Puerperal Causes.	
				Sheffield.	England and Wales.
1931	8·11	3·07	2·70	5·78	3·95
1932	7·00	2·07	2·20	4·28	4·04
1933	6·64	2·13	2·53	4·65	4·32
1934	9·66	3·18	2·67	5·85	4·41
1935	5·75	2·00	2·38	4·38	3·93
Average 5 years 1931-1935	7·43	2·49	2·50	4·99	4·13
1936	5·00	1·34	2·56	3·90	3·65

Note—Death Rate from all Puerperal Causes per 1,000 live births for the year 1936 :—
Sheffield 4·06. England and Wales 3·81.

TABLE XIV.—*Cases of Infectious and other notifiable Diseases during the year 1936 shown under age periods.*

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Number of Cases Notified.								
	At all Ages.	At Specified Age Periods.							
		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.
Small Pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
†Measles	135	11	83	36	4	1	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	2,511	13	546	1,583	224	94	31	19	1
Diphtheria	2,000	27	374	1,329	185	51	23	11	..
Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fever	22	..	2	11	5	1	1	2	..
Puerperal Fever	41	..	..	..	10	24	7	..	..
Puerperal Pyrexia	123	..	..	..	47	56	20	..	..
Erysipelas	355	4	4	23	27	37	47	159	54
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	15	5	3	1	3	..	1	1	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	6	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
Polio-Encephalitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	26	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia	1,554	138	380	260	142	105	140	251	138
Malaria	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Dysentery	4	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..
Encephalitis Lethargica	3	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..
Continued Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Undulant Fever	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Food Poisoning	6	..	2	2	..	..	..	2	..
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	1,044	1	30	305	242	212	113	125	16
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	203	5	55	84	22	14	12	8	3
Totals	8,051	230	1,482	3,637	914	596	398	581	213

† Measles not compulsorily notifiable.

TABLE XVI.—Causes of Death at Different Age Periods in each Sex, during the year 1936.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	TOTALS—ALL AGES.		Under 1 year, 2 years, 3 years, 4 years, 5 years.		1 & under 2 & under 3 & under 4 & under 5 years.		TOTALS UNDER FIVE YEARS.		5 & under 10 years, 15 years, 20 years, 25 years, 30 years, 35 years, 40 years, 45 years, 50 years, 55 years, 60 years, 65 years, 70 years, 75 years, 80 years, 85 years, upwards.		TOTALS—ABOVE FIVE YEARS.					
	Totals	M.	F.	1 & under 2 years, 3 years, 4 years, 5 years.		1 & under 2 & under 3 & under 4 & under 5 years.		Totals	M.	F.	5 & under 10 years, 15 years, 20 years, 25 years, 30 years, 35 years, 40 years, 45 years, 50 years, 55 years, 60 years, 65 years, 70 years, 75 years, 80 years, 85 years, upwards.		Totals	M.	F.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.				M.	F.				M.	F.
I.—INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES.																
1. Typhoid Fever	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
2. Paratyphoid Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*) Spirillum Obermoieri, (*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Undulant Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Small Pox	43	22	21	4	3	8	5	4	6	1	3	2	19	17	36	3
7. Measles	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4
8. Scarlet Fever	39	21	18	11	7	6	6	2	2	1	1	1	19	17	36	2
9. Whooping Cough	86	42	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	37
10. Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Influenza—																
A. With respiratory complications—	24	13	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	11
(1) With pneumonic complications	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(2) With other respiratory com- plications	13	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	3
B. Without respiratory com- plications—																
(1) With non-respiratory com- plications	14	8	6	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5
(2) Without stated complications	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
12. Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Dysentery—																
A. Amoebic	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
B. Bacillary	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
C. Other or unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Plague—																
A. Bubonic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Pneumonic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
C. Septicemic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D. Not otherwise defined	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Erysipelas	15	12	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	3
16. Acute Poliomyelitis—																
(1) Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(2) Acute Poliomyelitis	12	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7
17. Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Cerebro-Spinal Fever	9	4	5	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4
19. Glanders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Anthrax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

HOSPITALS.

In the table on the following page is presented a classification of the available accommodation at the end of the year 1936 at the Municipal Hospitals and Institutions and at the Voluntary Hospitals. All these Institutions, with the exception of the South Yorkshire Mental Hospital, are situated within the City boundary. This latter Institution, although it is located just outside the City, is included in the table on account of the very large proportion of Sheffield residents which it accommodates.

Full particulars with regard to the year's working at the various Municipal Hospitals are to be found in the reports by Dr. James Clark, Dr. H. Midgley Turner and Dr. C. Lee Pattison, which follow under their several headings.

CITY FEVER HOSPITALS.

Medical Superintendent JAMES CLARK, M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H.

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

Assistant Medical Officers :—

HENRY CECIL WILLIAMSON, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

NORMAN MACDONALD, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.).

JOHN JOSEPH WALLS, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., L.M.

Nursing Staff :—Matron, Assistant Matron, 2 Night Superintendents, Sister Tutor, Home Sister, and 101 other Nursing Staff.

Accommodation :—438 beds at Lodge Moor Hospital, which are subject to increase as occasion demands.

The accommodation shows an increase of 60 beds, as compared with last year. This has been brought about by the completion of the 4 new Central Ward Pavilions, giving accommodation for 120 beds, and the demolition of the six old North Wards, comprising 60 beds, giving an increase as stated.

The six old North Wards are to be replaced by four permanent Ward Pavilions.

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

The prevalence of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria continued throughout the year. Fortunately the Scarlet Fever was of a very mild type, and having regard to this fact the number of available beds for this disease was reduced in order to provide sufficient accommodation for cases of Diphtheria.

Diphtheria continued to be of the very severe type which resulted in an increase in the number of deaths. A record number was reached when 1,951 cases were admitted for the year, which surpassed all previous years. No case of Diphtheria, or suspected case, was refused admission at any period during the year.

The Gravis type of C. Diphtheria continued to be isolated in the greater percentage of the severe cases. It has been our experience that these cases become toxic extremely early, and it will be seen that of the 84 deaths, 37 occurred in those that had anti-toxin within the first three days of their illness.

The Hospital was not in a position to admit cases of Pneumonia as in previous years, but a certain number of cases were treated, having been certified as other infectious diseases prior to admission.

Measles was epidemic during the year, but was of a mild character, 3 deaths occurring of the 60 completed cases.

The incidence in Cerebro-spinal Fever continued to be low, as only 12 cases were treated during the year.

The death-rate from Erysipelas continues to remain low, 69 cases having been treated to a conclusion with 4 deaths.

ENTERIC FEVER.—There was a slight increase in the number of Enteric Fever cases, but this was due to infection having taken place outside the City.

The total number of cases admitted during the year was 3,664, admissions in previous years being as follows :—

	Lodge Moor	Redmires Camp	Contact Cottages
1935 ..	3956	—	—
1934 ..	3861	—	—
1933 ..	3176	—	—
1932 ..	2278	—	—
1931 ..	1969	55	110
Average number for the previous five years	3048	11·0	22·0

OPERATIONS.

The following operations were performed, for which general anæsthesia was required in 68 cases, the remainder being performed under local anæsthesia :—

Antrotomies (Mastoid)	.. .. .	11
Tracheotomies	.. .. .	18
Lumbar Punctures	.. .. .	64
Ventricular Punctures	.. .. .	2
Suppurative Adenitis	.. .. .	45
Miscellaneous	.. .. .	34
Tonsillectomy	.. .. .	4
Laparotomy	.. .. .	1

TABLE XVIII.—Showing the Classification of the Cases and the Mortality in Cases Treated to a Conclusion.

Disease	Remain- ing in, Jan. 1st, 1936.	Admiss- ions during year.	Diagnosed in Hospital	Total under Treatment during year.	Remain- ing in, Dec. 31st, 1936.	Completed Cases.	Deaths.	Mortality per cent. Calculated on cases treated to a conclusion.
LODGE MOOR HOSPITAL.								
Scarlet Fever	195	1,429	1,378	1,573	114	1,459	3	0·21
Diphtheria	206	1,951	1,741	1,947	259	1,688	84	4·97
Enteric Fever	—	23	19	19	3	16	2	12·5
Pneumonia	—	3	28	28	1	27	10	37·04
Measles	1	62	59	60	—	60	3	5·0
Cerebro-spinal Fever (Sheffield)	—	26	11	11	2	9	5	} 41·67
Cerebro-spinal Fever (Imported)	—	9	3	3	—	3	—	
Meningitis (other than C.S.F.)	—	1	8	8	—	8	7	87·5
Cerebro-spinal Fever Carriers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken Pox	1	11	14	15	2	13	1	7·69
Erysipelas	5	78	71	76	7	69	4	5·79
Whooping Cough ..	—	13	9	9	—	9	2	22·22
Dysentery	4	—	—	4	—	4	—	—
Combined Infectious Diseases	5	31	39	44	5	39	—	—
Miscellaneous Diseases	11	26	283	294	19	275	15	5·45
	428	3,664	3,664	4,092	412	3,680	136	3·69
REDMIRE CAMP HOSPITAL.								
Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CONTACT COTTAGES.								
Small Pox Contacts ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	428	3,664	3,664	4,092	412	3,680	136	3·69

TABLE XIX.—Correction of Diagnosis, 1936.

Corrected Diagnosis	Diseases Notified as :-												
	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Pneumonia.	Measles	Cerebro-spinal Fever (Sheffield).	Cerebro-spinal Fever (Imported).	Meningitis (other than C.S.F.).	Chicken Pox.	Erysipelas.	Whooping Cough.	Combined Infectious Diseases.	Miscellaneous Diseases
Scarlet Fever	—	8	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	16	—
Diphtheria	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Pneumonia	4	3	—	—	10	3	1	1	—	—	3	—	1
Meningitis (Other than C.S.F.)	—	1	—	—	1	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken Pox	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Measles	11	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Combined Infectious Diseases	15	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Diseases ..	43	185	4	1	6	7	2	—	1	7	1	1	—
	77	215	4	1	18	15	6	1	1	7	4	23	1

TABLE XX.—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	1,055	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
1934	2,375	1,433	4	81·81	96·65	100·0	87·41	1·53
1935	4,213	1,750	6	48·09	96·34	83·33	62·27	2·08
1936	2,511	2,000	22	56·91	97·55	100·0	75·05	2·81

SCARLET FEVER.

Remaining in Hospital at the commencement of the year ..	195
Admitted during the year	1,429
Certified under other diseases (see Table XIX.)	26
	————— 1,650
Incorrectly Diagnosed (see Table XIX.)	77
Remaining in Hospital, 31st December, 1936	114
Discharged	1,456
Died	3
	————— 1,650
Mortality Rate Per Cent.	0·206
Average stay in Hospital (days)	32·42

TABLE XXI.—Scarlet Fever incidence and death-rate, according to age, amongst 1,459 cases, completed in 1936.

AGE.	Cases.	Deaths.	Death-rate per cent. according to Age.
Under 1 year	2	—	—
1 year and under 2 years	26	—	—
2 years „ 3 „	75	—	—
3 „ „ 4 „	94	—	—
4 „ „ 5 „	110	—	—
Totals under 5 years	307	—	—
5 years and under 10 years	626	3	0·479
10 „ 15 „	276	—	—
15 „ 20 „	85	—	—
20 „ 25 „	52	—	—
25 „ 30 „	45	—	—
30 „ 35 „	33	—	—
35 years and over	35	—	—
Totals	1459	3	0·206

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

1935 ..	0·107	1932 ..	0·154
1934 ..	0·223	1931 ..	0·235
1933 ..	0·469	1930 ..	0·501

COMPLICATIONS IN SCARLET FEVER.

	Treated with Serum	Without Serum
Adenitis	3·38%	4·82%
Suppurative Adenitis	—	1·14
Otitis Media	2·68	3·93
Albuminuria	0·38	1·52
Nephritis	1·52	2·53
Rheumatism	0·38	0·38
Rhinorrhœa	0·78	0·88
Endocarditis	0·38	0·38

DIPHTHERIA.

Remaining in Hospital at the commencement of the year ..	206
Admitted during the year	1,951
Certified under other diseases (see Table XIX.)	5
	2,162
Incorrectly Diagnosed (see Table XIX.)	215
Remaining in Hospital, 31st December, 1936	259
Discharged	1,604
Died	84
	2,162
Mortality Rate Per Cent.	4·97
Average stay in Hospital (days)	48·75

TABLE XXII.—Diphtheria incidence and death-rate, according to age, amongst 1,688 cases, completed in 1936.

AGE.	Cases.	Deaths.	Death-rate per cent. according to Age.
Under 1 year	13	—	—
1 year and under 2 years	28	1	3·57
2 years „ „ 3 „	75	6	8·0
3 „ „ „ 4 „	95	7	7·37
4 „ „ „ 5 „	114	5	4·38
Totals under 5 years	325	19	5·85
5 years and under 10 years	788	54	6·85
10 „ „ 15 „	391	10	2·56
15 „ „ 20 „	85	—	—
20 „ „ 25 „	49	1	2·04
25 „ „ 30 „	22	—	—
30 „ „ 35 „	10	—	—
35 years and over	18	—	—
Totals	1688	84	4·97

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

1935 ..	4·51	1932 ..	2·22
1934 ..	3·64	1931 ..	2·31
1933 ..	2·38	1930 ..	4·72

24 deaths occurred within 48 hours of admission, which if deducted give a death-rate of 3·61 per cent.

Tracheotomy was performed on 18 cases, 5 of whom died, producing a death-rate of 27·77 per cent.

TABLE XXIII.—*Diphtheria*.—Showing the Mortality at different age periods, according to the day of disease on which serum treatment was commenced, amongst 1,688 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	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	7	—	1	—	13	—
1 year and under 2 years ..	1	—	5	1	6	—	6	—	4	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	28	1
2 years " 3 " ..	5	—	12	—	16	1	18	3	9	—	8	2	7	—	—	—	75	6
3 " 4 " ..	4	—	21	—	23	2	14	2	10	1	11	1	9	—	3	1	95	7
4 " 5 " ..	4	—	21	1	25	1	19	2	17	—	11	1	14	—	3	—	114	5
Totals under 5 years ..	15	—	60	2	71	4	57	7	40	1	37	4	38	—	7	1	325	19
5 years and under 10 years ..	28	1	158	8	186	18	128	15	67	6	85	5	109	—	27	1	788	54
10 " 15 " ..	18	—	71	—	101	3	59	3	41	2	40	1	42	—	19	1	391	10
15 " 20 " ..	1	—	18	—	19	—	18	—	6	—	15	—	5	—	3	—	85	—
20 " 25 " ..	—	—	6	—	11	1	16	—	4	—	6	—	4	—	2	—	49	1
25 " 30 " ..	—	—	4	—	9	—	3	—	3	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	22	—
30 " 35 " ..	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	10	—
35 years and over ..	1	—	1	—	5	—	5	—	3	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	18	—
Totals according to day of injection	63	1	318	10	405	26	289	25	167	9	185	10	203	—	58	†3	1688	84
Mortality per cent. according to day of injection	1.59		3.14		6.42		8.65		5.39		5.40		—		5.17		4.97	

† These cases died within a few hours of admission and were considered too ill to receive serum.

TABLE XXIV.—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
1934	1071	39	3.64	9	2.82
1935	1553	70	4.51	24	3.01
1936	1688	84	4.97	24	3.61

COMPLICATIONS IN DIPHTHERIA.

PARALYSIS.	TOTAL.	7.02%
Palate	6	0.8
Pharyngeal	1	1.5
Facial	0	0.31
Diaphragmatic	0	0.31
Ciliary	0	0.16
Ocular	0	0.59

CARDIAC COMPLICATIONS.

Extra Systolic	0	0.31
Gallop Rhythm	0	0.84
Arrhythmia	1	1.5
Heart Block	0	0.12
Endocarditis	0	0.06

PNEUMONIA.

Remaining in Hospital at the commencement of the year ..	—	
Admitted during the year	3	
Certified under other diseases (see Table XIX.)	26	
		29
Incorrectly Diagnosed (see Table XIX.)	1	
Remaining in Hospital, 31st December, 1936	1	
Discharged	17	
Died	10	
		29
Mortality Rate Per Cent.	37·04	
Average stay in Hospital (days)	26·33	

TABLE XXV.—*Pneumonia—Showing the incidence and death-rate, according to age, amongst 27 completed cases during 1936.*

AGE.	Cases.	Deaths.	Death-rate per cent. according to Age.
Under 1 year	5	4	80·0
1 year and under 2 years	6	3	50·0
2 years „ 3 „	2	1	50·0
3 „ „ 4 „	7	—	—
4 „ „ 5 „	2	2	100·0
Totals under 5 years	22	10	45·45
5 years and under 10 years	2	—	—
10 „ 15 „	—	—	—
15 „ 20 „	1	—	—
20 „ 25 „	1	—	—
25 „ 30 „	1	—	—
30 „ 35 „	—	—	—
35 years and over	—	—	—
Totals	27	10	37·04

ENTERIC FEVER.

Remaining in Hospital at the commencement of the year ..	—
Admitted during the year	23
Certified under other diseases (see Table XIX.)	—
	23
Incorrectly Diagnosed (see Table XIX.)	4
Remaining in Hospital, 31st December, 1936	3
Discharged	14
Died	2
	23
Mortality Rate Per Cent.	12·5
Average stay in Hospital (days)	44·62

TABLE XXVI.—*Enteric Fever, incidence and death-rate, according to age, amongst 16 cases completed in 1936.*

AGE.	Cases.	Deaths.	Death-rate per cent. according to Age.
Under 5 years	2	—	—
5 years and under 10 years ..	4	—	—
10 .. 15	4	—	—
15 .. 20	4	—	—
20 .. 25	1	1	100·0
25 .. 30	—	—	—
30 .. 35	—	—	—
35 .. 40	—	—	—
40 .. 45	1	1	100·0
45 years and over	—	—	—
Totals	16	2	12·5

TABLE XXVII.—*Measles, incidence and death-rate, according to age, amongst 60 cases completed in 1936.*

AGE.	Cases.	Deaths.	Death-rate per cent. according to Age.
Under 1 year	3	1	33·33
1 year and under 2 years	10	—	—
2 years „ „ 3 „	14	—	—
3 „ „ „ 4 „	9	1	11·11
4 „ „ „ 5 „	13	—	—
Totals under 5 years	49	2	4·081
5 years and under 10 years ..	10	1	10·0
10 „ 15 „ ..	—	—	—
15 „ 20 „ ..	—	—	—
20 „ 25 „ ..	1	—	—
25 „ 30 „ ..	—	—	—
30 „ 35 „ ..	—	—	—
35 years and over	—	—	—
Totals	60	3	5·0

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

Remaining in Hospital at the commencement of the year ..	—
Admitted during the year	35
Certified under other diseases (see Table XIX.) ..	—
	35
Incorrectly Diagnosed (see Table XIX.)	21
Remaining in Hospital, 31st December, 1936	2
Discharged	7
Died	5
	35
Mortality Rate Per Cent.	41·67
Average stay in Hospital (days)	24·92

TABLE XXVIII.—Cerebro-Spinal Fever—Showing the incidence and death-rate, according to age, amongst 12 cases completed during 1936.

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	5	2	40·0	1	25·0
1 year and under 2 years ..	1	—	—	—	—
2 years .. 3	—	—	—	—	—
3 4	—	—	—	—	—
4 5	1	1	100·0	1	—
Totals under 5 years.. .. .	7	3	42·86	2	20·0
5 years and under 10 years	—	—	—	—	—
10 15	—	—	—	—	—
15 20	1	—	—	—	—
20 25	2	1	50·0	1	—
25 30	—	—	—	—	—
30 35	1	—	—	—	—
35 years and over	1	1	100·0	1	—
Totals	12	5	41·66	4	12·5

TABLE XXX.—Particulars of 21 Completed Cases certified on Admisson as Cerebro-Spinal Fever, Showing the Disease Diagnosed in Hospital.

DISEASE.	No. of Cases.
Tubercular Meningitis	3
Staphylococcal Meningitis	1
Meningitis (Pneumococcal)	2
Septicæmia	2
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	1
Cerebral Abscess.. .. .	1
Pneumonia	4
Measles	1
Cerebral Tumour	1
Meningismus	1
Acute Encephalitis	1
Scarlet Fever	1
Peritonsillar Abscess	1
Hyperpiësis	1
Total	21

TABLE XXXI.—*Erysipelas, incidence and death-rate, according to age, amongst 69 cases completed during 1936.*

Age.	Cases.	Deaths.	Death-rate per cent. according to Age
Under 1 year	3	—	—
1 year and under 2 years	1	—	—
2 years .. 3	—	—	—
3 4	—	—	—
4 5	—	—	—
Totals under 5 years.. .. .	4	—	—
5 years and under 10 years	2	—	—
10 15	4	—	—
15 20	1	—	—
20 25	4	1	25·0
25 30	3	—	—
30 35	7	—	—
35 years and over	44	3	6·818
Totals	69	4	5·79

1 Death occurred within 48 hours of admission, which if deducted, gives a death rate of 4·41 per cent.

TABLE XXXII.—Average length of Hospital Treatment per Case.

DISEASE	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	Average for 10 years	1936
Scarlet Fever ..	Days. 43.26	Days. 38.78	Days. 38.92	Days. 35.03	Days. 40.09	Days. 43.35	Days. 39.6	Days. 36.51	Days. 34.77	Days. 31.75	Days. 38.21	Days. 32.42
Diphtheria ..	57.35	63.56	58.18	47.13	50.94	57.69	56.51	43.3	42.51	47.84	52.50	48.75
Enteric Fever ..	59.59	45.12	42.88	50.27	38.92	61.43	46.2	80.2	24.5	51.75	50.09	44.62
Measles ..	29.2	29.0	33.12	21.18	39.48	45.2	40.93	276.5	27.5	22.38	31.99†	22.85
Pneumonia ..	35.97	35.35	33.24	28.96	30.54	35.55	34.65	30.71	34.68	30.27	32.99	26.33
Cerebro-spinal Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	48.52	44.3	46.89	38.68	20.24	..	24.92
All Other Diseases ..	28.07	28.94	25.44	27.61	29.94	37.21	31.5	28.16	29.02	25.87	29.18	25.11
Total for all Diseases ..	43.5	42.03	40.2	35.73	39.81	43.24	39.91	35.98	35.73	37.05	39.32	38.92

† This average covers 9 years only, 1933 being omitted owing to the fact that only two cases were treated, these being detained in Hospital 212 and 341 days respectively on account of severe complications.

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

Year.	Daily Average Number of Patients					Highest number in Lodge Moor Hospital in any one day.	Date.	Lowest number in Lodge Moor Hospital in any one day.	Date.
	Lodge Moor.	Redmires Camp.	Small Pox Contacts.						
			Dart Square.	Edmund Road.					
1925	277.52	1.43	—	1.78	—	376	195	Nov. 27	Aug. 28
1926	339.86	13.86	—	6.7	—	403	273	Nov. 11	June 28
1927	373.48	45.17	1.71	6.07	—	420	321	Nov. 6	Jan. 20
1928	346.57	5.96	1.47	—	—	460	252	Dec. 30	Aug. 31
1929	436.3	0.73	0.17	—	—	542	339	Dec. 4	June 13
1930	308.99	0.26	0.33	—	—	531	205	Jan. 23	Sept. 9
1931	234.32	4.05	0.72	—	—	299	157	Feb. 26	Sept. 7
1932	243.30	—	—	—	—	320	176	Mar. 6	Aug. 17
1933	311.93	—	—	—	—	484	210	Nov. 30	Sept. 11
1934	369.80	—	—	—	—	561	268	Dec. 9	May 7
1935	410.51	—	—	—	—	545	284	Feb. 17	Aug. 14
1936	391.51	—	—	—	—	459	281	Jan. 9	Aug. 24

TABLE XXXIV.—*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 31/12/35	Admissions from		Discharged from Block	Transferred to Wards	Deaths	Remaining in 31/12/36
	Ambulance	Wards				
20	252	124	278	83	15	20

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	1,456	65	48	3.29
Diphtheria	1,604	44	17	1.06

SCARLET FEVER.

As regards the cases referred to above, these may possibly be due to the return home of the primary cases, 61 of the secondary cases were admitted into Hospital and verified. 12 were definitely not "return" cases, 1 was doubtful and 4 cases were not removed to hospital.

DIPHTHERIA.

These again are in all probability due to the return home of the primary cases, although three negative cultures are obtained before the discharge of the patient takes place. All the secondary cases were admitted into Hospital and verified. Of these, 23 were definitely not "return" cases, and 4 were doubtful.

AMBULANCE DEPARTMENT.

The Ambulance Department on the 31st December, 1936, consisted of four Austin Ambulances.

During the year the ambulances covered 50,561 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, Crimiear Lane, Commonside 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 XXXV.

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.

Virulence and typing of the *C. diphtheriæ* have been carried out by Professor Edington, Sheffield University.

EXAMINATIONS CARRIED OUT DURING 1936.

DIPHTHERIA SWABS.

Throat	Pos. ..	1,732	
	Neg. ..	4,832	
		<hr/>	6,564
Nasal	Pos. ..	842	
	Neg. ..	2,131	
		<hr/>	2,973
Ears	Pos. ..	213	
	Neg. ..	740	
		<hr/>	953
Wound	Pos. ..	2	
	Neg. ..	14	
		<hr/>	16
Vaginal	Pos. ..	1	
	Neg. ..	15	
		<hr/>	16
Eyes	Pos. ..	1	
	Neg. ..	4	
		<hr/>	5
		<hr/>	10,527
Direct Smears	Pos. ..	32	
	Neg. ..	61	
		<hr/>	93

CEREBRO-SPINAL FLUIDS EXAMINED.

Direct Smears	15
Cultures	94

SPUTUM EXAMINATIONS (Z.N.)	Pos. ..	2	
	Neg. ..	17	
		<hr/>	19

WIDAL'S REACTION	38
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BLOOD EXAMINATIONS (Including Blood Cultures, Blood Ureas and Cell Counts)	16
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URINE EXAMINATIONS	86
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PUS	15
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TABLE XXXVI.—*Diseases from which members of the Staff have suffered during the year 1936.*

DISEASE.	Medical Staff	Official Staff	Nursing Staff	Domestic Staff	Male Staff	Total Days Lost to Hospital during 1936
Sore Throat	—	1	24	18	1	304
Sepsis	—	—	5	—	—	42
Influenza	—	—	1	5	5	132
Rheumatism	—	—	—	1	—	15
Diphtheria	—	—	3	1	—	366
Injury	—	—	2	4	2	165
Pneumonia	—	—	1	1	—	37
Scarlet Fever	—	—	1	1	—	48
Chicken Pox	—	—	1	—	—	7
Erysipelas	—	—	1	—	—	13
Rubella	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mumps	—	—	1	—	—	19
Tonsillectomy	—	—	1	—	—	9
Miscellaneous	—	1	10	11	6	415
Totals	—	2	51	42	14	1,572

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. Toxoid Antitoxin Floccules has been used to immunise those members of the staff who were found susceptible to Diphtheria, which has proved more satisfactory. Not a single case occurred, notwithstanding the fact that more than half of the hospital was occupied in the treatment of Diphtheria.

One nurse and one maid contracted Scarlet Fever, and three nurses and one maid Diphtheria, within a few weeks of joining the staff, and before immunity could be established.

CITY GENERAL HOSPITALS.

REPORT BY THE

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT—JAMES CLARK, M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H.
CITY GENERAL HOSPITAL, FIRVALE, SHEFFIELD.

MEDICAL AND NURSING STAFF:—

Deputy Medical Superintendent ...	W. J. CLANCY, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., M.C.O.G.
Resident Physician	K. J. G. MILNE, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Resident Surgeon	D. H. W. CAMERON, M.B., Ch.B.
Junior Assistant Medical Officers ...	J. F. MCCARTHY, M.B., Ch.B. D. FERGUSON, M.B., Ch.B. R. COLEMAN, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Ir.). J. P. CORCORAN, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O. A. BUCHAN, M.B., Ch.B. C. DONALD, M.B., Ch.B. J. G. AITKEN, M.B., Ch.B.
Dermatologist (part-time)	A. RUPERT HALLAM, M.D., M.R.C.P.
Physicians (part-time)	A. GURNEY YATES, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P. E. F. SKINNER, M.A., M.B., F.R.C.P.
Surgeons (part-time)	R. ST. LEGER BROCKMAN, M.A., M.B., M.Ch., F.R.C.S. J. C. ANDERSON, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.
Radiologist (part-time)	J. WILKIE, M.B., M.Sc., D.M.R.E.
Matron, 2 Assistant Matrons, Sistor Tutor, 2 Home Sisters, X-Ray and Massage Sister, and 204 other Nursing Staff.	

The number of patients admitted to Hospital and the total number treated are shown in Table XXXVII.

The number of discharges and deaths and the number remaining in Hospital at the end of the year are shown in Table XXXVIII.

TABLE XXXVII.—ADMISSIONS AND BIRTHS.

	MEN.	WOMEN.	CHILDREN.	TOTAL
Remaining in Hospital 31st December, 1935.. .. .	199	285	163	647
Admitted from Town	2471	4426	1240	8137
Admitted from Fir Vale House	82	50	—	132
Admitted from Nether Edge Hospital	3	13	18	34
Admitted from Children's Homes	—	—	91	91
BIRTHS	—	—	1116	1116
TOTAL ADMITTED AND BORN.. .. .	2556	4489	2465	9510
TOTAL TREATED DURING 1936	2755	4774	2628	10,157

TABLE XXXVIII.—DISCHARGES AND DEATHS.

	MEN.	WOMEN.	CHILDREN.	TOTAL
Discharged to Town	1744	3883	2193	7820
Discharged to Fir Vale House	170	102	2	274
Discharged to Nether Edge Hospital	18	33	—	51
Discharged to Children's Homes	—	—	99	99
DEATHS	615	470	211	1296
Total Discharged and Died	2547	4488	2505	9540
Remaining in Hospital, 31st December, 1936	208	286	123	617

The total admissions and births was 9,510, an increase of 803 over last year.

There was an increase of 81 men and 358 women admitted from town. Admissions from Fir Vale House show an increase of 21 men and a decrease of 1 woman, and from Nether Edge Hospital a decrease of 2 men and 1 woman. There was an increase of 7 children admitted from Nether Edge Hospital and an increase of 52 from the Homes. Births show an increase of 158, and there is also an increase of 130 children admitted from town, showing a net increase of 347 children admitted and born.

The average daily number under treatment was 649.95, an increase of 17.13 over last year.

The highest daily number was 745 on the 14th May, and the lowest number was 571 on the 25th December.

The average duration of treatment was 23.42 days, a decrease of 1.54 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 8, an increase of 2 from last year.

It will be seen that there was once again a general increase all round in the patients treated. Part of the increase was due to the fact that for the first time the Maternity Department was fully occupied for the whole of the year.

There has been a definite shortage of accommodation for adults throughout the year. The Children's Hospital has been fully occupied, but there has been no real shortage of beds. There is, however, a shortage in isolation accommodation, a deficiency which we hope to see remedied in the not too distant future.

The Medical, Surgical and Maternity Wards have been subjected to severe pressure. The demand for beds for maternity cases is continually increasing, and for the greater part of the year the staff in the Maternity Unit were working at too high pressure. It was not possible to do any cleaning of wards because there was no vacant accommodation. Patients had to be sent out earlier than was desirable because there were no beds for them to occupy, and generally the need for an extension of maternity accommodation gets more urgent. The proposed additional wing will give much needed relief to this department.

The Surgical Wards have been more fully occupied than at any time in the history of the hospital. The accommodation on the male side has not been so severely stressed as on the female side. In spite of the opening of an additional ward for thirty-four female surgical cases last year, there has been a waiting list of surgical cases, especially women, during the whole year. At times there has even been difficulty in finding beds for emergency cases. One reason for the pressure on the Women's Surgical Wards is the continuing increase of abortion cases who are treated in the Women's Surgical Wards and not in the Maternity Unit.

In the Medical Wards the pressure on accommodation has been greater than in any previous year. Waiting lists at times have grown to unwieldy proportions, and at no time was our list clear. There are many cases for whom it is no hardship to be on the waiting list for a short time, cases for instance, who are coming in for investigation, but at times urgent emergency cases could not be found accommodation.

The reason for this pressure is the increasing number of incurable and chronic cases who are permanently occupying wards which are established for the treatment of acute medical cases. At one time this year no less than 75% of the available medical beds in the hospital were occupied by chronic or permanent cases who could have received adequate treatment elsewhere had there been accommodation.

For several years I have been calling attention to the shortage of accommodation for patients of this type. The Infirm Wards at Fir Vale House and the Medical Wards at Nether Edge Hospital are permanently full, and it has not been possible to transfer cases from this hospital when they reached a stage in which they no longer required active medical treatment. Many of these patients have either no home or no one to attend to them, or it may be no one who is willing to attend to them. Consequently they cannot be discharged. They continue to occupy beds in the hospital and prevent acute cases from getting the treatment that should be available for them.

Last year I mentioned in my Report that the position was now serious, and this year it is even more serious. The accommodation for infirm patients in the City Institutions is totally inadequate. Proposals have been under consideration for some time, and it is to be hoped that we shall very shortly have some additional accommodation. If not, the treatment of the acute sick is going to be even more hampered during the coming year than it was in the past.

TABLE XXXIX.

ADMISSIONS.

CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES.

Infectious and Parasitic Diseases :—

Enteric Fever 3, Measles and Broncho-pneumonia 41, Scarlet Fever 6, Whooping Cough and Broncho-pneumonia 52, Diphtheria 25, Influenza 5, Erysipelas 41, Post Encephalitis 2, Cerebro-spinal Meningitis 4, Tuberculous Meningitis 13, Tuberculous Peritonitis 6, Tuberculosis of Lungs 62, Tuberculosis of Knee Joint 1, Tuberculosis of Hip Joint 1, Spondylitis 1, Spinal Caries 5, Lupus 2, Tuberculosis of Kidney 2, Tuberculous Salpingitis 1, Tuberculous Epididymitis 2, Miliary Tuberculosis 3, Syphilis 68, Specific Aortic Regurgitation 7, Cerebral Syphilis 12, Gonorrhœa 12, Septic Toe 1, Septic Hand 1, Septic Spots 3, Staphylococcal Septicæmia 1, Ophthalmia Neonatorum 4, Ringworm 2, Rubella 1, Chickenpox 11, Mumps 4, Pink Disease 1. — Total 406.

Cancer and Other Tumours :—

Cancer of Tongue 4, Cancer of Floor of Mouth 9, Cancer of Pharynx 1, Cancer of Tonsil 2, Cancer of Oesophagus 13, Cancer of Stomach 51, Cancer of Pancreas 6, Cancer of Colon 40, Cancer of Rectum 38, Cancer of Gall Bladder 4, Cancer of Liver 2, Cancer of Retroperitoneum 2, Cancer of Brain 1, Cancer of Lungs 24, Cancer of Uterus 25, Cancer of Vulva 1, Cancer of Ovary 4, Cancer of Vagina 1, Cancer of Breast 30, Cancer of Kidney 2, Cancer of Bladder 4, Cancer of Urethra 2, Cancer of Penis 1, Cancer of Scrotum 1, Cancer of Prostate 6, Cancer of Ribs 1, Cancer of Tibia 2, Cancer of Humerus 1, Cancer of Chest Wall 1, Cancer of Loim 1, Cancer of Arm 1, Cancer of Ilium 2, Cancer of Spine 1, Multiple Cancer 1, Rodent Ulcer 3, Epithelioma of Skin of Forearm 1, Sarcoma of Femur 1, Lymphosarcomatosis 1, Malignant Neck Glands 2, Neoplasm of Mediastinum 2, Uterine Fibroids 27, Ovarian Cyst 23, Cervical Polypus 1, Cyst of Broad Ligament 1, Bartholin's Cyst 1, Fibroma of Ovary 13, Intraligamentary Fibroid 1, Endometrioma 2, Bronchial Cyst 1, Papilloma of Anus 1, Cyst of Epididymus 1, Cyst of Finger 1, Cerebral Tumour 4, Papilloma of Thigh 1, Adenoma of Breast 3, Hæmatoma of Scrotum 1, Hæmatoma of Vulva 1, Nasal Polypus 1, Hypogastric Tumour 1, Papilloma of Bladder 2, Lipoma of Thigh 2, Papilloma of Arm 1. — Total 385.

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

Acute Rheumatism 81, Sub-acute Rheumatism 46, Fibrositis 2, Rheumatoid Arthritis 45, Infective Arthritis 4, Diabetes Mellitus 62, Rickets 2, Goitre 1, Exophthalmic Goitre 6, Myxœdema 3, Obesity 2, Acholuric Jaundice 2. — Total 256.

Diseases of the Blood and Blood-Forming Organs :—

Purpura Hæmorrhagia 1, Hæmophilia 2, Pernicious Anæmia 22, Splenic Anæmia 2, Anæmia 4, Secondary Anæmia 7, Myelogenous Leukæmia 3, Chronic Myeroeytic Anæmia 5, Lymphadenoma 2. — Total 48.

Chronic Poisoning :—

Chronic Alcoholism 2, Plumbism 1. — Total 3.

Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs :—

Cerebral Abscess 3, Meningitis 5, Meningismus 2, Pneumococcal Meningitis 1, Tabes Dorsalis 15, Bulbar Palsy 1, Progressive Muscular Atrophy 1, Anterior Poliomyelitis 3, Myelitis 3, Frederick's Ataxia 1, Subarachnoid Hæmorrhage 5, Facial Paralysis 1, Cerebral Diplegia 1, Cerebral Embolism 4, Cerebral Hæmorrhage 77, Cerebral Thrombosis 103, Dementia Paralytica 7, Mania 8, Melancholia 20, Confusional Insanity 14, Delusional Insanity 3, Epilepsy 38, Chorea 38, Migraine 2, Neuritis 3, Sciatica 7, Trigeminal Neuralgia 1, Paralysis Agitans 2, Disseminated Sclerosis 11, Vertigo 1, Angioneurotic Oedema 1, Hysteria 10, Huntingdon's Chorea 1, Infantile Convulsions 2, Neurasthenia 71, Mental Deficiency 2, Mongolian Idiot 1, Hypochondriasis 2, Oedema of Eyelids 1, Contusion of Eye 1, Cellulitis of Orbit 1, Glaucoma 1, Sympathetic Ophthalmia 1, Ophthalmia 4, Conjunctivitis 3, Abscess of Orbit 1, Wound of Conjunctiva 1, Otitis Media 13, Labyrinthine Vertigo 2, Mastoiditis 13, Wound of Ear 1. — Total 514.

Diseases of the Circulatory System :—

Pericarditis 5, Infective Endocarditis 16, Aortic Regurgitation 14, Aortic Stenosis 2, Mitral Stenosis 87, Mitral Regurgitation 1, Coronary Atheroma 12, Heart Block 1, Aortic Aneurysm 7, Arterio-sclerosis 469, Senile Gangrene 31, Varicocele 4, Varicose Ulcer 10, Hæmorrhoids 85, Adenitis 17, Glandular Abscess 13, Phlebitis 6, Epistaxis 3, Abscess of Groin 1, Abscess of Axilla 4, Septic Adenitis 2. — Total 784.

Diseases of the Respiratory System :—

Chronic Rhinitis 1, Coryza 6, Sinusitis 3, Laryngitis 1, Bronchitis 348, Bronchiectasis 15, Broncho-pneumonia 228, Lobar Pneumonia 372, Empyema 12, Pleurisy 29, Pulmonary Oedema 1, Asthma 21, Abscess of Lung 4, Pleurodynia 3, Cystic Disease of Lung 1. Total 1,045.

Diseases of the Digestive System :—

Dental Caries 4, Alveolar Abscess 5, Stomatitis 4, Pyorrhœa 2, Unerupted Wisdom Tooth 1, Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids 277, Tonsillitis 87, Peritonsillar Abscess 8, Parotid Abscess 1, Submaxillary Abscess 2, Pharyngitis 4, Retropharyngeal Abscess 2, Enlarged Submental Glands 1, Stricture of Œsophagus 1, Dysphasia 1, Gastric Ulcer 42, Chronic Gastric Ulcer 6, Pyloric Ulcer 14, Perforated Gastric Ulcer 18, Gastrojejunal Ulcer 1, Peptic Ulcer 3, Duodenal Ulcer 56, Perforated Duodenal Ulcer 3, Gastritis 47, Achlorhydria 3, Hyperechlorhydria 1, Dyspepsia 3, Hypertrophic Stenosis of Pylorus 6, Colitis 8, Gastro-enteritis 8, Constipation 34, Rectal Prolapse 1, Gastro-enteritis 46, Intestinal Colic 9, Catarrhal Jaundice 4, Obstructive Jaundice 1, Appendicitis 252, Intestinal Obstruction (due to adhesions) 7, Inguinal Hernia 190, Femoral Hernia 28, Umbilical Hernia 18, Incisional Hernia 6, Epigastric Hernia 2, Strangulated Hernia 28, Obstruction due to band 1, Diverticulitis 6, Diverticulosis 2, Ischio-rectal Abscess 23, Fistula in Ano 20, Fissure in Ano 17, Gangrene of Intestine 1, Visceroptosis 1, Prolapse of Anal Mucous Membrane 2, Retrovaginal Fistula 2, Cirrhosis of Liver 7, Toxic Jaundice 2, Liver Abscess 1, Gallstones and Cholecystitis 103, Chronic Pancreatitis 2, Acute Hæmorrhagic Pancreatitis 1, Pelvic Abscess 2, Pelvic Peritonitis 2, Streptococcal General Peritonitis 2, Acute Peritoneal Adhesions 2, Abdominal Abscess 1. — Total 1,445.

