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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH

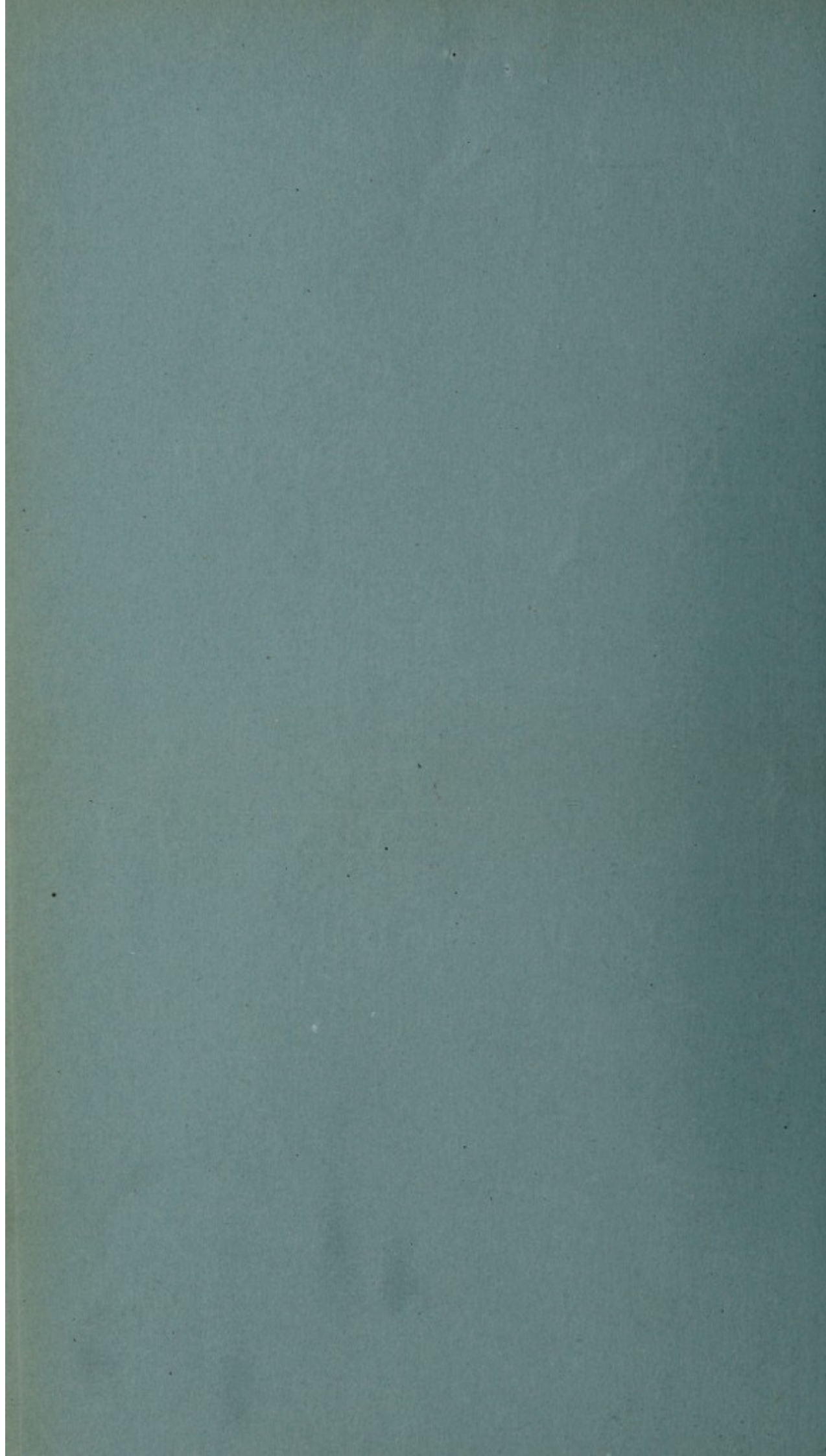
OF THE

CITY OF SHEFFIELD

For the year 1941.

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

Medical Officer of Health.





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GENERAL STATISTICS.

AREA (at 31st December, 1941)	(acres) 39,587
POPULATION—Census 1931	511,757
Estimate of Registrar General—Civilian population year 1941	483,320
APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF HOUSES (at 31st December, 1941)	148,227
RATEABLE VALUE (1st October, 1941)	£3,395,599
SUM REPRESENTED BY A PENNY RATE (Year 1941-42)	£12,855

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR 1941.

	Total.	Males.	Females.		
LIVE BIRTHS—					
Legitimate	7,214	3,716	3,498	} Birth Rate per 1,000 of population	15·5
Illegitimate	263	126	137		
Totals	7,477	3,842	3,635		
STILLBIRTHS	248	135	113	Rate per 1,000 total (live & still) births	32
DEATHS (All Causes)	6,583	3,602	2,981	Death Rate per 1,000 of population	13·6

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE—

All Infants Deaths ..	494	Rate per 1,000 live births	67
Legitimate Infants Deaths ..	477	Rate per 1,000 legitimate live births	67
Illegitimate Infants Deaths ..	17	Rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births	65

DEATHS FROM CERTAIN CAUSES—

Puerperal Sepsis Deaths ..	2	} Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	0·26 1·19 1·45
Other Maternal Mortality Deaths ..	9		
Total Maternal Mortality Deaths ..	11		
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System Deaths ..	294	} Rate per 1,000 of population	0·61 0·11
Other forms of Tuberculosis Deaths ..	53		
Cancer Deaths ..	771	Rate per 1,000 of population.	1·60

CITY OF SHEFFIELD.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

TOWN HALL.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

In submitting my Annual Report on the health of the City of Sheffield for the year 1941 I think it is true to say that the position of Sheffield as regards the health of its citizens in that year was an abnormal one, as indeed it was in the previous year. In the first place the intensive air raids upon the City in the last month of 1940 caused many fatal casualties and the registration of a considerable proportion of the deaths took place in the early part of 1941, thus making for increase in the death rate of that year. Apart, however, from this direct increase in death rate, there can be little doubt that the conditions of life which prevailed in a great number of homes after the large-scale bombing attacks were such that they could not fail to have the effect of lowering the general standard of health. Leaving out of account the houses which were completely destroyed in these raids there were many others which suffered some form of damage, either in a greater or lesser degree. Much of this, too, was damage the restoration of which took many months to accomplish. Possibly the worst aspect from the health point of view was the ill-effect upon lighting and ventilation in the home. The windows of many houses were shattered by the blast of high explosives and since it was evident that a very considerable time must elapse before window-glass could be obtained, the window-spaces were made up in the meantime by materials which were more or less opaque, so that many families were deprived of sunlight and of adequate fresh air in their homes. There were others, too, who lived under abnormally overcrowded conditions after the raids, as their homes were rendered uninhabitable because of bombing and they were compelled to seek accommodation, many of them for long periods, with relatives or friends.