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

Acute Nephritis 22, Chronic Nephritis 56, Albuminuria 3, Perinephritic Abscess 3, Pyonephrosis 3, Pyelitis 47, Hæmaturia 5, Hydronephrosis 6, Renal Calculus 16, Pyelonephritis 5, Renal Colic 16, Ureteric Calculus 2, Bladder Calculus 2, Cystitis 18, Vesico-fistula 14, Cystocele 8, Urethral Stricture 6, Urethral Caruncle 7, Perineal Abscess 6, Perineal Tear 2, Perineal Sinus 1, Urethritis 2, Enlargement of Prostate 60, Epididymo-orchitis 3, Hydrocele 26, Phimosis 7, Undescended Testis 3, Abscess of Ovary 1, Shroeder's Disease 2, Salpingitis 36, Tubo-ovarian Abscess 16, Pelvic Cellulitis 2, Dysmenorrhœa 17, Lacerated Cervix 6, Cervicitis 14, Metrorrhagia 9, Menorrhagia 27, Endometritis 18, Menstruation 1, Retroverted Uterus 6, Hæmorrhage (post amputation of Cervix) 1, Uterine Prolapse 16, Subinvolution of Uterus 2, Sterility 4, For Sterilization 1, Bartholin's Abscess 3, Vaginal Prolapse 7, Vulvo-vaginitis 2, Vaginal Tear 1, Leucorrhœa 6. — Total 547.

Diseases of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium :—

Abortion 461, Ectopic Gestation 15, Hydatidiform Mole 2, Incarcerated Gravid Uterus 3, Retained Placenta 6, Puerperal Fever 13, Postpartum Eclampsia 1, Pyelitis of Pregnancy 22, Albuminuria 3, Toxæmia of Pregnancy 21, Phlegmasia Alba Dolens 1, Torn Perineum 3, Insanity of Pregnancy 1, Breast Abscess 48, Pregnancy 1,363, Lactation 27, Puerperium 35. Total 2,025.

Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue :—

Carbuncle 23, Furunculosis 9, Cellulitis 25, Abscesses (various) 40, Dermatitis 80, Herpes Zoster 3, Psoriasis 4, Ulcer 25, Blister 3, Seborrhœa 1, Scabies 23, Erythema Nodosum 5, Impetigo 23, Pruritis Ani 1, Pediculosis 2, Sarcosis 3, Prurigo 3, Eczema 10, Sebaceous Cyst 1, Urticaria 1, Scurvy 1, Ecthyma 1. — Total 287.

Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Locomotion :—

Osteomyelitis 13, Paget's Disease of Bone 1, Periostitis 2, Osteitis Deformans 3, Osteitis of Bone 3, Abscess of Jaw 2, Bursitis 6, Synovitis 3, Osteoarthritis of Hip Joint 1, Spasmodic Torticollis 1, Intercostal Myositis 1, Hallux Valgus 10, Hallux Rigidus 1, Prepatellar Bursitis 7, Hammer Toe 2, Genu Valgum 2, Torn Cartilage 13, Pseudo Coxalgia (Hip) 1. Total 72.

Congenital Malformations :—

Spina Bifida 3, Congenital Heart Disease 4, Congenital Cerebral Atrophy 1, Congenital Right Inguinal Hernia 1, Hare Lip 2, Deformity of Knee 1, Megacolon 1, Microcephaly 1, Double Anal Kidney 1, Double Renal Pelvis 1. — Total 16.

Diseases of Early Infancy :—

Malnutrition 7, For Regulation of Diet 6, Debility from Birth 8, Atelectasis 2, Asphyxia Neonatorum 3, Septic Umbilicus 1, Melæna Neonatorum 3, Mastitis Neonatorum 2, Suckling 65, Prematurity 6, Infants Born 1,116. — Total 1,219.

Diseases of Old Age :—

Senile Dementia 3, Senile Mania 1, Senile Psychoneurosis 1, Senility 3. — Total 8.

Injuries and Violence :—

Suicide by Poisoning 18, Suicide by Coal Gas 17, Suicide by Attempted Drowning 2, Suicidal Cut Throat 14, Suicidal Wound of Tongue 1, Food Poisoning 1, Accidental Poisoning (Liniment) 1, Burns 33, Wounds 44, Foreign Bodies Embedded 6, Fractures 143, Contusions 32, Dislocations 3, Concussion 25, Sprains 6, Traumatic Ulcer 5, Contusion of Kidney 1. — Total 352.

Ill-Defined Diseases :—

N.A.D. 90, Drunk 4, Refused to stay 1, For observation 3. — Total 98.

GRAND TOTAL — 9,510.

DEATHS.

During the year 1,296 patients died in the hospital, an increase of 35 from last year.

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

	1934	1935	1936
Arterio-sclerosis	323	320	308
Bronchitis	57	86	107
Tuberculosis of the Lungs	23	11	6
Lobar Pneumonia	102	96	75
Broncho-pneumonia	36	43	65
Valvular Disease of the Heart	32	48	48
Malignant Disease	171	201	181

In Table XL. the diseases causing death are classified, and in Table XLI. the ages at death for the last three years are set out. In Table XLII. the causes of death of infants under one year are given. This figure shows an increase of 45 from last year. The great majority of children who died were premature or feeble from birth.

TABLE XL.
CAUSES OF DEATH.

Infectious and Parasitic Diseases :—

Influenzal Broncho-pneumonia 2, Measles 2, Measles and Broncho-pneumonia 15, Whooping Cough and Broncho-pneumonia 14, Diphtheria 1, Erysipelas 5, Cerebro-spinal Meningitis 1, Meningococcal Meningitis 1, Tuberculous Meningitis 11, Tuberculosis of the Lungs 6, Streptococcal Septicæmia 2, Syphilis 10, Psoas Abscess 1, Tuberculous Kidney and Bladder 1, Tuberculous Salpingitis 1, Miliary Tuberculosis 1. — Total 74.

Cancer and Other Tumours :—

Epithelioma of Floor of Mouth 5, Epithelioma of Tongue 4, Epithelioma of Tonsil 1, Cancer of Œsophagus 8, Cancer of Stomach 34, Cancer of Liver 2, Cancer of Pancreas 6, Cancer of Gall Bladder 2, Cancer of Rectum 19, Cancer of Colon 27, Cancer of Cæcum 3, Retroperitoneal Sarcoma 1, Cancer of Lung 17, Cancer of Uterus 11, Cancer of Ovary 3, Cancer of Breast 11, Cancer of Penis 2, Cancer of Bladder 4, Cancer of Prostate 3, Cancer of Skin 2, Sarcoma of Femur 1, Sarcoma of Tibia 1, Sarcoma of Loin 1, Lymphosarcoma 2, Cancer of Urethra 1, Sarcoma of Humerus 1, Osteo-sarcoma of Ilium 1, Ovarian Cyst 2, Cervical Tumour 1, Mediastinal Tumour 1, Submucous Polypus 1, Cerebral Tumour 1, Tumour of Neck 1, Neoplasm of Brain and Lung 1. — Total 181.

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

Rheumatic Arthritis 5, Acute Rheumatic Carditis 4, Diabetes 17, Myxœdema 1, Obesity 3. — Total 30.

Diseases of the Blood and Blood-Forming Organs :—

Purpura Hæmorrhagica 1, Pernicious Anæmia 5, Aplastic Anæmia 1, Myeloid Leukæmia 1, Lymphadenoma 1. — Total 9.

Chronic Poisoning :—

Chronic Alcoholism 1. — Total 1.

Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs :—

Meningitis and Cerebellar Abscess 7, Meningismus 1, Spinal Arachnoiditis 1, Pneumococcal Meningitis 1, Tabes Dorsalis 7, Sub-acute Combined Degeneration 1, Acute Myelitis 2, Subarachnoid Hæmorrhage 5, Hæmiplegia Cerebral Embolism 1, Cerebral Diplegia 2, Dementia Paralytica 2, Status Epilepticus 3, Infantile Convulsions 1, Paralysis Agitans 1, Disseminated Sclerosis 2. — Total 37.

Diseases of the Circulatory System :—

Pericarditis 2, Infective Endocarditis 6, Rheumatic Carditis 7, Aortic Regurgitation 8, Mitral Stenosis 40, Aortic Aneurysm 1, Coronary Occlusion 6, Arterio-sclerosis 308, Senile Gangrene 18, Abscess of Axilla 1, Cervical Adenitis 1, Cœliac Disease 1. — Total 399.

Diseases of the Respiratory System :—

Bronchitis 107, Bronchiectasis 4, Frontal Sinusitis 1, Broncho-pneumonia 65, Lobar Pneumonia 75, Empyema 2, Pleural Effusion 4, Abscess of Lung 1, Non-tuberculous Hæmoptysis 1, Cystic Disease of Lung 1. — Total 261.

Diseases of the Digestive System :—

Ludwig's Angina 1, Enteritis 15, Pyorrhœa Stomatitis (Septicæmia) 1, Septic Throat (Septicæmia) 1, Parotid Abscess 1, Perforated Gastric Ulcer 4, Chronic Gastric Ulcer 1, Perforated Duodenal Ulcer 2, Acute Duodenal Ulcer 2, Mucous Colitis 1, Gastritis 1, Acute Appendicitis 6, Acute Appendicitis and General Peritonitis 2, Streptococcal Peritonitis 2, Strangulated Inguinal Hernia 3, Strangulated Femoral Hernia 1, Strangulated Umbilical Hernia 2, Irreducible Hernia 1, Intestinal Obstruction (Adhesions) 4, Perforated Diverticulitis 3, Perforated Bowel 1, Cirrhosis of Liver 5, Alcoholic Jaundice 1, Abscess of Liver 1, Gallstones and Cholecystitis 10, Acute Pancreatitis 1. — Total 73.

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

Acute Nephritis 3, Chronic Nephritis 33, Bacillus Coli Pyelitis 1, Pyonephrosis 1, Hydronephrosis 1, Cystitis 4, Enlarged Prostate 21, Pyosalpinx 3. — Total 67.

Diseases of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium :—

Abortion—Toxæmia of Pregnancy 2, Incomplete Abortion—Puerperal Septicæmia 5, Ruptured Tubal Gestation 1, Eclampsia 2, Puerperal Septicæmia 2, Post-partum Eclampsia 1, Puerperal Septicæmia and Malignant Endocarditis 2, Hyperemesis Gravidarum 1, Toxæmia of Pregnancy and Acute Yellow Atrophy of Liver 2, Placenta Prævia 3, Pregnancy and Mitral Stenosis 2, Puerperium and Mitral Stenosis 2. — Total 25.

Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue :—

Carbuncle 4, Furunculosis 1, Cellulitis 4, Abscess 3, Phlegmon of Lip 1, Ulcer of Leg 1. — Total 14.

Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Locomotion :—

Osteomyelitis 1, Paget's Disease 1, Osteitis Deformans 1. — Total 3.

Congenital Malformations :—

Spina Bifida 3, Congenital Heart Disease 3, Congenital Pyloric Stenosis 1, Microcephaly 1. — Total 8.

Diseases of Early Infancy :—

Marasmus 1, Debility from Birth 8, Prematurity 54, Intracranial Hæmorrhage 1, Asphyxia Neonatorum 4, Atelectasis 2, Cellulitis of Umbilicus 1, Hæmorrhage of the Newborn 2. — Total 73.

Deaths from Violence :—

Abrasions—Septicæmia 1, Poisoning 5, Gas Poisoning 1, Suicidal Cut Throat 2, Food Poisoning 1, Burns 2, Wound of Nose 1, Wound 1, Fractures 24, Contusions 2, Old Gun Shot Wound (Meningitis) 1. — Total 41.

GRAND TOTAL 1,296.

TABLE XLI.—AGES AT DEATH.

	1934	1935.	1936.
Under 1 year	57	74	119
1 to 5 years	38	35	53
5 to 10 years	11	15	23
10 to 15 years	7	10	8
15 to 25 years	46	44	45
25 to 35 years	52	57	51
35 to 45 years	66	80	81
45 to 55 years	145	169	145
55 to 65 years	232	290	284
65 to 75 years	275	314	323
75 to 85 years	150	155	145
85 years and over	16	18	19
Total	1,095	1,261	1,296

TABLE XLII.—CAUSES OF DEATH OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR.

Prematurity	54
Asphyxia Neonatorum	4
Broncho-pneumonia	18
Lobar Pneumonia	2
Whooping Cough	1
Infective Enteritis	12
Infantile Convulsions	2
Intra-cranial Hæmorrhage	1
Ludwig's Angina	1
Atelectasis	2
Spina Bifida	3
Pyloric Stenosis	1
Purulent Meningitis	1
Debility from Birth	8
Marasmus	1
Hæmorrhage of the New Born	2
Cellulitis of the Scalp	2
" " Neck	1
" " Umbilicus	1
Congenital Heart Disease	2

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MEDICAL WORK.

The work in the Medical Wards has been much the same as in former years. The number of cases of primary Pneumonia treated remains high, there being 600 for 1936 against 631 for 1935. Pneumonia was not unduly prevalent, but Lodge Moor Hospital was able to take very few cases owing to the high incidence of infectious disease. The other medical cases call for little comment.

Appended is a short report by Dr. Milne, the Resident Physician.

REPORT BY DR. K. J. G. MILNE.

The work carried out on the medical cases has been done both in the Medical Wards and in the Out-patient Department, where there are now established two afternoon clinics for medical cases only.

The examination of patients in the medical wards has been more detailed and comprehensive, due to the expansion of the facilities offered by the hospital laboratory and the introduction of modern methods of clinical investigation. Concurrently, the methods of treatment available have increased in scope and effectiveness, and have been marked by one or two outstanding advances. The introduction at the beginning of the year of a highly potent extract of liver for the treatment of Pernicious Anæmia has resulted in a noticeable improvement in the patients' health, with economy in cost of medicine and in time of treatment. These patients have been kept under special observation during the whole of the treatment. On discharge from the wards to their own homes they are kept under supervision at the Medical Out-patient Clinic, held on Friday afternoons, the sessions being confined to the treatment of the patients with this one disease. The work has been carried out concurrently with a collateral investigation by Professor Wayne (Department of Pharmacology, University of Sheffield).

The Creosote Chamber, in which patients inhale the vapour of creosote, has continued to be in steady use for cases of chronic lung infection, with satisfactory results.

The Oxygen Tent has continued to prove invaluable in the treatment of cases of Pneumonia in the Children's Wards, proving to be the only reliable way of administering oxygen in many children whose condition requires this accessory form of treatment.

The increase in scope in the work on the Medical Wards makes an ever increasing demand upon the abilities of the nursing staff and upon the equipment of the wards. Moreover, the more chronic cases still need the constant care and attention which is essential to their wellbeing.

The work in the Out-patient Department has shown a progressive and steady increase with the passage of time. The main Medical Out-patient Clinic is held every Tuesday afternoon, and is held for the benefit of patients who have been in-patients and whose condition still needs supervision or further treatment. Each patient is seen by appointment, an arrangement which obviates unnecessary waiting or overcrowding in the Out-patient Hall. The details of the appointments are arranged by the Almoner, who also offers invaluable co-operation in assisting the patients to make the best of the treatment outlined for them by the doctor. This is best illustrated in the case of the diabetic patients. These patients, as is well known, must take special diets with injections of Insulin, which provides them with practical problems often difficult of solution. The assistance available in the Almoner's Department aids the patients to tackle the difficulties and prevents errors which might otherwise seriously affect their future health.

I am indebted to Miss Glenn (our present Almoner) and to her predecessor (Miss Gauge) for the constant care and attention paid to the Medical Out-patients, and for their courteous co-operation at all times.

The Medical work of the hospital thus showed a steady upward tendency throughout the year and at the beginning of 1937 the expansion was accelerated still further by the introduction of new treatments and of new methods of study of the patient in the laboratory.

SURGICAL WORK.

There was a steady increase in the amount of surgery work performed during the year, and there has been for a considerable part of the time a definite shortage of beds, even for surgical emergencies. This is particularly marked on the female side in spite of the fact that we have now twice the number of beds we had two years ago.

I am pleased to report there has been no further increase this year in the number of cases of malignant disease, in fact, there were 295 cases treated during 1936 as compared with 319 in 1935. The arrangement for the modern treatment of cancer by Radium and Deep X-Ray Therapy at the Radium Centre continues as before to work very satisfactorily. During the year 32 operations for the insertion of Radium were performed in this hospital. The Radium Director, or a member of his medical staff, visits the hospital regularly and keeps in touch with all cases of malignant disease. Treatment by Deep X-Ray Therapy is carried out at the Radium Centre, the patients being taken there by ambulance. After discharge, patients who are fit attend for consultation at the Radium Centre for follow up treatment and observation.

The total number of operations performed in the hospital was 2,333, an increase of 140 from 1935. The number of night emergency operations has shown a very marked increase during the last year, and the time of these operations is causing considerable strain upon the Resident Medical Staff.

A detailed list of operations is given in Table XLIII.

Appended is a short report by Dr. Cameron, the Resident Surgeon.

REPORT BY DR. D. H. W. CAMERON.

The work in the Surgical Wards has continued to increase throughout the year. There has been a marked increase in the emergency operations performed, and many of these have occurred during the night. Should this continue it may necessitate some arrangement for a night Theatre staff.

The accommodation on the Surgical Wards is at times barely adequate since care is taken to avoid undue waiting for cases on the waiting list for operation.

The work in the Casualty Department has also shown an increase and is steadily calling more on the time of the resident medical staff. The treatment of fractures has been systematised, and a Fracture Clinic has been established, bringing this department of surgical work into line with modern requirements. During last year there were 214 cases of fracture treated at the Fracture Clinic, and the results have been gratifying. In those cases where fractures must be admitted to hospital their stay in hospital has been shortened since they can be discharged to attend the Fracture Clinic, where they are kept under supervision. In this connection some improvement in massage might be obtained.

From the list of operations in Table XLIII., the extent and variety of the surgical work can be appreciated.

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 434 cases, of whom 273 were from the Royal Infirmary and 161 from the Royal Hospital, were admitted.

TABLE XLIII.

OPERATIONS.

Abdominal Operations :—

Acute Pancreatitis 1, Appendicitis 238, Cæcostomy 3, Cholecystectomy 28, Cholecystostomy 20, Colostomy 12, Excision of Cancer of Colon 3, Excision of Small Bowel 2, For Intussusception 2, Gastrectomy 3, Gastrojejunostomy 2, Gastrostomy 1, Intestinal Anastomosis 3, Laparotomy (Exploratory) 7, Laparotomy for Tuberculosis 2, Laparotomy for Ruptured Kidney 1, Laparotomy (Obstruction—Penton Adhesions) 7, Laparotomy for General Peritonitis 2, Perforated Diverticulitis 1, Perforated Duodenal Ulcer 2, Perforated Gastric Ulcer 16, Rammstedt's Operation 5, Splenectomy 1, Subphrenic Abscess 3.
Total 365.

Operations for Hernia :—

Inguinal Hernia 161, Inguinal Hernia (Strangulated) 8, Femoral Hernia 17, Femoral Hernia (Strangulated) 6, Umbilical Hernia 19, Umbilical Hernia (Strangulated) 3, Incisional Hernia 5. — Total 219.

Amputations :—

Finger 1, Leg 1, Thigh 4, Toe 2. — Total 8.

Operations on Urinary Tract :—

Caruncle 6, Cystoscopy 9, Cystostomy 24, Diathermy of Papilloma of Bladder 2, Nephro-lithotomy 1, Nephrectomy 3, Perinephric Abscess 1, Periurethral Abscess 4, Pyelography 4, Stricture 4, Vesical Calculus 1. — Total 59.

Operations on Male Genital Organs :—

Circumcision 9, Excision of Testis 2, Hydrocele 24, Prostatectomy 10, Partial Prostatectomy 1, Undescended Testis 4, Varicocele 4. — Total 54.

Operations on Female Generative Organs :—

Abortion 336, Amputation of Cervix 5, Bartholin's Abscess 2, Cæsarean Section 23, Colpoperineorrhaphy 31, Curettage 85, Diathermy of Cervix 6, For Ectopic Gestation 12, Excision of Cyst of Broad Ligament 1, Excision of Uterine Polyp 8, Hysterectomy 36, Hysterotomy 1, Incarceration of Pregnant Uterus 1, For Inflammation of Tubes 6, Myomectomy 3, Ovariectomy 15, Post Colpotomy 1, Rectovaginal Fistula 1, Salpingectomy 12, Salpingostomy 1, Vaginal Hysterectomy 8, Ventrosuspension 4. — Total 598.

Operations on the Breast :—

Abscess 16, Adenoma 2, Excision 2. — Total 20.

Operations on Bones and Joints :—

Bursitis 14, Excision of Exostosis 2, Excision of Ganglion 1, Excision of Head of Radius 1, Fixation of Epiphysis 1, Hallux Rigidus 1, Hallux Valgus 9, Hammer Toe 2, Excision of Knee Cartilage 8, Manipulation of Joint 2, Osteomyelitis 3, Osteotomy 1, Plating of Fracture 3, Psoas Abscess 1, Reduction of Dislocation 1, Reduction of Fracture 29, Suture of Patella 1, Wire Traction 2. — Total 82.

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

Empyema 34, For Frontal Sinusitis 1, Mastoid Antrotomy 11, Nasal Polypus 3, Phrenic Avulsion 1, Radical Masteoideotomy 4, Retropharyngeal Abscess 1, Removal of Tonsils and Adenoids 351. — Total 406.

Excision of Various Tumours :—

Excision of Cyst of Epididymus 1, Excision of Siliac Cyst 1, Excision of Epithelioma 1, Excision of Glands 2, Excision of Lipoma 4, Excision of Tumour 1, Excision of Wart 1, Thyroidectomy 2. — Total 13.

Operations on Rectum, Anal Canal, Etc. :—

Fissure in Ano 12, Fistula in Ano 16, Hæmorrhoids 65, Ischio-rectal Abscess 10, Sigmoidoscopy 3. — Total 106.

Miscellaneous :—

Application of Radium 32, Alveolar Abscess 2, Avulsion of Nail 2, Cellulitis Abscesses, etc. 88, Cerebral Abscess 1, Diathermy of Epithelioma 1, Diathermy of Uleer 1, Examination under General Anæsthesia 3, Extraction of Foreign Body 2, Extraction of Teeth 15, Exploration of Sinus 4, Harelip 3, Ligation of Vessel 1, Lumbar Puncture 2, Repair of Wound 4, Toilet of Burns 4, Umbilical Hernia 1. — Total 166.

Operations Performed in the Casualty Department :—

Amputation 1, Avulsion of Nail 11, Circumcision 61, Compound Fractures 1, Dislocations 11, Excision of Cyst 4, Excision of Lipoma 1, Extraction of Teeth 41, Ganglion 3, Manipulation of Fracture 63, Opening Abscess 30, Removal of Foreign Body 1, Repair of Wounds 8, Tendon Suture 1. — Total 237. GRAND TOTAL 2,333.

CHILDREN'S WARDS.

The total number of children treated during the year was 2,628, an increase of 391 from the previous year. Of this number 158 was represented by the increased number of children born.

There was no serious epidemic during the year, so far as this hospital was concerned, but most of the common infectious diseases were treated. There were 41 cases of Measles with Broncho-pneumonia, and 52 cases of Whooping Cough with Broncho-pneumonia. The total number of pneumonias amongst children this year was very high and of a very bad type, and as already mentioned in Dr. Milne's report the Oxygen Tent proved invaluable, and there is no question that lives were saved by this appliance. Incidentally the tent used was made by Dr. Milne and the Nursing Staff, and has proved equally as effective as the more expensive appliances supplied by the instrument makers.

The other cases required no special comment, and are classified in Table XXXIX.

MATERNITY DEPARTMENT.

Appended is a report by Dr. Clancy, Obstetric Officer.

REPORT BY DR. W. J. CLANCY.

In 1936, 1,186 women were confined in the hospital, an increase of 159 from the previous year. Of these 1,034 were booked cases and had attended the Ante-Natal Clinic at least once, and 152 were emergency cases. Of these 632 were primiparæ and 554 multiparæ. Of the 1,042 children born 964 were legitimate and 78 illegitimate.

PRESENTATIONS :—

Vertex Presentations—L.O.A. 709, R.O.A. 279, R.O.P. 18, L.O.P. 9. — Total 1,015.

Breech Presentations—L.S.A. 29, R.S.A. 13, R.S.P. 4, L.S.P. 5. — Total 51.

In 14 cases there was extension of limbs

Face and Brow Presentations—L.M.P. 1, R.M.A. 4, R.M.P. 1, L.S.A. 1. — Total 7.

Transverse Presentations—1.

In 64 cases the presentation was not made out as the child was either born before admission in the ambulance or at home, or was spontaneously expelled without mechanism.

Multiple Pregnancies—Twins 22, Triplets 2.

The placenta was removed manually in 15 cases.

Version was performed 43 times.

Forceps were necessary in 58 cases.

Cæsarean Section was performed on 23 patients, and in 6 of these cases Salpingectomy was also performed.

All these operations were performed for various types of pelvic deformity.

In the cases where Salpingectomy was performed there had been previous Cæsarean Sections.

Craniotomy was necessary in 5 cases where the child was dead.

Labour was induced in 101 cases. Medical induction was successful in 78 cases, and Surgical induction was necessary in 23 cases.

HEMORRHAGES :—

Post-partum Hæmorrhage	32
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Accidental Hæmorrhage	24
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Placenta Prævia	24
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Of the labours 155 were premature, an increase of 2 from last year.

There were 358 women with Toxæmia of Pregnancy, and of these 2 developed Eclampsia.

Hydramnios was present in 5 cases.

In 134 patients there was injury of the Perineum requiring repair, and Episiotomy was performed on 25 patients.

During pregnancy 45 women suffered from Bacillus Coli Pyelitis, and required ante-natal treatment.

Seven cases of Puerperal Fever were notified during the year, and there were 59 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia.

Other diseases associated with Pregnancy were :—Mitral Stenosis 44, Mitral Regurgitation 3, Syphilis 12.

During the year 12 women died who were treated in the Maternity Unit, of whom 3 were booked cases and 9 emergency cases.

BOOKED CASES :—

(1) A woman, aged 25, (Para. 4), was first seen at the pre-natal clinic at the 34th week. She was a very unhealthy woman with obvious stigmata of congenital syphilis and perforation of the palate. She was dirty and neglected and suffered from Scabies. She was admitted to hospital for treatment. She had a course of treatment for Syphilis and for Scabies, but she refused to have her septic teeth extracted. When seen at term on the 3rd January, 1936, her groins were sore and she had a vaginal discharge. She promised to come into hospital, but did not come until the 6th January, when she was admitted in labour with the membranes ruptured. Labour was normal. One internal examination only was made. She was delivered of a 9 lb. 8 oz. child which died from laceration of the brain twelve hours after birth. On the fourth day of the puerperium the temperature and pulse suddenly rose and signs of Septicæmia appeared. Bacteriological examination showed *Streptococcus viridans* present in the uterus and in the blood, and *Pneumococcus*, Group 4, present in the blood but not in the uterus. She died on the twelfth day of the puerperium. At the autopsy old-standing bacterial endocarditis of the mitral valve was found, and basal meningitis with pus showing pneumococci. She had been nursing a child with pneumonia prior to admission.

(2) A woman, aged 38, (Para. 4), first came under ante-natal care during the third month. Nothing abnormal was discovered and she attended with fair regularity till the 38th week, when she complained of headache, but had a normal blood pressure. In the 39th week on examination ante-natally, no fetal heart was detected and inter-uterine fetal death was diagnosed. She was advised to come into hospital, but wished to go home. She was re-admitted later the same evening, the 11th March, 1936, complaining of sweating attacks and vague abdominal pain. She had no uterine contractions but scanty brown discharge. Some pain began on the evening of the 15th March and on the 16th in the early morning she expelled several large blood clots. Internal examination was now made for the first time and the os was found to be 2½ fingers dilated and a stage 2 placenta prævia was found. The membranes were ruptured and a Willett's forceps applied, and bleeding ceased. She remained faint and the blood pressure fell to 56, but there was no bleeding. Gum Saline was given intravenously and afterwards the blood pressure rose to 130/80. She was delivered three hours later of a stillborn female child, weighing 7 lbs. 3 ozs. The placenta was expelled immediately, with only moderate loss. An hour later the patient's condition was good, blood pressure 138/78. An hour and twenty-five minutes after delivery the patient collapsed and died before a donor could be found. There was no further bleeding.

(3) A woman of 28 years (Para. 1), first reported when she was 22 weeks. She was found to have a severe mitral stenosis with failing compensation, and was immediately admitted to hospital. After one month's rest she was allowed to go home and was seen regularly at the clinic. When 32 weeks pregnant she was found to show signs of decompensation and was again admitted to hospital. She delivered herself prematurely with ease at the 37th week of a 4 lb. 10 oz. child. She was extremely distressed immediately following the labour and her heart gradually failed in spite of treatment, and she died on the twelfth day of the puerperium.

EMERGENCY CASES :—

(4) A woman, aged 28, (Para. 2), was admitted with obstructed labour. She had been in labour for two days before admission and the membranes had been ruptured 24 hours. She had had numerous internal examinations outside, and on admission her temperature and pulse were elevated. After a sedative she delivered herself normally of a living baby, 24 hours after admission. She had two internal examinations while in hospital. The patient's temperature never fell and a blood culture gave a pure growth of *Hæmolytic Streptococcus*. She died five weeks after delivery. She was obviously infected at the time of admission.

(5) A woman, aged 38, (Para. 9), had been under treatment in the Medical Wards of the hospital for gallstones with jaundice, when approximately five months pregnant. It was not considered wise to operate owing to her pregnancy, as she cleared up on medical treatment and went home. It was arranged that she should attend the Ante-Natal Clinic. She was only two days at home and she was re-admitted having been delivered of a premature stillborn child twelve hours before. She was then semi-comatose, deeply jaundiced, and died the same day, seven hours after admission. At the post-mortem she had Chronic Cholecystitis, Gallstones impacted in the Ampulla of Vater, Suppurative Cholangitis and Acute tubular necrosis of the kidney. This patient was in a hopeless condition, and she was practically dying on admission.

(6) A woman, aged 21, (Para. 2), was admitted when 30 weeks pregnant with mitral stenosis and acute heart failure. She was delivered of a premature child a few hours after admission, but the heart did not improve under treatment and she died on the third day of the puerperium.

(7) A woman, aged 28, (Primigravida), had received ante-natal care elsewhere, but was admitted to this hospital as an emergency case with severe toxæmia of pregnancy. She was gravely ill with severe œdema of the legs and was deeply jaundiced. In spite of vigorous treatment she died undelivered within 24 hours. At the post-mortem the liver showed acute yellow atrophy and the kidneys showed tubular necrosis. This patient was advised to come to hospital some time previously, but refused.

(8) A primigravida, aged 22, had an eclamptic fit whilst at work. No-one knew she was pregnant. On examination on admission to hospital she was found to be about 28 weeks. She was deeply comatose, blood pressure 190/112, and urine solid with albumen. In spite of all forms of treatment she died undelivered from eclampsia 30 hours after admission, without regaining consciousness.

(9) A primigravida aged 22 was admitted in a dying condition suffering from heart failure due to mitral stenosis. She was about 30 weeks pregnant. She did not respond to treatment and died undelivered five days after admission.

(10) A woman, aged 28 (primigravida), 34 weeks pregnant, was admitted to hospital in a pre-eclamptic state. Blood pressure 204/106. It appeared that she had had some ante-natal treatment at home, but had not attempted to carry out instructions. In spite of vigorous treatment she did not improve, passed gradually into coma and died undelivered on the fifth day after admission. A post-mortem proved that death was due to Eclampsia.

(11) A woman, aged 38, (Para. 4), was sent in by a midwife with severe antepartum hæmorrhage. She was completely collapsed, but after intravenous Glucose Saline and blood transfusion she recovered sufficiently to be examined when a central placenta prævia was found. A leg was brought down, and the hæmorrhage stopped. Another blood donor was sent for but the patient died undelivered before the blood transfusion could be given.

(12) A woman, aged 29, (Para 5), was sent in by a midwife with Post-partum Hæmorrhage due to retained placenta. She was profoundly shocked but revived sufficiently under treatment with Gum Saline intravenously to enable the placenta to be removed. A blood transfusion was given but in spite of this she died 9½ hours after admission.

There were 74 children stillborn, an increase of 8 from last year. The causes of the stillbirths were as follows :—

Intra-uterine foetal death (Maceration) 10, Toxæmia of Mother 10, Anencephaly 4, Placenta Prævia 5, Hydrocephaly 4, Primary inertia 2, Prematurity 6, Locked twins 2, Sub-tentorial hæmorrhage 1, Antepartum hæmorrhage 17, Breech presentation 4, Craniotomy 3, Impaction of Shoulders 2, Prolapse of Cord 2, Respiration unable to be established 1, Cord round Neck 1.

There were no cases of Pemphigus this year.

There were 5 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, all of which recovered.

During the year 58 newborn children died in the Maternity Wards, an increase of 26 from last year. The causes of death were :—

Intracranial hæmorrhage 1, Intracranial injuries 1, Toxæmia 1, Asphyxiated at birth 5, Melæna 2, Congenital heart abnormality 2, Subtentorial tear 1, Debility from birth 6, Prematurity 39.

ARTIFICIAL FEEDING :—

During the year 40 children required to be artificially fed and in addition 45 babies had the breast milk supplemented.

There was a very great increase in the work of the Ante-Natal Department necessitated by the increase in the number of women delivered. The number of patients attending was 1,048, an increase of 93 from last year. The total number of attendances was 8,838, an increase of 986 from last year. The number of emergencies was 152, an increase of 22 from last year. There were a few who simply had neglected to make arrangements for their confinement, but the great majority were true emergencies. A very large number of women had to have in-patient ante-natal treatment for toxæmia, pyelitis, special examinations and debility.

The attendances at the Post-Natal Clinic still leave much to be desired. Altogether 708 women attended, in all 802 times. Every effort is made to induce patients to return for examination after discharge, but in spite of this 478 women failed to report at the Post-Natal Clinic. The proportion attending was much the same as last year.

GYNÆCOLOGY.

As in previous years a great deal of the surgery amongst women comes under this heading, and details are given in the appropriate sections of Tables XXXIX. and XLIII.

Once again I have to report an increase in the number of cases of abortion from 385 in 1935 to 461 during 1936, an increase of 76 on the year. This figure constitutes a new high record for this or any hospital in this Country.

There was the usual large number of infected cases, and this year 7 patients died, a mortality rate of 1.5%.

Surgical interference was necessary in 336 cases.

VENEREAL WORK.

Very few true venereal cases were admitted again this year, and no comment is necessary. There were 12 cases of Gonorrhœa and 87 cases of Syphilis, 12 of whom were in the Maternity Department. The majority of cases of Syphilis were late cases. During the year 1,390 Wassermann Tests and 292 Kahn Tests were carried out, and 551 injections of Salvarsan substitutes were given.

MESSAGE AND ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

The amount of X-Ray work continues to increase, the number of patients examined showing an increase of 343 from 1935. The number of patients receiving therapeutic doses of X-rays showed an increase of 99.

	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Skiagrams	1,670	1,966	2,707	3,050
Treatments	611	496	309	408

There was a decrease in the number of patients treated by Massage, and also in the number of patients treated by Ultra-Violet Radiation.

Massage	No. of patients	90
	Treatments	1,807
Ultra-Violet Radiation	No. of patients	26
	Treatments	792
Medical Diathermy	No. of patients	4
	Treatments	56

The Radiologist now attends for two sessions per week. This has proved of the greatest benefit to all departments of the hospital. It has reduced waiting for X-ray reports, has doubled the number of patients who have been screened, and generally increased the output of work in the hospital.

PATHOLOGICAL WORK.

The pathological work in the hospital still continues to increase. Dr. Jenkinson is now employed full time in the hospital laboratory, with a very great increase in efficiency. Patients do not have to wait now for special investigations as they did in the past. The number of investigations during 1936 was more than double that of 1935.

The following is a record of the work done in our own laboratory, but does not take into account the large amount of bacteriological and pathological work done at the University for this hospital.

Blood Counts	644
Blood Sedimentation Rates	537
Hæmoglobin	1,041
Platelets, Coagulation, etc.	61
Blood Grouping	148
Blood Non-Protein Nitrogen	1,204
Blood Urea	47
Blood Sugar	124
Sugar Tolerance Test	19
Blood Calcium	7
Blood Phosphorus	4
Blood Phosphatase	33
Blood Van den Bergh	70
Blood Icteric Index	122
Urine—Microscopical examination	441
" p.H.	441
" Urea	96
" Urobilin, Diazo, etc.	15
Fractional Test Meal	372
Histamine Test Meal	13
Fæces—Occult Blood	808
" Fat	5
" Microscopical examination	8
" Bile Pigments	4
Other Tests (Cholesterol, diastase, etc.)	7
Total tests	6,248

The amount of bacteriological and pathological work sent to the University has also materially increased, and the Department of Bacteriology at the University especially is becoming overwhelmed. Plans are under consideration for the building and equipment of a modern up-to-date laboratory in this hospital, and when it is completed it will be a great boon to the patients.

CASUALTY DEPARTMENT.

During the year 1936 there has been a slow but steady growth in the work of this department, and 3,443 patients were treated, against 2,205 in 1935, an increase of 1,238.

The total attendances in the Out-patient Department was 15,342. This figure included attendances both at the Medical Out-patient and Fracture Clinics.

The number of operations under anaesthesia in the Casualty Department during 1936 was 237.

NURSING STAFF.

I am pleased to report once more an increase in the number of the nursing staff, especially at a time like this when most hospitals have the greatest difficulty in finding suitable candidates for the appointment of probationer nurse.

At the end of the year, the total staff, exclusive of administration officers was 210, an increase of 14 from 1935.

The results of the examinations both of the General Nursing Council and of the Central Midwives Board have been satisfactory, and during the year 34 candidates passed the examination and were placed on the register of the Nursing Council, and 17 nurses passed the examination of the Central Midwives Board.

HOSPITAL LIBRARY SERVICE.

This service has been continued as formerly, and gives the greatest satisfaction to the patients.

The librarians maintain their interest in the patients and in their special tastes in literature. Often at great inconvenience to themselves they bring books from other libraries when suitable volumes are not to be found in the hospital.

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

ALMONER'S DEPARTMENT.

(Report by Miss C. L. Glenn, D.P.A.).

Patients' Payments.

During the year this work has increased by about 40%—due to two main factors, the first of which is the increased number of admissions at the City General Hospital and at the Nether Edge Hospital. The second is the result of the minutes of the City Council dated 6th May, 1936, in which it was resolved that from 1st July, 1936, all persons **requiring hospital treatment should be admitted not as necessitous poor but as sick inhabitants of the City (except persons who are removable from Sheffield under the Poor Law Acts).** This meant that the recovery of the cost of maintenance and treatment which was formerly undertaken by the Public Assistance Department for approximately one third of the admissions, was now transferred to the Almoner, for attention under section 16 of the Local Government Act of 1929. An additional junior clerk was appointed to the staff.

After-Care Work.

538 patients were assisted to obtain:—

Convalescence	.. .. .	31
Appliances	.. .. .	37
Fares	.. .. .	26
Extra nourishment	.. .. .	30
Special diets	.. .. .	40
Clothing	.. .. .	12
Attendance at hospital clinics	.. .. .	169
Occupational therapy (including employment)	.. .. .	4
Medical and Nursing attention	.. .. .	28
General help	.. .. .	161
TOTAL	.. .. .	538

Patients for whom no assistance is available are helped from the Almoner's After-Care Fund, but, on investigation, many patients were eligible for help through the co-operation of outside agencies as follows :—

		No. of patients Referred.
Statutory Agencies	<i>Central Government</i>	24
	Employment Exchanges, Unemployment Assistance Board.	
	<i>Local Government</i>	63
	Medical Officer of Health, Maternity & Child Welfare Centre, T.B. Dispensary, Public Assistance Committee, Welfare of the Blind.	
Voluntary Agencies	Council of Social Service,	96
	"Id. in the £" Scheme, N.S.P.C.C., Rescue Workers, churches, other hospitals, district nurses.	

This work involved the sending of 259 reports and the receipt of 134 reports in addition to numerous immediate inquiries by telephone.

OUT-PATIENTS.

When a special diet is recommended for patients attending the ante-natal clinic, they are given advice, and help where possible. All unmarried mothers are interviewed for help in obtaining affiliation orders, making domestic arrangements for the patient, and for the adequate care of the child on discharge.