There is little doubt that conditions such as these, which were so prejudicial to the health of the community, were contributory factors in creating a general death rate which was appreciably above the average of recent years. But the ill-effects were especially marked as regards the child population and an index of this is to be found in the very high infant mortality rate and especially in the unusually large number of deaths from Pnuemonia amongst children under one year of age. The noticeably higher attack rates and death rates in 1941 from certain of the infectious diseases and the higher death rate from Enteritis and Diarrhoea amongst children under two years of age may no doubt, also, in a considerable measure be attributed to the conditions of life for young children in that year.

The birth rate of the City for the year 1941 was identical with that of the previous year and it remained above the rate for England and Wales as a whole. The general death rate, although it was below the very high 1940 rate, was higher than that of England and Wales and, largely for the exceptional reasons which have been given, was a higher rate than we have now come to expect in this City.

In the year 1939 the infant mortality rate of the City, after many years of a consistently falling rate, had reached the low figure of 48 per 1,000 births. This fall, however, was arrested in the two very abnormal years which followed, when the rate rose first to 55 per 1,000 in 1940 and then to 67 per 1,000 in 1941. As regards maternal deaths, there were yet again fewer women who died in childbirth in the year 1941 and the very low rate of 1.45 per 1,000 total (live and still) births was considerably below the England and Wales rate and was indeed another record low rate for the City.

As regards the group of notifiable infectious diseases there was a perceptible increase in the prevalence of Whooping Cough and Diphtheria, although not at all of epidemic proportions. There was also an increase in mortality from these two diseases.

There was a definite increase in the death rate from Enteritis and Diarrhoea amongst children under two years of age. For a number of years this rate has been consistently below that of England and Wales, but in 1941 the Sheffield rate was appreciably the higher one.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever was very prevalent in Sheffield in the early part of the year, as it was both in the City and throughout the Country in 1940, and the incidence rate of the City was as high as in the previous year. The death rate, however, lessened considerably and towards the end of the year there were indications that the abatement of this epidemic had begun.

The death rate from Respiratory Tuberculosis, after two successive years of increase, receded quite appreciably but the death rate from Other Forms of Tuberculosis was a little higher than in 1940.

Mortality from Cancer, which was represented by a rate of 1.60 per 1,000 of the population, remained at practically the same level as in the two previous years. This rate still continued to be below that of England and Wales.

Numbers of service sick cases were taken into the Municipal Hospitals during the year and these hospitals, in the capacity of Emergency Hospitals, also admitted some civilian casualties resulting from air raids, although a lesser number of these latter than after the heavy raids in 1940. In the year 1941, as in the first two years of the war, there were no casualties which arrived from the War fronts to the emergency hospitals in Sheffield. The serious damage to Nether Edge Hospital in the first of the big air raids in December 1940 was very soon made good and on 16th January, 1941, it was possible to resume admissions to this hospital in a modified way and then gradually to return to normal.

In the first two years of War the Maternity and Child Welfare Services were maintained at the high level which they had reached before hostilities commenced and this continued in the year 1941. About the same number of women attended the Council's ante-natal clinics as in 1940 and there was a rather higher aggregate number of children who attended at the several infant clinics. Domiciliary births attended by Municipal Midwives were just a little fewer than in the previous year.

There were few enemy air attacks in 1941 but such attacks were often imminent, particularly in the early part of the year, and it was necessary to maintain the War establishment of the Civil Defence Casualty Services at strength. The training and exercises of the personnel of First Aid Posts, First Aid Party Depots and Ambulance Depots were therefore carried on continuously.

In all branches of the Public Health Services the duties have become increasingly arduous as the War has advanced and the depleted staffs have had to shoulder heavy responsibilities in the year which is under review. Before I conclude I must express my thanks to all the members of the staff—and in this I include the Civil Defence personnel—for the cheerful and untiring services which they have rendered.

As a final remark I feel that I ought to acknowledge my indebtedness to you, Mr. Chairman, and to the members of the Health Committee for the support which has been continuously available to me in the many problems which I have laid before you during the course of the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN RENNIE,

Medical Officer of Health.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Special Features.—The birth rate of 15·5 per 1,000 for the year 1941, which exceeded that of England and Wales, was the same as the 1940 City rate. The general death rate of 13·6 per 1,000 was lower than in 1940 but higher than the England and Wales rate.

The Infant Mortality rate of 67 per 1,000 births showed an increase from the year 1940 and was also higher than that of England and Wales.

As regards the death rate from Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System there was an appreciable decrease from the previous year's rate but the death rate for Other Forms of Tuberculosis increased slightly.

The death rate of children under two years of age from Enteritis and Diarrhoea was higher than in 1940 and it also exceeded the rate for England and Wales for the first time since the year 1936.

The measles attack rate and death rate were both low ones.

There was one death in the Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers group during the year. It was a death from Paratyphoid Fever.

There were no deaths from Scarlet Fever.

The sickness incidence of Diphtheria was more pronounced during 1941 and the mortality rate increased somewhat perceptibly from the 1940 rate.

The death rate from Whooping Cough, which slightly exceeded that of England and Wales, was a higher rate than has been recorded for this disease since the year 1936.

There was little change in the high incidence rate from Cerebro-Spinal Fever, although there was a marked falling off in the death rate.

The maternal mortality rate was lower than in the year 1940 and was also lower than the England and Wales rate.

Mortality from Cancer was practically unchanged from the previous year's figure and the rate was lower than the England and Wales rate.

The death rates from Influenza, Pneumonia and Bronchitis were all less than the rates for the year 1940.

Area.—The total area of the City at 31st December, 1941, was 39,587 acres.

Population.—The Registrar General's estimate of the civilian population of the City for the year 1941 was 483,320, and this figure, in accordance with directions of the Ministry of Health, is employed in the calculation of the Birth Rates and Death Rates in this Report.

Marriages.—The number of marriages in 1941 was 5,374 and the marriage rate (or persons married per 1,000 of the population) was 22·2, as against 25·2 in 1940. The 1941 rate exceeded the England and Wales rate, which was 18·7 per 1,000. It will be seen, too, from the table below, that the average Sheffield rate for the quinquennium 1936 to 1940 also exceeded the average rate of England and Wales.

TABLE I.—*Marriages and Marriage Rates in Sheffield and in England and Wales, years 1936 to 1940 and year 1941.*

Year.	Total Number of Marriages in Sheffield.	Persons Married per 1,000 of the population.	
		Sheffield.	England and Wales.
1936	5,094	19·7	17·4
1937	5,049	19·5	17·5
1938	5,179	19·9	17·6
1939	6,047	23·2	21·2
1940	6,248	25·2	22·6
Average (Quinquennium 1936-1940)	5,523	21·5	19·3
1941	5,374	22·2	18·7

Live Births.—There were 7,281 live births registered in the City in 1941. Records of births transferable inwards and outwards are not now furnished by the Registrar General, but two separate figures are provided by him of net births allocated to the City. The first, which is for

the purpose of calculating Birth Rates, is based upon the pre-war practice of assigning all births to the area of the mother's usual residence. The resultant figure of net live births is 7,477. The second, which is for the purpose of calculating infant mortality and maternal mortality, is obtained after assigning all births to the area in which the mother was temporarily residing as a result of the War. The resultant figure of net live births is 7,330. The birth rate was 15.5 per 1,000 of the population and there was a similar rate of 15.5 in 1940. The England and Wales rate for 1941 was 14.2 per 1,000. It will be seen from the statement below that since the year 1933 an increase in the birth rate has been maintained almost continuously. The 1941 rate exceeds the average of the ten previous years.