Some help has been given to patients attending in the Casualty Department. Appliances have been obtained in several cases, and fares are given occasionally in necessitous circumstances.

A considerable amount of work has been done in connection with the medical and surgical out-patients clinics. On the recommendation of the medical officer, patients have been supplied with Insulin, syringes, needles and other appliances.

Patients are given an appointment to attend at a definite time, thus avoiding unnecessary waiting. At each clinic the patients are seen by the Almoner, who makes careful inquiries about home conditions and the provision of sufficient means to enable the patient to carry out the treatment recommended. This is found to be most useful in consolidating the treatment which has been given in hospital, and enabling the patient to resume his place in the world as a normal and useful citizen.

NETHER EDGE HOSPITAL.

Medical and Nursing Staff :—

Senior Assistant Medical Officer	...	L. P. DE ABREW, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Assistant Medical Officer (Maternity)		ANN KIRK BLACK, M.B., Ch.B.
Resident Assistant Medical Officer	...	HARRIETT G. MILLER, M.B., Ch.B.
Resident Assistant Medical Officer	...	DORIS S. WILLIAMS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Resident Assistant Medical Officer	...	CATHERINE H. WRIGHT, M.B., Ch.B.
Resident Assistant Medical Officer	...	ROBERTA M. C. MACLEAN, M.B., Ch.B.
Matron, Assistant Matron, Home Sister, Night Sister, 14 Ward Sisters, and 117 other Nursing Staff.		

The hospital is divided into three sections. The Tuberculosis Section is under the care of Dr. H. Midgley Turner and his staff, and details of the work appear in his report. The details of the work of the Maternity Section, including Shirle Hill Annexe, are given in the report of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department. The General Medical Section is used almost exclusively for the treatment of chronic and incurable cases of both sexes, and consequently the patients remain in hospital for long periods and the turnover is small in comparison to the number of beds occupied.

The pressure on the beds for chronic cases necessitated the continued use of the Muxlow Block. Two floors had to be utilised, and these were full throughout the year. The number of such cases seeking admission continues to grow, and arrangements are now being made for the full occupation of this block of 84 beds.

The number of patients treated in the hospital during the year 1936 was 3,278.

The admissions are generally classified as follows :—

Tuberculosis Patients	...	Men	..	..	..	253
		Women	..	..	..	183
		Children	..	..	..	504
						— 940
Maternity Patients	...	Women	..	..	..	896
		Children born	..	..	..	755
		Children re-admitted	..	..	..	2
						— 1,653
General Medical Patients	...	Men	..	..	..	65
		Women	..	..	..	160
						— 225
Total number of Admissions						.. .. 2,818

The average daily number of patients under treatment throughout the year was 490·4.

During the year 185 patients died in hospital, and 2,589 were discharged.

The deaths are classified as follows :—

Tuberculosis Patients	...	Men	..	..	..	40
		Women	..	..	..	8
						— 48
Maternity Patients	...	Women	..	..	..	Nil.
		Children	..	..	..	18
						— 18
General Medical Patients	...	Men	..	..	..	33
		Women	..	..	..	86
						— 119
Total number of deaths						.. .. 185

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

During the year, Dr. Ann Kirk Black, M.B., Ch.B., occupied the position of Assistant Medical Officer (Maternity), acting at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre and the Nether Edge Maternity Hospital.

At the end of the year there were five Medical Officers from Nether Edge Hospital attending Maternity Clinics and three part-time Medical Officers working on a sessional basis at the Infant Welfare Clinics.

Professor John Chisholm, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S., is Consulting Obstetrician to the Centre Ante-Natal Clinic.

At the Ante-Natal Clinic at the City General Hospital, which is co-ordinated with the Central Clinic, supervision continued of the large number of abnormal cases which were booked for confinement in the hospital. During the year 3,500 new cases of expectant mothers attended at these two Municipal Clinics, an increase of 181 from the previous year. 1,043 new cases attended the ante-natal clinic at the Jessop Hospital for Women during the year.

The whole of the Health Committee's 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 inclusive of ante-natal beds was 165, comprised as follows:—City General Hospital 70 beds, Nether Edge Hospital 32 beds, Shirle Hill Annexe 20 beds, Jessop Hospital (Voluntary) 43 beds, (approximately 41% of the patients admitted to the Jessop Hospital are from outside the City). It should also be stated that work is shortly expected to begin upon a scheme for the provision of 32 additional lying-in beds at the City General Hospital.

In addition to the foregoing there are 23 beds at the Jessop (Firth Auxiliary) Hospital for Puerperal Sepsis.

The Scheme for providing the services of a midwife in necessitous cases, which was adopted by the Health Committee in 1931, and which is now regarded as a very valuable part of the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme in Sheffield, again worked very satisfactorily and was further considerably extended during the year.

A total of 9,842 children under 5 years of age attended at the various Infant Welfare Clinics during the year, the figure for the year 1935 being 8,820. The aggregate number of attendances by such children was 98,331 as against 86,384 in the year 1935.

The Child Welfare Services in Sheffield are supplemented by the provision of Clinics, and of hospital treatment where necessary, for Rickets and other Orthopædic conditions. Results have been most satisfactory and the grosser type of deformity has been practically eliminated although there still remains a considerable number of cases of minor Orthopædic ailments. The Ultra Violet Ray Clinic has proved a very useful adjunct to this branch of the service.

Work has now commenced upon a new Maternity and Child Welfare Centre at Firth Park, and schemes for two further Centres are in course of development. When these new Clinics are completed the Maternity and Child Welfare services in general will become considerably augmented.

TABLE XLIV.

HEALTH VISITORS' WORK, 1936.

Visits with regard to houses let-in-lodgings	.. .. .	66
Visits with regard to births	.. .. .	22,446
Visits with regard to infants 1 to 5 years	.. .. .	32,048
Visits with regard to school complaints	.. .. .	6
Visits with regard to tuberculosis :—		
Dispensary cases	.. .. .	12,398
Surgical clinic cases	.. .. .	1,339
Visits to midwives	.. .. .	261
Visits with regard to Puerperal Fever	.. .. .	262
Visits with regard to Ophthalmia Neonatorum	.. .. .	77
Visits to Expectant mothers	.. .. .	2,961
Domiciliary ante-natal visits	.. .. .	1,458
Domiciliary post-natal visits	.. .. .	42
Visits to ex-hospital cases re after care	.. .. .	63
Visits to nursed-out children	.. .. .	179
Visits with regard to measles	.. .. .	97
Special visits re cleanliness of houses	.. .. .	10,570
Visits for other reasons	.. .. .	1,091
Cases reported to N.S.P.C.C.	.. .. .	14
Nuisance Notices served	.. .. .	2

NUMBER OF BIRTHS NOTIFIED IN SHEFFIELD DURING THE YEAR 1936
UNDER THE NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, 1907.

Live births	.. .. .	8,024
Still births	.. .. .	320
		<hr/>
		8,344
		<hr/>
Cases attended by doctors	.. .. .	2,508
do. midwives	.. .. .	2,852
Cases delivered in Hospitals	.. .. .	2,984
		<hr/>
		8,344
		<hr/>

MIDWIVES ACTS, 1902 and 1918.

At the end of the year 1936, there were 72 midwives in private practice in Sheffield. Of this number 70 were hospital trained midwives and 2 were untrained midwives who were in bona-fide practice as such at the time of the passing of the 1902 Act.

There were 261 visits of inspection paid to midwives at their homes during the year, and there were 692 interviews of midwives for various reasons connected with their work at the office of the Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and the Chief Inspector of Midwives.

There were 40 notifications of still births received from midwives, 25 having reference to full time births, and 15 to premature births.

In 13 cases the midwife sent in a notification that the mother intended to substitute artificial feeding for breast feeding.

There were 645 notifications received stating that the midwife had sent for medical help. The reasons for sending for medical help were as follows :—

1. *Conditions affecting the mother ante-natally.*

Hyperemesis gravidarum 4 ; Albuminuria 8 ; Toxic œdema 2 ; Eclampsia 1 ; Hypertension 1 ; Ante-partum hæmorrhage 32 ; Pyrexia 2 ; Pain in side 7 ; Anæmia 1 ; Scabies 1 ; Concealed accidental hæmorrhage 1 ; Hysteria 2 ; Epilepsy 1 ; Pneumonia 1 ; for ante-natal examination 5. Total 69.

2. *Conditions affecting the mother in labour.*

(a) Uterine inertia 46 ; Prolonged labour 43 ; Prolapsed cord 5 ; Adherent placenta 16 ; Post-partum hæmorrhage 35 ; Post-partum shock and collapse 14 ; Retained membranes 1 ; Pain in chest 1 ; Vaginal cyst 1 ; Obstructed labour (Hydrocephalus) 1 ; Anæsthetic for delivery 1 ; Miscarriage 4 ; Incomplete tear of perineum 198. Total 366.

(b) *Abnormal presentations.*

Persistent occipito posterior 17 ; Breech 18 ; Footling 2 ; Face 3 ; Transverse 3 ; Twins 3. Total 46.

3. *Conditions affecting the mother during puerperium.*

Pyrexia 20 ; Acute mastitis 2 ; Retention of urine 2 ; Pain in chest 2 ; Post-partum eclampsia 2 ; Thrombo-phlebitis 2 ; Secondary post-partum hæmorrhage 1 ; General debility 4. Total 35.

4. *Conditions affecting the child.*

Ophthalmia neonatorum (all recovered completely without injury to eyes—6 were notified) 32 ; Jaundice 7 ; Fœtal deformity (spina bifida, hare lip, talipes, etc.) 12 ; Prematurity 29 ; Tongue tied 2 ; Hæmorrhagica neonatorum 3 ; Vomiting 3 ; Cephalhæmatoma 1 ; Convulsions 5 ; Stillborn 3 ; Inanition 10 ; Asphyxia livida 7 ; Congenital heart disease 2 ; Phimosis 3 ; Nævus 1 ; Umbilical hernia 2 ; Scrotal hernia 1 ; Dermatitis 2 ; Abscess of foot 2 ; Abscess on head 1 ; Enteritis 1. Total 129.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia—Year 1936.

	Cases of		Number proving fatal
	Puerperal Pyrexia	Puerperal Fever	
<i>Cases attended at confinement by—</i>			
Doctors	14	10	2
Midwives	10	10	4
Jessop Hospital	21	—	—
Jessop Hospital—Out of City residents,	12	3	—
Jessop Hospital—District cases	2	—	—
City General Hospital	43	3	4
Nether Edge Hospital	14	1	—
Unattended confinements	1	—	—
<i>Attended Abortions—</i>			
Doctors	2	2	1
Jessop Hospital	2	1	—
Nursing Home	—	1	1
Unattended Abortions	2	10	4
Totals	123	41	16

Cases nursed at home	5
Cases nursed entirely in Hospital	100
Cases nursed entirely in Nursing Homes	1
Cases removed after onset of disease :—	
To Jessop Hospital	—
,, Firth Auxiliary Hospital	35
,, City General Hospital	23
	<hr/>
	164
	<hr/>

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Cases attended by doctors	3
do. midwives	15
Jessop Hospital cases	3
do. (Out)	1
City General Hospital cases	5
Transferred to 1937	1
	<hr/>
	28
Cases brought forward from the previous years and included in the above summary	2
	<hr/>
Cases during 1936	26
	<hr/>
DOCTORS' CASES	
Eyes recovered	3
MIDWIVES' CASES.	
Eyes recovered	15
JESSOP HOSPITAL CASES.	
Eyes recovered	3
JESSOP HOSPITAL CASES (OUT).	
Eyes recovered	1
CITY GENERAL HOSPITAL CASES.	
Eyes recovered	5
	<hr/>
	27
Transferred to 1937	1
	<hr/>
	28
	<hr/>

BABY CONSULTATIONS.

<i>Centre.</i>	1934.	1935.	1936.
Total attendances	55,046	64,922	74,354
Average weekly attendances (51 weeks) ..	1,079	1,273	1,458
Number of Sessions	1,586	1,619	1,767
Average attendance per session	35	40	42
Total new babies	3,855	4,368	4,756
Average of new babies weekly	76	86	93
New babies over 1 year	316	342	395
New babies under 1 year	3,539	4,026	4,361
<i>Woodhouse Branch.</i>			
Total attendances	1,459	1,658	2,082
Number of sessions	52	51	53
Average attendance per session	28	33	39
Total new babies	82	91	94
<i>Handsworth Branch.</i>			
Total attendances	1,096	1,364	2,007
Number of sessions	26	27	26
Average attendance per session	42	51	77
Total new babies	70	98	139
Quantity of Dried Milk and Other Foods supplied (lbs.)	155,480	215,833	294,566

CASES REFERRED TO HOSPITALS.

	1934.	1935.	1936.
Royal Hospital	58	41	28
Royal Infirmary	75	51	61
Children's Hospital	166	273	293
School Clinic	112	113	154
Edgar Allen Institute	1	—	1
Tuberculosis Dispensary	9	11	10
City General Hospital	8	58	66
Lodge Moor Hospital	—	—	—
Jessop Hospital	—	1	—
	<hr/> 429	<hr/> 548	<hr/> 613

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 1936 the following non-tuberculous orthopædic patients completed treatment in this Hospital.

Rickets	13
Anterior Poliomyelitis	5
Cerebral Spastic Paralysis	8
Congenital Talipes, Equino-Varus, etc.	9
Marasmus	3
Muscular Dystrophy	5
Unclassified	3
	46

After discharge from Hospital these patients were kept under supervision and given treatment at the orthopædic treatment clinic in the Child Welfare Centre.

THE RICKETS AND ORTHOPÆDIC CONSULTATION CLINICS.

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

During 1936 there was a total attendance of 6,169 compared with 5,882 in 1935.

There were 771 new cases seen and these were classified as follows :—

Rickets	591
Anterior Poliomyelitis	6
Cerebral Spastic Paralysis	10
Birth Paralysis	2
Post-Diphtheritic Paralysis	3
Congenital Talipes	16
Other Congenital Deformities	23
Tuberculosis of Bones and Joints	5
Non-Tuberculosis Diseases of Bones	4
Enlarged Cervical Glands	29
Tuberculosis of the Peritoneum	3
Fractures	4
Postural Defects	8
Muscular Dystrophy	3
Malnutrition	18
Sternomastoid Tumour and Torticollis	9
Pink Disease	5
Unclassified	32
	771

RICKETS.—Since 1931, when the clinic for the treatment of Rickets was commenced, the number of patients with rickets steadily diminished and the type of the disease became progressively milder until this year. Unfortunately during 1936, more patients with active rickets have been seen, possibly due to the comparative lack of sunshine.

The table below shows the number of new patients seen, and the number requiring Institutional treatment.

Year	Number of Patients seen for First Time.	Admitted to Hospital.	Hours of Sunshine Recorded in the City.
1931	617	118	1131·1
1932	635	58	1040·5
1933	736	26	1367·4
1934	629	19	1296·1
1935	472	29	1418·2
1936	591	18	1108·6

ULTRA-VIOLET RAY CLINICS.

These are held 4 mornings a week. 10,166 treatments were given during the year, an average weekly attendance of 199 patients.

There were 393 new cases treated at these clinics.

ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT CLINIC.

This is held at the Child Welfare Centre on five afternoons and four mornings 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 Orthopædic treatment, and having the diplomas of C.S.M.M.G., M.E., L.E.T., with the assistance of two fully qualified masseuses.

It is usually essential for each child to attend two or three times a week. Each session occupies a considerable time, as frequently several forms of treatment are needed for each individual.

The total attendances during the year were 5,354 compared with 4,379 in the previous year.

235 patients were treated, and of these 126 were new patients. The patients were classified as follows :—

Disease.	Total Cases.	New Cases.
Anterior Poliomyelitis	25	—
Postural Defects	109	68
Cerebral Spastic and Birth Palsies	28	9
Congenital Talipes	31	16
Other Congenital Deformities	11	10
Muscular Dystrophies	4	4
Fractures and Dislocations	2	1
Tuberculosis of Joints	5	3
Post-Diphtheritic Paralysis	1	—
Sternomastoid Hæmatoma (Torticollis)	10	10
Spina Bifida	3	—
Unclassified	6	5
	235	126

All the patients are kept under observation in their homes by the Health Visitors, and seen periodically by the Medical Officer in charge of the treatment.

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 further increase in the number of expectant mothers attending the Clinic. It is estimated that nearly half of the expectant mothers of the City were seen at the Central Clinic.

The majority of the mothers attended the Clinic early in the pregnancy and usually made arrangements for the confinement on the first visit. The maternity beds at the Nether Edge and City General Hospitals were well booked up throughout the year.

The Domiciliary Midwifery Scheme continued to work most satisfactorily and was much appreciated by patients and midwives.

The Post-Natal Clinic continued to work very successfully and the patients appreciated this service.

The Birth Control Clinic was conducted on the same lines as last year, and in accordance with the regulations of the Ministry of Health.

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

Total attendance	19,655
Number of sessions	1,047
Average attendance per session	19
Total new cases	3,500
Source of new cases dealt with :—	
Doctors' recommendations	353
Midwives' recommendations	582
Health Visitors' recommendations	40
Friends' recommendations	1,672
Attended previously	752
Others	101
	3,500

ANTE-NATAL CLASSIFICATION OF CASES.

Normal cases—Total 2,574.

Toxæmia of Pregnancy—

Hyperemesis Gravidarum 4, Albuminuria 86, High Blood Pressure 70, Toxic Œdema 10, Eclampsia 2, Acute Yellow Atrophy 1. Total 173.

Hæmorrhages—

Threatened Miscarriage 7, Miscarriage 52, Ante-partum Hæmorrhage 3, Inevitable Miscarriage 4. Total 66.

General Condition of the Mother—

Malnutrition 15, Anæmia 78. Total 93.

Contracted Pelvis—

Generally contracted pelvis 15, Rachitic flat pelvis 7, Simple flat pelvis 5. Total 27.

Diseases associated with Pregnancy—

Pyelitis 41, Mitral Stenosis 32, Syphilis 11, Bronchiectasis 2, Mitral Regurgitation 2, Tuberculosis 5, Epilepsy 3, Aortic Regurgitation 1, Auricular Fibrillation 1, Exophthalmic Goitre 1, Thrombo-phlebitis 2, Chronic Bronchitis 11, Pleurisy 1, Varicositis 3, Renal Calculi 1, Diabetes 1, Myocardial Degeneration 1, Tachycardia 1. Total 120.

Tumours complicating Pregnancy—

Ovarian Cyst 3, Fibroids of Uterus 1, Cervical Polypus 2. Total 6.

Conditions associated with the Fœtus—

Missed Abortion 4, Hydramnios 8, Cessation of Gestation 14. Total 26.

Malpresentation—

Transverse 13 (rectification performed in all the cases), Breech 171 (146 of the breech cases had external version performed). Total 184.

RESULTS OF CONFINEMENTS 1936.

The following summary of ante-natal cases dealt with during 1936 shows 3,470 charts completed :—

Cases brought forward from 1935	1,053
New cases 1936	3,500
	<hr/>
	4,553
Cases carried forward to 1937	1,083
	<hr/>
	3,470
	<hr/>

The 3,470 charts show the following results :—

Normal deliveries 3,041, Instrumental deliveries 117, Instrumental and Embryotomy 1, Cæsarean Section 28, Craniotomy 3, Miscarriage 60, Evacuation of Uterus 6, Undelivered 2, Not pregnant 168, Left the City 37, Cases which could not be traced 7.

The indications for Cæsarean Section were—

Disproportion 20, Repeat Cæsarean Section for Disproportion 3, Placenta Prævia 1, Ovarian Cyst obstructing Pelvis 1, Increasing Albuminuria of Pregnancy 1, For living child in elderly primipara 2. Total 28.

Labour was induced in 130 cases, medical induction was successful in 93 of the cases but 37 required surgical induction.

Of the cases who attended the Clinic, 8 were notified as puerperal fever and 54 as puerperal pyrexia.

There were 40 sets of twins and 2 sets of triplets.

Live and Still-born Babies.

3,122 babies were live-born—of these 152 were premature.

112 babies were still-born and the causes of still-birth were as follows :—

Prematurity	12
Fœtal deformity (anencephaly)	5
Fœtal deformity (hydrocephalus)	2
Prolapsed cord	7
Asphyxia—prolonged labour	6
Complicated breech delivery	7
Impaction of shoulders	3
Complicated twin delivery	4
Placenta Prævia (marginal)	2
Intra Cranial Hæmorrhage	6
Maternal Eclampsia	2
Maternal Albuminuria	12
Maternal Concealed Accidental Hæmorrhage	3
Maternal Revealed Accidental Hæmorrhage	3
Maternal Auricular Fibrillation	1
Macerated full time Fœtus	11
Macerated premature Fœtus	13
Cause not known	13
	<hr/>
Total	112
	<hr/>

There were 87 neonatal deaths from the following causes :—

Prematurity	45
Prematurity associated with Placenta Prævia	1
Prematurity associated with Maternal Toxæmia	8
Fœtal deformities	3
Asphyxia Pallida	6
Asphyxia Livida	4
Atelectasis	2
Melæna Neonatorum	2
Intra Cranial Hæmorrhage	7
Head injuries due to precipitate labour	1
Congenital heart disease	1
Broncho-pneumonia	3
Convulsions	3
Inanition and Marasmus	1
Total	87

There were 9 maternal deaths from the following causes :—

Placenta Prævia undelivered	1
Acute Yellow Atrophy undelivered	1
Mitral Stenosis	2
Obstetric Shock and Post-partum Hæmorrhage	3
Toxæmia of pregnancy after autopsy	1
Puerperal sepsis	1
Total	9

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY SCHEME 1936.

946 cases were allotted to district midwives under the Scheme.

Confinements attended at home by midwives	887
Midwife attended, but patient was transferred to Hospital	59
Total	946

POST-NATAL CLINIC.

Total attendance	1,038
Number of sessions	52
Average attendance per session	20
Total new cases	534

Examination of the 534 new cases shows the following results :—

Normal after confinement	498
Fibroids of uterus	2
Retroversion of uterus	9
Prolapse of uterus	1
Endocervicitis	5
Retention cyst of cervix	1
Salpingitis (chronic)	1
Hypertension	1
Anæmia	6
Breast abscess	6
B. coli Bacilluria	1
Gynæcological cases	3
Total	534

BIRTH CONTROL CLINIC.

Total attendance	.. .. .	32
Total new cases	.. .. .	11

11 patients attended the Clinic and were given instructions and appliances for various reasons as follows :—

Tuberculosis (mother)	.. .. .	1
Tuberculosis (father)	.. .. .	1
Anæmia	.. .. .	4
Mitral Stenosis	.. .. .	2
Chronic Pyelitis	.. .. .	1
Pre-eclamptic toxæmia with concealed accidental hæmorrhage	..	1
Cæsarean Section	.. .. .	1

4 ante-natal patients who were booked for confinement at the City General Hospital were sterilized after Cæsarean Section for various reasons as follows :—

Contracted Pelvis with disproportion	.. .. .	3
Pre-eclamptic Toxæmia	.. .. .	1

LABORATORY TESTS.

The number of specimens submitted were :—

Blood for Wasserman Tests 432, Urine for Bacteriological Examination 100, Throat Swabs for Bacteriological Examination 89, Nasal Swabs for Bacteriological Examination 16, Vaginal Swabs for Bacteriological Examination 17, Cervical Swabs 5, Smears for Gonococcus 11, Urine for Zondek-Ascheim tests 28, Urethral Swabs 3, Eye Swabs 1. Total 702.

MATERNITY PATIENTS REFERRED TO VARIOUS HOSPITALS OR CLINICS.

Jessop Hospital	.. .. .	12
Royal Infirmary	.. .. .	1
Royal Hospital (3 for dental treatment)	.. .. .	4
City General Hospital—		
for X-ray	.. .. .	145
for Blood Count	.. .. .	1
Tuberculosis Dispensary for examination	.. .. .	39
School Medical Department, Dental Clinic	.. .. .	283
Birth Control Clinic, Attercliffe	.. .. .	2

EXPECTANT MOTHERS—CARE OF CHILDREN.

A scheme for the care of young families during the confinement of the mother was commenced in November, 1935.

Where the home circumstances for one reason or another present difficulties the scheme provides facilities whereby young children in the house are admitted to the Herries Road Children's Homes and maintained there during the period of the lying-in of the mother.

During the year 1936 a total of 41 children from 19 families were admitted to the homes.

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 900. There were 751 women confined and of this number 487 were primiparæ and 264 were multiparæ.

The number of confinements in the hospital during each of the past five years is as follows :—

1932	..	..	773
1933	..	..	706
1934	..	..	761
1935	..	..	710
1936	..	..	751

During the year 1936 there were 264 ante-natal patients admitted for treatment or investigation with the following results :—

Toxæmia of Pregnancy—

48 cases of Albuminuria—5 improved with treatment and were discharged to the clinic, 39 remained in hospital (of these 28 had normal full time confinements, 2 had surgical induction followed by a forceps delivery, 9 had normal premature confinements), 3 patients left hospital against advice and 1 patient was still in hospital at the end of the year.

One baby was still-born (revealed accidental hæmorrhage); all the others, including 7 sets of twins, were strong and healthy.

23 cases of High Blood Pressure—3 improved with treatment and were discharged to the clinic, 20 remained in hospital (15 had normal full time confinements, 3 had normal premature confinements, 2 had a forceps delivery).

One baby was stillborn and one premature baby died when a few days old.

1 case of Acute Yellow Atrophy—transferred to the City General Hospital but died undelivered.

Diseases associated with Pregnancy—

23 cases of Pyelitis—16 improved with treatment and were discharged to the clinic, 7 remained in hospital and had normal full time confinements.

20 cases of slight vomiting of pregnancy—18 improved with treatment and were discharged to the clinic, 2 remained in hospital and had normal full time confinements.

20 cases of Œdema were admitted for treatment and urinary investigation—9 improved and were discharged to the clinic, 11 remained in hospital and had normal full time confinements.

10 cases were admitted with pain in the side for urinary investigation and treatment—all improved and were discharged to the clinic.

7 cases with abdominal pains were admitted for investigation and treatment—all improved and were discharged to the clinic.

3 cases of Thrombo-phlebitis—1 improved and was discharged to the clinic, 2 remained in hospital and had normal full time confinements without complications.

1 case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis was admitted for A.P. treatment and remained for confinement.

3 cases of Anæmia—all improved with treatment and were discharged to the clinic.

2 cases of Malnutrition—improved with treatment and were discharged to the clinic.

2 cases of Cystitis—improved with treatment and were discharged to the clinic.

9 cases were admitted with minor ailments—all improved with treatment and were discharged to the clinic.

Conditions associated with the Fœtus—

- 16 cases of slight Ante-Partum Hæmorrhage, 7 improved—no abnormality found—and patients discharged to the clinic, 9 remained in hospital (of these 5 had normal full time confinements, 3 had normal premature confinements, 1 had a lateral placenta prævia).
- 33 cases of Breech presentation were admitted ; external version was successful in 23 cases but failed in 10 cases.
- 2 cases of acute Hydramnios.
- 1 case of Cessation of Gestation.
- 1 case of Transverse Presentation—rectification was successful.
- 1 case of Retroversion of Uterus.
- 38 cases were admitted for various reasons, such as maturity, post-maturity, high head, contracted pelvis, etc., to await confinement.

Miscellaneous.

- 58 patients were admitted to hospital as they thought that labour had started, 17 remained for a few days and were then discharged to attend the clinic again ; 40 remained in hospital until after the confinement and 1 patient was still in hospital at the end of the year.

The confinements in hospital show the following results :—

Normal deliveries	.. .. .	733
Forceps deliveries	.. .. .	18
Incomplete abortion	.. .. .	1

There were 50 premature babies born which is an increase of 14 on last year.

The principal obstetrical abnormalities were :—

Breech presentation	.. .. .	25
Sets of twins	.. .. .	13
Hydramnios	.. .. .	2
Prolapsed cord	.. .. .	2
Cessation of gestation	.. .. .	1
Marginal placenta prævia	.. .. .	2
Persistent occipito posterior presentation	.. .. .	2
Shoulder presentation (premature)	.. .. .	1
Revealed accidental hæmorrhage	.. .. .	1

The placenta was manually removed in 11 cases and 3 blood transfusions were given.

There were 749 live births (including twins). There were 15 still births, which is a decrease of 2 on last year ; of this number 5 babies were premature.

The still births were due to the following causes :—

Difficult forceps delivery 1, Prematurity 1, Difficult delivery due to fibroid 1, Revealed Accidental Hæmorrhage 1, Subtentorial Hæmorrhage 1, Macerated Fœtus 3, Marginal Placenta Prævia 1, Meningeal Hæmorrhage 2, Anencephaly 2, Large Fœtus with impacted shoulders 1, No cause found 1. Total 15.

During the year 18 new born babies died in the maternity wards. The causes of death were :—Prematurity 11, Fœtal Deformity 1, Intracranial Hæmorrhage 4, Atelectasis 1, Broncho-pneumonia 1.

There were 14 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia and 1 case of Puerperal Fever notified, all of whom recovered.

There were no cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum or Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

4 ante-natal patients were transferred to the City General Hospital for treatment and confinement. 7 mothers developed breast abscess and were sent to the City General Hospital for operation. 2 mothers were sent to the City General Hospital for operation following the confinement.

5 babies were sent to the Children's Department of the City General Hospital for observation and special treatment.

738 babies were discharged from hospital and of this number 49 were artificially fed.

MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

The following are particulars with regard to the Registration of Maternity and Nursing Homes in the City during the year :—

1. Number of applications for registration :—	
For Maternity Cases	—
For Maternity, Medical and Surgical Cases	1
For Maternity and Medical Cases	1
For Medical Cases	1
For Medical and Surgical Cases	—
2. Number of Homes registered	3
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 (Hospitals)	1
7. Number of cases in which exemption has been	
(a) granted	1
(b) withdrawn	—
(c) refused	—
8. Number of Registered Homes closed	1
9. Number of Nursing Homes on the Register at 31st December, 1936 :—	
Maternity	3
Maternity, Medical and Surgical	6
Medical and Surgical	3
Medical	8
Maternity and Medical	4
	— 24

DAY NURSERY.

The Day Nursery, Edward Street, affiliated to 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, or 2/- per week of 5 days, is made towards the cost of food; if two children are received from the same home a fee of 9d. per day is charged. Numbers have increased with the increase in employment, notwithstanding the removal to housing estates of families whose houses have been demolished under the slum clearance scheme. **The distance has not been a deterrent.**

In the Nursery there is accommodation for 40 children, but this 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.

It is believed that by the Day Nursery organisation many children are saved from accidents. Habits of cleanliness are inculcated and a moral influence is exercised over both child and parent.

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.

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

Diocesan Babies' Home (Church of England), East Bank Road, admits illegitimate children upon payment of a small sum weekly by the mothers, the children being admitted at birth and discharged at two years of age. There are 32 beds, and accommodation is also provided for 4 nursing mothers, the latter acting in the capacity of maids during their stay in the Home.

St. Agatha's Home (Church of England), Burngreave Road, a Home for unmarried expectant mothers has an accommodation of 13 beds. The confinements take place at the Jessop Hospital for Women or at the City General Hospital, the mothers afterwards returning with their babies 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 normally receives only infants, but unmarried mothers and their infants are admitted in cases of emergency.

The Salvation Army Home, Kenwood Park Road, admits various classes of cases including homeless children and girls who are under no control. The Sheffield Branch of Dr. Barnado's Homes also accepts homeless children.

Where it is necessary expectant unmarried mothers are admitted to Firvale House, the Council's Public Assistance Institution, and the Council admits homeless children into the Sheffield Children's Homes regarding which detailed information is given below.

CHILDREN'S HOMES.

By the Council's administrative scheme under the Local Government Act, 1929, the functions relating to the maintenance of poor children apart from the parents are discharged by the Health Committee on behalf of the Public Assistance Committee. The greater part of this service is carried out at the Herries Road and Scattered Homes and at Fulwood Cottage Homes. Details of the present total accommodation for 538 children in these Homes are as follows :—

Herries Road Headquarters, with accommodation for 154 children.
Scattered Homes (14 in all), with accommodation for 152 children.
Fulwood Cottage Homes, with accommodation for 232 children.

In addition to the children in the Homes 30 Sheffield children are boarded out with Foster-parents in the City.

The new Nursery at Herries Road Homes with accommodation for 54 children under three years of age and to which reference was made in the 1935 Report was opened towards the end of the year.

The following information is given upon the year's work at the Children's Homes and in connection with Boarded-out children.

HERRIES ROAD AND SCATTERED HOMES—(Extracted from a Report by the
General Superintendent, Mr. W. F. Hastie).

Number of children in the Homes on 1st January, 1936	267
Number of children in the Homes on 31st December, 1936	262
Number of children admitted during the year	427
Number of children discharged during the year	432
Number of children transferred to Fulwood Cottage Homes	28
Average daily number of children resident in the Homes	265

CHILDREN.—There was an increase of 28 per cent. from the previous year in the number of admissions, but the average daily number resident in the Homes fell from 271 to 265. The increase in admissions was accounted for, to some extent, by the Expectant Mothers (Care of Children) Scheme, and also by the number of temporary cases admitted.

The reports of the Medical Superintendent, District Medical Officers, School Dentists and Opticians, were again excellent. The health and physique of the children was well maintained throughout the year.

The children continue to receive milk at school. At first it was noticeable that this definitely affected their appetites at dinner time but it has now become part of their daily lives and their appetites are as usual.

The system of Good Conduct Money inaugurated some years ago has been of advantage in many ways. Spending their own pocket money places the children on the same footing as other children outside the Homes. All the older children have small banking accounts, and habits of thrift are thus inculcated.

EDUCATION.—Children from the Homes attended 27 different schools in the City during the year, 4 boys and 2 girls attending secondary and intermediate schools. Reports continued to be quite good and showed that our children maintained a good average standard, and a number gained merit certificates. Their conduct and attendance were excellent, and the comments of the teachers were most favourable. The older boys attended various handicraft classes and the girls housewifery, cookery, etc. classes.

SPORT, ENTERTAINMENT, ETC.—The usual sports, football, cricket, tennis, etc. in season continued throughout the year, including physical training in the recreation hall in the Winter evenings.

The children continued to show progress in swimming, life-saving, etc. and gained certificates in the various classes, but without any outstanding successes this year, and the holding of the Swimming Gala is still not justified.

Entertainments were provided in the recreation hall during the Winter months and we are indebted to old friends and new for their kindness.

The Headquarters Branch of the Band of Hope was again successful in winning the Palmer Cup and was awarded a diploma. Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, the Girls' Friendly Society and similar organisations continued to provide the children with healthy and educational recreation.

The City Surveyor's Department Sports Club again kindly extended their annual invitation to the Sports and Field Day to the children in the Heeley Bank Road and Duchess Road Homes. Numerous other invitations were received and accepted for the children to attend local concerts, entertainments, cinemas, etc.

George Green, attending Firth Park Secondary School, accompanied the school party of boys and masters on a week's camping holiday in the Isle of Wight at Whitsun, and Rose Beardow, attending Greystones Intermediate School, joined the school excursion to London, the Zoo, Tower, etc. on 13th July.

The General Matron took a party of 20 of the older girls on an outing to Scarborough on Whit-Tuesday, which they greatly enjoyed.

The directors and employees of the Stalker Drill Works provided the railway fares and meals to enable three of the working boys to accompany them on the works outing to Blackpool on 4th July.

TRAINING.—Training in the Tailor's and Shoemaker's shops, garden, sewing room, hand laundry, etc. continued for those boys and girls who had left school.

10 boys and 9 girls were placed in situations, viz. : Air Force trainee, clerk, store-keeper, machinists, dairy-farm hands and various domestic situations. 3 boys were transferred to the Training Ship "Exmouth" for training for a sea career, and 3 girls to Knolle Park School, Woolton, Liverpool.

AFTER-CARE.—5 boys and 11 girls in situations attained the age of 18 years and their bank books with credit balances totalling in all £102/1/3 were handed to them after their outfits had been replenished.

At the end of the year 21 boys and 6 girls were still in situations and under the control of the Committee. They were visited by the General Superintendent and the General Matron and they regularly revisit Home, there being 671 of such visits recorded during the year.

The annual re-union of ex-boys and girls was held on 28th December. The Lord Mayor and a number of Councillors and other visitors attended. This party at Christmastide is looked forward to with much pleasure by ex-boys and girls.

ANNUAL HOLIDAY.—The usual holiday camp was not held in 1936 but instead the children and staff were taken by motor coach to New Brighton on 27th July. A most pleasant, interesting and instructive journey was made via the Mersey Tunnel.

NURSERY.—The outstanding event of the year was the building, furnishing and occupation of the new Nursery situate in the Headquarter's grounds.

Building operations continued throughout the Spring and Summer, and equipment and furnishings were purchased and the surrounding grounds laid out, planted and hedged, ready for the opening. These efforts were crowned on Monday, 26th October, 1936, when the official opening ceremony was performed by R. S. Hudson, Esq., M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress (Alderman and Miss Thraves) and Councillors and members of the general public to the number of approximately 300 were present. Inclement weather prevented the visitors from completing a close inspection of the exterior but the interior and furnishings were closely inspected. Afternoon tea was provided in the Recreation Hall. The premises were open for public inspection on the Wednesday and Friday following and some 650 visitors were received.

The health of the babies in the new Nursery has been excellent and they revel in their new surroundings; the staff have developed extra personal interest and are definitely working under ideal conditions.

GENERAL.—During the year there have been numerous deputations and parties of visitors to inspect the Homes and all have expressed their delight and appreciation of our system for the care of children.

FULWOOD COTTAGE HOMES.—(Extracted from a Report by the Superintendent, Mr. L. Hildreth).

No. of children resident 1st January, 1936	.. .. .	216
No. of children admitted during the year	.. .. .	86
No. of children discharged during the year	.. .. .	94
No. of children resident 31st December, 1936	.. .. .	208
Average daily number of children resident during the year	.. .. .	217

HEALTH.—The quarterly reports of the Medical Officers were satisfactory and the general health of the children was very good during the year. Excellent reports upon the condition of the children's teeth were received from the Dental Clinic of the School Medical Service.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING.—An excellent standard of attendance at school was maintained and the children's interests were well cared for by the teachers. Satisfactory term reports were received throughout the year, and several of the children held high positions in their classes. Certificates of Merit were obtained at both Day and Night Schools.

Satisfactory work was done by the girls attending Domestic Science Centres.

Three children attended Secondary Schools, one child being successful in obtaining the Certificate of the Northern Universities Board. One girl attended the Central Commercial College.

The various departments of industrial training at the Homes provided useful tuition. 2,317 garments and other articles were cut out and made for instructional purposes and were afterwards passed on to the Homes for use.

Opportunities increase of securing employment for the children and 67 situations were obtained for boys and girls during the year, this figure being the highest since 1919. Details of this employment are as follows :—30 first situations and 37 second or improved situations in the following categories : Painters, Clerks, Pages, Tailors, Mechanics, Farm Workers, Children's Nurses, Nurse Attendants and various branches of Domestic work.

AFTER-CARE.—This work represented the regulation visitation of 85 boys and girls in situations, and the majority of the reports as to welfare and progress were satisfactory. At the end of the year the total bank balances of children in situations was £405, an increase of £100 on 1935. The credits varied from £1 to £18. 23 banking accounts were handed to boys and girls upon their attaining the age of 18 years. These accounts represented a total credit of £125 and the individual balances varied from 14/6 to £13/2/6.

RECREATION.—The "Nunn" swimming trophy, awarded each year to the girl making most progress in swimming was won by Irene Townsend, and the "Deacon" swimming trophy, awarded under similar conditions for boys, was won by John Thickett. The "Maclaurin" Football Shield was won by Cottage No. 5. Certificates of the Royal Life-Saving Society were gained by children for proficiency in distance, diving and life-saving. Interest has been shown in all forms of both indoor and outdoor sport and a keen but friendly spirit has been maintained.

The circulating library, kindly provided by the Public Libraries Committee, has been a great source of interest and pleasure to the children.

The Boys' and Girls' Choir formed a Concert Party and gave entertainments during the Christmas festivities. Numerous entertainments and gifts were enjoyed during the winter months, through the kind offices of various parties and friends. The number of entertainments for 1936 was above the average.

OLD BOYS AND OLD GIRLS.—The Old Boys' and Old Girls' Association held their 6th Annual Re-union in January and a party of 200 members and visitors enjoyed a very pleasant evening. The increasing attendances at these Annual Re-unions are evidence of how strong is the link which exists with the Homes. Old Boys and Girls paid 1,476 visits to the Homes during the year, the highest number of visits since 1932. Most of them are doing well and several letters were received expressing appreciation of all that had been done for them by the Committee.

GENERAL.—The Annual Camp Week was not held this year and provision was made for the children to be taken for a day's outing to New Brighton by road. 254 children and staff formed the party. The weather was favourable and the change was thoroughly enjoyed.

5 Working boys who had been resident in the Homes were found accommodation and were boarded out. These boys were employed as follows :—1 Butcher's Apprentice, 1 Painter's Apprentice, 1 Tailor's Apprentice, 1 Printer's Apprentice and 1 Clerk. The arrangement has worked well and the boys have appreciated the change.

BOARDED-OUT CHILDREN.—(Report of the Inspector, Miss H. Trickett).

The number of children Boarded-out during the year 1936 in the Sheffield area was 35, exclusive of 6 working boys from the Children's Homes, who were also accommodated outside.

There were 8 children and two apprentices Boarded-out beyond the Sheffield area. The two apprentices became self-supporting upon attaining the age of 20 years. These non-resident cases were maintained and supervised on behalf of the Sheffield Authority by the Authority in whose district they resided.

Of the Boarded-out cases, 4 boys and 3 girls were working and certain reduced allowances were made. Later 4 became entirely self-supporting. One boy and two girls attained the age of 16 years and the Boarding-out allowance consequently ceased. The children in situations were employed at Steel works, Cutlery manufacturers, a Baker's shop, Tool manufacturers, a Dairy and an Electroplate works.

The health of the children was very good throughout the year. The District Medical Officers attended to the few minor ailments.

The houses were well kept and clean, and the children were treated by the foster parents in all respects as their own families. The clothing provided was satisfactory and the Boarding-out allowances were well-spent.

Dental treatment was provided at the School Clinic and the children were encouraged by their foster mothers to take care of their teeth.

A School report was received quarterly in respect of each child and these were in all respects satisfactory. Two boys attended the Firth Park Secondary School and good reports were received. One boy obtained a good situation and became entirely self-supporting.

The children were taken by their foster parents in the summer holidays to the sea for one or two weeks or for shorter periods, and some had camping holidays.

One non-settled child belonging to the West Riding County Council was Boarded-out in Sheffield. The foster mother was paid and the case supervised by the Sheffield Inspectors on behalf of the outside Authority.

200 visits were made to the homes of Sheffield residents and also to residents beyond the area in respect of applications which had been made under the following headings :— (a) applications for custody of children who were in the Homes, (b) applicants asking permission for children in the Homes to be allowed to visit them, (c) applications to be allowed to visit children in the Homes, (d) applications for the adoption of children who were in the custody of the Corporation. The object of the visits was to enquire as to the suitability of the applicant and of the home concerned.

TABLE XLV.

SHEFFIELD QUEEN VICTORIA DISTRICT NURSES.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE ON BEHALF OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE DURING 1936.

	Number of Cases dealt with	Number of Visits.
Pneumonia—		
Under 5 years 290		
Over 5 years 538		
	828	5,530
Tuberculosis—		
Pulmonary 166		
Surgical 43		
	209	3,212
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	28
Diarrhœa—		
Under 5 years	—	—
Erysipelas	9	165
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	59
Whooping Cough—		
Under 5 years 3		
Over 5 years —		
	3	40
Measles—		
Under 5 years 7		
Over 5 years 6		
	13	174
Encephalitis Lethargica	3	268
Poliomyelitis	1	18
Dysentery	—	—
Malaria	—	—
Pemphigus	—	—
Totals	1,069	9,494

PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

REPORT BY H. MIDGLEY TURNER, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.,

Clinical Tuberculosis Officer and Medical Superintendent of City Sanatoria.

MEDICAL STAFF:—

Clinical Tuberculosis Officer and Medical

Superintendent of the City Sanatoria. H. MIDGLEY TURNER, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Assistant Tuberculosis Officers . . .

J. H. CAMPBELL, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

J. S. CRAIG, M.B., Ch.B.

H. G. GRACE, M.B., Ch.B.

W. DORNAN, M.B., Ch.B.

J. URQUHART, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

D. H. ANDERSON, M.B., B.Ch.

The number of notifications of Tuberculosis of the Lung received during 1936 was 1,044 and Other Forms of Tuberculosis 203, giving an incidence rate per 1,000 of the population of 2·02 for Tuberculosis of the Lung and 0·39 for Other Forms of Tuberculosis.

These figures show a decrease on the corresponding figures for 1935.

The number of deaths from Tuberculosis of the Lung of Sheffield residents occurring in the City during the year was 287, which is equal to 27·49 per cent. of the notifications received. To this number must be added 14 deaths of Sheffield residents occurring outside the City.

The Death-rate for Tuberculosis of the Lung is 0·581 per 1,000 of the population and for Other Forms of Tuberculosis is 0·10, giving a total Death-rate for the City for All Forms of Tuberculosis of 0·681. This compares with a Death-rate of 0·583 for Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 0·692 for All Forms of Tuberculosis, for England and Wales.

The year 1936 was an exceptionally favourable one so far as Tuberculosis was concerned in this city. The Spring of the year was not marked by any undue prevalence of respiratory disease, while the closing three months of the year were exceptionally mild. It will be noticed that Notifications show a decline on the number for the previous year while the Death-rate shows a tremendous fall, and sets up a new low record. In addition, this big fall in the death-rate once more places us below the Death-rate for England and Wales. While there can be no doubt that the trend of Tuberculosis in Sheffield is downward, in my view the rate for 1936 is unduly favourable as the mild weather during October and December undoubtedly assisted a number of chronic advanced cases to survive into the second half of Winter which, of course, will come in 1937. For this reason it is likely that the rate will show an upward fluctuation in 1937. The improvement in Industrial conditions in the City, while it still leaves many unemployed, is now causing many workers who were previously only partially employed to be continuously engaged in very hard work. While this change is accompanied by a rise in the standard of living, it still remains to be seen what the effect will be on Tubercle Incidence and Mortality-rates in the City.

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

TABLE XLVI.

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	—	1	3	2	—	1	2	1	—	1	2	1
- 5	18	12	35	20	1	1	5	5	1	1	—	1
-10	120	95	36	21	—	—	6	3	—	—	2	1
-15	44	46	12	15	—	1	2	—	—	1	1	—
-20	60	63	7	7	7	17	1	3	—	—	1	2
-25	59	60	3	5	15	23	4	3	—	—	—	—
-35	115	97	8	6	46	27	4	2	—	1	2	—
-45	75	38	6	6	30	16	2	2	—	1	1	2
-55	67	15	3	2	53	8	3	—	4	1	2	—
-65	35	8	—	3	40	7	1	2	6	1	—	2
+65	11	5	1	2	7	1	1	—	2	—	1	—
TOTALS ...	604	440	114	89	199	102	31	21	13	7	12	9

* Included in figures of Notifications (New Cases) above.

In 283 of the 1,044 cases of Tuberculosis of the Lung, tubercle bacilli were found in the sputum.

In 27·11 per cent. of the 1936 notifications tubercle bacilli were found in the sputum. A large proportion of the remaining 72·89 per cent. of the cases were notified in the early and curable stage of the disease. Our work is constantly 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 number of new infectious cases during 1936 was 336 as compared with 328 in 1935, and 323 in 1934.

The total number of notified cases on the Register on December 31st, 1936, was 7,277. Of these 1,433 (including seven 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.

94·43 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 57 cases, 7 were receiving treatment in Institutions other than Corporation Institutions at the time of notification and of the other 50 cases 23 did not desire treatment, and 27 died prior to or within 14 days of notification.

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

The Health Visitors 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 12,398. The Clinical Tuberculosis Officer receives periodical reports on the visits made by the Health Visitors and reviews the whole of the cases on their visiting lists.

TABLE XLVII.—Deaths from Tuberculosis of the Lung occurring during 1936, 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	—	1
1 and under 5 years ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
5 „ 15 „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
15 „ 25 „ ...	18	37	1	—	1	3	20	40
25 „ 45 „ ...	70	32	2	4	1	3	73	39
45 „ 65 „ ...	64	12	14	—	12	1	90	13
65 years and upwards ...	7	—	—	1	—	—	7	1
TOTALS ...	159	81	17	5	15	10	191	96

Table XLVII. shows that the diagnosis was confirmed by tubercle bacilli being demonstrated in the sputum in 83·62 per cent. of the cases of Sheffield residents dying in the City.

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

Table XLVIII shows the length of time between notification and death of the 287 cases of Sheffield residents dying in the City during 1936.

From this Table it will be seen that 14·63 per cent. died before or within one month of notification, and 36·59 per cent. of the total deaths occurred within one year of notification. The percentage dying prior to, or within one month of notification is still large. It must be recognised, as regards tuberculosis, that in a certain proportion of the cases the disease runs a rapid course.

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 XLVIII.—Deaths from Tuberculosis of the Lung among Sheffield residents occurring in the City during 1936, divided into age periods, showing length of time between notification and death.

Age Periods.	Died prior to notification.	Period between Notification and Death.										Total Deaths.										
		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								
Under 1 year ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
1 and under 5 years ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
5 " 15 " ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
15 " 25 " ...	—	4	3	1	2	2	2	2	13	8	11	25	8	5	3	60	—	—	—	—	—	60
25 " 45 " ...	2	7	4	4	2	1	8	28	16	21	103	112	10	13	24	112	—	—	—	—	—	112
45 " 65 " ...	12	10	8	2	—	3	8	43	9	8	103	103	12	12	19	103	—	—	—	—	—	103
65 years and upwards ...	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
TOTALS ...	20	22	17	7	4	6	29	105	36	37	27	287	33	49	287	—	—	—	—	—	—	287
PERCENTAGES ...	6.97	7.67	5.92	2.44	1.39	2.09	10.10	36.59	12.54	12.89	9.41	100	11.50	17.07	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	100

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.

No cases of Tuberculosis occurred in Milk Handlers during 1936.

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 at 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 6,557 and on December 31st, 1936, there remained on treatment and supervision 5,273. In addition 2,004 cases remained on General Supervision. The number of attendances of notified cases made during the year was 30,678.

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

NEW CASES.

Table XLIX. 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 2,582 sent to the Dispensary for diagnosis shows that the Medical profession in Sheffield continue to make full use of the Dispensary. In 94.11 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 1936 was 7,478.

During the year, 91 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. On 15 occasions patients were 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."

2,066 "Contacts" from the homes of notified cases were examined, and of these it was found desirable to retain 28.07 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 XLIX.—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	50	1,082	1,021	61	561	122	439
Females	36	851	782	69	722	180	542
TOTAL ADULTS	86	1,933	1,803	130	1,283	302	981
SCHOOL CHILDREN (5 years and under 15)—							
Males	4	321	297	24	333	142	191
Females	7	246	232	14	298	93	205
TOTAL SCHOOL CHILDREN ...	11	567	529	38	631	235	396
INFANTS (under 5 years)—							
Males	—	47	37	10	73	27	46
Females	—	35	31	4	79	16	63
TOTAL INFANTS	—	82	68	14	152	43	109
TOTAL ADULTS, SCHOOL CHILDREN AND INFANTS ...	97	2,582	2,400	182	2,066	580	1,486

Particulars of the source of the 2,582 “Suspects” were as follows :—

Private Doctor	School Medical Department	General Hospitals	Maternity and Child Welfare Centre	Surgical T.B. O.P. Clinic	Own request	Total
2,230	155	66	53	46	32	2,582

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. One of the Assistant School Medical Officers attends each Session on Wednesday, except during the school holidays.

During the year 1936, 15,827 attendances (exclusive of new cases) were made by school children, 12,434 by notified cases, and 3,393 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 three 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 1936 was 45,976, which includes 3,172 attendances for ultra-violet light treatment.

EXAMINATION OF SPUTA.

During the year 4,529 specimens of sputa were examined, 577 at Crimicar Lane Sanatorium, and 3,952 at the Dispensary. Of these 4,529 specimens 950 were found to contain typical tubercle bacilli.

X-RAY DEPARTMENT.

3,876 Skiagrams were taken during the year, as compared with 3,970 during 1935 and 3,908 during 1934. 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 been referred to the Dispensary for diagnosis and treatment.

In special cases "screening" by X-rays is 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 1936 there were 546 "screenings," compared with 168 in 1935. The increase is accounted for mainly by an increase in the number of cases continuing under artificial pneumothorax treatment.

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

During the year, 10 certificates and reports with regard to ex-service men were furnished to the Ministry of Pensions; and 150 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 29 insured persons receiving Domiciliary Treatment on December 31st, 1936. During the year, 48 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 65 beds and 65 mattresses were lent.

In all 373 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 63 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 overcrowding 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, 1936, is given in the following Table :—

Year	Cases re-housed	Tenancies terminated	Still under Scheme on 31/12/36	Still living on Estates as ordinary Tenants after termination of special conditions
1928	22	16	6	3
1929	36	27	9	11
1930	29	23	6	8
1931	29	16	13	8
1932	21	12	9	11
1933	34	20	14	11
1934	22	12	10	7
1935	18	4	14	3
1936	20	—	20	—
Totals	231	130	101	62

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, 1936.

AGE.	-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65+	Totals
Infectious Cases ...	—	—	1	5	46	34	40	54	47	3	1	231
Contacts ...	26	136	225	202	149	88	88	123	62	28	6	1133
Cases and Contacts ...	26	136	226	207	195	122	128	177	109	31	7	1364

The following Table shows the Occupations of the newly positive cases which occurred during the years 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935 and 1936.

TABLE L.—Occupations of newly positive cases, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, and 1936.

Occupation.	1932		1933		1934		1935		1936	
	Male	Fem'le	Male	Fem'le	Male	Fem'le	Male	Fem'le	Male	Fem'le
Baker(ess)	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—
Brewer, Publican, etc.	2	—	2	—	3	1	1	—	4	2
Builder, etc.	8	—	11	—	4	—	6	—	4	—
Butcher	1	—	5	—	2	—	1	—	1	—
Carter, Drayman, etc.	4	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
Children	5	5	1	7	2	—	1	6	1	2
Clerk	14	3	8	9	9	14	10	8	18	7
Coal Miner	1	—	4	—	5	—	8	—	3	—
Cutlery Worker	10	2	8	3	10	5	4	14	11	7
Domestic Servant	—	10	—	7	—	7	—	4	—	9
Engineer, Turner, etc.	19	4	12	—	15	2	20	2	20	8
Engine Tender, Driver, etc.	3	—	2	—	3	—	3	—	3	—
Farmer, Gardener, etc. .. .	1	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	1	—
Fettler	2	—	2	—	1	—	2	—	2	—
File Cutter	2	1	1	—	1	1	2	—	2	—
Furnaceman	3	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	6	—
Filesmith	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Grinder	32	—	18	4	18	1	23	4	15	—
Hardener, Steel and Tools	2	—	4	—	2	—	6	—	—	—
Hairdresser	2	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—
Hawker, Coster, etc.	6	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	1	—
Household	—	72	—	76	—	77	—	56	—	57
Joiner and Woodworker .. .	2	—	6	1	6	—	3	—	10	1
Labourer	31	1	31	—	24	—	30	1	30	1
Laundry Hand	1	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
Merchant, Manufacturer .. .	—	—	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Milk Vendor	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Motor, etc., Driver	10	—	5	—	4	—	3	—	7	—
Painter, Plumber, etc. .. .	5	—	2	—	2	—	4	—	4	—
Police Constable	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Printer, etc.	—	—	2	—	1	—	2	1	—	1
Sand Blaster	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	—
School Teacher	—	1	2	1	2	—	1	1	—	—
Shoe Maker, etc.	3	—	1	1	5	—	1	—	—	—
Shop Keeper	14	4	15	10	4	7	7	10	11	1
Silica Worker	3	—	2	—	5	—	—	—	2	—
Silver Worker	5	7	4	6	3	2	1	1	2	5
Smith	10	—	13	2	5	—	5	—	8	—
Steam Forgemán, etc.	6	—	3	—	1	—	3	—	1	—
Steel Roller	10	—	5	—	9	—	2	—	—	—
Steel Smelter, Moulder, etc.	2	—	2	—	2	—	3	—	2	—
Tailor(ess)	—	3	—	1	1	2	—	3	1	2
Warehouseman (woman) .. .	3	10	1	8	1	7	3	4	3	8
Of no occupation	6	—	7	—	6	2	13	4	16	1
Miscellaneous	24	24	28	18	21	7	16	15	17	7
	256	150	222	156	184	139	193	135	214	122

WORK OF THE MALE TUBERCULOSIS INSPECTORS.

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

Cases investigated—particulars obtained	...	...	...	...	...	1,046
" no particulars available	...	...	...	...	...	1
(Principally cases in Institutions who are usually resident in Common Lodging Houses).						
Special cases—not visited	...	...	...	...	...	6
Cases investigated not notified prior to death	...	...	...	...	...	21
" " " " " "	(no particulars available)					3
Cases not visited	...	...	...	...	...	—
						1,077

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

Cases investigated—particulars obtained	..	..	..	..	..	187
" no particulars available..	..	..	..	..	..	4
" not notified prior to death	..	..	..	..	..	15
" " " " "	(no particulars available)					—
						206
<i>Total New Cases—All Forms of Tuberculosis...</i>						1,283

Periodic Re-visits to Positive Cases 1,356

Additional visits—

(a) For further investigation	...	...	...	...	...	1,553
(b) Re-admission to Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	—
(c) For disinfection after removals	...	...	...	...	...	241
(d) For disinfection after admission to Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	964
(e) For disinfection after death	...	...	...	...	...	152
						2,910
<i>Total</i>						4,266

Number of rooms sprayed 8,569

This figure includes 888 houses where every room was disinfected after death or removal of the patient.

Number of Reports to Sanitary Inspectors *re* defects in houses ... 53

Cases left City and lost through removal—

(a) Number of Cases left the City	...	...	...	...	...	102
(b) Number of Cases lost sight of—new address not known	...	...	...	...	...	113
						215

VISITATION OF CASES BY THE HEALTH VISITORS.

Number of visits to notified Cases	...	...	...	...	...	11 348
Number of visits on discharge from Sanatorium <i>re</i> home conditions	...	...	...	...	...	1,050
						12,398

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 provided 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) ..	104	Matron and 17 other Nursing Staff.
Winter Street Hospital—(48 males) (58 females) ..	106	} Matron and 20 other Nursing Staff.
	..	
Commonside Sanatorium—(females) ..	42	Sister-in-Charge and 5 other Nursing Staff.
Nether Edge Sanatorium—		
Adult Males	70	} For Staff details, see Report of the Medical Superintendent, Dr. J. Clark.
„ Females	52	
Boys	50	
Girls	55	
TOTAL	479	

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

TABLE LI

	Admissions	Discharges	Deaths	Number remaining at Dec. 31st, 1936
Crimicar Lane Sanatorium—				
Adult Males	300	252	38	99
Boys	5	5	..	1
Commonside Sanatorium—				
Adult Females... .. .	177	167	15	34
Girls	1	..	..	..
Winter Street Hospital—				
Adult Males	176	127	46	30
„ Females... .. .	182	168	26	27
Boys	94	94	..	18
Girls	87	87	..	14
Nether Edge Sanatorium—				
Adult Males	252	205	40	66
„ Females... .. .	179	179	8	44
Boys	242	252	..	40
Girls	267	264	..	46
	1,962	1,800	173	419

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

TABLE LII.—INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS, YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31ST, 1936.

Classification of Cases received during the year	WINTER STREET HOSPITAL.				CRIMCAR LANE SANATORIUM.			COMMONSIDE SANATORIUM.			NETHER EDGE SANATORIUM.			TOTALS.			GRAND TOTALS.
	Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Children	Total	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children	
PULMONARY.																	
1. Observation	72	46	79	197	95	3	98	55	1	56	101	68	225	268	169	308	745
2. Early	35	49	99	183	84	2	86	40	..	40	52	58	283	171	147	384	702
3. Intermediate	37	64	3	104	82	..	82	65	..	65	69	45	1	188	174	4	366
4. Advanced	32	23	..	55	39	..	39	17	..	17	30	8	..	101	48	..	149
PERCENTAGES.																	
1. Observation	40.9	25.3	43.6	36.5	31.7	60.0	32.1	31.1	100.0	31.5	40.1	38.0	44.2	36.8	31.4	44.3	37.9
2. Early	19.9	26.9	54.7	34.0	28.0	40.0	28.2	22.6	..	22.5	20.6	32.4	55.6	23.5	27.3	55.1	35.8
3. Intermediate	21.0	35.2	1.7	19.3	27.3	..	26.9	36.7	..	36.5	37.4	25.1	0.2	25.8	32.3	0.6	18.7
4. Advanced	18.2	12.6	..	10.2	13.0	..	12.8	9.6	..	9.5	11.9	4.5	..	13.9	9.0	..	7.6

Of the patients treated in Sanatoria during the year, 39.7 per cent. of the men were sputum positive, 41.3 per cent. of the women were sputum positive, and 0.6 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.

The number of admissions to Sanatorium shows a decrease on the figures for 1935. The reduction in the number of patients treated coincides with the favourable morbidity and mortality figures for the year.

All children admitted to the Nether Edge Hospital and the Winter Street Hospital Children's Wards now have intra-dermal tuberculin tests carried out (Mantoux test) as a routine. This is a useful test as it distinguishes between children who have been infected and children who have not been infected by the tubercle bacillus.

In the field of treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis it must be admitted that a specific cure for tuberculosis has not yet been found and the fundamentals in treatment still remain Rest, Good Food, Fresh Air. In certain cases other methods assist and among these is collapse therapy or artificial pneumothorax treatment.* This form of treatment has now been available in the City Sanatoria for some years. In only a small proportion of cases is this method suitable. The proportion varies in different localities and is relatively low in Sheffield, amounting to approximately 5% of new sputum positive cases.

We have now records of 79 cases in which this form of treatment has been given during past years and of these 20 are known to have died of pulmonary tuberculosis. In the following table the results are set out according to the time which has elapsed since the induction of an artificial pneumothorax.

	Up to	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years and over.
Cases		58	33	22	19
Alive		52	21	12	11
Dead		6	12	10	8
Percentage dead		10.3	36.4	45.5	42.1

It should be borne in mind that as one of the criteria in the selection of cases for this treatment is the freedom of one lung from disease, this group of cases on the whole have a rather better outlook than the average.

It can be said that where artificial pneumothorax is successful the chances of complete recovery are certainly much enhanced.

Tuberculin has been used in the treatment of pulmonary and non-pulmonary cases for several years. In many cases the immediate response to this form of treatment is good but it is too early yet to give an opinion on the later results.

Treatment with gold salts was tried for several years up to about two years ago. I could not satisfy myself that this form of treatment appreciably affected the course of the disease and it is now rarely used.

Finally, I would like to pay tribute to my colleagues. The medical work in a Department such as this, with a vast Dispensary system and nearly 500 sanatorium beds, demands that the Medical Officers shall to some extent sink their individuality and work together as a team. It is with pleasure, therefore, that I record my thanks to them for the high standard of clinical work they have maintained and for their loyal co-operation.

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—NANCY A. HOLT, M.B., Ch.B.

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 LIII.

	Number of Cases Notified	Number of Deaths	Death Rate per 1000 Population per annum
Meningeal	19	19	0·036
Abdominal	29	5	0·009
Genito-Urinary	7	4	0·008
Vertebrae (Spine)	22	7	0·013
Other Bones and Joints	39	2	0·004
Skin	—	—	—
Others	87	15	0·030
Total	203*	52	0·100

* The figure 203 includes 21 cases not notified during lifetime.

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.

TABLE LIV.—Notifications of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Meningeal	56	34	49	45	45	44	24	26	29	19
Abdominal	35	26	22	20	42	42	36	36	37	29
Genito-Urinary	2	4	3	7	3	8	8	8	10	7
Skin	2	4	8	3	—	—	1	—	1	—
Bones and Joints	70	64	63	42	65	69	72	82	60	61
Others	42	26	56	49	52	54	76	78	72	87
TOTALS	207	158	201	166	207	217	217	230	209	203

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. Information regarding patients suffering from Orthopædic diseases will be found in the appropriate part of the Maternity and Child Welfare Section of this Report.

During 1936 the following cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were discharged after treatment in the King Edward VII Hospital :—

TABLE LV.

PART AFFECTED.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTALS.
(Spine) Vertebrae	20	15	35
Hip Joint	22	9	31
Knee Joint	19	14	33
Sacroiliac Joint	—	—	—
Ankle Joint	—	—	—
Elbow Joint	—	—	—
Wrist Joint	—	2	2
Tarsus	3	4	7
Tibia	—	—	—
Peritoneum and Mesenteric Gland ..	15	11	26
Peripheral Glands	14	16	30
Genito-Urinary	—	—	—
Ilium	—	—	—
Femur	—	—	—
Dactylitis	—	—	—
Other Situations	2	3	5
Observation*	—	7	7
TOTALS	95	81	176

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

OPERATIONS.

During the year 509 Aspirations of abscesses, and 55 other operations were performed.

PLASTER OF PARIS SPLINTS, ETC.

287 Plaster of Paris Splints were applied and 63 Celluloid Splints were made.

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 from pulmonary tuberculosis in addition to the bone lesions.

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 the year, 345 new patients attended the department. 66 of these were found to be non-tuberculous and were not retained for treatment. Of the 279 patients retained for treatment, 27 were men, 32 women, 123 boys and 97 girls.

A classification of the cases as to sex and as to the organs affected are given in the table which follows :—

TABLE LVI.—*Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis : Classification of Out-Patient Cases.*

PART AFFECTED	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Vertebrae (Spine)	13	27	40
Hip Joint	16	11	27
Knee Joint	9	8	17
Elbow Joint	1	1	2
Ankle Joint	4	3	7
Other Bones and Joints	13	11	24
Lymphatic Glands	68	48	116
Peritoneum	23	20	43
Skin (Lupus)	—	—	—
Genito-Urinary	3	—	3
TOTALS	150	129	279

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

Sheffield Medical Practitioners	73
Clinical Tuberculosis Officer	74
Maternity & Child Welfare Centre	14
School Medical Department	75
Sheffield Voluntary Hospitals	15
Tuberculosis Officer, West Riding County Council	27
Other Sources	67
Total	345

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

An arrangement has been made with the Tuberculosis Department of the West Riding County Council by which their Medical Officers can refer patients suffering from 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 1936 there was a total attendance of 4,863 at the Out-Patient Department, compared with 4,679 in 1935.

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 3,172 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 1936.

It will be noted from Table LVIII. that there was again a decrease in the total number of new cases treated, but that there was again also an increase in the average number of attendances per case.

The total attendances fell from 40,792 in 1935 to 38,574 in 1936.

The total cost of treatment during the year was £6,302 and the average cost per case was £6 11s. 7d. The figures for the year 1935 were £6,228 and £6 1s. 1d. respectively.

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

Table LXI. gives a summary of the returns from the several centres with regard to persons dealt with for the first time at those Centres, distinguishing between Sheffield residents and residents of other districts who have come in for treatment.

Table LVII. gives particulars of the diseases treated in each year since the commencement of the scheme. The table is interesting as showing the decrease in the number of Syphilis and Gonorrhœa patients of both sexes.

TABLE LVII.—Venereal Diseases—Persons treated for the first time 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
1934	147	101	—	—	414	63	151	191	712	355
1935	128	123	—	—	403	90	148	137	679	350
1936	132	77	—	—	351	80	195	123	678	280

* Date of opening.

TABLE LVIII.—Venereal Diseases.—Cases Treated and Cost of Treatment since 1927.

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Total Persons dealt with for the first time ...	1,288	1,409	1,255	1,212	1,181	1,060	1,020	1,067	1,029	958
Total Persons dealt with ...	2,835	2,986	2,898	2,892	3,001	2,381	2,093	2,122	2,166	2,034
Total Attendances at the Out-patient Clinics ...	40,544	42,184	43,667	42,498	36,228	35,561	34,516	35,830	40,792	38,574
Average number of Attendances per case ...	31.5	29.9	34.8	35.1	30.7	33.5	33.8	33.6	39.6	40.3
Total "In-patient days" of Treatment ...	2,351	1,716	1,822	1,641	1,671	2,653	2,472	2,377	3,034	2,754
Total Cost of Treatment during financial year ended March following year stated ...	£6,513	£6,626	£6,405	£6,523	£6,394	£6,314	£5,961	£6,279	£6,228	£6,302
Average Cost per Person dealt with for the first time	£5/1/2	£4/14/1	£5/2/1	£5/7/8	£5/8/3	£5/19/2	£5/16/11	£5/17/8	£6/1/1	£6/11/7

TABLE LIX.—Venereal Diseases.—Pathological Examinations made in the Bacteriological Laboratory of the Sheffield University during each year since 1927.

Nature of Test.	Number of Tests.										
	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	
For detection of Spirochetes—											
For Treatment Centres	4	13	18	6	1	2	...	1	1	..	
For Practitioners	7	5	...	5	2	4	...	...	2	..
For detection of Gonococci—											
For Treatment Centres ...	2,266	2,172	2,512	2,252	1,960	1,973	1,611	1,889	1,586	1,321	
For Practitioners ...	572	622	577	1,100	1,213	1,192	1,456	1,798	2,080	2,265	
For Wassermann reaction—											
1. For Treatment Centres											
(a) Serum	1,618	1,527	1,230	1,393	1,391	{	1,301	1,474	1,513	1,444	1,297
(b) Cerebro-spinal fluid							59	61	76	53	38
2. For Practitioners											
(a) Serum	2,696	2,929	2,965	3,401	3,523	{	3,398	3,641	3,967	4,541	5,240
(b) Cerebro-spinal fluid							324	368	475	597	631
Other Gonococcal Tests and Vaccines—											
For Treatment Centres ...	10	3	1	5	2	2	2	1	...	...
For Practitioners ...	6	...	...	2	...	3	1	1	5	3
TOTALS ...	7,179	7,271	7,303	8,164	8,092	8,258	8,614	9,721	10,309	10,795	

TABLE LX.—*Veneral Diseases.—Clinics and Attendances during 1936.*

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	Dr. Rupert Hallam...	Monday, 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m. (Syphilis)...	2	4	3	2	3
		Tuesday, 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m. (Syphilis)	24	28	24	29	26
		Thursday, 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m. (Syphilis)	3	2	2	2	2
		Friday, 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. (Gonorrhoea)	27	31	29	33	30
Royal Hospital	Dr. Rupert Hallam... Dr. W. J. Lytle	Wednesday, 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. for Males only, (Syphilis and Gonorrhoea)	80	79	82	83	81
		Thursday, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., Women only, (Syphilis)	5	15	15	14	12
		Thursday, 7 p.m. to 9 p.m., Men only Saturday, 12.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m., Men only do.	9 18	7 13	7 13	7 12	8 14
Royal Hospital	Dr. E. F. Skinner ...	Tuesday, 7 p.m. to 9 p.m., Men only (Gonorrhoea)	31	31	37	31	33
		Friday, 7 p.m. to 9 p.m., Men only do.	33	30	25	30	30
Jessop Hospital for Women	Dr. J. E. Stacey. ...	Tuesday, 5 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. ...	36	37	37	41	38
		Thursday, 5 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. ...	39	46	35	40	40
		Saturday, 11 a.m. to 1.30 p.m. ...	20	18	19	17	19

POOR LAW MEDICAL OUT-RELIEF.

During the year under review the arrangements for Medical Out-relief continued to work satisfactorily.

This work is undertaken by 33 District Medical Officers whose appointments are with one exception on a part-time basis.

The total number of Surgery consultations and home visits recorded by the District Medical Officers in respect of the year 1936 was 171,963, the figure for the year 1935 being 165,348.

There are now 141 local establishments upon the list of chemists authorised to dispense the prescriptions of District Medical Officers and the terms governing this dispensing are almost identical with those governing the National Health Insurance Dispensary services.

During the year ended 31st March, 1937, 173,143 prescriptions were dispensed at a total cost of £5,563 16s. 3d. In the previous year 173,673 prescriptions were dispensed at a total cost of £5,566 14s. 7d.

The following is an analysis of the dispensing charges for the year ended 31st March, 1937 :—

	£	s.	d.
Costs of ingredients	2,345	17	11
Dispensing fees	3,196	17	6
Cost of containers	21	0	10

VACCINATION.

Particulars as to Vaccination are given in the table below regarding births registered in each year since this function was transferred from the Poor Law Authority to the Health Committee. The year 1935 is the last year for which complete figures are available.

It will be seen that the figure of percentage of births in which successful vaccination took place has consistently decreased, whilst on the other hand the percentage of conscientious objections has shown a steady increase.

TABLE LXII.—*Return as to the Vaccination of children whose births were registered in the City during the years 1931 to 1935.*

YEAR	Number of Births Registered	Number of successful Vaccinations	Insusceptible of Vaccination	Had Small Pox	Number of conscientious objections	Died unvaccinated	Vaccination Postponed	Remaining	Not Accounted for	PERCENTAGES OF BIRTHS	
										Removals	Vaccinated successfully	Exempted by conscientious objections
1931 ..	8,030	3,412	40	—	3,609	416	74	161	318	42·5	44·9
1932 ..	7,652	3,013	40	—	3,659	388	54	163	335	39·4	47·8
1933 ..	7,443	2,855	29	—	3,831	305	56	85	282	38·4	51·5
1934 ..	7,818	2,789	30	—	3,970	314	81	265	369	35·7	50·8
1935 ..	8,017	2,866	32	—	4,333	349	92	48	169	35·7	54·0

PATHOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY.

TABLE LXIII.—*Bacteriological Examinations at the Sheffield University during the year 1936.*

MONTH	Swabbings for Diphtheria	* Serum for Typhoid, etc.	Biological Test of Milk for Tubercle Bacilli
January	742	98	25
February	821	82	81
March	1,079	125	20
April	830	103	61
May	947	91	62
June	784	80	1
July	801	116	10
August	576	86	18
September	880	99	54
October	1,086	99	113
November	898	150	135
December	1,173	92	68
Totals	10,617	1,221	648

<i>Cost—</i>	£. s. d.
10,617 Examinations of Swabbings for Diphtheria at 3/6 ...	... 1,857 19 6
1,221 „ Serum for Typhoid etc. at 5/- ...	... 305 5 0
648 „ Milk for Tuberculosis at 15/- ...	... 486 0 0
603 „ Milk for B. Coli at 4/- ...	... 120 12 0
437 „ Milk for Bacterial Count at 6/- ...	... 131 2 0

SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS—

986 Special Examinations, fees ranging from 3/6 to £2 2 0 ... 618 0 0

TOTAL 3,518 18 6

Notes.—(1) In addition to the examinations carried out at the University, 414 microscopical examinations of Milk for Tubercle Bacilli were made at the Veterinary Department by the Staff; and 4,529 microscopical examinations of Sputa for Tubercle Bacilli were made by the Staff of the Tuberculosis Dispensary.

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

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

CASES OF NON-INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND ACCIDENTS.—The major portion of the Ambulance requirements of the City come under this heading. These facilities are under the administration of the Central Ambulance Service, in connection with which is established an Ambulance Station situated in Corporation Street. The Sheffield Hospitals Council, the Health Committee and the Watch Committee all participate in this scheme and the ambulances which belong to each of these bodies are housed at the Ambulance Station, their use being in the main general to all the services.

At the 31st March, 1937, the fleet of ambulances consisted of 15 vehicles—eight from the Sheffield Hospitals Council, four from the Health Committee and three from the Watch Committee. The Watch Committee vehicles, which are provided with special fittings to meet the requirements of accident and casualty cases, are used almost entirely for Watch Committee cases.

The scope of the service, outlined in its relation to the participating bodies, is roughly as follows :—

SHEFFIELD HOSPITALS COUNCIL :

Admission, discharge and treatment cases in connection with the Sheffield Voluntary Hospitals, the Sheffield Radium Centre, the Edgar Allen Institute, and the Nursing Homes in Sheffield and district. The area covered is approximately that within twenty miles radius of Sheffield.

HEALTH COMMITTEE :

Admission and discharge cases in connection with the City General, Nether Edge and King Edward VII Hospitals, and the Tuberculosis Dispensary, Queen's Road ; also 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 accident 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.

There are also, in connection with the large works in the City, a number of privately owned ambulances for accident and emergency cases.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.—For the special requirements of cases of infectious disease there are four ambulances which are not controlled by the Central Ambulance Station, but are stationed at the City Fever Hospital, Lodge Moor.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

GENERAL SANITARY WORK.

TABLE LXIV.—*Summary of Work done by Sanitary Inspectors during 1936.*

DETAILS OF WORK DONE.	TOTALS.
1. Dwelling Houses affected by nuisances. —	
(a) Number of Houses	9,532
(b) Number of Inspections	6,223
2. Other Premises affected by Nuisances	254
3. Number of Smoke Tests applied to Drains	5,137
4. Number of Water Tests applied to Drains	2,125
5. Number of Colour Tests applied to Drains	2,140
6. Visits to Work in progress	12,336
7. Miscellaneous Visits	22,252
8. Interviews with Owners or Representatives	1,832
9. Dwelling Houses where Nuisances abated	7,497
10. Other Premises where Nuisances abated	423
11. Yards paved	201
12. Visits for Zymotic Diseases	5,060
13. Visits for Disinfection of Premises	32
14. Visits re Disinfestations of Houses	6,015
15. Visits to Cowsheds	572
16. Visits to Dairies	1,151
17. Visits to Butchers' Shops	34
18. Visits to Offensive Trades	49
19. Visits to Fried Fish Shops	652
20. Visits to Potted Meat Premises etc.	331
21. Visits to Ice Cream Premises	504
22. Visits re Shops Acts	84
23. Notices served (a) Statutory	328
(b) Informal	4,942
24. Proceedings ordered, special resolutions, Summons Lists, etc.	94
25. Proceedings taken	4

DISINFECTION AND CLEANSING.

1. Number of Houses disinfected as a result of Infectious Disease, including disinfection of Bedding, Clothing, etc.	5,357
2. Number of Cases of Scabies from which Bedding, Clothing, etc. were collected and disinfected	130
3. Total number of cases of Scabies treated at the Cleansing Station	294
4. Number of Midwives attending for baths and disinfection of Clothing	43
5. Number of persons attending for Cleansing before being re-housed	4,706

DISINFESTATION.

Rehousing under Slum Clearance Schemes.

Prior to the year 1935 and in the early months of that year consideration was given to the question of disinfestation arrangements in connection with the large number of removals from Slum Clearance Areas to Corporation Housing Estates.

It was recognised that the existing method of disinfestation of articles of furniture by Steam Disinfector had its limitations. In the first place it could only deal with articles which would not be damaged by heat, and this, viewed from the standpoint of complete disinfestation, was unsatisfactory. Moreover it was becoming evident that the plant was inadequate to deal with the amount of work which had to be done.

In July 1935, therefore, the Health Committee decided to deal with this problem by the introduction of the Cyanide Gas method. The advice of the Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. was obtained and as a result a new Disinfestation Plant was established in suitable premises adjoining the Penistone Road Destructor.

Six air-tight steel Containers, each with a capacity of approximately 600 cubic feet were installed to accommodate the articles of furniture to be disinfested. Certain structural alterations were also made to the premises and a special Gas Extraction apparatus was laid down. The six Containers, each mounted on a trailer, are conveyed to and from the Disinfesting Station by the use of one motor tractor.

This new method has been found to give entire satisfaction and has proved to be a reliable way of killing both the bug and its eggs. Beds and bedding are still dealt with by steam disinfestation, but with this exception the entire contents of the vacated houses in the Clearance Areas are treated with Cyanide Gas before being conveyed to the new Corporation Estate houses.

During the year 1936 the furniture and effects of 1,951 families were disinfested by Cyanide, and the beds and bedding treated by steam disinfestation, this figure includes 293 families other than those removed from Clearance Areas.

As a complement to the disinfestation of furniture in sealed containers by Cyanide it was decided towards the end of the year 1935 that the specially trained staff should undertake the disinfestation of certain Corporation houses which on inspection had been found to be infested with bugs.

The form of Cyanide used is Zyklon B, which, in house disinfestation, is found to be easier to handle than liquid Cyanide. 53 houses were disinfested in the last six weeks of the year 1935 and the figure for 1936, the first complete year of working, was 476. Under this Scheme, also, the beds and bedding are treated by steam disinfestation.

HOUSING.

HOUSING ACT, 1935.

The overcrowding survey which was required to be undertaken under Section 1 of the Housing Act, 1935, was duly carried out during the year, and a complete report upon the survey is included in appendix form at the end of this Report.

20 new cases of overcrowding have been reported during the year.

The number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year is 127, involving 595½ persons.

There have been no cases in which dwellinghouses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding.

HOUSING ACT, 1930.

The number of houses involved in Clearance Areas for which Official Representations were made during the year is 3,239, in addition to which Representations were made under Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1930, with regard to 594 individual unfit houses, and under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930, with regard to 16 individual unfit dwellings.

Six public Inquiries were held by the Ministry of Health Inspectors in respect of 65 Areas involving 3,030 houses during the year, as follows :—

Date of Inquiry.	Clearance Areas Numbered.	No. of Houses Involved.
29th January, 1936	135 — 150	567
10th, March, 1936	151 — 158	338
29th April, 1936	162 — 174	555
27th May, 1936	175 — 182	569
16th June, 1936	159 — 161	260
	183 — 184	126
	185 — 186	10
15th December, 1936	187 — 199	605
Total		<u>3,030</u>

Full details of the work done in connection with Clearance Areas and individual unfit houses and the position on December 31st, 1936, are given in the appropriate statements and tables which follow :—

HOUSING—CLEARANCE AREAS.

Statement A :—Clearance Areas included in previous Annual Reports for which Orders had been made by the Minister of Health but on which the necessary work had not been completed by 31st December, 1935.