Year	Number of Live Births	Birth Rate per 1000 of the Population
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
1936	7,884	15.2
1937	7,962	15.4
1938	8,144	15.7
1939	8,192	15.7
1940	7,702	15.5
Average 1931-40	7,744	15.0
1941	7,477	15.5

Still Births.—Still births allocated to the City in 1941, after making allowance for transferable births, numbered 248 and gave a rate of 0.51 per 1,000 of the population, as against a rate of 0.53 for 1940. The 1941 rate for England and Wales was 0.51. The still births of the City in 1941 also represent a rate of 32 per 1,000 total (live and still) births, as compared with 33 per 1,000 in 1940.

Deaths.—There were 6669 deaths registered in the City in 1941 and the transferable deaths numbered 328 inwards and 414 outwards. Net deaths allocated to the City therefore totalled 6,583, of which 3,602 were males and 2,981 females. The death rate from all causes was 13.6 per 1,000 of the population. This rate, as is shown in the statement below, is lower than the 1940 rate of 15.2 but higher than the average rate for the decade 1931-1940. It is also above the 1941 rate for England and Wales of 12.9 per 1,000.

Year	Number of Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 of the Population
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
1936	6,334	12.2
1937	6,492	12.5
1938	5,906	11.4
1939	6,201	12.0
1940	7,538	15.2
Average 1931-40	6,248	12.2
1941	6,583	13.6

Small-Pox.—There were no cases of Small-Pox notified during the year.

Measles.—There were 1,486 cases of Measles notified during the year and the attack rate was 3.08 per 1,000 of the population as against 22.22 per 1,000 in 1940. Admissions to Municipal Hospitals, as classified after certain cases had been re-diagnosed in hospital, numbered 37. Measles became compulsorily notifiable throughout the country on 23rd October, 1939, by the provisions of the Measles and Whooping Cough Regulations, 1939.

There were 5 deaths, 2 males and 3 females, and the death rate was 0.010 per 1,000 of the population as against 0.016 in 1940. The average annual rate for the five years 1936-1940 was 0.035.

Scarlet Fever.—725 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year and admissions to Municipal Hospitals, as classified after certain cases had been re-diagnosed in hospital, numbered 534. The attack rate was 1.50 per 1,000 of the population as against 1.25 for 1940 and an average rate of 2.28 for the quinquennium 1936-1940.

There were no deaths from Scarlet Fever in 1941. The England and Wales death rate was 0.00 per 1,000. The average annual rate for the City for the quinquennium 1936-1940 was 0.003.

Diphtheria.—1,472 cases of Diphtheria were notified in 1941 and admissions to Municipal Hospitals, after certain cases had been re-diagnosed in hospital, numbered 1,312. The attack rate was 3.05 per 1,000 of the population, which has to be compared with a rate of 1.90 for 1940 and an average rate of 2.77 for the quinquennium 1936-1940.

There were 55 deaths from Diphtheria in the year 1941 and the death rate was 0.114 per 1,000 of the population, which compares with 0.07 for England and Wales. The rate for the City for 1940 was 0.079 and for the quinquennium 1936-1940 it was 0.086 as against 0.067 for England and Wales.

Whooping Cough.—By the provisions of the Measles and Whooping Cough Regulations, 1939, there was compulsory notification of Whooping Cough throughout the country from 23rd October, 1939. 2,024 notifications were received in the year 1941 and the attack rate was 4.19 per 1,000 of the population as against 0.33 in 1940. There were 30 deaths and the death rate was 0.062 per 1,000 of the population. In the year 1940 there were no deaths. The average death rate for the quinquennium 1936-1940 was 0.029.

Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers.—There were 11 cases of Typhoid (including Paratyphoid) Fever—one Typhoid and ten Paratyphoid—notified during the year 1941, giving an attack rate of 0.02 per 1,000 of the population, as against a rate of 0.03 for 1940 and an average for the quinquennium 1936-1940 of 0.02. There was one death under this heading during the year—a Paratyphoid—as against two deaths—one typhoid and one paratyphoid—in 1940. The 1941 death rate was 0.002 per 1,000 of the population, as against a rate of 0.004 in 1940 and the average annual death rate for the quinquennium 1936-1940 was 0.002 per 1,000.

Enteritis and Diarrhoea under Two Years of Age.—Mortality from this group of diseases, stated per 1,000 live births, was 8.32 in 1941 as compared with 5.1 for England and Wales. The rate for 1940 was 3.00 as against 4.6 for England and Wales.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.—There were 243 cases of Cerebro-Spinal Fever notified in 1941, as against 245 cases in 1940. The attack rate was 0.50 per 1,000 of the population, comparing with a rate of 0.49 for 1940 and an average rate for the five years 1936 to 1940 of 0.12. There were 49 deaths, as against 72 deaths in 1940 and the death rate was 0.101 per 1,000 of the population, as against 0.145 in 1940 and an average death rate for the quinquennium 1936 to 1940 of 0.039 per 1,000.

Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis.—Nine cases in this group of diseases were notified in 1941 and two deaths occurred. There were ten cases notified in 1940 and no deaths.

Encephalitis Lethargica.—Nine cases of Encephalitis Lethargica were notified during the year and there were 17 deaths under this heading, most of them from sequelæ of this disease. Three cases were notified in 1940 and there were ten deaths under the heading.

Dysentery.—44 cases of Dysentery, the majority of them being of the Sonne type, were notified during the year. There were six deaths. In 1940 there were 112 cases and six deaths.

Malaria.—No case of Malaria was notified during the year. In 1940, also, there was no case notified.

Food Poisoning.—Three cases of Food Poisoning were notified during 1941. There were no deaths from this cause. In 1940 there were twelve notifications and one death.

Influenza.—The Influenza death rate was 0.079 per 1,000 as against 0.19 for England and Wales, the corresponding 1940 figures being 0.312 and 0.32 respectively. The average City rate for the five years 1936-1940 was 0.241 per 1,000.

Pneumonia.—The Pneumonia incidence rate was 4.38 per 1,000 of the population, as against 4.01 per 1,000 in 1940. 2,116 cases were notified in 1941 and there were 761 cases treated in the City General Hospital and 287 in the City Fever Hospital, an aggregate of 1,048 which represents 50 per cent of the notifications. A total of 409 persons died from Pneumonia during the year—250 males and 159 females—and the death rate was 0.846 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 1.047 per 1,000 in 1940. The average death rate for the five years 1936 to 1940 was 0.892 per 1,000 and that of England and Wales for the same period 0.661 per 1,000. All home cases of Pneumonia which are notified are visited by nurses of the Queen Victoria District Nursing Association under arrangements made by the Health Committee.