Abbreviations :—

A	= Arbourthorne Estate.	M	= Manor Estate.
Wy	= Wybourn Estate.	LF	= Lambert Street Flats.
MF	= Moorfields Flats.	HSF	= Hawley Street Flats.
FHF	= Furnace Hill Flats.	Wpe	= Woodthorpe Estate.
S	= Shirecliffe Estate.	Shn	= Shiregreen Estate.

* Denotes that houses are included from each of which more than one family has been rehoused on different Estates.

Clear- ance Area No.	Situation of Property	No. of houses vacated			No. of houses demo- lished	Remarks
		and re- housed by Corp- oration	Found own accommo- dation	Total vacated during 1936		
25	Trippet Lane, Rockingham Street, Woodhouse Lane and Bailey Lane	—	—	—	4	Completed
30	Solly Street, White Croft, Hollis Croft and Garden Street ..	—	—	—	2	
34	Infirmery Road, Watkin Street, Watkin Lane and Woollen Street	—	—	—	3	Completed
41	Bernard Street, Old Street, Stepney Street, Bard Street, School Lane, and Duke Street	1 A	—	1	53	Completed
42	Bernard Street, Bard Street, Weigh Lane, School Lane and Duke Street	—	—	—	40	Completed
43	Bernard Street, School Lane, and Duke Street	—	—	—	8	Completed
44	Broad Street	—	—	—	6	Completed
45	Bard Street	—	—	—	2	Completed
46	Bard Street	—	—	—	—	Awaiting rehousing
49	Matilda Street, Duke Lane and Eyre Lane	—	—	—	—	1 house still to be demolished
53	Eyre Lane, Arundel Street, Arundel Lane, Brown Street, Furnival Street, Froggatt Lane, Brown Lane and Charles Street ..	132 A	11	143	137	
54	Matilda Street, Arundel Street and Sidney Street	—	—	—	36	Completed
55	Arundel Street, Arundel Lane, Brown Lane, Charles Street and Charles Lane	—	—	—	11	Completed
56	Broad Lane	—	—	—	6	Completed
57	Rockingham Street, Boden Lane ..	22 S				
	Broad Lane, Abney Street	3 Wpe				
	Rodgers Lane, Bala Street	1 Wy				
	Badger Lane, St. Thomas Street ..	1 M				
	Carr Lane and Newcastle Street ..	78 A	6	111	41	Completed

HOUSING—CLEARANCE AREAS—STATEMENT A—(Continued).

Clearance Area No.	Situation of Property	No. of houses vacated			No. of houses demolished	Remarks
		and re-housed by Corporation	Found own accommodation	Total vacated during 1936		
58	Holland Street, Rockingham Street and Portobello Street 2 A		3	5	10	
59	Holland Street, Portobello Street and St. Thomas Lane 2 S	15 A	2	19	24	
60	Orange Street and West Street .. 4 A		—	4	18	Completed
61	Mappin Street, Pitt Street, Regent Street, Portobello Lane, Pitt Lane, Portland Lane and Charlotte Lane 96 A		4	100	124	Completed (4 abolished)
62	Victoria Street 11 A		—	11	11	Completed
63	Victoria Street, Portobello Street and Regent Lane —		—	—	—	Demolition not commenced at year end
64	Joiner Street, Joiner Lane, Nursery Street, Nursery Lane, Stanley Street and Stanley Lane .. 14 A	20 S	8	42	—	do.
65	Johnson Street, Nursery Lane and Stanley Street 25 A		1	26	26	Completed
66	Spitalfields and Nursery Lane .. 6 A		1	7	7	Completed
67	Johnson Street, Johnson Lane and Stanley Street 18 A		—	18	18	Completed
68	Wicker Lane, Joiner Lane, Johnson Lane, Johnson Street, Andrew Street, Andrew Lane and Walker Street 69 A	10 S	5	84	62	
69	Green Lane and Ebenezer Place .. 14 A		—	14	14	Completed
70	South Parade 4 A 3 S		—	7	7	Completed
71	Shalesmoor, Acorn Street, Ebenezer Street, South Parade and Ward Street 33 A	1 S	4	38	39	Completed
72	Acorn Street and Green Lane .. 1 A 3 S		—	4	—	Remainder awaiting rehousing
73	Dun Street, Dunfields, Dun Lane, Shalesmoor, Cornish Street and Green Lane 5 Wpe* 1 Wy 1 MF 1 FHF 1 HSF *	28 A* 81 S*	2	115	—	Remainder awaiting rehousing

HOUSING—CLEARANCE AREAS—STATEMENT A—(Continued).

Clearance Area No.	Situation of Property	No. of houses vacated			No. of houses demolished	Remarks
		and re-housed by Corporation	Found own accommodation	Total vacated during 1936		
74	Upper Allen Street, Edward Street Solly Street, Brocco Street, Marsden Lane, Kenyon Street, Kenyon Alley and Corn Hill ..	149 A* 69 S* 4 Wy* 1 Wpe 1 LF	18	236	117	
75	Edward Street and Corn Hill ..	11 A 2 S	—	13	—	Demolition in progress at year end
76	Upper Allen Street, Edward Street, Solly Lane, Solly Street, Wheel- don Lane, Beet Street, Siddall Street and Corn Hill ..	1 Shn 13 S* 161 A*	10	184	184	Completed
77	Broad Lane and Wheeldon Street ..	8 A 1 S	2	11	—	Remainder awaiting rehousing
78	Furnival Road, Maltravers Street, and Effingham Street ..	14 A* 13 S*	2	28	28	Completed
79	Effingham Road and Sussex Street	14 A 4 S	1	19	19	Completed
80	Effingham Street and Furnival Road	—	—	—	—	Awaiting rehousing
81	Sussex Street	21 A	1	22	—	Demolition not commenced at year end
82	Effingham Road, Sussex Street and Canal Street	5 S* 32 A* 1 Wpe* 1 Wy	—	37	37	Completed
83	Sussex Street and Canal Street ..	8 A 7 S	—	15	—	Demolition not commenced at year end
84	Cadman Street and Lumley Street ..	5 A 1 S	—	6	6	Completed
85	Blast Lane and Navigation Hill ..	—	—	—	—	Awaiting rehousing
86	Attercliffe Road	—	—	—	—	do.
87	Attercliffe Road, Stoke Street and Effingham Road	17 A	—	17	—	Remainder awaiting rehousing
88	Attercliffe Road	—	—	—	—	Awaiting rehousing
89	Duke Lane and Porter Street ..	—	—	—	—	do.

HOUSING—CLEARANCE AREAS—STATEMENT A—(Continued).

Clearance Area No.	Situation of Property	No. of houses vacated			No. of houses demolished	Remarks
		and re-housed by Corporation	Found own accommodation	Total vacated during 1936		
90	Porter Street, Porter Lane and Union Lane		—	—	—	Awaiting rehousing
91	Matilda Street, Newton Lane, Alsop Lane, Earl Street, Eyre Street, Hallam Lane, Eyre Lane, Arundel Street, Sylvester Lane and Sidney Street	14 A	—	14	—	Remainder awaiting rehousing
92	Earl Street, Earl Lane, Jessop Lane, Jessop Street, Porter Street, Eyre Street and Eyre Lane	1 A	—	1	—	do.
93	Arundel Street and Jessop Lane ..	—	—	—	—	Awaiting rehousing
94	Corby Street	—	—	—	—	do.
95	Savile Street East, Greystock Street, Corby Street, Princess Street and Norroy Street	—	—	—	—	do.
96	Savile Street East and Princess Street	—	—	—	—	do.
97	Leopold Street	—	—	—	—	do.
98	Holly Street and West Street Lane ..	—	—	—	—	do.
99	Carver Lane	—	—	—	—	do.
100	Division Street, Cambridge Street and Backfields	—	—	—	—	do.
101	Cambridge Street, Cross Burgess Street and Burgess Street ..	—	—	—	—	do.
102	Carver Street and Division Lane ..	1 A	—	1	—	Remainder awaiting rehousing
103	Carver Street, Rockingham Lane and Division Lane	—	—	—	—	Awaiting rehousing
104	Division Street, Rockingham Street, Canning Street and Devonshire Lane	—	—	—	—	do.
105	Division Street and Canning Street ..	1 A	—	1	—	Remainder awaiting rehousing
106	Trafalgar Street, Devonshire Lane and Chester Street	—	—	—	—	Awaiting rehousing
119	Matilda Street and Porter Street ..	—	—	—	—	do.
120	Matilda Street	—	—	—	—	do.

HOUSING—CLEARANCE AREAS—(Continued).

STATEMENT B:—Clearance Areas included in the Annual Report for 1935 but for which Orders were not made by the Minister of Health until 1936.

Clear- ance Area No.	Situation of Property	No. of Houses	Date of Public Inquiry	Date Order confirmed by Minister	Remarks
107	Eldon Street, Chester Street, Devon- shire Lane and Dee Street ..	111	24.9.35	30.1.36	Six houses and certain "other buildings" excluded from Order. Houses dealt with under Section 19. Awaiting rehousing.
108	Fitzwilliam Street and Broomhall Street	38	24.9.35	30.1.36	One house, yard and W.C.'s, and passage excluded from Order. Awaiting rehousing.
109	Eldon Street, Fitzwilliam Street, Chester Street, Chester Lane and Wellington Street	56	do.	do.	Four houses, 1 lock-up shop and passage excluded from Order. Houses dealt with under Sections 19 and 20. Awaiting rehousing.
110	Chester Street	6	do.	do.	One house, yard and W.C.'s, excluded from Order. Dealt with under Section 20. Awaiting rehousing.
111	Allen Street, Shepherd Street, Ellis Street, Meadow Street, Burnt Tree Lane, Doncaster Street and Blue Boy Street	244	15.10.35	29.1.36	One house and certain "other buildings" excluded from Order. Certain "other buildings" changed from "pink" to "grey." The house was dealt with under Section 19. Rehoused—1 Woodthorpe Estate. Remainder awaiting rehousing.
112	Matthew Street and Hoyle Street ..	59	do.	do.	A wooden garage in Ct. 3 Hoyle Street excluded from Order. Rehoused—2 Shirecliffe Estate. Remainder awaiting rehousing.
113	Matthew Street, Hoyle Street, Burnt Tree Lane and Doncaster Street ..	124	do.	do.	Coal Store in Ct. 4 Burnt Tree Lane excluded from Order. Rehoused—1 Shirecliffe Estate. Remainder awaiting rehousing.
114	Hoyle Street	9	do.	do.	Awaiting rehousing.
115	Meadow Street, Burnt Tree Lane, Sudbury Street and Henry Street	64	do.	do.	Over 88 Burnt Tree Lane excluded from Order. Dealt with under Section 20.

HOUSING—CLEARANCE AREAS—STATEMENT B—(Continued).

Clearance Area No.	Situation of Property	No. of Houses	Date of Public Inquiry	Date Order confirmed by Minister	Remarks
116	Henry Street	20	15.10.35	29.1.36	Awaiting rehousing.
117	Henry Street, Malinda Street and Roscoe Road	25	do.	do.	Awaiting rehousing. Store in Ct. 3 Henry Street excluded from Order.
118	Malinda Street and Sudbury Street	5	do.	20.1.36	Five houses demolished. Tenants rehoused 1935.
121	St. Philip's Road, Brook Street and Brook Lane	18	20.11.35	28.2.36	A stable and a manure pit excluded from Area, but remain in Order as properties to which Section 62* applies. Awaiting rehousing.
122	Beet Street and Mitchell Street	25	do.	do.	One house, and store, and yard and conveniences changed from "pink" to "grey".
123	Radford Street, Leicester Street, St. Philip's Road, Upper Allen Street and Radford Lane	125	do.	do.	Certain "other buildings" excluded from Area but remain in Order as properties to which Section 62* applies. Awaiting rehousing.
124	Lock Street	15	do.	do.	Awaiting rehousing.
125	Gilpin Street, Cross Gilpin Street, Gilpin Lane, Lock Street and Penistone Road	115	do.	do.	Awaiting rehousing.
126	Portland Street	22	do.	do.	A store and wash-house in Ct. 18 Portland Street and yard and W.C.s. excluded from Order. Awaiting rehousing.
127	Albert Terrace Road, Cross Bedford Street and Infirmary Road	36	do.	do.	Awaiting rehousing.
128	Penistone Road	4	do.	do.	do.
129	Sutherland Street and Corby Street	16	17.12.35	3.2.36	do.
130	Corby Street, Greystock Street, Savile Street E. and Sutherland Street	96	do.	3.3.36	One house, stable, part of yard, and W.C's. excluded from Order. Awaiting rehousing.

* Housing Act 1935.

HOUSING—CLEARANCE AREAS—STATEMENT B—(Continued).

Clear- ance Area No.	Situation of Property	No. of Houses	Date of Public Inquiry	Date Order confirmed by Minister	Remarks
131	Attercliffe Road, Princess Street and Warren Street	36	17.12.35	3.3.36	Awaiting rehousing.
132	Attercliffe Road, Royds Mill Street, Princess Street, Lovell Street and Blackmore Street	162	do.	do.	do.
133	Princess Street, Fersfield Street and Windsor Street	46	do.	do.	do.
134	Corby Street, Fersfield Street and Windsor Street	33	do.	do.	do.
135	Harmer Lane	5	29.1.36	20.5.36	do.
136	Harmer Lane	8	do.	1.5.36	do.
137	Pond Street, Surrey Lane and Arundel Lane	6	do.	20.5.36	do.
138	Jessop Street, Cumberland Street, Porter Street, Cumberland Lane, Well Lane and South Lane ..	74	do.	20.3.36	do.
139	Jessop Street, Porter Street, Sylvester Street and Davenport Lane ..	37	do.	20.5.36	A coal store, stable, disused stable remain in the Order as properties to which Section 62*, Housing Act, 1935, applies. Awaiting rehousing.
140	South Lane	12	do.	do.	Awaiting rehousing.
141	Hereford Street, Forge Lane and Bennett Lane	17	do.	do.	Two houses excluded from Order. Dealt with under Section 19. Awaiting rehousing.
142	Ellin Street	6	do.	1.5.36	Awaiting rehousing.
143	Hermitage Lane, Hermitage Street and George Lane	47	do.	20.5.36	One Store excluded from Order. Awaiting rehousing.

HOUSING—CLEARANCE AREAS—STATEMENT B—(Continued).

Clearance Area No.	Situation of Property	No. of Houses	Date of Public Inquiry	Date Order confirmed by Minister	Remarks
144	Boston Street	37	29.1.36	20.5.36	2 houses and stores excluded from Order. Houses dealt with under Section 19.
145	Boston Street	7	do.	do.	Awaiting rehousing.
146	Hermitage Street, George Lane, Boston Street, Sheldon Street, Denby Street, Arley Street, Bramall Lane, Unstone Street, Umpire Lane and St. Mary's Lane	234	do.	do.	Awaiting rehousing.
147	Bramall Lane, Sheldon Street and Umpire Lane	10	do.	do.	do.
148	Sheldon Street and Arley Street	11	do.	do.	do.
149	Sheldon Street	8	do.	do.	do.
150	Sheldon Street and London Road	48	do.	do.	do.
151	Carver Street	4	10.3.36	18.6.36	Garage to remain in Order as property to which Section 62* applies.
152	Backfields and Carver Street	7	do.	do.	Awaiting rehousing.
153	Backfields and Bradwell Lane	7	do.	do.	Awaiting rehousing.
154	Wellington Street, Rockingham Lane, Carver Street and Cross Rockingham Lane	76	do.	do.	Store remains in Order as property to which Section 62* applies.
155	Rockingham Lane	4	do.	do.	Awaiting rehousing.
156	Rockingham Street	13	do.	12.6.36	6 houses, yard and W.C.'s. excluded from Order. Dealt with under Section 19.
					Rehoused—2 Woodthorpe Estate. Remainder awaiting rehousing.
					Awaiting rehousing.
					5 houses and "other buildings" excluded from Order. Houses dealt with under Section 19.
					Awaiting rehousing.

* Housing Act 1935.

HOUSING—CLEARANCE AREAS—STATEMENT B—(Continued).

Clear- ance Area No.	Situation of Property	No. of Houses	Date of Public Inquiry	Date Order confirmed by Minister	Remarks
157	Wellington Street, Eldon Street, Trafalgar Lane, Newton Street, Trafalgar Street, Button Lane, Rockingham Street and Horse Lane	221	10.3.36	18.6.36	Part of a house, wooden garage and workshops, changed from "pink" to "grey". <i>Note.</i> —Minister's decision held over in respect of 3 houses. Rehoused—5 Shirrecliffe, 24 Arbourthorne, and 1 Woodthorpe Estate. Remainder awaiting rehousing.
158	Milton Street and Eldon Street ..	6	do.	do.	Awaiting rehousing.
159	Button Lane, Moore Street, Bishop Street, Fitzwilliam Street, Thomas Street, Green Street and Young Street	211	16.6.36	26.10.36	3 houses excluded from Order. Dealt with under Section 19; certain "other buildings" changed from "pink" to "grey", 3 houses remain in Order as properties to which Section 62* applies. Awaiting rehousing.
160	Prince Street	30	do.	24.10.36	12 houses excluded from Order. Dealt with under Section 19. Awaiting rehousing.
161	Young Street and Bridgefield Road	19	do.	26.10.36	Certain "other buildings" excluded from Order. Awaiting rehousing.
162	Corporation Street and Bridge Street	21	29.4.36	19.9.36	2 houses excluded from Order. To be dealt with under Section 19. Awaiting rehousing. <i>N.B.</i> —City Council made Order 8.1.36.
163	Chatham Street, Swinton Street, Pitsmoor Road, Harvest Lane, Bridgehouses and Mowbray Street	114	do.	—	Minister's decision not received at year end. <i>N.B.</i> —City Council made Clearance Order 8.1.36. 2 houses were unoccupied when the Order was made.
164	Pitsmoor Road	3	do.	29.12.36	Awaiting rehousing. <i>N.B.</i> —City Council made Compulsory Purchase Order 8.1.36 but subsequently this was cancelled and a Clearance Order made 5.8.36.

Clear- ance Area No.	Situation of Property	No. of Houses	Date of Public Inquiry	Date Order confirmed by Minister	Remarks
165	Wilson Street, Stancer Street, Apple Street, Alton Street, Harvest Lane, Rowland Street, Dutch Street, Malt-house Lane and Mowbray Street ..	245	29.4.36	19.9.36	Vacant land adjoining 35, Dutch Street changed from "pink" to "grey". 2 lock-up shops, 1 house, and certain "other buildings" remain in Order as properties to which Section 62* applies. Awaiting rehousing. <i>N.B.</i> —City Council made Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Orders 8.1.36. 3 houses unoccupied when Order made.
166	Harvest Lane	5	do.	do.	Awaiting rehousing. <i>N.B.</i> —City Council made Clearance Order 8.1.36.
167	Mowbray Street	6	do.	do.	2 houses excluded from Order. To be dealt with under Section 19. Awaiting rehousing. <i>N.B.</i> —City Council made Clearance Order 8.1.36.
168	Neepsend Lane and Mowbray Street ..	37	do.	do.	1 house, yard, etc. and wash-house to remain in Order as properties to which Section 62* applies. Awaiting rehousing. <i>N.B.</i> —City Council made Compulsory Purchase Order 8.1.36.
169	Harvest Lane	5	do.	do.	Rehoused—1 Shirecliffe Estate. Remainder awaiting rehousing. <i>Note</i> —City Council made Clearance Order 8.1.36. 1 house unoccupied when the Order was made.
170	Wilson Street and Harvest Lane ..	42	do.	do.	Awaiting rehousing. <i>N.B.</i> —City Council made Clearance Order 8.1.36. 1 house unoccupied when Order made.
171	Harvest Lane and Bingley Street ..	8	do.	do.	Awaiting rehousing. <i>N.B.</i> —City Council made Clearance Order 8.1.36. 2 houses unoccupied when Order made.

* Housing Act 1935.

HOUSING—CLEARANCE AREAS—STATEMENT B—(Continued).

Clear- ance Area No.	Situation of Property	No. of Houses	Date of Public Inquiry	Date Order confirmed by Minister	Remarks
172	Perey Street	20	29.4.36	19.9.36	Awaiting rehousing. <i>N.B.</i> —City Council made Clearance Order 8.1.36.
173	Neepsend Lane, Ball Street and Lancaster Street	25	do.	do.	Awaiting rehousing. <i>N.B.</i> —City Council made Clearance and Compulsory Pur- chase Orders 8.1.36 and 5.2.36.
174	Neepsend Lane	24	do.	do.	Awaiting rehousing. <i>N.B.</i> —City Council made Compulsory Purchase Order 8.1.36. 1 house unoccupied when Order made.
175	Meadow Street, Morpeth Street, Bethel Street, Netherthorpe Street, Hoyle Street, Craven Street, Wellmeadow Street and Upper Allen Street	252	27.5.36	12.11.36	Workshop excluded from Order, and a house and certain "other buildings" changed from "pink" to "grey". Awaiting rehousing. City Council made Clearance Order and Compulsory Purchase Orders 8.1.36. 3 houses unoccupied when Orders made.
176	Wellmeadow Street, Jericho Street, Brownell Street and Upper Allen Street	42	do.	do.	Awaiting rehousing. <i>N.B.</i> —City Council made Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Orders 8.1.36 and 5.2.36. 2 houses were unoccupied when the Orders made.
177	Jericho Street, Brownell Street, Fawcett Street, Daisy Walk and St. Philip's Road	148	do.	do.	4 houses excluded from Order. Dealt with under Section 19. Awaiting rehousing. <i>N.B.</i> —City Council made Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Orders 8.1.36. 2 houses unoccupied when Orders made, including 1 house now excluded.
178	Bethel Street and Netherthorpe Street	17	do.	do.	11 houses excluded from Order on undertaking from owner to make "fit" for habitation—Action to be taken under Section 19. Awaiting rehousing. <i>N.B.</i> —City Council made Clearance Order 8.1.36.
179	St. Philip's Road, Ellison Street and Bethel Street	34	do.	do.	Awaiting rehousing. <i>N.B.</i> —City Council made Compulsory Purchase Order 8.1.36.

Clear- ance Area No.	Situation of Property	No. of Houses	Date of Public Inquiry	Date Order confirmed by Minister	Remarks
180	St. Philip's Road, Ellison Street, Netherthorpe Place and Dover Street	68	27.5.36	12.11.36	Awaiting rehousing. <i>N.B.</i> —City Council made Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Orders 8.1.36. 1 house unoccupied when Order made.
181	Netherthorpe Place	4	do.	do.	Awaiting rehousing.
182	Morpeth Street	4	do.	do.	<i>N.B.</i> —City Council made Compulsory Purchase Order 8.1.36. 1 house unoccupied when Order was made.
183	Cambridge Ground, Penistone Road (Caravans)	83	16.6.36	26.10.36	Awaiting rehousing. <i>N.B.</i> —City Council made Clearance Order 8.1.36. 5 vans excluded from Order. These vans have been removed from the Area.
184	Killing Croft, Penistone Road (Caravans)	43	do.	do.	Awaiting rehousing. Sanitary conveniences and 12 vans excluded from Order. These vans have been removed from Area.
185	Zig Zag Estate, Gleadless Road (Huts)	3	do.	—	Awaiting rehousing.
186	Zig Zag Estate, Gleadless Road (Huts)	7	do.	24.10.36	Order not confirmed. Dealt with under Section 19. Unoccupied wooden structure and brick building excluded from Order. Dealt with under Section 19. Awaiting rehousing.
187	Bernard Street, Duke Street, Bernard Lane, Blagden Street, Hampton Street, Dacre Street, Bevis Street and Weigh Lane	143	15.12.36	—	Minister's decision not received at year end. <i>N.B.</i> —City Council made Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Orders 2.9.36. 2 houses unoccupied when Order made.
188	Hampton Street and Chatterton Street	14	do.	—	Minister's decision not received by year end. <i>N.B.</i> —City Council made Clearance Order 2.9.36.
189	Bernard Street, Weigh Lane, Stani- forth Lane, Simonite Lane, Rough Bank, Parkhill Lane, St. John's Walk, Bigod Street, Reubens Street, Reubens Place, Manor Oaks Road, Hyde Park, Wybourn Road and St. John's Road	316	do.	—	Minister's decision not received by year end. <i>N.B.</i> —City Council made Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Orders 2.9.36. 1 house unoccupied when the Orders were made.

HOUSING—CLEARANCE AREAS—STATEMENT B—(Continued).

Clear- ance Area No.	Situation of Property	No. of Houses	Date of Public Inquiry	Date Order confirmed by Minister	Remarks
190	Bernard Street	3	15.12.36	—	Minister's decision not received by year end. N.B.—City Council made Clearance Order 2.9.36.
191	Broad Street Lane and Cricket Inn Road	3	do.	—	do.
192	Bernard Street and Long Steps ..	5	do.	—	do.
193	Bernard Street, Park Hill Lane, Snow Hill and Cricket Inn Road ..	33	do.	—	do. 2 houses unoccupied when Orders made.
194	Cricket Inn Road and Chanceel Street	54	do.	—	Minister's decision not received by year end. N.B.—City Council made Clearance Order 2.9.36.
195	Park Hill Lane	2	do.	—	do.
196	Park Hill Lane	5	do.	—	do.
197	Park Hill Lane	8	do.	—	do.
198	Manor Laithe and White's Lane ..	7	do.	—	do. 1 house unoccupied when Order was made.
199	Bright Street	12	do.	—	Minister's decision not received by year end. N.B.—City Council made Clearance Order 2.9.36.

HOUSING—CLEARANCE AREAS.

Statement C :—66 Clearance Areas involving 3,239 houses for which Official Representations were made during the year 1936. Public Inquiries were not held in respect of any of these Areas during 1936.

Clearance Area No.	Situation of Property	No. of Houses	Date City Council made Order	Remarks
200	South Street	2	Order not made by 31.12.36	
201	Duke Street, Duke Street Lane, South Street and Low Street	36	do.	
202	South Street, Hague Lane, Lord Street, Stafford Street, Duke Street Lane, Duke Street, Long Henry Street, Colliers Row, Norwich Street, Gilbert Street and Hanson Street	481	do.	
204	Heeley Green, Alexandra Road, Derby Street, and Myrtle Road	25	do.	
205	Eldon Street, Bowden Street, Fitzwilliam Street and Button Lane	71	2.9.36	<i>N.B.</i> —Three houses unoccupied when Order made.
206	Thomas Street	11	do.	
207	Fitzwilliam Street, Thomas Street and Milton Street	55	do.	
208	Bowdon Street	5	do.	
209	Eldon Street and Milton Street ..	12	do.	
210	Bowden Street	6	do.	
211	Thomas Street, Egerton Street and Fitzwilliam Lane	51	do.	<i>N.B.</i> —Two houses unoccupied when Order made.
212	Thomas Street and Bath Street ..	10	do.	
213	Fitzwilliam Street, Thomas Street, Broomhall Street, Bath Street and Fitzwilliam Lane	102	do.	<i>N.B.</i> —Two houses unoccupied when Order made.
214	Bowdon Street	7	do.	
215	Broomhall Street	8	do.	
216	Broomhall Street	4	do.	
217	Fitzwilliam Street	16	do.	
218	Carlisle Street, Sorby Street, Gower Street, Dorking Street and Kirk Street	220	do.	<i>N.B.</i> —Two houses unoccupied when Order made.
219	Clun Street and Gower Street ..	40	do.	
220	Carlisle Street East and Forncett Street	7	do.	
221	Carlisle Street East	10	do.	
222	Carlisle Street East, Forncett Street and Harleston Street	52	2.9.36	
223	Carlisle Street East, Forncett Street and Harleston Street	56	do.	<i>N.B.</i> —One house unoccupied when Order made.
224	Carlisle Street East and Forncett Street	13	do.	

HOUSING—CLEARANCE AREAS—STATEMENT C—(Continued).

Clearance Area No.	Situation of Property	No. of Houses	Date City Council made Order	Remarks
225	Carlisle Street East, Fornceett Street, and Atlas Street	14	2.9.36	
226	Carlisle Street East	15	do.	
227	Campo Lane	7	do.	
228	North Church Street	9	do.	
229	St. Philip's Road, Uppertorpe Road, Burlington Street, Hammond Street, Morton Street, Fawcett Street, Wentworth Street, Adelphi Street, Watery Lane, Fountain Square, Hunt Street, Cross Hunt Street, Bellefield Street, Bellefield Lane, Finlay Street and Clyde Place ..	512	do.	<i>N.B.</i> —Ten houses unoccupied when Order made.
230	Wentworth Street, Fawcett Street, and Watery Lane	21	do.	
231	Duncombe Street	8	do.	
232	Shooters Grove, Wood Lane, Malin Bridge	5	do.	
233	Attercliffe Road, Savile Street and Twelve O'Clock Street	137	Order not made by 31.12.36	
234	Attercliffe Road and Greystock Street	16	do.	
235	Attercliffe Road and Greystock Street	29	do.	
236	Washford Road and Attercliffe Road	17	do.	
237	Trent Street	16	do.	
238	Armstead Road	7	do.	
239	Heppenstall Lane	28	do.	
240	Attercliffe Road	14	do.	
241	St. Charles Street	6	do.	
242	Oakes Green, Colwall Street and Sleaford Street	87	do.	
243	Attercliffe Road	4	do.	
244	Attercliffe Road and Zion Lane ..	5	do.	
245	Zion Lane	19	do.	
246	Newhall Road and Sanderson Street	29	do.	
247	Newhall Road, Alfred Road and Sanderson Street	67	do.	
248	Brightside Lane, Alfred Road, Weston Square and Hope Square	82	do.	
249	Brightside Lane and Fell Street ..	12	do.	
250	Alfred Road and Fell Street ..	30	do.	
251	Fearneough Street	10	do.	
252	Darnall Road	3	do.	
253	Worksop Road	10	do.	

HOUSING—CLEARANCE AREAS—STATEMENT C—(Continued).

Clear- ance Area No.	Situation of Property	No. of Houses	Date City Council made Order	Remarks
254	Workshop Road	7 *	Order not made by 31.12.36	
255	South Street and Granville Street ..	25	do.	
256	Granville Street	7	do.	
257	Granville Street	3	do.	
258	South Street and Bungay Street ..	11	do.	
259	Granville Lane	6	do.	
260	South Street, Norwich Street, Bungay Lane, Bungay Street, Granville Lane, Granville Street and Gilbert Street	291	do.	
261	Granville Street, Granville Lane and Turner's Hill	100	do.	
262	Lord Street and Hague Lane ..	29	do.	
263	Lord Street, Rhodes Street, Talbot Street, Talbot Lane and Hague Lane	42	do.	
264	Duke Street, Stafford Street, Long Henry Street, Rhodes Street, Talbot Street and Talbot Road	185	do.	
265	Victoria Road, Gleadless	3	do.	
266	Uppertorpe and Birkendale ..	3	do.	
267	High House Terrace	8	do.	

TABLE LXV.—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 for Demolition and for which Orders were rescinded	No. of Houses vacant when Orders made	No. of Houses displaced tenants were re-housed by the Corporation	No. of Houses from which tenants found their own Accommodation	Total No. of Houses vacated	
1930	17	394	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(From 1st October.)													
1931	—	—	17	394	290	3	18	83	12	—	—	12	—
1932	7	435	7	435	—	—	—	—	5	298	32	335	88
1933	16	906	10	635	593	—	35	—	5	254	8	267	377
1934	67	3238	34	1636	1439	4	32	—	16	899	98	1013	857
1935	93	4558	67	3401	2437	19	38	—	17	764	23	804	776
1936	66	3239	65	3030	3730	2	86	—	45	1311	81	1437	1109
TOTALS	266	12770	200	9531	8489	28	209	83	100	3526	242	3868	3207

NOTES.

- 1.—The Minister of Health's decision had not been received at the year end with regard to 14 areas for which Public Inquiries had been held. These involved 722 Houses
- 2.—Public Inquiries had not been held by the end of the year in the case of 66 areas for which Official Representations had been made by the Medical Officer of Health. These involved 3239 Houses

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, 1936. } 4621

HOUSING—INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES.

Statement D :—Cases in connection with which proceedings were commenced but not completed under Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1930, prior to 1936.

Case No.	Demolition Order or Scheme	PROPERTY	No. of Houses	Date Demolition or Scheme completed	REMARKS
96	Scheme	5, Allen Street	1	31.3.36	
100	D.O. { Scheme	47-49, Spring Street and 9-15, Workhouse Lane	6	31.12.36	6 houses demolished. Scheme not completed at the year end.
		28 and 30, Corporation Street ..	2	—	
101	Scheme	13 and 15, Allen Street	2	5.12.36	
107	D.O.	58-64, Newcastle Street	4	—	Demolition not commenced at year end.
109	D.O.	1 and 2 in Ct. 15 and 171-175, Portobello Street	5	—	Demolition not commenced at year end.
117	Scheme	1 at b/o 13, Norfolk Lane	1	31.12.36	
126	D.O.	2 in Ct. 3 and 43, Hague Lane ..	2	—	1 rehoused Arbourthorne Estate. 1 rehoused Woodthorpe Estate. Demolition not commenced at year end.
129	D.O.	24-28, Coventry Road	3	6.5.36	3 Demolished.
131	Scheme	77, Workshop Road	1	—	Scheme not completed at year end.
134	D.O.	45, Mansfield Road	1	31.12.36	
138	Scheme	1 and 2, North Pole Yard, Sussex Street	2	20.8.36	2 rehoused Arbourthorne Estate. Scheme not completed at year end.
140	Scheme	79, Nursery Street	1	—	1 rehoused Arbourthorne Estate. 1 found own accommodation. Scheme not completed at year end.
141	Scheme	3 in Ct. 1 and 31-37, Nursery Street	5	—	
144	Scheme	226 and 228, Effingham Road ..	2	15.7.36	
145	Scheme	1 and 2 in Ct. 6 and 152-154, Eyre Street	4	31.12.36	N.B.—4 houses demolished.
148	Scheme	3 in Ct. 1 and 41, Matilda Street	2	—	1 rehoused Arbourthorne Estate. Scheme not completed at year end.

HOUSING—INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES—STATEMENT D—(Continued).

Case No.	Demolition Order or Scheme	PROPERTY	No. of Houses	Date Demolition or Scheme completed	REMARKS
149	Scheme	57, March Street	1	14.1.36	
151	Scheme	71-73, Hurfield Road	2	7.10.36	N.B.—2 houses demolished.
154	Scheme	4 and 6, Ward Street	2	9.12.36	
155	Scheme	1 in Ct. 3, Trafalgar Lane and 96, Trafalgar Street	2	—	Scheme not completed at year end.
156	Scheme	7 and 9, Leavygreave Road ..	2	5.12.36	
157	Scheme	21 and 23, Canning Street ..	2	—	Awaiting rehousing. Scheme accepted 5.2.36.
158	Scheme	57 and 59, Eldon Street	2	—	Awaiting rehousing.
159	D.O.	24, Wellington Street	1	5.12.36	1 tenant found own accommodation. 1 house demolished.
160	Scheme	(19-21), Mappin Street	1	5.12.36	Tenant found own accommodation.
161	Scheme	78-82, Rockingham Street ..	3	—	Scheme not completed at year end.
162	Scheme	2 and 4, West Hill Lane	2	—	Scheme not completed at year end.
164	Scheme	74-78, Nursery Lane	3	9.12.36	
168	D.O.	1 and 2 in Ct. 3 and 35-37, Brunswick Road	4	3.12.36	4 rehoused on Arbourthorne Estate. 4 houses demolished.
169	D.O.	233-235, Walkley Bank Road ..	2	4.12.36	1 rehoused on Arbourthorne Estate. 1 found own accommodation. 2 houses demolished.
170	D.O.	1 and 2 in Ct. 5 and 21-23, Peel Street	4	5.12.36	4 rehoused on Arbourthorne Estate. 4 houses demolished.
171	D.O.	3-8 in Ct. 5 Peel Street	6	5.12.36	Demolition Order made 5.2.36. 5 rehoused on Arbourthorne Estate. 1 found own accommodation. 6 houses demolished.
172	D.O.	4 and 5 in Ct. 1 St. Stephen's Road	2	4.12.36	1 rehoused on Arbourthorne Estate. 2 houses demolished.

HOUSING—INDIVIDUAL UNIT HOUSES—STATEMENT D—(CONTINUED)

Case No.	Demolition Order or Scheme	PROPERTY	No. of Houses	Date Demolition or Scheme completed	REMARKS
174	D.O.	193, Rockingham Street	1	5.12.36	1 rehoused on Arbourthorne Estate. 1 house demolished.
175	D.O.	1 in Ct. 5 and 27-29, Wellington Street	3	—	3 rehoused Arbourthorne Estate. Demolition not commenced at year end.
176	Scheme	1-3 in Ct. 4 Whitham Road ..	3	5.12.36	3 rehoused Arbourthorne Estate.
177	Scheme	304, Greenland Road	1	31.7.36	1 rehoused Arbourthorne Estate.
178	D.O.	285-293, Penistone Road ..	5	9.10.36	4 rehoused Arbourthorne Estate. 5 houses demolished.
179	D.O.	House in Mouse Hole Forge occupied by Williams & Barber	1	—	Awaiting rehousing.
180	D.O.	1 and 2, Paper Mill Cottages, Rivelin	2	—	Awaiting rehousing.
181	D.O.	1-6, Corn Mill Cottages, Rivelin	6	—	Awaiting rehousing.
182	D.O.	1-5, Cottages, Mattywell, Tofts Lane, Rivelin	5	—	Awaiting rehousing.
183	D.O.	Cottage, Havelock Steel and Wire Mill, Rivelin, occupied by Frank Hodgson	1	—	Awaiting rehousing.
184	D.O.	Cottage, Hollins Mill, Rivelin, occupied by Sam Gray ..	1	—	Awaiting rehousing.
185	D.O.	1-3, Roscoe Cottages (bottom), Roscoe Bank, Rivelin	3	—	Awaiting rehousing.
186	D.O.	31-43, Eadon Road and 21-23 and b/o 25, Kirkbridge Road	10	30.6.36	10 rehoused on Arbourthorne Estate. 10 houses demolished. Demolition Order made 5.2.36.
187	D.O.	Badger Cottages, Honndkirk Road Ringinglow	2	—	Demolition Order made 5.2.36. Demolition Order operative 10.3.36. 2 rehoused on Arbourthorne Estate. Demolition not commenced at year end.

HOUSING—INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES—STATEMENT D—(Continued).

Case No.	Demolition Order or Scheme	Property	No. of Houses	Date Demolition or Scheme completed	REMARKS
188	D.O.	57, Mansfield Road and 1-7, Bagshaw Road..	5	—	Demolition Order made 5.2.36. Demolition Order operative 10.3.36. 4 rehoused on Arbourthorne Estate. 1 found own accommodation. Demolition not commenced at year end.
189	Scheme	1-3 in Ct. 8 and 184-188 Eyre Street ..	6	—	Scheme accepted 5.2.36. 5 rehoused on Arbourthorne Estate. 1 found own accommodation. Scheme not completed at year end.
190	D.O.	16 and 18, Church Lane, Woodhouse ..	2	30.9.36	Demolition Order made 5.2.36. Demolition Order operative 10.3.36. 2 rehoused on Arbourthorne Estate. 2 houses demolished.
191	D.O.	1-5, Cockayne's Yard, Sheffield Road, Woodhouse ..	5	do.	Demolition Order made 5.2.36. Demolition Order operative 10.3.36. 5 rehoused on Arbourthorne Estate. 5 houses demolished.
192	D.O.	45-51, Sheffield Road, Woodhouse	4	27.10.36	Demolition Order made 5.2.36. Demolition Order operative 10.3.36. 4 rehoused on Arbourthorne Estate. 4 houses demolished.
193		1 in Ct. 3, Carwood Road ..	1	30.9.36	1 tenant found own accommodation. 1 house demolished after Representation but without Demolition Order being made.
194	D.O.	Maple Croft Farm, Newman Road	1	—	Demolition Order made 5.2.36. Demolition Order operative 10.3.36. Awaiting rehousing.
195	D.O.	157 and 159, Bellhouse Road ..	2	5.12.36	Demolition Order made 5.2.36. Demolition Order operative 10.3.36. 2 rehoused on Shirecliffe Estate. 2 houses demolished.

HOUSING—INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES—STATEMENT D—(Continued).