Bronchitis.—The death rate from Bronchitis was 1.068 per 1,000 of the population, which corresponds to a rate of 1.331 for the year 1940. The average City rate for the five years 1936 to 1940 was 0.497 per 1,000 and that of England and Wales for the same period 0.545 per 1,000.

Cancer.—A total of 771 persons, 409 males and 362 females, died from Cancer in the year 1941. The death rate was 1.595 per 1,000 of the population, as against 1.607 in 1940.

Below is a table which gives details of deaths of Sheffield residents from Cancer in the period 1936 to 1941, and a comparison of the Sheffield death rate with that of England and Wales. It will be seen that Sheffield's rate is consistently the lower one.

TABLE II.—*Cancer Mortality of Sheffield and of England and Wales for the year 1941 and the previous five years.*

Year	Deaths of Sheffield Residents			Death Rate per 1,000 of the Population	
	Males	Females	Total	Sheffield	England and Wales
1936	440	408	848	1.64	1.63
1937	410	382	792	1.53	1.63
1938	409	392	801	1.54	1.67
1939	434	396	830	1.61	1.67
1940	411	387	798	1.61	1.72
5 yrs' av'ge (1936-40)	421	393	814	1.59	1.66
1941	409	362	771	1.60	1.78

Every possible measure has been taken in Sheffield so far as the treatment of Cancer is concerned and all has been done to assist the medical practitioner in the matter of diagnosis. 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 also of the Regional National Radium Centre, which is established at the Sheffield Royal Infirmary, are at the disposal of the patient.

Tuberculosis.—There were 653 notifications of Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System in 1941 and the incidence rate was 1.35 per 1,000 of the population as against a rate of 1.39 per 1,000 in 1940. There were 154 notifications of Other Forms of Tuberculosis, giving an incidence rate of 0.32 per 1,000 which corresponds with a rate of 0.33 per 1,000 for 1940.

Deaths from Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System numbered 294, of whom 189 were males and 105 females. The death rate per 1,000 of the population was 0.608 as against a rate of 0.737 in 1940, an average rate of 0.616 for the five years 1936 to 1940 and an England and Wales rate for 1941 of 0.601 per 1,000.

There were 53 deaths from Other Forms of Tuberculosis, 26 of males and 27 of females. The death rate was 0.110 per 1,000 of the population, as against a rate for 1940 of 0.105 per 1,000, an average rate of 0.107 for the five years 1936 to 1940 and an England and Wales rate of 0.127 for the year 1941.

Death rates from Tuberculous Diseases per million of the population for Sheffield and England and Wales in the 10 years 1932 to 1941 are given in the table below :—

TABLE III.—*Death Rates per Million from Tuberculosis, ten years, 1932 to 1941.*

Year	Respiratory System		Other Forms		All Forms	
	Sheffield	England and Wales	Sheffield	England and Wales	Sheffield	England and Wales
1932	688	687	129	150	817	837
1933	707	690	131	134	838	824
1934	640	635	116	128	756	763
1935	692	605	94	113	786	718
1936	581	583	100	109	681	692
1937	685	584	114	111	799	695
1938	498	532	83	103	581	635
1939	580	538	132	98	712	636
1940	737	588	105	111	842	699
1941	608	601	110	127	718	728

Infant Mortality.—There were 494 deaths of Infants under one year of age in 1941, as compared with 419 in 1940. The infant mortality rate of 55 per 1,000 live births in 1940 thus rose to 67 per 1,000 in 1941. The England and Wales rate for 1941 was 59 per 1,000.

In the table which follows are given the infant mortality rates for Sheffield and for England and Wales during the past 20 years. It will be noted that prior to the year 1933 the Sheffield rate was consistently higher than the England and Wales rate. In 1933 the City rate fell below that of England and Wales and has not since exceeded it until the year 1941.

TABLE IV.—*Infant Mortality, Sheffield and England and Wales, since the year 1922.*

Year	Infant Mortality		Year	Infant Mortality	
	Sheffield	England and Wales		Sheffield	England and Wales
1922	82	77	1932	73	65
1923	90	69	1933	63	64
1924	90	75	1934	55	59
1925	85	75	1935	52	57
1926	79	70	1936	59	59
1927	91	70	1937	55	58
1928	73	65	1938	50	53
1929	88	74	1939	48	50
1930	67	60	1940	55	56
1931	69	66	1941	67	59

In the table which follows in regard to infant mortality are given particulars of the deaths of infants in the year 1941, classified according to causes of death and the various age groups under one year of age. Premature birth continued to be responsible for the largest numbers of the deaths of infants, although deaths from Pneumonia and deaths from Enteritis and Diarrhoea also contributed appreciably to the total.

TABLE V.—*Infant Mortality; Deaths in the year 1941 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
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	1	3	14
Diphtheria ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Influenza ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	5
Tuberculosis of Intestines and Peritoneum ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	5
Syphilis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	6
Convulsions	3	1	...	1	5	2	1	...	...	8
Bronchitis ... ..	...	1	2	2	5	5	5	1	...	16
Pneumonia	2	2	2	7	13	29	35	19	9	105
Enteritis and Diarrhoea ... ..	...	2	1	2	5	24	17	9	3	58
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction	1	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	1	6
Congenital Malformations	17	4	4	2	27	14	4	...	2	47
Congenital Debility	3	...	1	...	4	4	3	...	...	11
Icterus	2	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Premature Birth	98	6	4	2	110	10	1	...	1	122
Injury at Birth	15	1	...	...	16	...	...	...	1	17
Atelectasis	26	1	...	...	27	...	2	1	...	30
Suffocation, Overlying	1	1	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	6
Other Causes	6	1	1	4	12	8	7	4	2	33
All Causes	174	21	16	21	232	100	94	40	28	494

Neo-Natal Mortality.—Deaths of infants occurring within the first four weeks of life numbered 232, giving a neo-natal mortality rate of 32 per 1,000 live births as against a rate of 29 per 1,000 in 1940. The neo-natal deaths in 1941 comprise 47 per cent of the total deaths of children under one year of age as against 53 per cent in 1940.

Pregnancy, Child Birth and the Puerperal State.—There were 107 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia notified during the year 1941 and the incidence rate, calculated per 1,000 total (live and still) births, was 14.12 as against a rate of 24.12 in 1940. The 1941 death rate from Puerperal Sepsis

was 0.26 per 1,000 total (live and still) births, as against 0.25 per 1,000 in 1940 and an average rate for the five years 1936 to 1940 of 1.15. The 1941 England and Wales death rate for Sepsis was 0.48. The total maternal mortality rate of the City, which was 1.52 per 1,000 total (live and still) births in 1940, fell to 1.45 per 1,000 in 1941, in which year the corresponding England and Wales rate was 2.23 per 1,000. The average Sheffield rate for the period 1936 to 1940 was 2.80. The table below gives for recent years the Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia incidence rates of Sheffield under the single title of Puerperal Pyrexia, the City death rates from Puerperal Sepsis and from other maternal Causes and also comparative figures of the total maternal mortality rates of Sheffield and England and Wales. It should be stated that prior to the year 1940 all deaths from abortion, apart from criminal abortion, were included in the total deaths upon which the maternal mortality rate was calculated. Commencing with the year 1940 such deaths are disregarded in calculating the rate.

TABLE VI.—*Sickness from Puerperal Pyrexia; also Maternal Mortality per 1,000 total (live and still) Births, years 1936-1941.*

Year.	Rates per 1,000 total (live and still) Births.				
	† Sickness incidence from Puerperal Pyrexia	Maternal Mortality.			
		Puerperal Sepsis.	All Other Causes.	Total Maternal Mortality.	
				Sheffield.	England and Wales.
1936	20.00	1.34	2.56	3.90	3.65
1937	27.22	1.57	1.81	3.37	3.13
1938	23.50	1.54	1.31	2.85	2.97
1939	20.34	1.07	1.30	2.37	2.82
1940	24.12	0.25	1.26	1.52	2.18
Average 5 years 1936-1940	23.04	1.15	1.65	2.80	2.95
1941	14.12	0.26	1.19	1.45	2.23

† Includes cases notified, prior to 1st October 1937, as Puerperal Fever.

Notification of Infectious Disease.—In the table below is set out the number of cases which occurred of each of the infectious and other notifiable diseases during the year 1941. Notifications of each disease are tabulated in specified age groups.

TABLE VII.—*Cases of Infectious and other notifiable Diseases during the year 1941 classified 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	1,486	84	861	475	46	13	6	1	..
Whooping Cough	2,024	206	1,137	660	9	5	6	1	..
Scarlet Fever	725	2	157	448	72	27	15	4	..
Diphtheria	1,472	12	312	853	192	62	24	17	..
Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fevers	11	..	3	6	1	..	..	1	..
Puerperal Pyrexia	107	..	..	..	51	45	10	1	..
Erysipelas	267	4	11	12	21	21	40	112	46
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	243	13	45	50	47	38	22	25	3
Acute Poliomyelitis	9	..	5	3	..	..	1	..	..
Polioencephalitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Pneumonia	2,116	244	543	258	155	163	170	398	185
Malaria .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery	44	4	19	10	5	3	1	2	..
Encephalitis Lethargica	9	1	..	..	..	2	2	3	1
Food Poisoning	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	653	..	10	85	184	128	96	126	24
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	154	8	31	61	24	16	5	6	3
Totals	9,342	578	3,136	2,921	808	523	398	697	281

Causes of Death.—In Table VIII on page 13 are given particulars of the number of deaths of Sheffield residents in the year 1941, classified according to disease, sex and age period. It should be stated that commencing with deaths registered in the year 1940 the classification of causes of death is that prescribed in the International List (fifth revision 1938), which replaces the fourth revision of 1929. This change in classification has lessened the value, as regards certain causes of death, of the comparisons which are made of death rates prior to the year 1940 with those of subsequent years.

Population and Birth Rates and Death Rates in Past Years.—Table IX on page 14 gives information in regard to the population of the City in 1941 and past years; also the numbers of births and deaths in the City and the birth rates and death rates of Sheffield and England and Wales in those years.

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 or five Municipal Wards as follows:—Sheffield North (Neepsend and Firth Park Wards); Sheffield Central (St. Peter's, Sharrow and Broomhill Wards); Sheffield South West (Woodseats, Nether Edge, Hallam, Ecclesall and Norton Wards); Sheffield North-East (Brightside, Burngreave, Attercliffe, Tinsley and Darnall Wards); Sheffield North-West (Hillsborough, Owlerton, Walkley, Crookesmoor and St. Philip's Wards); and Sheffield East (Park, Manor, Heeley, Handsworth and Moor Wards).

TABLE VIII.—Deaths of Sheffield Residents in the Year 1941 Classified according to Disease, Sex and Age-Periods.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	All Ages	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—
ALL CAUSES ...	M	3602	285	50	69	67	101	135	213	364	725	941	652
	F	2981	209	27	60	67	105	148	162	224	487	673	819
TOTALS ...	—	6583	494	77	129	134	206	283	375	588	1212	1614	1471
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Cerebro-Spinal Fever	M	25	2	7	6	1	—	2	2	3	1	1	—
	F	24	3	4	6	8	—	1	—	1	1	—	—
3. Scarlet Fever	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Whooping Cough	M	17	8	4	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	13	6	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Diphtheria	M	24	1	1	13	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	31	—	—	13	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	M	189	—	—	—	1	23	37	37	36	41	12	2
	F	105	—	1	—	2	32	30	17	9	9	4	1
7. Other Forms of Tuberculosis	M	26	6	5	8	3	1	1	1	1	—	—	—
	F	27	3	1	5	4	6	2	2	2	2	—	—
8. Syphilitic Diseases	M	25	—	—	—	2	1	—	2	7	7	5	1
	F	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	2	—	—
9. Influenza	M	21	1	1	1	—	1	1	2	1	5	6	2
	F	17	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	4	2	7
10. Measles	M	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	3	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Acute poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis	M	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Acute infectious Encephalitis	M	9	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	2	1	—	—
	F	8	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	1	1	—
13. Cancer of buccal cavity and oesophagus (M) uterus (F)	M	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	16	14	6
	F	58	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	9	25	12	2
14. Cancer of Stomach and duodenum	M	88	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	18	25	28	10
	F	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	14	24	8
15. Cancer of Breast	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	71	—	—	—	—	—	3	9	13	22	17	7
16. Cancer of all other sites	M	283	—	—	2	—	1	6	19	30	90	100	35
	F	182	—	—	—	1	3	4	15	26	49	42	42
17. Diabetes	M	17	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	6	6	2
	F	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	7	10	3
18. Intra-cranial vascular lesions (Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc.)	M	275	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	9	72	114	74
	F	296	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	14	67	98	113
19. Heart Diseases	M	784	—	—	—	2	15	10	29	72	156	282	218
	F	717	—	—	—	6	5	16	21	53	126	218	272
20. Other diseases of circulatory system	M	241	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	25	79	134
	F	244	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	14	59	164
21. Bronchitis	M	324	8	3	3	2	2	3	8	35	97	95	68
	F	192	8	2	1	3	4	2	5	10	26	56	75
22. Pneumonia	M	250	59	13	8	6	4	4	17	25	53	43	18
	F	159	46	6	6	—	2	7	5	10	22	34	21
23. Other Respiratory diseases	M	41	—	—	—	—	5	2	3	9	14	7	1
	F	24	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	2	4	7	7
24. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	M	48	—	—	—	—	2	4	6	11	15	9	1
	F	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	6	1
25. Enteritis and Diarrhoea	M	42	34	3	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	1	—
	F	31	24	—	2	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	1
26. Appendicitis	M	10	—	—	—	3	2	1	2	1	—	1	—
	F	5	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—
27. Other digestive diseases	M	60	10	1	2	—	—	1	2	7	6	17	14
	F	44	3	2	3	1	1	—	4	3	6	13	8
28. Nephritis	M	73	—	—	—	1	2	2	7	16	11	22	12
	F	86	1	—	—	—	3	5	6	16	20	18	17
29. Puerperal and post-abortive infections (Sepsis &c)	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
30. *Other Maternal causes	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	9	—	—	—	—	1	5	3	—	—	—	—
31. Premature Birth	M	73	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	49	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. Congenital malformations, birth injuries	M	75	65	4	3	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F	54	50	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
33. Suicide	M	23	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	8	5	2
	F	15	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	1	8	—	—
34. Road Traffic Accidents	M	67	—	—	6	7	7	3	5	4	17	14	4
	F	16	—	—	3	1	1	1	2	—	1	7	—
35. Other Violent causes	M	264	6	3	9	20	19	34	43	47	38	33	12
	F	249	7	2	9	16	31	44	30	25	29	27	29
36. All other causes	M	186	12	3	4	4	14	14	13	20	19	47	36
	F	156	9	6	3	5	9	10	16	16	24	17	41