Case No.	Demolition Order or Scheme	PROPERTY	No. of Houses	Date Demolition or Scheme completed	Remarks
196	D.O.	1-4 in Ct. 1, Crabtree Lane ..	4	—	Demolition Order made 6.5.36. Demolition Order operative 6.6.36. 4 rehoused on Shirecliffe Estate. Demolition not commenced at year end.
197	D.O.	72-76, Penistone Road and 1-7 in Ct. 2 and 6-12, Artisan Street	14	—	Demolition Order made 5.2.36. Demolition Order operative 10.3.36. 14 rehoused on Arbourthorne Estate. Demolition not commenced at year end.
198	Scheme	56A, Watery Street	1	5.12.36	Scheme 3.6.36. 1 rehoused on Arbourthorne Estate.
199	Scheme	10, Henry Street	1	9.12.36	Scheme accepted 5.2.36. 1 rehoused on Arbourthorne Estate.
200	D.O.	Wooden Bungalow near Castle Inn, Twentywell Lane ..	1	—	Demolition Order made 1.4.36. Demolition Order operative 27.4.36. Awaiting rehousing.
201	Scheme	5, Cadman Street	1	9.11.36	1 rehoused on Arbourthorne Estate. House demolished and scheme accepted 5.2.36.
202	D.O.	Cottage occupied by Mr. Palmer (Senior), Tinsley Park Wood	1	25.5.36	Demolition Order made 5.2.36. Demolition Order operative 10.3.36. 1 rehoused on Arbourthorne Estate. 1 house demolished.
203	D.O.	Cottage occupied by Mr. Harpham, Tinsley Park Wood ..	1	30.4.36	Demolition Order made 5.2.36. Demolition Order operative 10.3.36. Tenant found own accommodation. 1 house demolished.

HOUSING—INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES—STATEMENT D—(Continued).

Case No.	Demolition Order or Scheme	PROPERTY	No. of Houses	Date Demolition or Scheme completed	Remarks
204	D.O.	62, Bailey Street	1	5.12.36	Demolition Order made 5.2.36. Demolition Order operative 10.3.36. 1 rehoused on Arbourthorne Estate. 1 house demolished.
205	D.O.	6 in Ct. 3 and 41 and 43, Effingham Street	3	—	Demolition Order made 5.2.36. Demolition Order operative 10.3.36. 2 rehoused on Arbourthorne Estate. <i>N.B.</i> —1 house unoccupied when Demolition Order made. Demolition not commenced at year end.
206	D.O.	50, School Lane and 3-4 in Ct. 1 and 3-13, School Street	9	30.6.36	Demolition Order made 5.2.36. Demolition Order operative 10.5.36. 9 rehoused on Arbourthorne Estate. 9 houses demolished.
207	Scheme	29, Chester Street	1	—	Scheme accepted 5.2.36. 1 rehoused on Arbourthorne Estate. Scheme not commenced at year end.
208	—	21A, 23 and 25, Cambridge Street	3	—	Consideration of case not completed at year end.
209	D.O.	355-359, Richmond Road	3	14.11.36	Demolition Order made 5.2.36. Demolition Order operative 10.3.36. 3 rehoused on Arbourthorne Estate. 3 houses demolished.
210	Scheme	73, Sussex Street	1	10.11.36	1 rehoused on Arbourthorne Estate. Scheme accepted 5.2.36.
211	D.O.	1 in Ct. 7, Springvale Road	1	—	Demolition Order made 6.5.36. Demolition Order operative 6.6.36. Awaiting rehousing.

HOUSING—INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES—STATEMENT D—(Continued).

Case No.	Demolition Order or Scheme	PROPERTY	No. of Houses	Date Demolition or Scheme completed	Remarks
212	Scheme	B/o 129, Walkley Bank Road . .	1	—	Scheme accepted 6.5.36. Awaiting rehousing.
213	D.O.	14, Midhurst Road	1	—	Demolition Order made 6.5.36. Demolition Order operative 6.6.36. Awaiting rehousing.
214	D.O.	Hagg House Farm, Bole Hill Road	1	26.9.36	Demolition Order made 6.5.36. Demolition Order operative 6.6.36. 1 tenant found own accommodation. 1 house demolished.

HOUSING—INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES

Statement E :—Details of the work carried out in connection with the 59 properties involving 958 houses for which Official Representations for Demolition Orders were made during 1936, under Section 19 of the Housing Act 1930.

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
215	21, 25 and 27, Paternoster Row	3	8.1.36	—	—	—	Representation withdrawn. Council to proceed under Public Health Acts and not Housing Acts.
216	29, Greenhill Main Road	1	23.1.36	6.5.36	—	6.6.36	Tenant rehoused on Arbourthorne Estate 19.10.36.
217	35-37, Chester Street	3	3.2.36	—	3.6.36	—	Awaiting rehousing.
218	69-71, Eldon Street	2	3.2.36	—	3.6.36	—	Awaiting rehousing.
219	43-47, Chester Street	3	3.2.36	—	3.6.36	—	Awaiting rehousing.
220	56, Watery Street	1	27.2.36	—	3.6.36	—	Tenant rehoused on Arbourthorne. Scheme completed 5.12.36.
221	2-14, Wellington Street and 72-74, Carver Street	7	2.3.36	—	3.6.36	—	Awaiting rehousing.
222	1 and 2, in Ct. 2, Queen Street	2	3.4.36	1.7.36	—	15.8.36	do.
223	27, Paradise Street	1	3.4.36	—	1.7.36	—	do.
224	49, Mansfield Road	1	18.4.36	2.9.36	—	2.10.36	do.
225	26, Burnt Tree Lane	1	21.4.36	—	2.9.36	—	do.
226	25, Bower Street	1	21.4.36	2.9.36	—	2.10.36	do.
227	3 Cottages, Forge Lane, Loxley Road	3	22.4.36	2.9.36	—	2.10.36	do.
228	27, Bailey Street	1	21.4.36	2.9.36	—	6.10.36	do.
229	69, Bridge Street	1	27.4.36	2.9.36	—	2.10.36	do.
230	Munition Huts, Tinsley	155	26.2.36	5.8.36	—	29.8.36	Awaiting rehousing. N.B.—Five houses unoccupied when Order made.

HOUSING—INDIVIDUAL UNIT HOUSES—STATEMENT E (Continued)

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
231	84-92, Janson Street, 20-48, Spring Place, 15-29, b/o 27, 33-47, 59-93 and 123-127, Dunlop Street	57	12.5.36	5.8.36	—	29.8.36	Tenants were rehoused on the following Estates:—49 Shirecliffe, 1 Arbourthorne 1 Manor and 2 families from one house went to Shirecliffe and Hawley St. Flats respectively. 2 Tenants found own accommodation, and one house unoccupied when order made, and remainder are awaiting rehousing.
232	1-4 in Ct. 6, and 34-42, Hodgson Street and 93-95, Headford Street	11	19.5.36	2.9.36	—	2.10.36	One house unoccupied when Order was made. Remainder awaiting rehousing.
233	97, Headford Street 23-31, Cook Street and 51, Manners Street 19-21, Cook Street	1 6 2	19.5.36 3.6.36 3.6.36	— 2.9.36 —	2.9.36 — 2.9.36	— 2.10.36 —	Awaiting rehousing. Three houses unoccupied when the Order was made. Remainder awaiting rehousing.
234	80-84 and b/o 82 and b/o 84, Carver Street	5	12.6.36	—	2.9.36	—	One unoccupied house. Remainder awaiting rehousing.
235	34-36, Oakes Green	2	18.6.36	2.9.36	—	2.10.36	Tenants of one house rehoused on Shirecliffe Estate 24.11.36. (two families). Tenant of one house found own accommodation November, 1936.
236	3-5 in Ct. 13 and 239-241, Rockingham Street	5	4.7.36	—	2.9.36	—	Awaiting rehousing.
237	140, Rockingham Lane	1	4.7.36	—	10.3.36	—	House excluded from Clearance Order by Minister of Health at Inquiry held 10.2.36. House unoccupied when scheme accepted.
238	7-17, Cook Street	6	3.7.36	—	2.9.36	—	Awaiting rehousing.
239	2-8, Henry Street and 3-5, Watery Street	6	3.7.36	2.9.36	—	2.10.36	Awaiting rehousing
240	6-14, Milner Road	5	3.7.36	9.11.36	—	9.12.36	One house unoccupied when Order made. Remainder awaiting rehousing.
241	Munition Huts, Petre Street and Munition Huts, Cyclops Street	198	17.7.36	—	—	—	Consideration of case not completed at year end.

HOUSING—INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES—STATEMENT E (Continued).

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
241A	Wooden Hut, Whites Farm, Underhill	1	8.7.36	2.9.36	—	2.10.36	Awaiting rehousing.
242	188-192, 204, 212 and 214, Tipton Hill Road	6	24.7.36	—	—	—	Consideration of case not completed at year end.
243	Back of 21, William Street	1	24.7.36	—	—	—	do.
244	1 in Ct. 2, Infirmary Road	1	30.7.36	—	—	—	do.
245	5-13, Milner Road	5	30.7.36	9.11.36	—	9.12.36	One house unoccupied when Order made. Remainder awaiting rehousing.
246	1-6 in Ct. 11 and 153-187, Dunlop Street	24	4.9.36	—	—	—	Consideration of case not completed at year end.
247	131-137, Meadow Street	4	5.9.36	—	—	—	Consideration of case not completed at year end.
248	1 in Ct. 9 and 139, Meadow Street	2	5.9.36	—	—	—	Consideration of case not completed at year end.
249	2, Summer Lane, Totley	1	8.9.36	—	—	—	Tenant rehoused 12.10.36, on Totley Estate. Consideration of case not completed at year end.
250	6, River Lane	1	8.9.36	—	—	—	Consideration of case not completed at year end.
251	32, Clifton Street	1	14.9.36	—	—	—	do.
252	16, Hereford Street and 2, Forge Lane	2	17.9.36	—	—	—	do.
253	4 in Ct. 13 and 69, Boston Street	2	17.9.36	—	—	—	do.
254	(162 and 4 in Ct. 14) and 164-166, Thomas Street	3	17.9.36	—	—	—	do.
255	1-6 in Ct. 4 and 22-32, Prince Street	12	16.9.36	—	—	—	do.
256	Woodland View, Zig Zag Estate, Gleadless	1	18.9.36	—	—	—	do.
257	Wooden Structure below Dog Kennels, Zig Zag Estate, Gleadless	1	18.9.36	—	—	—	do.
258	Brick Building, Zig Zag Estate, Gleadless	1	18.9.36	—	—	—	do.

HOUSING—INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES—STATEMENT E (Continued)

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
259	118 and 120, St. Philip's Road and 21-23, Fawcett St.	4	13.9.36	—	—	—	Consideration of case not completed at year end
260	221-231, Gleadless Road	6	3.10.36	—	—	—	do.
261	9, Thomas Lane	1	3.10.36	—	—	—	do.
262	51, Hicks Street	1	15.10.36	—	—	—	do.
263	70, Burton Road	1	15.10.36	—	—	—	do.
264	15 and 17, Lock Street	2	28.10.36	—	—	—	do.
265	206 and 208, Fox Hill Road	2	28.10.36	—	—	—	do.
266	2 in Ct. 3, Bangor Street	1	4.11.36	—	—	—	do.
267	50 and 52, Bole Hill Road	2	11.11.36	—	—	—	do.
268	64 and 66, Bole Hill Road	2	11.11.36	—	—	—	do.
269	9A, and 11, Woodhouse Road	2	4.11.36	—	—	—	do.
270	1-3 in Ct. 2, 18-22 and 26-28, Limbrick Road	8	11.11.36	—	—	—	do.
271	Two houses in yard at back of 41, Bowden Street	2	5.12.36	—	—	—	do.
—	Tyler Street Huts	364	30.6.36	—	—	—	do.

TABLE LXVI.—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			ABOLISHED OR DEMOLISHED		REMARKS		
	No. of Properties involved	No. of Houses for which Representations withdrawn	No. of Houses for which Demolition Orders made	No. of Houses for which Schemes accepted	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	Total No. of Houses Vacated	Schemes Completed—No. of Houses involved		In compliance with Demolition Orders	After Representation but without Demolition Order being made	TOTAL
1930 (From 1st October only)	17	48	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1931	47	230	1	206	21	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
1932	13	52	—	52	6	110	†52	6	168	7	7	105
1933	25	95	—	77	15	101	21	2	124	1	89	89
1934	49	151	2	98	28	100	24	5	129	23	154	164
1935	63	177	3	87	43	150	13	7	170	36	124	124
1936	58	594	3	335	56	162*	13†	15	190	32	74	75
Totals ..	272	1347	18	855	169	623	124	35	782	99	539	557

No. of Houses for which Demolition Orders had been made and the Tenants of which were awaiting rehousing on 31st December, 1936 211

No. of Houses for which Schemes had been accepted and the Tenants of which were awaiting rehousing on 31st December, 1936 40

Total 251

† These figures include 7 houses in 1932 and 1 house in 1936 from which the tenants found own accommodation and which were demolished voluntarily after proceedings commenced, but before actual Demolition Orders made.

* This figure includes 1 house from which tenant was rehoused before actual Demolition Order made, owing to dangerous condition of house.

No. of Houses for which Demolition Orders were quashed on appeal to County Court... 2

HOUSING—CLOSING ORDERS

Statement F.—Cases in connection with which proceedings were commenced under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930, but not completed prior to 1936.

Case No.	Situation of Property	No. of Houses	No. of Houses from which tenants were rehoused on Arbourthorne Estate	No. of houses where tenants found own accomdn.	Remarks
15	20, Mary Street	1	—	1	Closing Orders operative 1935.
16	3, Acorn Street	1	1	—	
17	1 in Ct. 5, Charles Street ..	1	1	—	
19	42, St. Philip's Road	1	1	—	Closing Order made 5.2.36. Operative 10.3.36.
20	855, Prince of Wales Road ..	1	1	—	Closing Order made 5.2.36. Operative 10.3.36.
21	House over joiner's shop in yard at rear of 92-98, Queen St. ..	1	—	—	Closing Order made 5.2.36. Operative 10.3.36.
22	b/o 162, Rockingham Street ..	1	—	—	Awaiting rehousing. Closing Order made 5.2.36. Operative 10.3.36.
23	b/o 24, Carver Lane	1	—	—	Awaiting rehousing. Closing Order made 5.2.36. Operative 10.3.36.
24	4 in Ct. 8, George Lane	1	—	—	Awaiting rehousing. Closing Order made 6.4.36. Operative 6.6.36.
25	b/o 46, Bramall Lane	1	—	—	Awaiting rehousing. Closing Order made 6.5.36. Operative 6.6.36.
26	52, Newcastle Street	1	1	—	Closing Order made 6.5.36. Operative 6.7.36.

HOUSING—CLOSING ORDERS

Statement G.—Representations were submitted under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930, for Closing Orders to be made in respect of 16 properties involving 16 houses as follows:—

Case No.	Situation of Property	No. of Houses	Date of Representation	Date Closing Order made	Date Closing Order Operative	Remarks
27	66, Wellington Street ..	1	3.2.36	3.6.36	3.7.36	Awaiting rehousing
28	b/o 67, Fitzwilliam Street ..	1	3.2.36	3.6.36	3.7.36	do.
29	72, Chester Street	1	7.2.36	3.6.36	3.7.36	do.
30	3 in Ct. 2, Queen Street ..	1	3.4.36	1.7.36	15.8.36	do.
31	23, Paradise Street ..	1	3.4.36	1.7.36	15.8.36	do.
32	30, Silver Street Head ..	1	do.	do.	do.	do.
33	10, Vicar Lane	1	do.	do.	do.	do.
34	Over 88, Burnt Tree Lane ..	1	22.4.36	9.11.36	9.12.36	do.
35	39, Carver Street	1	5.9.36	—	—	Consideration of case not completed at year end
36	6, Netherthorpe Place ..	1	7.9.36	—	—	do.
37	Part of 20, West Bar Green	1	3.10.36	—	—	do.
38	Part of 22, West Bar Green	1	3.10.36	—	—	do.
39	Part of Wharnccliffe House, Bank Street	1	16.10.36	—	—	do.
40	Part of 72, Burton Road and 34, Percy Street ..	1	16.10.36	—	—	do.
41	Ruskin Cottage, Bole Hill Rd.	1	12.11.36	—	—	do.
42	1, Merchant Lane	1	24.11.36	—	—	do.

TABLE LXVII.—*Housing Statistics, 1936.*

1. Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year.—		
(1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	14,619	
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose	36,412	
(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	3,849	
(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	1	
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	5,997	
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	Nil.	
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—		
(a) By owners	Nil.	
(b) By local authority in default of owners	Nil.	
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—		
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	469	
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—		
(a) By owners	435	
(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	335	
(2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	74	
(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	16	
(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.	
4. Housing Act, 1935—Overcrowding —		
(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	5,310	
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	5,310	
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein (equivalent No.)	29,992½	
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	20	
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	127	
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases (equivalent No.)	595½	
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil.	

The following table gives the number of new dwelling-houses built in the City since 1st April, 1886, the figures relating to the municipal year which ends on 31st March.

TABLE LXVIII—Houses built in the City since 1st April, 1886.

Year ended 31st March	Number of Houses Built	Year ended 31st March	Number of Houses Built	Year ended 31st March	Number of Houses Built
1887	725	1904	2,051	1921	392
1888	928	1905	1,963	1922	1,184
1889	806	1906	1,982	1923	811
1890	830	1907	1,904	1924	654
1891	903	1908	1,753	1925	1,163
1892	692	1909	1,778	1926	2,108
1893	786	1910	1,469	1927	2,708
1894	822	1911	1,243	1928	1,940
1895	632	1912	866	1929	2,020
1896	523	1913	703	1930	2,149
1897	1,059	1914	542	1931	1,635
1898	1,443	1915	570	1932	2,363
1899	2,273	1916	399	1933	2,732
1900	2,650	1917	397	1934	4,163
1901	2,876	1918	57	1935	4,341
1902	2,118	1919	8	1936	3,652
1903	1,977	1920	120	1937	4,341

CONVERSION OF PRIVIES, WASTE WATER CLOSETS, ETC.

PRIVY CONVERSION SCHEME.

The work of Conversion of Privies was completed during the year 1928, with the exception of those cases where sewers were not available. There is now also a certain amount of work to be done in the Norton City Extension.

During the year 47 privies were abolished or converted into waterclosets. Of these, 16 were situated in the Norton added area. At 3 of the properties involved additional waterclosets were provided.

ABOLITION AND CONVERSION OF TROUGH CLOSETS, WASTE-WATER CLOSETS, ETC.

This work, the powers for which were obtained under the Sheffield Corporation Act, 1928, is now almost accomplished. Details of the progress of the work since the inception of the Scheme are given below :—

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
1934	201	38	42	—	4	—
1935	59	18	9	—	14	1
1936	5	2	3	—	24	—

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, is now nearing the completion stage, although here, too, a certain amount of work has been required in the Norton extension.

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.

The number of additional water closets provided since the year 1929 when the Scheme commenced, apart from those provided in connection with the Privy Conversions Scheme is given below :—

Year	No. of additional W.C.s provided	Year	No. of additional W.C.s provided
1929	1974	1933	2340
1930	5144	1934	1159
1931	5430	1935	391
1932	5607	1936	264

Particulars follow of the number of sanitary conveniences in the City at 31st December, 1936 :—

Privies with fixed receptacles	233
Privies with removable receptacles (known as Pail Closets)	210
Fresh-water Closets	143,988
Waste-water Closets	51

The figure of Fresh-water Closets relates to those at dwelling-houses only; the remaining figures are inclusive of conveniences at dwelling-houses and all other establishments.

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 ashpits which were abolished, since the year 1929, as follows :—

Year	No. of fixed ashpits abolished	No. of movable bins substituted
1929	1685	3437
1930	1228	2759
1931	958	2084
1932	699	1609
1933	265	693
1934	156	401
1935	74	184
1936	49	105

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), 6 additional ashbins were provided in the City during 1936.

During the 7 previous years additional bins were provided as follows :—1929—2,421 ; 1930—1,108 ; 1931—989 ; 1932—720 ; 1933—290 ; 1934—290 ; 1935—106.

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 1936 applications under Section 186 of the Sheffield Corporation Act, 1928, were dealt with by the Committee as follows :—

	Applica- tions considered	Applica- tions granted	Applica- tions refused
Manufacture of Potted Meat, Fish, etc.	8	8	—
Manufacture and Sale of Ice Cream	9	9	—
Sale only of Ice Cream	49	49	—
Totals	66	66	—

REGISTRATION OF PREMISES FOR FISH FRYING.

During the year two applications for registration of premises for fish frying were granted and six were refused. In addition registration was cancelled in the case of five premises which had been closed for over 6 months.

The number of fish fryers on the register at the close of 1936 was 580.

The number of visits paid to premises of this class was 652.

LICENSING OF PREMISES FOR OTHER OFFENSIVE TRADES.

These licences are renewable half-yearly. At the end of the year six premises, which were in connection with the following trades, continued to be licensed :—2 Tripe Boiling and Dressing; 3 Rag and Bone Dealers; 1 Rag Washing. During the half-year ended 30th June, 1936, the business of one Bone, Fat and Tallow Dealer was discontinued and the licence thus lapsed.

During the year, all the premises where Offensive Trades are carried out were periodically visited by the Sanitary Inspectors to see that the Byelaws were being strictly complied with.

HOUSES LET-IN-LODGINGS.

The Sanitary Inspectors visited these premises from time to time in collaboration with the Health Visitors, with a view to remedying the defects which were found and enforcing the Byelaws.

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 AND 1928.

There are thirty-seven premises in the City to which the above Acts apply and these are chiefly Upholsterers' and Bedding Manufacturers' establishments. There are no premises where rag flocks are manufactured. 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 LXIX.—Inspections; Defects found: and action taken during 1936.

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	675	24	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	637	50	—
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' Premises) ...	348	20	—
Total	1660	94	—

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... ..	61	31	—	—
Want of ventilation	6	3	—	—
Overcrowding	1	1	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	10	7	—	—
Other nuisances	68	61	—	—
Sanitary accommodation {				
insufficient	36	32	1	—
unsuitable or defective	31	22	—	—
not separate for sexes	17	12	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse	1	2	—	—
Other offences	3	2	—	—
Total	234	173	—	—

CANAL BOATS ACTS.

There were no new registrations of Canal Boats in the City during the year, and only six of the boats on the Register were believed to be in use at 31st December.

30 visits were paid to the Canal during the year and 123 inspections of boats were made. A statement of the number of persons living on board the boats at the time of the inspections is given below and it should be explained that in certain instances families have been counted more than once according to the number of times a particular boat may have visited the City.

Children under 5 years of age	9
Children between 5 and 14 years of age	15
Males over 14 years of age	143
Females over 14 years of age	42
Total	<u>209</u>

The average number of persons living on each boat was 1.6.

There were 30 cases of infringements of the Canal Boats Acts and Regulations as detailed below :—

Absence of Certificate	2
Want of marking, lettering or numbering	9
Certificate not identifying owner	—
Painting of cabins	2
Repairs to cabins	5
Absence of water casks or defective water casks	1
Cleanliness of cabins	—
Ventilation of cabins	2
Separation of sexes	—
Children not attending school	9
Total	<u>30</u>

All necessary measures were taken with regard to these infringements and it was not necessary to institute any legal proceedings.

There were no cases of Infectious Disease on board the boats during the year nor was it necessary to detain any boats for cleansing or disinfection.

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 Greasboro 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 used for the purpose of measuring atmospheric pollution and these are stationed at Attercliffe, Surrey Street and Nether Green. In addition there are two mobile gauges which are used to further assist in ascertaining the variation of the pollution deposits in the City. One of these was stationed at Ewden Valley Waterworks during the whole of the year, the other being at Hillsborough for the first three months, and at Dore for the remainder of the year. The following table summarises the monthly records of the six stations during the year.

TABLE LXX.—*Solid Matter deposited at the Sheffield Collecting Stations during the year 1936.*

MONTH.	TONS PER SQUARE MILE.					
	Attercliffe	Nether Green	Surrey Street	Hillsboro'	Ewden	Dore
January	28·84	7·50	36·26	23·70	10·38	—
February	30·45	10·88	26·65	16·36	9·67	—
March	30·65	8·56	32·69	18·44	9·00	—
April	25·35	7·30	20·60	—	5·66	7·54
May	19·65	7·43	17·99	—	10·44	13·41
June	32·99	12·91	22·81	—	12·13	8·38
July	22·77	12·94	18·72	—	7·85	10·66
August	20·22	5·38	9·47	—	9·77	7·04
September ..	31·95	6·54	27·70	—	13·88	7·74
October	20·76	14·00	24·52	—	12·57	12·30
November .. .	61·69	9·85	35·70	—	11·89	8·48
December .. .	25·88	9·09	39·68	—	6·54	8·51
TOTALS .. .	351·20	112·38	312·79	58·50	119·78	84·06
Average per month ..	29·27	9·36	26·07	19·50	9·98	9·34

In conjunction with the pollution gauges 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 LXXI.—*Ultra Violet Ray Records at the three Sheffield Stations during the year 1936.*

MONTH.	AVERAGE UNITS PER DAY.					
	Attercliffe.		Nether Green.		Surrey Street.	
	Quartz	Glass	Quartz	Glass	Quartz	Glass
January	0·16	0·16	0·16	0·12	0·13	0·13
February	0·17	0·17	0·27	0·24	0·27	0·22
March	0·37	0·29	0·40	0·37	0·35	0·32
April	0·61	0·45	0·86	0·61	0·80	0·61
May	0·85	0·51	1·17	0·66	1·03	0·77
June	1·58	0·86	2·36	1·31	1·87	1·08
July	1·32	0·71	1·71	1·06	1·93	1·13
August	1·37	0·64	1·58	0·81	1·89	1·08
September	0·80	0·50	0·76	0·40	0·90	0·50
October	0·35	0·29	0·58	0·32	0·51	0·35
November	0·16	0·13	0·23	0·10	0·23	0·15
December	0·13	0·08	0·13	0·09	0·08	0·08

SULPHUR DETERMINATION.—Daily Records for the determination of sulphur in the atmosphere are taken by the volumetric method at Surrey Street and by the lead peroxide method at Handsworth, Surrey Street, Dore and Ewden Waterworks. The lead peroxide method, having proved itself reliable and convenient, has been adopted by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research as a standard method of measurement. With the volumetric method it has been found that the acidity of the atmosphere varies inversely with the velocity of the wind, abnormal deposits occurring during fog and humid atmospheric conditions. During a prolonged fog period in November the acidity increased from a third of a part per million to over one and a half parts per million, which constitutes a new high record for sulphur in the atmosphere.

TABLE LXXII.—*Sulphur determination by the Lead Peroxide method at the four Sheffield Stations during the year 1936.*

MONTH	MILLIGRAMS PER 100 CENTIMETRES PER DAY			
	Handsworth	Surrey Street	Dore	Ewden Waterworks
January	2.57	3.64	1.09	1.15
February	3.56	4.94	1.45	1.58
March	3.83	4.32	1.29	1.28
April	2.60	2.46	1.02	0.83
May	2.28	2.50	0.99	0.97
June	2.09	2.68	0.92	0.96
July	1.95	1.62	0.50	0.59
August	1.87	1.35	0.46	0.58
September	2.56	3.85	0.87	0.84
October	2.91	3.26	0.70	1.18
November	5.19	6.49	2.11	1.67
December	3.08	3.15	0.80	1.04

TABLE LXXIII.—*Details of the work done in Sheffield by Smoke Inspectors during the year 1936*

Number of Chimneys observed	5,466
Number of minutes smoke emitted	12,399
Average minutes per hour	2.3
Number of Notices served	49
" Intimations served	287
" Advisory Visits	582
" Complaints answered	101
" Chimneys Demolished	21
" " Raised	18
" " Erected	13

PROSECUTIONS.—During the year twelve cases were reported to the Committee for their consideration. In three cases the firms concerned put forward schemes of re-construction and in four other cases it was resolved that no action be taken. Warning letters were sent in five cases to the firms concerned. There were no Police Court proceedings during the year.

RESEARCH WORK.—Research work has been continued by the Joint Advisory Committee under the Chairmanship of Professor R. V. Wheeler, D.Sc., F.I.C., of the Department of Fuel Technology of the Sheffield University, on the lines indicated in the last Annual Report as follows :—

“ In view of the fact that other organisations proposed to undertake research on cognate problems (i.e. the British Iron and Steel Federation, on the burning properties of producer coals; the Coal Utilisation Council, on the burning properties of coals for marine boilers; and the Fuel Research Board, on the burning properties of house coals), an attempt should be made to obtain fundamental data regarding the properties of coals that influence their mode of burning.”

To this end it was agreed that the Programme should include:—

1. Analytical data regarding representative boiler and furnace coals in use in Sheffield and Rotherham, in particular ash and moisture contents, calorific value and fusibility of ash. In addition, laboratory studies should be made of the behaviour of the coals during heating (e.g. as regards their tendency to melt); and of their "re-activity."
2. Small-scale furnace tests of the burning properties of representative coals.
3. Full-scale trials at hand-fired boilers, of a limited number of coals chosen from those examined under (1) and (2) to correlate their performance with the analytical and test data obtained.

In addition to the organisations mentioned above as carrying out research on cognate problems, Professor Wheeler stated that the Combustion Appliance Makers Association proposed to undertake research on the burning properties of house coals and asked that the Committee should co-operate with them, which was agreed to.

The Committee agreed that research for the year ending 1st September, 1937, should continue on the lines indicated.

Progress reports were submitted, copies of which had been forwarded to the British Iron and Steel Federation for submission to the Iron and Steel Industrial Research Council. Professor Wheeler also submitted photographs illustrating the "swelling tests" of the 42 samples of coal referred to in the Reports and pointed out that, in general, non-swelling coals were the best for steam raising. He also stated that the Investigator had found with regard to coals used for steam raising in the Sheffield district that there were, in general, two attitudes of mind of the users, the one being that, provided the coal was cheap, its character did not matter, and the other, that the prevention of smoke being of prime importance it might be necessary to pay a high price for "non-smoking" coals. In this connection the Investigator had been able to give advice to the users as to suitable fuels to use, in some cases proving that a cheap fuel was not really economical, and in others that, in a desire to reduce smoke, an unnecessarily expensive fuel was being used.

Parts 1 and 2 of the Programme have been completed and the full scale trials at hand fired boilers in part 3 are about to be carried out. There was some difficulty in obtaining a suitable boiler plant, but this has been solved by the utilising of a boiler house at one of the City Hospitals.

The cost of Research work for the year ending 1st September, 1937, is estimated at £326, such amount being 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.

METALLURGICAL PROCESSES.—The year under review has shown increased activity in both the coal and steel industries and most of the collieries and works are now on maximum output.

This increase in trade tends toward greater atmospheric pollution, but with few exceptions it can be stated that the amount of smoke emitted is not greatly in excess of normal working. The heavier trades are showing remarkable examples of steel manufacture with a minimum of smoke. The more extensive use of gas and electricity is having the desired effect; in fact, at present, the supplies of gas are being utilised to their limit and the daily consumption is estimated at over thirty million cubic feet. In addition to this a number of the works are using producer gas which they manufacture on the premises.

The use of pulverised fuel is being extended and though reports of its use for process work are satisfactory it would appear to be premature to make any definite statements with regard to the possibility of its development on a more extensive scale. One colliery company is pulverising the fuel at the pithead and delivering to the works by road in

special vehicles, the fuel being discharged by means of compressed air from the conveyor to the fuel bunkers. This is considered as an innovation, the usual methods being to provide unit pulverisers for each furnace. The use of electricity for steel melting and heat treatment processes is advancing steadily and a number of works have reconstruction schemes in progress. A considerable amount of reconstruction work remains to be carried out but manufacturers are showing a desire to help and co-operate in order to obtain increased output and efficiency as well as to prevent the pollution of the atmosphere.

Whilst gas and electricity can be produced at prices which compare favourably with those in other manufacturing centres, the price of coal is comparatively low and when this is used in conjunction with poor or obsolete plant the results give rise to considerable nuisance.

INSTRUCTIONAL CLASSES FOR STOKERS AND FURNACEMEN.—The lectures and instruction classes which have been in operation with the Sheffield Trades and Technical Society have been continued, but the numbers of first year students have proved disappointing. The second year men continued their studies and a number of them will be eligible for the City and Guilds examination at the end of the session. It is hoped that a much better response will be given to this work in the future because results have shown that where interest has been taken much greater efficiency has been obtained.

STANDARDS AS TO SMOKE EMISSION.—The Standards to which the Committee's Inspectors work are as follows:—

Where there is 1 boiler attached to a chimney, 2 minutes per hour.

Where there are 2 boilers attached to a chimney, 3 minutes per hour.

Where there are 3 boilers attached to a chimney, 4 minutes per hour.

Where there are 4 or more boilers attached to a chimney, 6 minutes per hour.

Where there are 1 or more boilers and 1 or more furnaces attached to 1 chimney, 6 minutes per hour.

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 that publication is a Report by the Chief Smoke Inspector.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

TABLE LXXIV.—Result of Analyses during 1936.

Articles	Total Samples Submitted	Formal Samples		Informal Samples	
		Genuine	Adulterated	Genuine	Adulterated
Milk	800	476	48	250	26
Skimmed Milk	5	5	—	—	—
Condensed Milk	1	—	—	1	—
Cream	19	—	—	19	—
Butter	81	—	3	74	4
Margarine	8	—	—	8	—
Cream Cheese	2	—	—	2	—
Lard	19	—	2	14	3
Lard Substitute	5	—	—	5	—
Coffee	17	—	—	17	—
Tea	1	—	—	1	—
Sugar	2	—	—	2	—
Flour	1	—	—	1	—
Self-raising Flour	2	—	—	2	—
Baking Powder	10	—	—	10	—
Baked Beans	1	—	—	1	—
Dried Peas	1	—	—	1	—
Dried Herbs	2	—	—	2	—
Dried Fruits	4	—	—	4	—
Damsons	1	—	—	1	—
Grape Fruit Crystals	2	—	1	—	1
Glucose	1	—	—	1	—
Jam	8	—	—	8	—
Red Currant Jelly	1	—	—	1	—
Sweetmeats	4	—	—	4	—
Ice Cream	13	—	—	13	—
Beef Suet	1	—	—	1	—
Potted Meat	33	1	—	29	3
Potted Meat Paste	1	—	—	1	—
Sausages	14	—	—	14	—
Sausage Meat	3	—	—	3	—
Mincedmeat	6	—	—	6	—
Pepper	3	—	—	3	—
Ground Almonds	6	—	—	6	—
Ground Almonds Substitute	1	—	—	1	—
Ground Cinnamon	1	—	—	1	—
Pickles	6	—	—	6	—
Vinegar	24	1	1	20	2
Ginger Beer	1	—	—	1	—
Fruit Drinks	3	—	—	3	—
Grape Juice	2	—	—	1	1
Beer	16	—	—	8	8
Stout	1	—	—	—	1
Tonic Wine	1	—	—	1	—
Brandy	22	—	1	20	1
Gin	5	—	—	5	—
Rum	14	—	—	14	—
Whisky	15	—	1	13	1
Bath Mustard	1	—	—	1	—
Bicarbonate of Soda	1	—	—	1	—
Camphorated Oil	5	—	—	5	—
Epsom Salts	1	—	—	1	—
Glauber's Salt	1	—	—	—	1
Glycerine	2	—	—	2	—
Olive Oil	1	—	—	1	—
Headache Powders	1	—	—	1	—
Petroleum Jelly	1	—	—	1	—
Powdered Borax	3	—	—	3	—
Sal Volatile	1	—	—	1	—
Sweet Spirit of Nitre	2	1	—	1	—
	1,210	484	57	617	52

	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Percentage of Adulteration ..	6.15	4.74	7.24	5.53	9.0

PROCEEDINGS TAKEN UNDER SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

Particulars of prosecutions with details of penalties imposed are given below :—

Offences.	Result.
Selling Milk containing 10·0% of added water ..	Fined £2/10/0.
Selling Milk containing 18·7% of added water ..	Fined £3/0/0.
Selling Milk containing 7·6% of added water ..	Fined £3/0/0.
Selling Milk containing 19·4% of added water ..	Fined £3/0/0.
Selling Milk containing 14·2% of added water ..	Dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act.
Selling Butter containing 19% of moisture ..	Fined £5/0/0.
Selling Butter containing 20% of moisture ..	Fined £5/0/0.
Selling Brandy containing 2·6% excess water ..	Fined £2/0/0.
Selling Whisky containing 6·6% excess water ..	Fined £3/0/0.
Selling Vinegar 33·0% deficient in Acetic Acid ..	Fined £2/0/0.

Warnings were given in the following cases :—

Milk	18 cases.
Potted Meat	2 cases.
Lard Substitute	2 cases.
Grape Juice	1 case.
Grape Fruit Crystals	1 case.
Beer, Lead contamination	7 cases.

CONTROL OF MILK SUPPLY.

The following information is given with regard to the quantity of milk consumed daily in the City during the year and the sources from which the supply was obtained :—

	Gallons.
Milk produced in the City	4467
Milk from outside areas	20627
Total daily consumption of Milk	25094
Average daily consumption per head of population .. (pints)	0·387

The source of supply of the 20,627 gallons of milk brought into the City from outside areas and the method of transporting it were as follows :—

From Derbyshire by road	14121 gallons.
" " " rail	612 "
" Yorkshire by road	5747 "
" " " rail	68 "
" Nottinghamshire by road	75 "
" " " rail	4 "
	20627 "

GRADED MILKS

Certified Milk.—It is estimated that 720 pint bottles or 90 gallons of this milk were sold daily in the City.

Of this amount 25 gallons were produced on a City farm and the remaining 65 gallons were produced on four farms outside the City.

Grade A Milk.—It is estimated that 2,744 pint bottles or 343 gallons of this milk were sold daily in the City. Of this amount 126 gallons were produced on five farms in the City, and the remaining 217 gallons were produced on eight farms outside the City.

Pasteurised Milk.—Three firms are licensed to pasteurise milk in the City and the total daily sale of this milk is 9,800 gallons, or 39 per cent. of the whole City supply.

STERILISED MILK.

Five firms sell this milk in the City and the total daily sale is approximately 864 gallons.

MILK IN SCHOOLS SCHEME.

On October 1st, 1934, the above scheme came into force. Any child attending school could receive a one-third pint bottle of milk for $\frac{1}{4}$ d. The vendor also receives from the Milk Marketing Board an additional $\frac{1}{4}$ d. in respect of each bottle of milk supplied.

277 School Departments have taken advantage of the scheme during the year, and 36,552 bottles have been supplied each school day.

The school milks were strictly supervised and numerous samples were submitted to bacteriological and other tests to ascertain the purity of the milk. In no case has it been found necessary to stop the supply.

RETAIL SALE OF MILK IN THE CITY.

(1) Producer-Retailers who produce and retail their own milk :—			
Number resident in the City .. .. .	..	..	112
Number resident outside the City .. .. .	..	..	294
(2) Retailers who purchase milk and retail it in the City :—			
Number resident in the City .. .. .	..	..	235
Number resident outside the City .. .. .	..	..	37
(3) Shopkeepers who retail milk from Registered Dairies			
	..	..	100
Total number retailing milk			778

In addition to the above, bottled Sterilised Milk is sold from approximately 1,100 shops.

EXAMINATION OF MILK.

	Number	Cost		
		£	s.	d.
Chemical Analyses of Milk under Sale of Food and Drugs Acts	805	483	0	0
Biological tests of Milk for Tuberculosis	648	486	0	0
Cultural tests of Milk for B.Coli	603	120	12	0
Microscopical examinations of Milk for Bacterial Count	437	131	2	0
Microscopical examinations of Milk for Tuberculosis	414			
Clinical examinations of Cows	8846			
		Work done by Veterinary Department Staff.		

During 1936 the number of Milk samples obtained under the Food and Drugs Acts, exclusive of skimmed milk, was 800.

The average composition was—Milk Fat, 3·59% ; Solids not fat, 8·86%.

The required standard is—Milk Fat, 3·0% ; Solids not fat, 8·50%.

SAMPLING OF MILK UNDER THE MILK AND DAIRIES ACT AND THE TUBERCULOSIS ORDER.

Milk entering the City but produced outside the City Boundary was sampled during the year for the presence of Tubercle bacilli. The rail samples were taken at the stations and the road samples were taken at the City boundaries or at the farms before collection.

Out of 439 samples of this nature which were taken—39, or 8·88%, were found by the biological test to contain Tubercle bacilli.

The milk from the City Farms was sampled once during the year and out of 144 samples taken 11, or 7·64%, contained Tubercle bacilli.

Pasteurised Milk was sampled 10 times for the presence of Tubercle bacilli and in all cases was reported free from infection.

CLEANLINESS OF THE MILK PRODUCED IN THE CITY.

The milk was sampled once during the year for the presence of Bacillus Coli.

The relative absence of Bacillus Coli in milk is a good index as to whether hygienic methods have been used in the production of the milk.

The samples were taken either at the farms or just after the milk had left the farm premises.

Samples obtained	Number	No Bacillus Coli in 1/100 c.c. in a 3 tube test	Percentage
1936	144	121	84·0
1935	298	174	58·4
1934	325	177	54·5
1933	247	169	68·4
1932	249	186	74·7

The Bacillus Coli standard for Grade A milk is that it should be free from Bacillus Coli in 1/100 of a cubic centimetre.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE (GRADING AND MARKING) ACT, 1928.

The above Act and the numerous Orders made under the Act are designed to standardise under grades the various kinds of agricultural and horticultural produce on sale to the public.

A large proportion of agricultural and horticultural produce now comes within the provisions of this Act.

One station for grading eggs has been working in the City for the last seven years.