* Item 30 includes one death from abortion. Such deaths are disregarded in producing the Maternal Mortality Rate.

TABLE IX.—*Population, Births and Deaths and Birth-rates and Death-rates in Sheffield and in England and Wales, in 1941 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
1937	518,200	7,962	15·4	6,492	12·5	14·9	12·4
1938	520,000	8,144	15·7	5,906	11·4	15·1	11·6
1939	522,000	8,192	15·7	6,201	12·0	15·0	12·1
1940	496,700	7,702	15·5	7,538	15·2	14·6	14·4
1941	483,320	7,477	15·5	6,583	13·6	14·2	12·9

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.

HOSPITALS SERVICES.

The Municipal and Voluntary Hospitals of the City, with the exception of Lodge Moor Infectious Disease Hospital, remained as designated Emergency Hospitals throughout the year 1941. The designation of the Infectious Disease Hospital was withdrawn by the Ministry of Health on 31st October, 1940, and remained withdrawn throughout the year under review.

As was the case in the two preceding war years no casualties arrived from the war fronts in 1941 for admission to the Emergency Hospitals. Considerable numbers of service sick cases were admitted, however, and also a few civilian air raid casualties, although a much reduced number of these from the previous year of the December intensive raids.

The new Public Health Laboratory at the City General Hospital was completed early in the year 1941. Wartime restrictions, however, precluded the possibility of staffing, equipping and setting up this laboratory service and in the month of July the Regional Blood Transfusion Service of the Ministry of Health entered into occupation of a part of the premises which are being utilized temporarily as a Blood Transfusion Depot.

Reference is made, in the appropriate section of the Report, to the re-opening of Nether Edge Hospital after the serious damage which it sustained in the first of the heavy air raids in December, 1940. The renewal of the essential services at this hospital was effected with such promptness that it was possible to recommence admitting patients by the middle of January, 1941.

Detailed information with regard to the general administration of the Municipal Hospitals in the year 1941 is to be found in the reports of the Medical Superintendents upon the work of the particular hospitals, which appear within this Report under their several headings.

LODGE MOOR HOSPITAL FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

By J. M. KENNEDY, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., Medical Superintendent.

At 31st December, 1941, Lodge Moor Hospital had a normal accommodation of 508 beds for the treatment of Infectious Diseases. All these beds were available during the year for Infectious Diseases, the reservation of 250 beds for emergency purposes being suspended at the end of October, 1940.

The table below gives a classification of the cases of infectious and other diseases treated in 1941 and certain particulars regarding deaths. Imported cases to which there is reference in the table, are cases admitted from outside the City by arrangement with the local authorities of neighbouring areas. A daily charge is made in respect of the maintenance of these patients.

TABLE X.—*Classification of Cases and Mortality in Cases Treated to a Conclusion during the year 1941.*

DISEASE	Remain- ing in, Jan. 1st, 1941	Admiss- ions during year	Admis- sions as classified after re- diagnoses	Total under Treat- ment during year	Remain- ing in Dec. 31st, 1941	Com- pleted Cases	Deaths	Mortality per cent calculated on cases treated to a conclusion
LODGE MOOR HOSPITAL.								
Scarlet Fever ...	57	602	534	591	50	541	—	—
Do. Imported	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Diphtheria ...	158	1,558	1,307	1,465	235	1,230	49	3.99
Do. Imported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ...	2	18	12	14	—	14	1	7.14
Do. Imported	—	1	2	2	—	2	—	—
Pneumonia ...	9	205	287	296	13	283	25	8.83
Do. Imported	1	—	11	12	1	11	2	18.18
Measles ...	35	37	32	67	—	67	1	1.49
Do. Imported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	9	328	168	177	5	172	27	15.70
Do. Imported	4	78	45	49	2	47	8	17.02
Meningitis (other than C.S.F.) ...	1	3	18	19	1	18	15	83.33
Do. Imported	—	—	7	7	—	7	6	85.71
Acute Poliomyelitis...	2	2	2	4	—	4	1	25.00
Do. Imported	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
Encephalitis Lethar- gica ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken Pox...	—	7	8	8	—	8	—	—
Do. Imported	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	1	76	55	56	3	53	—	—
Do. Imported	—	2	2	2	—	2	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	10	121	86	96	2	94	13	13.83
Do. Imported	—	1	2	2	—	2	—	—
Dysentery ...	6	34	25	31	1	30	—	—
Do. Imported	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—
Combined Infectious Diseases ...	—	20	15	15	1	14	1	7.14
Do. Imported	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
Miscellaneous Diseases	22	93	555	577	31	546	29	5.31
Do. Imported	—	—	12	12	—	12	1	8.33
Radium Cases ...	2	18	18	20	—	20	3	15.00
Do. Imported	2	96	96	98	5	93	6	6.45
Service Cases (Infectious) ...	3	113	113	116	5	111	2	1.80
TOTALS ...	325	3,415	3,415	3,740	355	3,385	190	5.61

Scarlet Fever.—There were 602 cases of Scarlet Fever admitted to the hospital in the year 1941 and there were no deaths. Admissions in the year 1940 were 478 and there was one death. Particulars are given below of the various complications amongst the Scarlet Fever cases treated during the year 1941. As regards each form of complication the percentage figures are proportions of the total number of Scarlet Fever cases treated in the hospital in the year :—

Adenitis ...	(per cent.)	3.02
Nephritis ...	"	1.07
Otitis Media ...	"	0.43
Albuminuria ...	"	0.43
Rheumatism ...	"	0.22
Endocarditis ...	"	0.21
Suppurative Adenitis ...	"	0.21

Diphtheria.—Admissions of Diphtheria cases in the year 1941 totalled 1,558 as against 939 in 1940. There were 49 deaths and the death rate per cent of the 1,230 cases treated to a conclusion was 3.99. The comparable rate for 1940 was 5.02. Tracheotomy was performed in eight cases of which four died.