Two premises in the City are registered for the cold storage of eggs.

No legal action was necessary during the year but constant oversight of shops and markets has been necessary.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

Seven informal samples of Fertilisers and one of a Feeding Stuff were purchased during the year. All of them practically complied with the Guarantee.

One firm was warned on account of their guarantee not being properly given.

One complaint was received from an outside authority regarding Sussex Ground Oats which had been manufactured in Sheffield and were on sale in their area. As a result two formal samples were taken and proved to be not to the prescribed standard. As required by the Act the facts were submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and upon their advice the manufacturer was warned.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.

Under this Act, "Orders in Council" are made at various times making it illegal to import, sell, or expose for sale specified imported food stuffs and merchandise unless at the time of importation, sale, or exposure for sale, the food-stuff or merchandise was marked with an "Indication of Origin."

Amongst tradesmen in the City there is, on the whole, compliance with the Act, but amongst street hawkers, a certain amount of evasion of the law still takes place.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF VETERINARY OFFICER.

H. M. SALUSBURY, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.H.

Assistant Veterinary Officers :—

F. H. ADDISON, B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M.
Senior Assistant Veterinary Officer.

E. D. JENKINS, B.V.Sc., M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M. (Vict).
Assistant Veterinary Officer.

I beg to submit for your consideration the Annual Report of the Veterinary Department for the year 1936.

The work is considered under three main headings :—

- I Diseases of Animals Acts and Orders.
- II Inspection of Meat and Other Foods.
- III Elimination of Tuberculous Infection from the Milk Supply of the City.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

The Chief Veterinary Officer is appointed as Chief Inspector under the Diseases of Animals Acts. The administrative and technical duties entailed under these Acts and Orders, including the issue of licences, are done by the Department.

The Diseases of Animals Act of 1894 with its amending Acts of 1896 to 1935, and the Orders made thereunder, confer wide powers upon the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and Local Authorities in the control of the 14 scheduled contagious diseases of animals.

The scheduled diseases are as follows :—

Anthrax, Foot and Mouth Disease, Parasitic Mange in Horses, Sheep Scab, Swine Fever, Tuberculosis, Epizootic Abortion, "Fowl Pest," Sheep Pox, Cattle Plague, Pleuro Pneumonia, Epizootic Lymphangitis, Glanders and Farey, Rabies.

The last six mentioned have not been met with in this country for some years, but legislation for their control remains in force.

Table showing the number of cases of scheduled diseases confirmed in the City.

DISEASE.	Number of Cases Confirmed.		
	1934.	1935.	1936.
Tuberculosis	69	74	94
Anthrax	—	—	—
Swine Fever	8	16	10
Sheep Scab	—	—	—
Foot and Mouth Disease	1	—	4
Parasitic Mange	—	—	1

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER OF 1925.

Under this Order certain forms of bovine tuberculosis are notifiable. Cases are brought to light principally by the routine inspection of dairy herds by this Department and to a lesser degree by notification by owners or attendant Veterinary Surgeons.

Provision is made in the Order for the payment of compensation to the owners of the slaughtered animals. Three quarters of the agreed value is given if the disease is "not advanced" and a quarter if the disease is "advanced."

As this Order is usually worked as a corollary to the Milk and Dairies Acts and Orders it is deemed more appropriate to consider it in the milk section of this report and the details are to be found on page 198.

SWINE FEVER.

A considerable amount of work was done in connection with this disease.

Pigs are kept by many city farmers and in addition many allotment holders buy stores for fattening.

Stores are bought at markets in Sheffield, and adjacent towns such as Doncaster, and Worksop, and it is among these "market pigs" that the highest incidence of Swine Fever is found.

Owners are in the habit of reporting to this Department all deaths occurring in pigs from unknown causes and *post-mortem* examinations of the carcasses are conducted in every case.

This method combined with the routine inspection of all live pigs on licence under the Regulation of Movement of Swine Order and the *post-mortem* examination of all pigs killed at the public abattoir and private slaughterhouses gives an early opportunity of detecting the disease should it exist.

Post-mortem examinations for the possible presence of Swine Fever were conducted on 208 pigs. Swine Fever was suspected in 16 cases and specimens of the viscera were forwarded to the Ministry's laboratory for confirmatory diagnosis. The disease was confirmed in 10 cases representing 10 different premises and involving a total of 383 pigs. In addition, movement restrictions were imposed on 21 "adjoining" premises involving 312 pigs.

Of the confirmed cases 7 were discovered as a result of the deaths of the animals being reported and the remaining 3 were found during the examination of slaughtered pigs in the ordinary course of meat inspection at the abattoir. These 3 cases were connected with premises outside the City boundary.

REGULATION OF MOVEMENT OF SWINE ORDER.

The major provision of this Order is that all swine which are exposed for sale at markets in England and Wales (with the exception of a few parts) are thereafter subject to detention and isolation for a period of 28 days after leaving the market.

Systematic visits were paid to all premises receiving swine under licence with the double object of seeing that the conditions of the licence were being fulfilled and to maintain observation for the early detection of Swine Fever if it existed.

In this connection 587 visits to pig-keepers' premises respecting 13,034 pigs were made.

In addition licences were issued under the Order for the movement of 22,245 fat pigs for slaughter and 1,741 store pigs to other premises.

SHEEP SCAB.

In February all the City sheep running on moorland pastures connected with the Pennine Range were systematically examined for the presence of Sheep Scab. This represented four flocks comprising 1,019 sheep. No scab was found.

The City was included in a Double Dipping Area in September as a precautionary measure. 773 sheep were caught and examined prior to the first dipping, and again no scab was found.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

On 22/4/36 an outbreak of this disease was reported amongst pigs in the City. Restrictions prohibiting movement of animals were immediately imposed on a five-mile radius. The disease was not confirmed and the restrictions were withdrawn on the same day.

On 7/11/36 the Southern part of the City was included in an infected area owing to a suspected outbreak of the disease 8 miles S.E. of Chesterfield. Disease was not confirmed and restrictions were withdrawn the following day.

On 27/11/36 the whole of the City was included in an infected area owing to a suspected outbreak (subsequently confirmed) at Foolow, Derbyshire.

On 30/11/36 the disease was found to exist at four farms in the Ecclesall and Totley areas of the City.

The Veterinary Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture now took charge of the position and as a result all the ruminating animals and swine on these farms which totalled 112 cattle and 9 pigs were slaughtered immediately and the carcasses burnt.

This Department was involved in a considerable amount of work in helping to deal with the outbreak which, fortunately, did not spread to other farms in the City.

All movement of animals was controlled by licence and in this connection 1,271 licences were issued for the movement of 19,974 animals.

The City was withdrawn from general restrictions on movement at midnight on 27th—28th December, 1936, although particular restrictions relating to the premises where disease had been confirmed were still in force at the end of the year.

This outbreak may be considered as a Northerly extension of a serious epizootic in which extensive areas in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire were involved.

On several occasions work had to be done in connection with outbreaks in other parts of the Country. These occasions arise when animals which have been in contact with other animals subsequently found to be suffering from the disease are moved into Sheffield.

Fortunately the investigations revealed that in all cases the animals had been consigned to the Corporation Abattoir and had been slaughtered. The pens in the Abattoir lairages which these animals had occupied were specially cleansed and disinfected.

Many other orders which are more or less complementary to the Foot and Mouth Disease Orders are in force and visits and examinations were frequently made to see that their requirements were being observed.

ANTHRAX.

No case of Anthrax affecting the lower animals occurred.

Microscopic examinations were made of blood and lymph gland material from all cases of unexplained sudden death in animals. All were negative for the presence of Anthrax.

PARASITIC MANGE.

An outbreak of parasitic mange (psoroptic) was discovered in a stud of 6 horses, two of which were affected.

Movement restrictions remained in force for a period of three months. Both animals recovered.

The last recorded case in Sheffield occurred in 1925.

IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS.

The following animals were received from Canada and Ireland on licence :—

212 oxen. 1587 sheep. 1123 pigs.

The licence requires that the animals shall be detained for a period of 6 days unless they are moved to a slaughterhouse.

The majority of these animals were on a "fat" licence and were consigned direct to the Abattoir for slaughter.

Visits were paid to see that the conditions of the licence were being complied with in the case of "store" animals.

MOVEMENT OF ANIMALS (RECORDS) ORDER OF 1925.

This order requires that movement of certain animals shall be recorded in a special way so that should an outbreak of disease occur, in-contact animals can be traced easily.

These records were frequently examined to see that they were being kept in a reasonable fashion and up-to-date.

TRANSIT OF ANIMALS ORDERS.

The cleansing and disinfection of road vehicles used for the transportation of animals to the Corporation Abattoir and to and from Wadsley Bridge Livestock Market was done by this Department at a charge of 6d. a vehicle.

NUMBER OF VEHICLES CLEANSED AND DISINFECTED.

Year	No. of Vehicles	Amount Received		
		£	s.	d.
1934	2025	50	12	6
1935	1544	38	12	0
1936	1537	38	8	6

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT.

See page 192 of this report under "Mechanical Stunning of Animals."

LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

There are two livestock markets in the City at which weekly sales are held.

An officer of the Department attended each market in order to examine the animals, issue licences when required, and generally to see that the various orders governing the markets were being carried out satisfactorily.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

This section of the report deals with the work done in connection with the inspection of meat and other foods at the Corporation Abattoir, private slaughterhouses, the wholesale and retail markets, and retail shops in the city.

INSPECTION OF MEAT.

In the City animals are slaughtered for food at (a) the Corporation Abattoir and (b) Private Slaughterhouses.

There is also (c) a certain amount of fresh meat and offal brought into the City from animals slaughtered outside the City boundary.

(a) CORPORATION ABATTOIR.

Cattle, Sheep and Calves are slaughtered in eight main slaughterhalls. Pigs are slaughtered in a separate hall.

One Veterinary Officer and five Meat Detention Officers were on constant duty at the Abattoir.

Every animal slaughtered for food was inspected *post-mortem* according to the method recommended in the Ministry of Health's Memo 62/Foods.

Ante-mortem inspection was also made of the majority of animals whilst they were in the lairages awaiting slaughter.

Carcases found to be diseased were taken to the Detention Room for final judgment by the Veterinary Officer.

An **Isolation Slaughterhouse** is provided. It is separate and distinct from the main building. This is a necessary adjunct to a large Abattoir and is rented by the Health Committee from the Markets Committee. All casualties and animals suspected to be suffering from disease were isolated, slaughtered and dressed there so that there should be no contact with healthy animals in the main slaughterhalls.

The risk of dressing anthrax infected carcasses was covered, for a routine microscopical examination was made in all suspected cases of this disease.

Animals which were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order by the Corporation and Local Authorities outside the City were kept under careful observation in this slaughterhouse.

The charges made for the use of the isolation slaughterhouse were similar to those made for the use of the Main slaughterhalls and the accounts were kept by this Department.

(b) PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

At the beginning of the year there were 2 private slaughterhouses in the City. One of these was closed down in March and one remains at which only pigs are killed.

All the pigs slaughtered at the private slaughterhouse, a total of 10,130, were examined by a meat inspector specially detailed for this duty.

(c) FRESH MEAT FROM OUTSIDE SOURCES.

More than 500 tons of fresh carcasses and offals were brought into the City from animals which had been dressed in slaughterhouses outside the City boundary. Local legislation requires that, unless the meat has been inspected and passed by the Local Authority in which the animal was slaughtered, notice shall be given naming the place and time at which the meat can be inspected.

In some cases "outside" meat was submitted for inspection at the Abattoir before sale. This action was purely a voluntary one on the part of the butchers concerned. Some butchers still insisted on submitting the meat for inspection at their shops.

In view of the difficulty of identifying inspected meat other than that which has been stamped it is hoped that compulsory powers will be adopted to have all unstamped fresh meat brought to a clearing house at the Abattoir for inspection.

3,398 visits were made to slaughterhouses and shops. In addition 142 pigs which had been slaughtered on private premises for the owners' own consumption were examined.

Periodic inspection was made of home-killed "stamped" meat and also of imported carcasses bearing the certificate of inspection of the country of origin.

In all cases in which meat was condemned it was handed over voluntarily by the butchers to the Corporation. In no case was it necessary to seize it to obtain a Magistrate's Order for its destruction.

The Corporation paid compensation at the rate of half-a-crown a hundredweight for condemned carcasses and a shilling a hundredweight for condemned offal. The carcass meat was weighed and the weight of the offal was calculated on average weights for each organ.

The Corporation also purchased certain other material from the butchers such as cattle uteri and sheep and calves' middles. Some of the material, and a quantity of condemned meat and offal, was used by the Corporation for the manufacture of by-products. This procedure prevents the possibility of unauthorised persons gaining access to the condemned meat at the Abattoir.

A total weight of 1,674 tons 10 cwt. 1 qr. of "material" was removed from the Abattoir during the year, of which 783 tons 9 cwt. were used for the manufacture of by-products and 891 tons 1 cwt. 1 qr. were destroyed.

MECHANICAL STUNNING OF ANIMALS.

Under the Slaughter of Animals Act 1933 the Corporation supplied the workmen and necessary apparatus for the mechanical stunning of animals slaughtered in the Abattoir.

Cattle were stunned by the captive bolt (Schermer) pistol, and calves, sheep and pigs were stunned by the electrical method.

The electrical stunning of cattle has been practised satisfactorily in the isolation slaughterhouse but up to now it has not been found practicable on these animals in the main slaughterhalls.

A charge of a penny a head is made for stunning cattle and pigs and a $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a head for sheep and calves.

The number of animals mechanically stunned during each of the last three years was as follows :—

1934	...	...	...	178,114
1935	...	...	...	177,844
1936	...	...	...	190,779

MEAT INSPECTION STATISTICS.

Animals slaughtered and inspected in the City.

	OXEN.	CALVES.	SHEEP.	PIGS.	TOTAL.
Main Slaughter Halls	39,159	14,939	92,678	46,417	193,193
Isolation Slaughter Hall	549	24	91	42	706
Private Slaughter Houses	403	2	735	8,990	10,130
Total	40,111	14,965	93,504	55,449	204,029

Number and weight of carcasses condemned in the different classes of animals slaughtered at the Abattoir and private slaughterhouses.

	TOTALLY CONDEMNED		PARTIALLY CONDEMNED		Total Weight in lbs. (carcase wt. only)
	Number	Weight in lbs.	Number	Weight in lbs.	
Oxen	558	302,487	1,349	24,308	326,795
Calves	63	2,738	5	42	2,780
Sheep	76	3,294	23	241	3,535
Pigs	141	18,240	1,447	15,082	33,322
TOTAL	838	326,759	2,824	39,673	366,432

Carcases and Part Carcasses condemned in the Main Slaughterhalls.

	OXEN			CALVES			SHEEP			PIGS			TOTAL	
Number Slaughtered ...	39,159			14,939			96,678			46,417			197,193	
Diseases	Ttl.	Ptl.	Weight in lbs.	Ttl.	Ptl.	Weight in lbs.	Ttl.	Ptl.	Weight in lbs.	Ttl.	Ptl.	Weight in lbs.	No. of Carcasses	Weight in lbs.
Tuberculosis ...	382	1279	243,205	31	1	1,596	2	—	34	67	1117	23,783	2,879	268,618
Bruising ...	—	5	89	2	—	80	—	3	26	—	25	266	35	461
Fevered, Moribund or Ill-bled ...	1	—	630	2	—	86	4	—	245	33	2	3,524	42	4,485
Jaundice ...	—	1	18	4	4	166	3	—	195	11	—	1,702	23	2,081
Edema and/or Emaciation ...	—	—	—	15	—	455	43	4	1,845	4	—	497	66	2,797
Peritonitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	39	—	2	13	4	52
Pleurisy and Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	1	1	71	3	7	186	9	4	1,318	25	1,575
Septic Conditions ...	—	3	87	1	3	69	5	5	284	6	11	1,087	34	1,527

Carcases and Part Carcasses Condemned in the Isolation Slaughterhouse.

	OXEN			CALVES			SHEEP			PIGS			TOTAL	
Number Slaughtered ...	549			24			91			42			706	
Diseases	Ttl.	Ptl.	Weight in lbs.	Ttl.	Ptl.	Weight in lbs.	Ttl.	Ptl.	Weight in lbs.	Ttl.	Ptl.	Weight in lbs.	No. of Carcasses	Weight in lbs.
Tuberculosis ...	129	32	60,071	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	186	164	60,257
Bruising ...	1	4	736	1	—	40	1	3	56	—	—	—	10	832
Decomposition ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fevered, Moribund or Ill-bled ...	18	—	9,764	4	—	177	11	—	482	5	—	740	38	11,163
Jaundice ...	2	—	660	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	660
Edema and/or Emaciation ...	2	—	984	—	—	—	2	—	63	—	—	—	4	1,047
Pericarditis ...	4	—	2,068	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2,068
Peritonitis ...	3	—	1,558	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1,558
Pleurisy and Pneumonia ...	3	1	1,323	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	96	5	1,419
Septic Conditions ...	12	3	5,602	1	—	40	—	—	—	1	—	110	17	5,752

Carcases and Part Carcasses condemned in Private Slaughterhouses.

OXEN			CALVES			SHEEP			PIGS			TOTAL	
Number Slaughtered 403			2			735			8,990			10,130	
Total	Partial	Weight in lbs.	Total	Partial	Weight in lbs.	Total	Partial	Weight in lbs.	Total	Partial	Weight in lbs.	Carcases	Weight in lbs.
2	20	1,723	1	—	40	—	—	—	8	284	6,199	315	7,962

Carcases of animals dressed outside the City and submitted for inspection, together with the weight of meat condemned.

OXEN			CALVES			SHEEP			PIGS			TOTAL				
Total inspected			410½			525			750½			681½			2,367½	
Ttl.	Ptl.	Weight in lbs.	Ttl.	Ptl.	Weight in lbs.	Ttl.	Ptl.	Weight in lbs.	Ttl.	Ptl.	Weight in lbs.	Carcases	Weight in lbs.			
11	2	5,479	9	—	566	1	—	50	—	30	362	53	6,457			

The total weight of "Imported" meat condemned was :—
17 part-carcases of oxen, weighing 500 lbs.

Comparison between Tuberculous and Non-tuberculous diseases as causes of condemnation of animals slaughtered at the Abattoir.

BY NUMBERS.

		Oxen	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
Tuberculous	Total	511	31	2	68	612
	Partial	1,311	1	—	1,119	2,431
Non-Tuberculous	Total	—	31	74	70	175
	Partial	10	8	23	44	85
Total and Partial		1,832	71	99	1,301	3,303

BY WEIGHT.

		TUBERCULOUS Weight in lbs.	NON-TUBERCULOUS Weight in lbs.	Total Weight in lbs.	Percentage Tuberculous
Oxen ..		243,205	23,519	266,724	91.18
Calves ..		1,596	1,184	2,780	57.41
Sheep ..		34	3,501	3,535	0.96
Pigs ..		23,969	9,353	33,322	71.93
TOTALS ..		268,804	37,557	306,361	87.74

Organs condemned at the Abattoir during 1936 showing comparison between
Tuberculous and Other Conditions.

Offal	Animal	Tuberculosis	Other Conditions	Total	Total average Weight of Organs in Lbs.
HEADS	Oxen	3260	671	3931	98275
	Calves	30	36	66	264
	Sheep	3	128	131	524
	Pigs	912	5	917	—
LUNGS	Oxen	9656	1655	11311	113110
	Calves	36	90	126	252
	Sheep	3	3038	3041	6082
	Pigs	1222	4931	6153	18459
HEARTS	Oxen	1128	597	1725	8625
	Calves	30	80	110	82½
	Sheep	2	148	150	112½
	Pigs	1052	751	1803	901½
SPLEENS	Oxen	1147	561	1708	3416
	Calves	35	78	113	56½
	Sheep	2	134	136	68
	Pigs	1077	781	1858	464½
LIVERS	Oxen	2764	4759	7523	90276
	Calves	58	75	133	266
	Sheep	2	4952	4954	9908
	Pigs	1199	1157	2356	9424
BOWELS	Oxen	2392	890	3282	118152
	Calves	27	44	71	426
	Sheep	1	84	85	510
	Pigs	778	221	999	13986
STOMACHS	Oxen	1149	630	1779	49812
	Calves	27	49	76	532
	Sheep	1	67	68	476
	Pigs	36	57	93	70
KIDNEYS	Oxen	2345	150	2495	3742½
	Calves	34	148	182	91
	Sheep	2	148	150	75
	Pigs	150	105	255	277½
UDDERS	Oxen	1134	2673	3807	38070
TOTAL WEIGHT.					586786½

NOTE—Pigs' heads are included in this Table but are not considered as "Offal" by the Trade.

Isolation Slaughterhouse—Analysis of Killings during the year 1936.

Reason for Slaughtering.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Totals.
Slaughtered under Tuberculosis Order	184	—	—	—	184
Sent in by Veterinary Surgeons(emergency)	90	1	28	—	119
Rejected from lairage	60	5	4	1	70
Mastitis	61	—	—	—	61
Injured (usually in transit)	51	8	44	7	110
Parturition cases	29	—	5	—	34
Johnes Disease	18	—	—	—	18
Milk Fever cases	11	—	—	—	11
Bled on Farm (emergency)	9	5	10	4	28
Unthrifty	12	—	—	6	18
Pleurisy and/or Pneumonia	9	—	—	—	9
Actinomycosis	3	—	—	—	3
Swine Erysipelas	—	—	—	18	18
Swine Fever	—	—	—	6	6
Miscellaneous	12	5	—	—	17
Totals	549	24	91	42	706

NOTE—Approximately one-third of the cattle killed have been slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

Total weight of Meat and Offal condemned in the City during the last three years :—

	1934.			1935.			1936.		
	T.	C.	Q. L.	T.	C.	Q. L.	T.	C.	Q. L.
Meat in Main Slaughterhalls	33	6	3 24	60	8	3 23	125	14	0 26
Meat in Isolation Slaughterhall	28	11	0 14	27	7	3 27	37	16	3 0
Meat from Outside Sources	3	4	0 2	1	13	2 19	2	17	2 7
Meat in Private Slaughterhouses	6	9	2 2	4	16	2 0	3	12	3 14
Offal in Main and Isolation Slaughterhalls	143	17	0 15	223	9	3 9	261	9	0 18
Offal in Private Slaughterhouses	4	3	0 10	6	18	1 21	1	8	0 1
Total Weight of Meat and Offal.. .. .	219	11	3 11	324	15	1 15	432	18	2 10

INSPECTION OF FOOD OTHER THAN MEAT.

Food supplies at the wholesale fish and fruit markets, wholesale imported meat shops, wholesale provision premises, retail markets and railway sidings were inspected for soundness. Chits were issued to commission salesmen for the food condemned and the goods were removed for destruction. 2,219 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 etc.
Fowls 63	10 tons,	Potatoes 102 bags.	Canned goods :— 2,435 tins.
Rabbits 2538	16 cwts.	Pears 31 boxes.	
Grouse 4	2 qr.	Tomatoes 168 boxes.	
Eggs 196		Swedes 46 bags.	
Hares 84		Mushrooms 20 chips.	
Wood Pigeons 18			
Ducks 32			
Turkeys 36			
Partridges 2			

Shellfish dealers were advised by the Medical Officer of Health to purchase their supplies of mussels from the centres where they are 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.

The laboratory attached to the Abattoir was used for the examination of a large number of samples of milk, sputum, blood and food.

**ELIMINATION OF TUBERCULOUS INFECTION FROM THE MILK
SUPPLY OF THE CITY.**

The activities in connection with the elimination of Tuberculous Infection from the City Milk Supply are controlled by two methods each of which inter-lock.

The methods are :—

- (a) Systematic veterinary examinations of all milch cows in the City.
- (b) The biological testing of bulk samples of milk.

The powers for the necessary administrative duties in this connection are conferred by :—

- Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915.
- " " (Amendment) Act, 1922.
- " " Order, 1926.
- " " (Special Designations) Orders 1923 and 1936.
- Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

Veterinary duties in relation to diseases of animals under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1935 are also included.

MILK FROM THE CITY HERDS.

At the end of 1936 there were 153 registered milk producers having approximately 2,000 milch cows on their premises.

The herds, as is commonly the case in and around heavily populated areas, are known as "flying herds" because large numbers of heavy milking cows are constantly being added to them in order to replace those animals which become dry and which are, as a general rule, sold fat to the butcher. It is amongst cows of this class that the highest incidence of tuberculosis is found.

Whilst the quarterly examination of milch cows is considered to be the minimum frequency as applied to the country generally, it is obvious in the case of "flying herds" that this is not sufficient and the aim of this department is systematically to examine the City dairy cows at intervals of not greater than 6 weeks. For several reasons, however, this was not possible in 1936.

(a) Statistics of work done in the routine veterinary examination of milch cows in the City.

No. of city herds examined	.. .. .	675
" " cows examined	.. .. .	8676
" " milk samples examined microscopically	.. .. .	380
" " sputum samples examined microscopically	.. .. .	251
" " cows suffering from tuberculosis of the udder	.. .. .	9
" " cows clinically affected with tuberculosis	.. .. .	51

(b) Biological testing of bulk samples from City Herds.

Bulk samples of milk were taken from all the City farms during the year and submitted to the biological test.

152 bulk samples were taken of which eleven proved positive ; a percentage of 7.23.

The work arising from these results is detailed below :—

No. of visits made	13
„ herds examined	11
„ cows examined	170
„ further special milk samples sent for biological test	14
„ control samples sent for biological test	23
„ milk samples examined microscopically	34
„ sputum samples examined microscopically	24
„ cows suffering from tuberculosis of the udder	9
„ cows clinically affected with tuberculosis	2

NOTE.—Eleven cows were taken under the Tuberculosis Order from 6 farms. In four cases further bulk samples of milk taken from all milch cows on the premises proved negative to the biological test. In the remaining case the offending herd had been removed to the West Riding. The West Riding local authority was notified and the infection was traced.

The work entailed in tracing the cause of infection in these bulk samples is extraordinarily difficult by reason of the fact that the herds in this City are constantly being changed, as is seen in the analysis below :—

No. of cows implicated in original bulk samples	175
„ cows sold before result of test	26
„ new cows added before result of test	21
„ cows examined at time of visit	170
„ cows in original sample actually examined	149

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1925.

This Order is considered here for convenience and further reference to it is made on page 188 of this report.

95 City cows were dealt with under this Order, the highest number yet recorded in the City.

The following is an analysis of the several methods of detection and the conditions found.

Method of Detection	Tuberculosis of udder	Tuberculosis other forms	Not Affected	Total
Routine dairy inspection ..	9	51	—	60
Clinical examination following biological test	9	2	—	11
Reported cases	2	21	1	24
TOTAL	20	74	1	95

The following table shows the number of animals dealt with and whether the disease was of the udder or "other forms."

Year	No. of animals examined	No. of animals slaughtered	TUBERCULOSIS		Result of <i>post-mortem</i> examinations		
			Udder	Other forms	Advanced	Not advanced	Not affected
1934 ..	5,946	69	28	41	32	37	—
1935 ..	8,175	74	29	45	27	47	—
1936 ..	8,696	95	20	74	34	60	1

Tuberculosis of the udder constituted 21·27 per cent. of the cases dealt with. Owners were encouraged to attend post-mortem examinations and actually attended in 44 cases.

As a result of the post-mortem examinations 53 carcasses were passed as fit for food and 42 were condemned.

As showing the frequency of the disease on certain premises the following figures show the number of farms on which animals have been found to be tuberculous :—

From each of 45 farms one animal has been slaughtered	45
" " " 8 farms two animals have been slaughtered	16
" " " 5 farms three animals have been slaughtered	15
" " " 2 farms four animals have been slaughtered	8
" " " 2 farms five animals have been slaughtered	10
Total	94

Below is set out the financial statement for 1936.

Amount of Exchequer grant	£569 16 3	Compensation paid to owner	£759 15 0
Salvage from sale of carcasses	£278 18 1	Balance towards administration	£88 19 4
	<u>£848 14 4</u>		<u>£848 14 4</u>

The total agreed value of cattle slaughtered was £1,274/10/0, or an average of £13/8/4 per head. The average compensation paid to owners was £7/19/11.

MILK FROM OUTSIDE THE CITY.

Bulk samples of milk from the country herds supplying milk for sale in the City were taken periodically by the Medical Officer of Health and submitted to the biological test.

The county authority concerned was notified whenever a sample was found to contain tuberculous infection and asked to carry out the requirements of Section 4 of the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915.

NOTE.—Section 4 makes it obligatory for a Medical Officer of Health to arrange for the inspection of cattle in the dairies in respect of which a notice is given that milk supplied therefrom has been found to contain tubercle bacilli.

Result of biological tests made on bulk samples of milk coming from Outside Sources.

Source	Bulk Samples	Result of Examination		Percentage Tuberculous
		Free	Tuberculous	
Derbyshire	211	195	16	7·58
West Riding of Yorkshire	173	157	16	9·36
Other counties	1	1	—	—
Rotherham	7	5	2	28·57
TOTALS	392	358	34	8·67

(a) West Riding of Yorkshire.

A summary of details kindly furnished by the West Riding Local Authorities is given below :—

No. of farms visited by the West Riding County Veterinary Staff ..	15
„ cows implicated	301
„ cows found to be giving tuberculous milk	7

NOTE.—In six cases several cows had been moved off fat from the infected herd between the dates of sampling and the result of the test and the control sample from the remaining cows proved negative. In two further cases no cow was traced as the herd had been sold and dispersed.

(b) Derbyshire.

The following is a summary of the work done by this Department in consultation with the Derbyshire Authorities :—

No. of visits made	10
„ farms implicated	10
„ cows examined	166
„ milk samples examined	26
„ sputum samples examined	21
„ animals found giving tuberculous milk	6
„ animals found suffering from chronic cough	3

NOTE.—In four herds where no infection was found further control samples all proved negative. It was assumed that the cows causing the infection had been moved off between the dates of sampling and the result of the test.

In one herd although no case of tuberculosis of the udder was detected a cow was found suffering from chronic cough and taken under the Tuberculosis Order. A control sample from the remaining cows in the herd proved negative on biological examination and it seems probable that infection in this case was caused indirectly, viz. :—by sputum or faeces from this cow. In six cases investigations had not been completed by the end of the year.

(c) Rotherham County Borough.

The following is a summary of the work done by this Department in consultation with the Rotherham Authorities :—

No. of visits made	2
„ cows examined	38
„ milk samples examined	5
„ sputum samples examined	4
„ animals found giving tuberculous milk	1

NOTE.—In the second case no infection was found and further control samples all proved negative.

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDERS, 1923.

Accredited Farms.

There was a slight increase in the number of Accredited producers and the total was 9 at the end of the year. The 9 herds represented approximately 219 cows in milk and these herds were examined clinically at intervals of approximately six weeks.

Tuberculin Tested Milk.

Only one producer in the City held a licence to produce "Tuberculin Tested Milk." One herd only of known tubercle-free cows seems a very small number out of the 153 registered producers within the City. As has been frequently pointed out it is almost impossible to keep a herd free from tuberculosis when fresh untested cows are continually being added under the "flying herd" system of management.

The use of the tuberculin test was encouraged as it is a guarantee against the risk of infection of the milk supply with living tubercle germs and is a safeguard against the condemnation of the meat when the animal is sent for slaughter. In addition to the Public Health aspect of the question, it more than compensates the farmer for the trouble taken in the selection of cows which have passed the test.

To argue that the supply of cows which have passed the test is limited is futile. If the demand is created the supply will follow.

All the cows in the herd of the Corporation farm at Longley Hall passed the tuberculin test prior to purchase.

VETERINARY SUPERVISION OF CORPORATION ANIMALS.

The Department is responsible for the health of the Corporation animals and the following visits were paid in this connection.

Situation of Animals	No. visits made
Fir Vale Institution (Horses and Pigs)	38
Longley Hall Farm (Horses, Cattle, Pigs and Poultry) }	
Olive Grove (Horses)	99
Police, West Bar (Horses)	

PURCHASE OF ANIMALS FOR THE CORPORATION.

Year	Pigs	Horses
1933	740	4
1934	782	3
1935	528	—
1936	340	—

PROSECUTIONS.

For offences under the Tuberculosis Order 1925—

One defendant was fined £30 and £2/3/0 costs.

" " " " £5

For offences under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations 1924—

One defendant was fined £5

" " " " £1

" " " " 15/-

For offences under the Swine Fever Order 1908—

Two defendants were fined £4 each.

For offences under the Public Health Act, 1875—

One defendant was fined £30

I wish here to record my appreciation of the work of my staff and to express my thanks to the Chief Constable and Markets Superintendent for their co-operation in the administration of the Diseases of Animals Acts.

METEOROLOGY.

TABLE LXXV. *Meteorology during 1936. 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. 4th	29.37	—	34	38.4	40.8	45	39	0.564
11th	29.47	1.0	35	39.8	41.2	47	39	0.805
18th	29.96	1.7	23	36.6	41.4	36	29	0.457
25th	29.36	0.9	24	35.1	40.0	39	29	1.104
Feb. 1st	29.25	1.3	34	36.3	39.2	45	38	0.784
8th	30.05	2.0	24	36.2	39.6	37	29	0.197
15th	30.01	1.1	21	33.9	38.8	35	25	0.040
22nd	29.45	1.5	29	33.4	37.8	45	34	1.474
29th	29.57	0.7	28	34.4	37.5	39	33	1.028
Mar. 7th	29.72	1.5	30	35.1	37.5	42	33	0.443
14th	29.98	—	36	38.4	38.2	43	38	0.206
21st	30.10	1.2	34	39.6	39.3	54	38	0.067
28th	29.72	2.3	38	43.0	40.8	53	42	1.033
April 4th	29.90	1.5	38	44.0	42.2	50	42	1.056
11th	30.22	3.2	33	42.1	42.8	48	36	0.047
18th	29.75	4.6	30	41.1	42.5	45	34	0.379
25th	29.88	6.0	31	41.6	42.2	51	36	0.422
May 2nd	30.30	9.5	34	46.1	43.3	58	42	—
9th	30.08	0.4	42	47.0	44.9	53	44	0.016
16th	30.05	6.5	42	49.7	46.0	66	47	0.098
23rd	30.09	5.7	40	51.6	47.9	60	44	0.256
30th	30.04	2.9	43	50.2	48.3	55	46	0.977
June 6th	29.94	3.4	38	48.6	48.2	56	42	1.108
13th	30.02	5.7	46	52.6	48.6	64	50	1.139
20th	30.02	7.3	46	55.0	50.4	69	51	0.395
27th	30.10	5.2	51	59.2	52.4	72	56	0.323
July 4th	29.80	3.3	51	59.2	54.0	68	54	0.586
11th	29.84	3.8	51	60.0	55.0	66	55	1.608
18th	29.68	3.8	51	58.7	55.4	65	54	0.860
25th	29.70	6.6	49	58.1	55.5	66	53	0.729
Aug. 1st	29.96	5.1	48	58.4	55.7	66	52	0.559
8th	29.98	4.8	48	57.7	55.8	65	52	0.505
15th	29.97	2.9	50	58.5	55.8	68	55	0.154
22nd	30.07	6.2	49	59.4	56.3	69	55	0.422
29th	30.39	8.9	46	59.2	56.8	73	54	—
Sept. 5th	29.90	1.7	54	59.5	57.0	67	58	0.252
12th	29.79	2.5	52	58.6	57.0	64	55	1.477
19th	30.23	2.7	50	58.1	56.9	65	54	0.170
26th	30.18	2.1	49	57.5	56.6	64	52	0.529
Oct. 3rd	30.22	3.1	42	53.7	55.6	55	48	0.115
10th	30.24	3.0	35	50.5	54.0	54	41	0.043
17th	30.08	2.8	44	50.8	52.6	58	49	0.204
24th	30.03	3.9	42	50.3	52.0	56	46	0.898
31st	29.88	2.4	37	48.3	51.2	53	41	1.779
Nov. 7th	29.73	2.6	36	47.2	50.0	52	42	0.631
14th	29.41	1.7	35	45.8	49.2	49	40	1.333
21st	30.19	1.0	34	44.6	48.0	48	39	0.908
28th	30.22	0.1	27	40.7	46.4	39	31	0.024
Dec. 5th	29.85	1.2	36	42.5	45.2	48	38	1.068
12th	30.14	1.8	25	39.0	44.5	40	30	0.157
19th	29.56	1.8	32	39.8	43.1	51	37	1.112
26th	30.36	0.8	37	41.7	43.3	49	42	0.016

APPENDIX.



CITY OF SHEFFIELD.

Report on
Survey of Overcrowding

as required by

Section I of the Housing Act, 1935.

(Submitted to the Health Committee of the Sheffield City Council
on 29th September, 1936).

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

CITY OF SYDNEY

Report on

Survey of Overcrowding

Section 1 of the Housing Act, 1957

Presented to the House of Representatives in the House of Representatives on 21st November 1957

JOHN BURNETT, M.A., M.P.
Member of Parliament

Town Hall,
Sheffield.

29th September, 1936.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present the following report on the Survey recently undertaken as required by Section 1 (1) of the Housing Act, 1935, for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of overcrowding in the City.

The Survey extended from the 18th December, 1935, to the 5th September, 1936, and a temporary staff of approximately 60 clerks was engaged for the purpose.

The results of the Survey were sent by the Town Clerk to the Ministry of Health on the 10th June, 1936, so that they could be included in the Report on the Overcrowding Survey in England and Wales, which has now been published.

The Survey related to 107,191 houses of a rateable value below £20 per annum, but it did not include 6,638 houses which had been scheduled as Clearance Areas before the 31st December, 1935. Towards the end of the Survey the Ministry of Health requested that these houses should be inspected and arrangements were then made for this to be done.

The Survey of the first 107,191 houses showed that 3·7 per cent. of the families were overcrowded. The percentage of overcrowded families living in the Clearance Areas was found to be 15·6, and when the latter figure is incorporated, the overcrowding figure for the City as a whole is increased to 4·4 per cent. The separate figure for the 6,638 houses in the scheduled Clearance Areas shows that the percentage of overcrowding in these houses is considerably higher than in any other part of the City, and it is reasonable to assume that Clearance Areas dealt with subsequently will reveal a similar high percentage. The rehousing of families from Slum Clearance Areas will deal therefore not only with the most unhealthy houses, but with the greatest concentration of overcrowding in the City, and it follows from the public health point of view that the Slum Clearance programme should continue to receive primary consideration.

Overcrowding on Corporation Estates shows a percentage of 5·4 and this is in excess of the figures for privately-owned houses and for the City as a whole, which are 3·4 per cent. and 3·7 per cent. respectively. The outstanding effect of the change of residence from the more congested and older parts of the City to the Corporation Estates has been the remarkable improvement in the health of the children, and this has led to a large and cumulative demand on the part of parents with young families to obtain accommodation on Corporation Estates so as to give their children the advantages of improved environmental conditions. This fact, together with the normal growth of the families, no doubt accounts to a certain extent for the present relatively overcrowded state of Corporation houses.

It is recognised by the Ministry of Health that the standard of overcrowding which includes the living room as sleeping accommodation is a low standard. The custom of using the living room for sleeping purposes is very rare in this City, even in cases of gross overcrowding, and in order to give some indication of the amount of overcrowding which prevails when the living room is not included as sleeping accommodation, Table XIII has been prepared showing the overcrowding percentages on three different standards :—

" A "	The official standard of the Housing Act, 1935 ..	percentage of overcrowding ..	3·7
" B "	The official standard of the Housing Act, 1930 ..	percentage of overcrowding ..	16·8
" C "	The standard of the Housing Act, 1935, but excluding living rooms in arriving at the permitted number of persons per house ..	percentage of overcrowding ..	17·9

From a point of view of healthy environment it would appear that either of the standards " B " or " C " represents in a truer sense the overcrowding conditions in the City.

In the detailed Survey of all working-class houses the measurement of every habitable room has been obtained so that the necessary information relating to the permitted number of persons for each house is available to owners of property for insertion in the rent books.

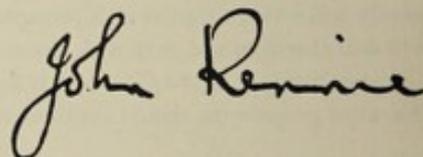
The data obtained from this Survey will constitute the basis of a continuous record for each house, and will enable the Department to keep in close touch with the overcrowding situation.

The Survey reveals that the abatement of overcrowding cannot be accomplished without increasing the number of houses in the City. On the other hand the enforcement of certain provisions of the Act will prevent further overcrowding and will even tend to improve the present position by a more equitable distribution of the population.

I wish to express my appreciation to the members of the staff who have organised and completed this Survey. The work, which presented many difficulties, has been carried through in the short time available with a high degree of efficiency and in a manner which reflects the greatest credit upon all concerned.

I am,

Your obedient servant,



Medical Officer of Health.

CITY OF SHEFFIELD.

REPORT ON SURVEY OF OVERCROWDING.

The Survey has been undertaken in accordance with the requirements of Section 1 (1) of the Housing Act, 1935, and Circular 1507 of the Ministry of Health.