Of the 1,230 cases treated to a conclusion in the year there were 900 clinical cases and 330 bacteriological cases and of this number there were 272 which proved to be virulent and 58 avirulent. The 49 deaths amongst these 899 clinical cases produced a death rate of 5.45 per cent.

Particulars follow of the various complications amongst the clinical Diphtheria cases. The percentage quoted is, as regards each form of complication, its proportion of the total number of clinical cases treated :—

CARDIAC.				PARALYSIS.			
Extra Systolic	...	(per cent)	1.26	Palate	...	(per cent)	4.62
Gallop Rhythm	...	"	0.84	Pharyngeal	...	"	1.34
Arrhythmia	...	"	0.67	Ocular	...	"	0.25
Heart Block	...	"	0.50	Diaphragmatic	...	"	0.25
				Ciliary	...	"	0.17
				Facial	...	"	0.16
				All other types	...	"	5.04

Bacteriological Examinations.—Routine bacteriological work was done by the resident medical staff of the hospital and the media on which organisms were grown were prepared in the hospital laboratory. Virulence and typing of Diphtheria was carried out on behalf of the hospital at the Bacteriology Department of the Sheffield University.

Return Cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria.—These are cases admitted to the hospital, having contracted the disease at home whilst in contact with a patient who has been discharged after treatment in hospital. Infection within 28 days is the normal period of recognition of an admission as a Return Case. The records show that 542 cases who had been treated for Scarlet Fever were discharged from hospital during the year whilst there were only eight cases admitted which were definitely recognised as Return Cases; as regards Diphtheria there were 1,230 cases discharged and definite Return Cases numbered six.

Re-diagnosis in Hospital.—The table which follows gives information over the whole range of infectious and other diseases as to the re-diagnosis which was made of these cases after they were admitted to hospital. The table sets out the number of cases admitted under each disease heading in the year 1941 and gives a classification of the disease headings under which they fall after re-diagnosis.

TABLE XI.—*Re-diagnosis in Hospital, year 1941*

Corrected Diagnosis in Hospital	CASES ADMITTED AS																							TOTAL
	Scarlet Fever	Do. (Imported)	Diphtheria	Do. (Imported)	Enteric Fever	Do. (Imported)	Pneumonia	Measles	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Do. (Imported)	Meningitis (other than C.S.F.)	Acute Poliomyelitis	Do. (Imported)	Chicken Pox	Do. (Imported)	Erysipelas	Whooping Cough	Do. (Imported)	Dysentery	Combined Infectious Diseases	Do. (Imported)	Miscellaneous Diseases		
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	18	
Do. (Imported)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diphtheria ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	8	
Do. (Imported)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pneumonia ...	2	—	6	—	1	—	—	2	75	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	34	—	—	—	—	4	125	
Do. (Imported)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	
Measles ...	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	10	
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	
Meningitis—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(other than C.S.F.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	17	
Do. (Imported)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	
Chicken Pox ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Whooping Cough	—	—	7	—	—	—	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	20	
Do. (Imported)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	
Combined Infectious Diseases ...	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	13	
Do. (Imported)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Miscellaneous Diseases	76	231	—	3	—	34	10	69	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	21	10	—	13	4	—	—	474	
Do. (Imported)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Do. (Imported)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Do. (Imported)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
TOTALS ...	86	259	—	6	—	43	15	166	33	2	1	—	2	2	1	21	55	1	13	18	—	12	734	

Length of Periods of Hospital Treatment.—The table below gives particulars of the average number of days of stay of patients in hospital in regard to the ten years 1931 to 1940 and the year 1941.

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

DISEASE	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	Average 10 years 1931-1940	1941
	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Scarlet Fever ...	43.35	39.6	36.51	34.77	31.75	32.42	33.49	34.42	35.52	32.22	35.40	29.70
Diphtheria ...	57.69	56.51	43.3	42.51	47.84	48.75	50.83	44.98	42.29	44.84	47.95	48.91
Enteric Fever ...	61.43	46.2	80.2	24.5	51.75	44.62	43.77	36.33	60.07	49.91	49.88	38.00
Measles ...	45.2	40.93	276.5	27.5	22.38	22.85	19.52	28.76	20.20	13.57	26.77†	29.34
Pneumonia ...	35.55	34.65	30.71	34.68	30.27	26.33	25.96	27.50	28.78	22.70	29.71	26.76
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	48.52	44.3	46.89	48.68	20.24	20.92	31.63	25.92	30.50	24.79	34.24	23.70
Military Sick ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.12	17.64	—	19.15
Emergency Hospital Cases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27.47	—	—
Radium Cases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18.43	28.35	—	26.67
All other Diseases ...	37.21	31.5	28.16	29.02	25.87	25.11	19.75	20.87	24.58	21.56	26.36	21.13
Total (all Diseases)	43.24	39.91	35.98	35.73	37.05	38.92	39.27	35.69	37.00	29.28	37.21	33.61

† This average covers 9 years only, the year 1933 being ignored owing to the fact that only two cases were treated in that year, these being kept in Hospital for 212 and 341 days respectively because of severe complications.

Daily Average Number of Patients Treated.—The following table sets out the daily average number of patients who were treated in the Lodge Moor Infectious Diseases Hospital in each of the ten years from 1932 to 1941 inclusive. The table also shows the highest and the lowest number of patients who were under treatment in any one day in each year.

TABLE XIII.—Daily Average Number of Patients in the Infectious Disease Hospital, ten years 1932 to 1941.

YEAR	Daily Average Number of Patients in the Hospital	Highest number in Hospital in any one day	Lowest number in Hospital in any one day
1932 ...	243.30	320	176
1933 ...	311.93	484	210
1934 ...	369.80	561	268
1935 ...	410.51	545	284
1936 ...	391.51	459	281
1937 ...	297.21	409	190
1938 ...	295.34	415	214
1939 ...	232.35	297	181
1940 ...	245.87	404	167
1941 ...	308.37	376	211

CITY GENERAL HOSPITALS.

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

CITY GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The normal complement of beds at this hospital at 31st December, 1941, totalled 886 and consisted of an aggregate of 784 medical or surgical beds; 86 maternity (lying-in) beds and 16 ante-natal beds. The number of patients admitted to the hospital in the year 1941 and the total number treated are shown in Table XIV below; the number of discharges and deaths and the number remaining in hospital at the end of the year are shown in Table XV.

TABLE XIV.—Admissions and Births—Year 1941.

	MEN.	WOMEN.	CHILDREN.	TOTAL.
Remaining in Hospital 31st December, 1940.. .. .	87	123	95	305
Admitted from Town	1608	3129	1429	6166
Admitted from Fir Vale House	42	51	—	93
Admitted from Nether Edge Hospital	—	8	1	9
Admitted from Children's Homes	—	—	11	11
BIRTHS	—	—	1605	1005
Total Admitted and Born	1650	3188	2446	7284
Total Treated during 1941	1737	3311	2541	7589

TABLE XV.—Discharges and Deaths—Year 1941.