The procedure which has been adopted in making and reporting on the Survey is outlined by the instructions contained in Memorandum "B", 1935, entitled "The Prevention and Abatement of Overcrowding," issued by the Ministry of Health.

STANDARD OF OVERCROWDING.

The standard of overcrowding for the purposes of the Survey is a combination of three parts :—

- (1) A sex separation standard.
- (2) A standard according to the number of rooms in a house.
- (3) A standard according to the size of the rooms.

These standards are given in Section 2 and in the First Schedule of the Housing Act, 1935.

Section 2 specifies :—

- " (1) A dwelling house shall be deemed to be overcrowded at any time when the number of persons sleeping in the house, either
- (a) is such that any two of these persons being persons ten years old or more of opposite sexes and not being persons living together as husband and wife, must sleep in the same room, or
 - (b) is, in relation to the number and floor area of the rooms of which the house consists, in excess of the permitted number of persons as defined in the first schedule to this Act.
- (2) In determining for the purposes of this Section the number of persons sleeping in a house, no account shall be taken of a child under one year old, and a child who has attained one year and is under ten years old shall be reckoned as one half of a unit."

The First Schedule states :—

" For the purposes of Part 1 of the Act the expression ' the permitted number of persons ' means in relation to any dwelling house, either—

- (a) the number specified in the second column of Table I in the annex hereto in relation to a house consisting of the number of rooms of which that house consists, or
- (b) the aggregate for all rooms in the house obtained by reckoning for each room therein of the floor area specified in the first column of Table II in the annex hereto, the number specified in the second column of that table in relation to that area.

whichever is the less :

Provided that in computing for the purposes of the said Table I the number of rooms in a house, no regard shall be had to any room having floor area of less than 50 square feet."

ANNEX.

TABLE I.

Where a house consists of :—	<i>The permitted number of persons is :—</i>
(a) One room	2
(b) Two rooms	3
(c) Three rooms	5
(d) Four rooms	7½
(e) Five rooms or more	10,
	with an additional 2 in respect of each room in excess of five.

TABLE II.

Where the floor area of a room is :—	<i>The permitted number of persons is :—</i>
(a) 110 square feet or more	2
(b) 90 square feet or more, but less than 110 square feet..	1½
(c) 70 square feet or more, but less than 90 square feet ..	1
(d) 50 square feet or more, but less than 70 square feet ..	½
(e) Under 50 square feet	Nil.

Section 12 of the Act defines the following expressions :—

- (a) " Dwelling house " means any premises used as a separate dwelling by members of the working classes or of a type suitable for such use.
- (b) " Room " does not include any room of a type not normally used in the locality either as a living room or a bedroom.

Thus each part of a house which is sub-let constitutes for the purposes of the overcrowding provisions, a separate house.

Bathrooms, sculleries, etc., are not reckoned as part of the accommodation.

METHOD OF SURVEY.

The Survey may be said to have been conducted in three stages, first a preliminary census for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of overcrowding according to the provisions of Table Ia hereunder, secondly the measurement of those houses which were found to be overcrowded on this initial survey and finally the measurement of every working-class house in the City was necessary so as to be in a position to exercise the functions of the overcrowding sections of the Act.

SURVEY "A."

This consisted of a preliminary house-to-house survey of all working-class houses in the City, to ascertain (a) how many houses were empty, and (b) if occupied, how many were overcrowded under Table Ia.

It will be appreciated that all rooms in a house may not be 110 square feet in area, and that consequently the " permitted number " ascertained solely from the number of rooms without regard to their size would normally be in excess of the exact permitted number, and for the purpose of finding the houses which were possibly overcrowded and requiring confirmation by measurement, a " reduced figure " was necessary in addition to the actual number in Table I. A further Table is provided in Memorandum " B " for this purpose, and is as under :—

TABLE Ia.

<i>Number of habitable rooms.</i>						<i>Permitted number of Persons.</i>	
(a)						<i>Actual (b)</i>	<i>Reduced (c)</i>
1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1½
2	..	..	..	..	..	3	2½
3	..	..	..	..	..	5	4
4	..	..	..	..	..	7½	6
5	..	..	..	..	..	10	8
6	..	..	..	..	..	12	9½
7	..	..	..	..	..	14	11
8	..	..	..	..	..	16	13
9	..	..	..	..	..	18	14½
10	..	..	..	..	..	20	16
11	..	..	..	..	..	22	17½
12	..	..	..	..	..	24	19

SURVEY "B."

This consisted of the measurement of all the habitable rooms in the empty, overcrowded and possibly overcrowded houses discovered by Survey "A," and in the two latter cases the obtaining of details of the occupants including ages of children under 10 years old.

SURVEY "C."

In accordance with the Act and for the purpose of ascertaining the permitted number of persons for each dwelling, all rooms in every house not covered by Survey "B" were measured.

RESULTS OF THE SURVEY.

The record of the Survey is submitted on Form "C" drawn up by the Ministry of Health, and it has been specified that separate returns should be made for—

- (a) all the working-class houses in the area, and
- (b) for those houses in the area owned by the Local Authority.

Tables I and II attached hereto, give these returns, and in addition, Table III shows the position with regard to privately-owned houses. These tables, however, do not include any houses in Clearance Areas scheduled on or before December 31st, 1935. Nevertheless, for comparative purposes, and in order that the totals for all the working-class houses in the City could be submitted the extent of overcrowding in these Clearance Areas has been ascertained, the details appearing in Tables IX and X.

It will be seen that the extreme left-hand column on each of the Tables I, II and III is an index of the sizes of the families covered by the survey, while the headings of the other columns indicate the capacity or the permitted number of persons of the houses they occupy.

Each table is intersected by a diagonal line; the figures to the left of this line show the overcrowded families, those to the right representing the families not overcrowded. The numbers of families overcrowded and not overcrowded are totalled on the extreme right of the tables in their particular sizes, and the totals of overcrowded and not overcrowded families are also indicated at the foot of the table under the permitted numbers of the houses they occupy.

The number of empty houses and those which will become vacant by the removal of overcrowded families are also indicated in a similar manner.

OTHER TABLES.

In addition to the forms required by the Ministry of Health a further set of tables have been compiled to illustrate information obtained during the Survey, viz. :—

TABLE IV.

Information relating to each Ward in the City is given in Table IV, which also reveals a total of 107,191 houses surveyed accommodating 115,784 families, an average of 1.08 families per house. The population covered by the survey is 389,894 individuals composed of 336,491 adults and 53,403 children under ten years (not including any children under one year old at the time of the Survey). The average number of individuals per house is 3.637.

For the purposes of the Act the population is changed from individuals to an equivalent number of persons, children between the ages of one and ten years counting as half a person. On this basis the equivalent number of persons in the survey is 363,192½, an average number of 3.388 persons per house and 3.137 persons per family.

The number of families found to be overcrowded under the standards laid down by the Act is 4,331, or 3.741 per cent. of the total number of families. Of this number 7 were overcrowded in accordance with the sex separation standard, these cases occurring in one-roomed dwellings.

TABLE V.

This is an analysis of the number and size of overcrowded families, and also denotes whether they are living in Corporation or privately-owned houses.

TABLES VI AND VII.

Table VI shows the number and capacity of houses to be vacated by the abatement of overcrowding, the size of each house being indicated by the permitted number of persons it will accommodate.

Table VII similarly shows the houses in the City which were vacant at the time of the Survey.

TABLE VIII.

This table gives details in relation to the houses in each Ward which were occupied by two or more families, though they are not necessarily overcrowded.

OVERCROWDING IN CLEARANCE AREAS.

In order that the position in relation to dwellings already scheduled in Slum Clearance Areas could be clearly shown apart from the houses where overcrowding will be dealt with under the Housing Act, 1935, a separate survey has been made and a Form "C" prepared for those houses in Clearance Areas scheduled on or before December 31st, 1935, when the survey commenced. It will be understood that the houses in areas scheduled since that date have been included in the figures already given, and adjustments according to the new representations will be necessary at each annual revision of overcrowding.

TABLE IX.

This table shows the extent of overcrowding in Clearance Areas in relation to the size of the families and the "permitted number of persons" of the houses they occupy.

TABLE X.

The number of slum houses surveyed is 6,638, occupied by 6,936 families, comprising 21,091 adults and 4,175 children over one year and under ten, a total of 25,266 individuals or an equivalent number of 23,178½ persons. The number of families found to be overcrowded is 1,086, and the percentage of overcrowding 15.65.

TABLE XI.

This table represents the final Form "C" for the whole of the City including Clearance Areas, the totals now reading 5,417 overcrowded families and 117,310 families not overcrowded, this being a percentage of 4.414.

TABLE XII.

A final analysis of the position in relation to each Ward in the City is now given. The number of houses included in the whole survey is 113,829 occupied by 122,720 families, an average of 1.078 families per house. There are 357,582 adults and 57,578 children concerned, totalling 415,160 individuals, represented by an equivalent number of 386,371 persons. The average number of persons per family is 3.148.

FUTURE OVERCROWDING.

There are many instances of families containing children under ten years of age where the number in the family has reached or is nearing the "permitted number of persons" for the house which the family occupies. It will be realised that a state of overcrowding may obtain when these children, upon attaining the age of ten, are treated as "persons." The number of families likely to become overcrowded in this manner during the years 1936, 1937 and 1938 is 539, 246 and 194 respectively, making a total of 979 families in the three years.

In addition to the foregoing figures the month and year when a family may become overcrowded through the increasing age of children has been recorded in the process of the Survey. This information has been ascertained up to and including the year 1942.

TABLE XIII.

From the data obtained by the Survey Table XIII has been compiled and shows the effect on the overcrowding figure of the present survey when the living room is excluded from consideration. Basis "A" is the official standard for the present survey. Basis "B" is the official standard for the rehousing of families from Slum Clearance Areas, and Basis "C" is an unofficial standard based on the standard of the present survey, but disregarding the living rooms.

By the completion of this report the first stage of the requirements of the Ministry of Health under the overcrowding sections of the Housing Act, 1935, has been complied with.

Department of the Medical Officer of Health,
29th September, 1936.

TABLE I.

FORM "C" TOTAL RETURNS FOR THE CITY (excluding Clearance Areas).

No. of Persons in Family.	FAMILIES OCCUPYING DWELLINGS OF "PERMITTED NUMBER" CAPACITIES GIVEN BELOW:—												Total No. of Families.												
	PERMITTED NUMBER OF PERSONS.												Over-crowded.	Not over-crowded.											
	1	1½	2	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5	5½	6	6½			7	7½	8	8½	9	9½	10	10½	11	11½	12 or over.
1	13	1,710	—	1,213	—	1,618	2	—	—	1,172	—	—	1	1,141	—	—	—	163	—	—	—	—	—	7,033	
1½	13	33	64	—	58	—	—	—	—	42	—	—	—	29	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	13	229	
2	62	77	463	3,604	—	7,746	11	—	—	9,123	4	—	1	8,632	—	—	1	1,266	—	—	—	—	—	*146	30,990
2½	40	26	218	928	—	3,873	8	—	—	3,885	1	—	5	2,694	1	—	—	292	—	—	—	—	—	284	11,595
3	11	14	121	13	706	2	6,637	18	—	8,041	—	—	4	7,893	—	—	—	1,294	—	—	—	—	—	159	24,676
3½	1	9	43	5	226	1	2,019	5	—	2,416	1	—	—	1,587	—	—	—	238	—	—	—	—	—	284	6,287
4	2	2	28	2	234	3	2,452	212	—	5,386	1	—	—	5,041	—	—	—	943	—	—	—	—	—	271	14,039
4½	—	—	8	3	97	2	4	70	701	1,658	—	—	2	1,033	—	—	—	198	—	—	—	—	—	104	3,662
5	1	1	10	1	85	4	15	80	1,137	2,760	1	—	5	2,420	—	—	—	621	—	—	—	—	—	197	6,944
5½	—	—	2	—	42	2	2	28	422	938	22	—	4	552	—	—	—	128	—	—	—	—	—	498	1,646
6	—	—	2	1	35	2	5	53	576	38	512	71	252	1,088	1	—	—	289	—	—	—	—	—	712	2,234
6½	—	—	2	—	18	1	5	27	234	26	92	39	138	84	304	—	—	83	—	—	—	—	—	405	639
7	—	—	—	—	13	—	1	16	203	28	101	37	153	124	443	—	—	153	—	—	—	—	—	399	875
7½	—	—	1	1	5	—	2	14	88	10	48	18	69	39	152	3	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	256	227
8	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	12	78	7	43	23	63	56	86	9	17	90	—	—	—	—	—	283	202
8½	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	6	28	2	17	6	29	25	4	6	6	33	23	—	—	—	—	122	68
9	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	25	1	19	6	25	15	2	3	3	43	16	—	—	—	—	97	62
9½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	—	5	2	12	12	—	—	—	4	12	—	—	—	—	42	16
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	3	1	4	5	1	—	—	2	14	2	—	—	—	25	23
10½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	3	2	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	18	1
11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	8	2
11½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
12 or over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	3
Total not overcrowded	13	1,743	598	5,807	766	5	24,423	326	1,838	4	35,933	131	569	247	33,015	20	29	5,904	65	3	—	2	12	—	111,453
Total overcrowded	130	129	*442	26	737	15	34	237	1,670	112	335	96	205	114	8	4	6	4	7	—	—	—	—	—	**4,331
Total empty houses	—	—	1	1	15	—	2	4	37	2	6	7	32	78	4	40	13	13	34	14	14	8	29	—	Empty Houses 354
Total houses to be vacated	—	—	2	19	4	354	12	28	216	1,536	113	332	95	199	110	8	3	6	4	7	—	—	—	—	Houses to be vacated 3,048

† Represents 3-74 per cent. of families surveyed. * Includes seven families overcrowded on sex separation standard only.

TABLE II.

FORM "C" RETURNS RELATING TO "CORPORATION" HOUSES.

No. of Persons in Family.	FAMILIES OCCUPYING DWELLINGS OF "PERMITTED NUMBER" CAPACITIES GIVEN BELOW												Total No. of Families.											
	1	1½	2	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5	5½	6	6½		7	7½	8	8½	9	9½	10	10½	11	11½	12 or over
1	9	133	—	106	—	—	212	—	—	—	78	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	544
1½	3	6	4	—	—	17	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
2	28	40	94	239	—	1,671	4	—	—	1,413	—	—	—	—	63	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,486
2½	10	13	48	39	—	1,201	2	—	—	1,218	—	—	—	—	21	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,883
3	1	9	24	3	42	1,815	12	—	—	1,975	—	—	—	—	93	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,940
3½	1	4	4	3	16	644	1	—	—	972	—	—	—	—	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,648
4	—	2	7	1	10	507	69	—	147	1,801	—	—	—	—	70	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,451
4½	—	—	2	—	3	—	19	—	137	796	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
5	—	—	1	—	5	—	2	—	8	1,116	—	—	—	—	54	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,399
5½	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	66	2	488	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68
6	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	17	52	31	157	34	179	—	31	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	103
6½	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	14	16	26	79	17	107	—	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	137
7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	16	25	74	14	116	—	9	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	135
7½	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	10	4	9	35	9	48	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	118
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	7	36	15	42	—	4	—	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	8
8½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	15	3	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40
9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	14	4	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41
9½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
10½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
11½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
12 or over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total not overcrowded	9	139	94	388	42	2	6,167	107	284	2	9,951	51	403	14	434	—	3	18	—	—	—	—	—	18,108
Total overcrowded	43	68	88	9	37	2	4	63	159	99	266	48	144	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,039
Total empty houses	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total houses to be vacated	—	2	3	—	4	—	—	56	142	100	265	48	144	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
																								773

† Represents 5.43 per cent. of families in "Corporation Houses" surveyed.

TABLE IV.

WARD ANALYSIS.

RETURNS FOR THE CITY (excluding Clearance Areas).

WARDS.	HOUSES		FAMILIES				INDIVIDUALS			POPULATION.				OVERCROWDED FAMILIES			HOUSES	
	Number Surveyed	Average Number per house	Number in Survey	Average Number per house	Ten and over	Under ten	Total	Average Number per house	Total	Average Number per family	In Corporation Houses	In Private Houses	Total	Percentage	to be vacated	Empty Houses		
																	Total	Average Number per house	Average Number per family	In Corporation Houses	In Private Houses	Total
Atercliffe ..	4,918	1.14	5,692	16,620	2,639	18,659	3.79	17,339	3.52	3.10	—	228	228	4.07	124	6		
Brightside ..	6,222	1.07	6,689	20,219	4,067	24,277	3.90	22,243	3.57	3.32	93	252	345	5.16	255	9		
Broomgrove ..	5,426	1.07	5,789	16,134	2,599	18,634	3.43	17,384	3.20	3.00	—	264	264	4.56	206	6		
Broomhill ..	2,570	1.14	2,950	7,814	933	8,747	3.40	8,269	3.22	2.80	—	76	76	2.58	34	12		
Crooksmoor ..	4,382	1.09	4,775	13,245	1,924	15,169	3.46	14,297	3.24	2.98	1	208	209	4.38	155	14		
Darnall ..	5,221	1.09	5,704	17,465	2,742	20,147	3.85	18,776	3.59	3.29	1	278	279	4.89	137	4		
Ecclesall ..	2,305	1.04	2,401	6,500	729	7,229	3.13	6,869	2.97	2.85	—	12	12	0.5	8	19		
Firth Park ..	9,143	1.03	9,442	27,008	5,068	32,196	3.51	29,557	3.22	3.13	146	81	227	2.40	160	24		
Hallam ..	4,112	1.04	4,290	12,199	1,338	13,537	3.29	12,868	3.13	2.99	—	54	54	1.25	44	8		
Handsworth ..	5,586	1.07	6,016	17,088	3,491	20,579	3.68	18,833	3.37	3.13	150	148	298	4.95	227	36		
Heeley ..	4,791	1.05	5,029	14,780	1,867	16,647	3.47	15,713	3.28	3.12	—	125	125	2.48	94	21		
Hillsborough ..	5,507	1.07	5,898	17,177	2,427	19,694	3.55	18,390	3.34	3.12	42	93	135	2.29	79	24		
Manor ..	6,879	1.04	7,179	23,115	5,876	28,991	4.21	26,083	3.78	3.63	538	16	554	7.71	392	18		
Moor ..	3,359	1.06	3,570	10,694	1,309	11,913	3.54	11,258	3.35	3.15	—	170	170	4.76	143	9		
Neepsend ..	5,288	1.03	5,472	16,168	2,947	19,115	3.61	17,641	3.33	3.22	29	206	235	4.29	188	7		
Nether Edge ..	2,376	1.04	2,489	6,677	677	7,354	3.09	7,015	2.95	2.81	—	23	23	0.92	15	23		
Norton ..	1,972	0.99	1,956	5,322	756	6,078	3.08	5,790	2.89	2.91	7	23	30	1.53	28	22		
Owlerton ..	4,208	1.09	4,695	13,437	1,879	15,316	3.63	14,376	3.41	3.12	2	199	201	4.36	140	13		
Park ..	2,149	1.04	2,232	6,654	927	7,581	3.52	7,117	3.31	3.18	9	169	118	5.28	104	7		
St. Peter's ..	1,639	1.05	1,711	4,718	599	5,317	3.26	5,017	3.07	2.93	11	65	76	4.44	60	6		
St. Philip's ..	2,082	1.08	2,252	6,619	1,066	7,685	3.64	7,152	3.43	3.21	5	128	133	5.99	97	8		
Sharrow ..	4,194	1.19	5,028	14,286	1,821	15,907	3.79	15,096	3.39	3.00	—	168	168	2.14	83	29		
Tinsley ..	4,403	1.08	4,780	14,646	2,326	16,972	3.85	15,869	3.39	3.30	—	245	245	5.12	138	7		
Walkley ..	5,108	1.04	5,330	15,645	2,090	17,645	3.45	16,645	3.25	3.12	5	121	126	2.36	90	8		
Woodseats ..	3,360	1.36	4,597	13,020	1,674	14,694	4.37	13,857	4.12	3.01	—	60	60	1.30	47	23		
CITY TOTALS ..	107,191	1.08	115,784	336,491	53,463	389,894	3.637	363,192	3.388	3.137	1,039	3,292	4,331	3.741	3,048	354		

TABLE V.
NUMBER, SIZE AND PERCENTAGE OF OVERCROWDED FAMILIES.

Number of Equivalent Adults in Family	Number of Families of these sizes surveyed	NUMBER OF FAMILIES OF THESE SIZES OVERCROWDED			Percentage of families of these sizes overcrowded
		in Corporation Houses	in other Houses	Total	
1	7,033	—	—	—	—
1½	242	3	10	13	5.37
2	31,136	68	*78	146	.46
2½	11,879	71	213	284	2.39
3	24,835	37	122	159	.64
3½	6,571	28	256	284	4.32
4	14,310	21	250	271	1.89
4½	3,766	6	98	104	2.76
5	7,141	16	181	197	2.75
5½	2,144	68	430	498	23.22
6	2,946	103	609	712	24.17
6½	1,044	137	268	405	38.79
7	1,274	135	264	399	31.31
7½	483	118	138	256	53.02
8	485	112	171	283	58.35
8½	190	40	82	122	64.21
9	159	41	56	97	61.00
9½	58	15	27	42	72.41
10	48	7	18	25	52.08
10½	19	6	12	18	94.73
11	10	5	3	8	80.00
11½	5	1	4	5	100.00
12 or over	6	1	2	3	50.00
TOTAL ..	115,784	1,039	3,292	4,331	3.74

* Includes seven families overcrowded on sex separation standard only.

TABLE VI.

EXTENT OF ACCOMMODATION TO BE VACATED BY DECROWDING.

Where Permitted Number of Occupants is	NUMBER OF HOUSES TO BE VACATED.		
	Corporation	Other Houses	Total
1	—	—	—
1½	2	—	2
2	3	16	19
2½	—	4	4
3	4	350	354
3½	—	12	12
4	—	28	28
4½	56	160	216
5	142	1,394	1,536
5½	100	13	113
6	265	67	332
6½	48	47	95
7	144	55	199
7½	9	101	110
8	—	8	8
8½	—	3	3
9	—	6	6
9½	—	4	4
10	—	7	7
10½	—	—	—
11	—	—	—
11½	—	—	—
12	—	—	—
TOTALS	773	2,275	3,048

TABLE VII.

EMPTY HOUSES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO "PERMITTED NUMBER."

Permitted Number of Occupants	NUMBER OF EMPTY HOUSES		
	Corporation	Other Houses	Total
1	—	—	—
1½	—	—	—
2	—	1	1
2½	1	—	1
3	—	15	15
3½	—	—	—
4	—	2	2
4½	2	2	4
5	7	30	37
5½	—	2	2
6	1	5	6
6½	—	7	7
7	13	19	32
7½	3	75	78
8	—	4	4
8½	—	40	40
9	—	13	13
9½	—	13	13
10	—	34	34
10½	—	14	14
11	—	14	14
11½	—	8	8
12	1	28	29
TOTALS	28	326	354

TABLE VIII.

NUMBER OF CASES WHERE HOUSES ARE OCCUPIED BY TWO OR MORE FAMILIES.

WARD	FAMILIES IN ONE HOUSE									Total Number of Houses with more than one Family in occupation
	Private	Corporation	Private	Corporation	Private					
	2	2	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Attercliffe ..	535	1	27	—	—	—	—	—	1	564
Brightside ..	336	24	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	373
Burngreave ..	366	—	17	—	6	—	1	—	—	390
Broomhill ..	125	—	21	—	9	13	13	8	5	194
Crookesmoor	333	3	20	—	4	1	1	1	—	363
Darnall ..	432	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	438
Ecclesall ..	80	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	82
Firth Park ..	184	76	6	—	1	1	1	—	1	270
Hallam ..	122	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	125
Handsworth ..	168	49	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	223
Heeley ..	202	—	7	—	1	—	1	—	—	211
Hillsborough	291	30	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	329
Manor ..	60	274	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	338
Moor ..	102	3	9	—	1	1	—	—	—	116
Neepsend ..	105	30	5	—	1	—	3	—	—	144
Nether Edge ..	93	—	11	—	2	—	—	—	—	106
Norton ..	19	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
Owlerton ..	347	—	11	—	2	—	—	—	—	360
Park ..	82	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	85
St. Peter's ..	51	2	7	—	1	—	1	—	—	62
St. Philip's ..	100	3	6	—	1	3	1	—	—	114
Sharrow ..	204	—	2	—	5	—	1	—	—	212
Tinsley ..	373	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	378
Walkley ..	193	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	200
Woodseats ..	153	—	7	—	1	—	1	—	—	162
CITY TOTALS	5,056	503	205	4	38	19	24	9	7	GRAND TOTAL 5,865

TABLE IX.

FORM "C" RETURNS RELATING TO CLEARANCE AREAS (Scheduled on or before 31st December, 1935).

No. of Persons in Family.	PERMITTED NUMBER OF PERSONS.												Total Number of Families.	Over-crowded.	Not over-crowded.													
	0*	1	1 1/2	2	2 1/2	3	3 1/2	4	4 1/2	5	5 1/2	6				6 1/2	7	7 1/2	8	8 1/2	9	9 1/2	10	10 1/2	11	11 1/2	12 or over	
1	1									23		39	1			5	15								2	1	530	
1 1/2		1		15				266																		1	16	
2	3	9	6	3	4	1	7			68		105				7	62								1	26	1,532	
2 1/2		3	1	8	300	100	772																			42	615	
3	2	7	6	2	36	10	344	1	28	48		102				10	66	1							5	48	1,266	
3 1/2		1	2	4	27	4	704	2	71	102						4	22								1	80	323	
4	2	4	2	6	5	97	2	26	16	500		91	4	3	15	45									2	120	723	
4 1/2		2	1	3	4	1	1	1	6	175		27	1		1	10									2	50	226	
5		2	2	4	2	46		3	11	345		48	1		4	46									1	70	453	
5 1/2		1	2	1	1	20		2	2	112		23	1	1	6	6									1	140	45	
6		2				22	1	4	1	189		4	2	5	18	19										220	38	
6 1/2		1				13				54		1	1		6	6										69	16	
7		1	1	1		7	1	1	3	71		2	1		7	7										88	21	
7 1/2						3		1	3	36		1			4	3										44	10	
8						3	1		1	34		1	1	1	3	2										44	11	
8 1/2								1	1	14																17	1	
9										10					1	1										13	1	
9 1/2						1				4		1														7		
10																												1
10 1/2																												1
11										2																	3	
11 1/2										1							1										3	
12																												1
Total not overcrowded				29	117	423	481	2,431	25	1,244		522	11	10	89	318	3	2	78	35		15	1	16			5,850	
Total overcrowded	8	25	24	83	18	318	6	13	22	527		4	3	2	4	2		1		1		1					1,086	

† Represents 15·6% of Clearance Area. * Families surveyed. * Single roomed dwellings under 50 sq. ft. † Single roomed dwellings between 50 and 70 sq. ft.

WARDS.	HOUSES		FAMILIES		INDIVIDUALS			EQUIVALENT NO. OF PERSONS			OVERCROWDED FAMILIES			Percent- age
	Number Surveyed	Number in Survey	Average Number per house	10 and over	Under 10	Total	Average Number per house	Total	Average Number per family	Corpora- tion houses	Private houses	Total		
													Total	
Attercliffe ..	69	79	1.14	250	81	331	4.79	290½	3.67	—	25	25	31.64	
Burngreave ..	593	617	1.04	1,923	370	2,293	3.86	2,108	3.41	—	75	75	12.15	
Crookesmoor	151	158	1.04	532	128	660	4.37	596	3.77	—	19	19	12.02	
Handsworth ..	7	7	1.00	17	6	23	3.28	20	2.85	—	1	1	14.28	
Heeley ..	22	22	1.00	69	21	90	4.09	79½	3.61	—	3	3	13.64	
Hillsborough	5	5	1.00	5	—	5	1.00	5	1.00	—	—	—	—	
Manor ..	211	225	1.07	692	143	835	3.95	763½	3.39	—	45	45	20.00	
Moor ..	1,156	1,195	1.03	3,479	689	4,168	3.60	3,823½	3.19	—	188	188	15.81	
Neepsend ..	526	546	1.04	1,670	392	2,062	3.92	1,866	3.41	—	88	88	16.11	
Owlerton ..	104	104	1.00	287	60	347	3.33	317	3.04	—	87	87	83.65	
Park ..	1,034	1,067	1.03	3,189	532	3,721	3.59	3,455	3.23	—	163	163	15.27	
St. Peter's ..	611	648	1.06	2,064	418	2,482	4.06	2,273	3.50	—	84	84	12.96	
St. Philip's ..	1,721	1,822	1.06	5,542	1,097	6,639	3.85	6,090½	3.34	—	255	255	13.99	
Sharrow ..	416	425	1.02	1,329	221	1,550	3.72	1,439½	3.38	—	50	50	11.76	
Tinsley ..	12	16	1.33	43	17	60	5.00	51½	3.21	—	3	3	18.75	
TOTALS ..	6,638	6,936	1.04	21,091	4,175	25,266	3.806	23,178½	3.491	—	1,086	1,086	15.65	

TABLE XI.

FORM "C" RETURNS RELATING TO THE CITY (including Clearance Areas).

No. of persons in Family.	FAMILIES OCCUPYING HOUSES OF "PERMITTED NUMBER" CAPACITIES GIVEN BELOW —												Total Number of Families.														
	PERMITTED NUMBER OF PERSONS.												Over-crowded.	Not over-crowded.													
	0	1	1½	2	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5	5½	6			6½	7	7½	8	8½	9	9½	10	10½	11	11½	12 or over.	
1	1	13	1,739	15	1,322	22	—	1,884	2	23	—	1,211	1	1	5	1,186	—	—	—	166	1	—	—	—	2	1	7,563
1½	—	13	33	3	68	1	—	65	—	—	—	42	—	—	—	29	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	14	245
2	3	68	85	*704	3,904	100	2	8,518	11	68	1	9,228	4	1	7	8,694	—	—	—	1,279	4	1	1	—	—	*172	32,522
2½	—	3	41	28	254	936	—	4,217	9	28	—	3,933	1	6	2	2,613	1	—	—	295	1	—	—	—	—	326	12,210
3	2	7	17	16	148	17	2	7,451	20	71	1	8,143	—	4	10	7,959	1	—	—	1,809	7	—	3	—	—	207	35,942
3½	—	1	3	9	47	7	—	2,241	5	34	—	2,451	1	—	4	1,609	—	—	—	261	2	—	—	—	—	364	6,610
4	2	2	6	4	34	7	—	2,478	228	500	—	5,477	5	7	15	5,086	—	—	—	1	955	5	—	—	—	391	14,762
4½	—	2	1	3	12	4	—	—	5	76	876	—	1,885	1	2	1	1,043	—	—	200	2	—	—	—	—	154	3,888
5	—	3	3	14	3	131	4	18	91	1,482	—	2,808	2	5	4	2,466	—	—	—	626	1	—	2	—	—	267	7,397
5½	—	1	2	3	—	62	2	4	30	534	2	961	23	5	6	588	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	638	1,691
6	—	2	2	2	2	57	3	9	54	765	38	516	73	257	18	1,117	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	932	2,292
6½	—	1	—	2	—	31	1	5	27	288	26	93	31	138	90	310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	474	655
7	—	1	—	1	—	20	1	2	19	274	28	103	38	153	131	459	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	487	896
7½	—	—	—	1	—	1	8	—	3	17	124	10	48	19	69	43	155	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	300	257
8	—	—	—	—	3	7	1	—	13	112	7	43	24	64	53	88	11	17	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	327	213
8½	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	1	7	42	2	17	6	29	25	4	6	6	34	29	—	—	—	—	—	139	69
9	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	35	1	19	6	26	16	3	3	3	43	17	—	—	—	—	—	110	63
9½	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	11	—	6	2	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	16
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	3	1	4	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	24
10½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	2
11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	2
11½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4
Total not overcrowded	—	13	1,772	715	6,220	1,247	5	26,854	351	3,062	4	36,455	142	579	336	33333	23	31	5,962	100	3	15	3	28	—	—	117,203
Total overcrowded	8	25	154	525	44	1,075	21	47	259	2,197	112	339	99	207	118	10	4	7	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	*5,417
Total Empty Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total houses to be vacated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	† Empty Houses 354 Houses to be vacated 3,048

* Includes 7 families overcrowded on sex separation standard only.

† Represents 4.41 per cent. of all families surveyed.

TABLE XII.

WARD ANALYSIS.

RETURNS FOR THE CITY (including Clearance Areas).

WARDS.	No. of Houses Surveyed	POPULATION.										OVERCROWDED FAMILIES				HOUSES	
		FAMILIES		INDIVIDUALS			EQUIVALENT NO. OF PERSONS		Total	Average Number per house	Average Number per family	Corporation houses	Private houses	Total	Percentage	To be vacated	Empty Houses
		Number in Survey	Average Number per house	Ten and over	Under ten	Total	Average Number per house	Average Number per family									
Attercliffe ..	4,987	5,681	1.14	16,270	2,720	18,990	3.80	17,630	3.53	3.10	—	253	253	4.45	124	6	
Brightside ..	6,222	6,689	1.07	20,210	4,067	24,277	3.90	22,243	3.57	3.32	93	252	345	5.15	255	9	
Broomhall ..	2,870	2,950	1.14	7,814	933	8,747	3.40	8,280	3.22	2.80	—	76	76	2.57	34	12	
Burngreave ..	6,019	6,406	1.06	18,057	2,870	20,927	3.47	19,492	3.23	3.04	—	339	339	5.29	206	6	
Crookesmoor ..	4,533	4,933	1.09	13,777	2,052	15,829	3.49	14,803	3.26	3.00	1	227	228	4.62	155	14	
Darnall ..	5,221	5,704	1.09	17,405	2,742	20,147	3.85	18,776	3.59	3.29	1	278	279	4.89	137	4	
Ecclesall ..	2,305	2,401	1.04	6,500	720	7,220	3.13	6,860	2.97	2.85	—	12	12	0.5	8	19	
Firth Park ..	9,143	9,442	1.03	27,008	5,068	32,076	3.51	29,557	3.22	3.13	146	81	227	2.40	160	24	
Hallam ..	4,112	4,299	1.04	12,199	1,338	13,537	3.29	12,868	3.13	2.99	—	54	54	1.25	44	8	
Handsworth ..	5,593	6,023	1.07	17,105	3,497	20,602	3.68	18,853	3.37	3.13	159	149	299	4.96	227	36	
Heeley ..	4,813	5,051	1.05	14,819	1,888	16,707	3.47	15,793	3.28	3.12	—	128	128	2.53	94	21	
Hillsborough ..	5,512	5,903	1.07	17,182	2,427	19,609	3.55	18,395	3.34	3.11	42	93	135	2.28	79	24	
Manor ..	7,999	7,404	1.04	23,807	6,019	29,826	4.20	26,816	3.78	3.62	538	61	599	8.09	392	18	
Moor ..	4,515	4,765	1.05	14,083	1,996	16,081	3.55	15,082	3.34	3.16	—	358	358	7.51	143	9	
Neepsend ..	5,814	6,018	1.03	17,838	3,339	21,177	3.64	19,507	3.35	3.24	29	294	323	5.36	188	7	
Nether Edge ..	2,376	2,489	1.04	6,677	677	7,354	3.09	7,015	2.95	2.81	—	23	23	0.92	15	23	
Norton ..	1,972	1,956	0.99	5,322	756	6,078	3.08	5,700	2.89	2.91	7	23	30	1.53	28	22	
Owlerton ..	4,312	4,709	1.09	13,724	1,939	15,663	3.63	14,693	3.40	3.12	2	286	288	6.11	140	13	
Park ..	3,183	3,299	1.03	9,843	1,459	11,302	3.55	10,572	3.32	3.20	9	272	281	8.51	104	7	
St. Peter's ..	2,241	2,339	1.05	6,782	1,017	7,799	3.48	7,290	3.25	3.09	11	149	160	6.78	69	6	
St. Philip's ..	3,803	4,074	1.07	12,161	2,163	14,324	3.76	13,242	3.48	3.25	5	383	388	9.52	97	8	
Sharrow ..	4,610	5,451	1.18	15,615	1,842	17,457	3.78	16,506	3.59	3.03	—	158	158	2.88	83	20	
Timley ..	4,415	4,796	1.08	14,689	2,343	17,032	3.85	15,800	3.59	3.30	—	248	248	5.17	138	7	
Walkley ..	5,108	5,330	1.04	15,645	2,090	17,645	3.45	16,645	3.25	3.12	5	121	126	2.36	99	8	
Woodseats ..	3,260	4,397	1.36	13,020	1,074	14,094	4.37	13,857	4.12	3.01	—	60	60	1.30	47	23	
CITY TOTALS ..	115,829	122,720	1.078	357,582	57,578	415,160	3.647	386,371	3.394	3.148	1,039	4,378	5,417	4.414	3,048	354	

TABLE XIII.

NUMBER OF FAMILIES FOUND TO BE OVERCROWDED UNDER "A" (1935 STANDARD),
"B" (1930 STANDARD), AND "C" (1935 STANDARD EXCLUDING LIVING ROOMS).

(see explanatory key at foot hereof).

WARD	Number of Families Surveyed	"A" BASIS				"B" BASIS				"C" BASIS			
		FAMILIES			Percentage overcrowded	FAMILIES			Percentage overcrowded	FAMILIES			Percentage overcrowded
		Number Overcrowded		Total		Number Overcrowded		Total		Number Overcrowded		Total	
		Private	Corporation		Private	Corporation	Private		Corporation				
Attercliffe ..	5,602	228	—	228	4·07	1,310	2	1,312	23·42	1,313	3	1,316	23·49
Brightside ..	6,689	252	93	345	5·16	1,302	143	1,445	21·60	1,337	201	1,538	22·99
Broomhill ..	2,950	76	—	76	2·58	389	—	389	13·18	333	—	333	11·29
Burngreave ..	5,789	264	—	264	4·56	1,055	—	1,055	18·22	968	—	968	16·72
Crookesmoor ..	4,775	208	1	209	4·38	862	5	867	18·15	791	7	798	16·71
Darnall ..	5,704	278	1	279	4·89	1,400	5	1,405	24·63	1,527	6	1,533	26·88
Ecclesall ..	2,401	12	—	12	0·5	162	1	163	6·79	151	2	153	6·37
Firth Park ..	9,442	81	146	227	2·40	403	640	1,043	11·05	448	968	1,416	15·00
Hallam ..	4,290	54	—	54	1·25	436	2	438	10·21	467	2	469	10·93
Handsworth ..	6,016	148	150	298	4·95	750	390	1,140	18·95	844	575	1,419	23·59
Heeley ..	5,029	125	—	125	2·48	745	—	745	14·81	788	—	788	15·67
Hillsborough ..	5,898	93	42	135	2·29	614	104	718	12·17	681	173	854	14·48
Manor ..	7,179	16	538	554	7·71	117	1,664	1,781	24·81	117	1,993	2,110	29·39
Moor ..	3,570	170	—	170	4·76	557	13	570	15·97	539	15	554	15·52
Neepsend ..	5,472	206	29	235	4·29	723	195	918	16·78	748	209	957	17·49
Nether Edge ..	2,489	23	—	23	0·92	176	—	176	7·07	195	—	195	7·83
Norton ..	1,956	23	7	30	1·53	148	36	184	9·41	189	63	252	12·88
Owlerton ..	4,605	199	2	201	4·36	940	3	943	20·48	915	3	918	19·93
Park ..	2,232	109	9	118	5·28	438	17	455	20·39	441	31	472	21·15
St. Peter's ..	1,711	65	11	76	4·44	225	62	277	16·19	198	54	252	14·73
St. Philip's ..	2,232	128	5	133	5·90	482	19	501	22·25	490	36	526	23·36
Sharrow ..	5,026	108	—	108	2·14	615	1	616	12·26	513	1	514	10·23
Tinsley ..	4,780	245	—	245	5·12	1,027	—	1,027	21·49	1,062	—	1,062	22·22
Walkley ..	5,330	121	5	126	2·36	789	27	816	15·31	796	24	820	15·38
Woodseats ..	4,597	60	—	60	1·30	473	—	473	10·29	513	—	513	11·16
TOTALS ..	115,784	3,292	1,039	4,331	3·741	16,138	3,319	19,457	16·80	16,364	4,364	20,730	17·90

KEY OF STANDARDS OF OVERCROWDING APPLYING TO THE ABOVE TABLE.

"A" BASIS (1935 Act).				"B" BASIS (1930 Act).		"C" BASIS (1935 Act excluding livingrooms).			
TABLE I		TABLE II		TABLE		TABLE I		TABLE II	
No. of Rooms	No. of Persons	Size of Rooms sq. ft.	No. of Persons	No. of Bedrooms	No. of Persons	No. of Bedrooms	No. of Persons	Size of Rooms sq. ft.	No. of Persons
1	2	110 or over	2	1	2	1	2	110 or over	2
2	3	90—109	1½	2	4	2	3	90—109	1½
3	5	70—89	1	3	5	3	5	70—89	1
4	7½	50—69	½	4	7	4	7½	50—69	½
5	10	0—49	Nil.			5	10	0—49	Nil.