	MEN.	WOMEN.	CHILDREN.	TOTAL.
Discharged to Town	1306	2898	2253	6457
Discharged to Fir Vale House	39	45	9	93
Discharged to Nether Edge Hospital	6	14	—	20
Discharged to Children's Homes	—	—	13	13
DEATHS	307	202	173	682
Total Discharged and Died	1658	3159	2448	7265
Remaining in Hospital, 31st December, 1941	79	152	93	324

The total of admissions and births was 7,284, a decrease of 1984 on the previous year. The average daily number under treatment was 336, a decrease of 145 as compared with the previous year. The highest daily number in hospital was 429 on November 27th and the lowest 284 on September 7th. The average duration of treatment was 16·14 days as against 18·26 in 1940, a decrease of 2·12. The 1941 figure is the lowest on record for the hospital. Normally the average duration of treatment in an acute hospital is about 21 days. The abnormally low figure for the City General Hospital is due to the fact that owing to the grave shortage of available beds numbers of patients had to be discharged by ambulance to complete their convalescence at home.

As was the case in the previous year the top floor wards have been available only for ambulant cases because of the risk to bed-ridden patients from fire in air attacks. Wards have again had to be kept available for air raid casualties but fortunately enemy air attacks were few in 1941 and the number of casualties was comparatively small. During a considerable part of the year, therefore, a certain number of the air raid casualty beds had to be utilized for accommodating urgent medical and surgical cases who were awaiting treatment.

In spite of the reduction of 1,517 in the number of patients admitted, no acute or urgent case was refused. The reduction was confined to the more chronic type of patient and to a decrease in the number of patients admitted from the waiting lists.

During the past year we were compelled, owing to the closing of top floor wards, to reduce the number of patients admitted to the Maternity Department to little more than two-thirds of the previous year's number.

In spite of the reduction, no genuine emergency has been refused and, so far as I can ascertain, no one has suffered seriously as the result of premature discharge.

The table which follows gives a classification under disease groups of the patients who were discharged from hospital during the year.

TABLE XVI.—Discharges in the Year 1941—Classification of Diseases.

Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	133
Cancer and other Tumours	125
Rheumatism, Diseases of Nutrition and of Endocrine Glands, and other General Diseases	101
Diseases of the Blood and Blood-forming Organs	33
Chronic Poisoning—alcoholism	1
Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	114
" " Circulatory System	221
" " Respiratory System	828
" " Digestive System	987
Non-Venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System	347
Diseases of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium	1,829
" the Skin and Cellular Tissues	248
" " Bones and Organs of Locomotion	52
Congenital Malformations	11
Diseases of Early Infancy	1,047
Injuries and Violence	404
Ill-Defined Diseases	102
Total	6,583

DEATHS.

682 patients died in the hospital during the year, a decrease of 273 from last year. This decrease is entirely due to the smaller number of aged people who were admitted. The following list shows the figures for the commoner diseases during the last three years :—

	1939	1940	1941
Arterio Sclerosis	147	89	28
Bronchitis	82	123	57
Lobar Pneumonia	69	58	80
Broncho-pneumonia	97	134	62
Valvular Disease of the Heart	36	42	34
Malignant Disease	158	75	54

The causes of death in the year 1941 are classified under disease groups in the table which follows :—

TABLE XVII.—Causes of Death—Year 1941.

Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	24
Cancer and other Tumours	55
Rheumatism, Diseases of Nutrition and of Endocrine Glands, and other General Diseases	9
Diseases of the Blood and Blood-Forming Organs	3
Chronic Poisoning	—
Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	46
" " Circulatory System	105
" " Respiratory System	209
" " Digestive System	75
Non-Venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System	41
Diseases of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium	4
" Skin and Cellular Tissues	1
" " Bones and Organs of Locomotion	—
Congenital Malformations	7
Diseases of Early Infancy	77
Deaths from Violence	26
Total	682

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

There was little change in the work in the medical wards, except that, owing to shortage of beds, only acute cases could be dealt with.

There were 479 cases of lobar pneumonia treated in the hospital in the year 1941 as against 306 in 1940 and 282 cases of broncho-pneumonia as against 450 in 1940. This makes a total of 761 cases of primary pneumonia treated in 1941 which compares with a total of 756 in the year 1940.

There was no serious epidemic of any kind during the 12 months under review.

I am glad to report that there has been a marked reduction from the year 1940 in the number of cases of scabies requiring admission to hospital. 52 cases were admitted as against 158 in 1940.

The following is an extract from a Report by Dr. K. J. G. Milne, Physician :—

The work of the Medical Department continued without interruption in the Medical Wards and in the Medical Out-Patient Clinics.

All acute medical cases submitted to the hospital were accepted and full treatment and investigations were maintained throughout the year. There was a steady increase in cases as the year proceeded and it became necessary to take over 12 beds in Block 13 to cope with the pressure on the female beds. It also became necessary to utilise the upper floors of Blocks 1 and 3 and to take over a few beds in the male emergency ward (Block 5) as an overflow for convalescent pneumonia.

The Medical Out-Patient Department which has expanded very greatly may be discussed in sections as follows.

Diabetic Clinic. 113 Diabetic patients attended at this clinic in the year ended 31st March, 1942, as against 89 in the year ended 31st March, 1941. At this clinic diets are prescribed which are adjusted to the circumstances of the individual patient; moreover most of the patients pursue a normal life and in no way find their treatment burdensome or impracticable. The clinic is highly organised and there is the closest co-operation between the wards, the out-patients Department and the Almoner's Department, the latter acting as an invaluable link with the Food Control Office. Through its membership of the National Diabetic Association the Clinic offers a day and night emergency service to diabetics finding themselves in Sheffield without help owing to wartime exigencies.

Pernicious Anæmia Clinic. There were 72 patients treated at this clinic in the year ended 31st March, 1942, as against 61 in the previous year. The work on these cases has proved valuable in ensuring economy in the use of liver extracts, the scarcity of which has led the Ministry of Health to forbid the wasteful employment of oral extracts.

Gastric Patients. The introduction of rationing of milk and eggs at once created difficulties for patients suffering from gastric disorders. To ensure the maximum efficiency of dietetic treatment with the extra allowances permitted for these patients, a special gastric clinic was started in May, 1941, and has proved useful in maintaining treatment after the patient has been discharged from the wards.

Immunisation Clinic. An Immunisation Clinic was started in September, 1941, to meet a demand for facilities for immunisation against such infectious diseases as may be prevented by suitable treatment. It is not intended to confine the work to prevention of diphtheria, but to expand it to prevention of other infectious diseases as the public demand arises. The clinic is working smoothly and has shown its capacity to deal with as many as 100 patients at one session without difficulty.

Other Cases. In addition to the above there are many other types of case which necessitate follow-up treatment in the Medical Out-Patient Clinics. Of these other classes, excluding immunisations, there were 608 patients who attended in the year ended 31st March, 1942, as against 397 in the previous year.

SURGICAL DEPARTMENT.

Owing to the fact that the top floors of the wards were closed throughout the whole year, the number of cases admitted from the surgical waiting list was lower than formerly. There has been no reduction in the amount of emergency surgery which has been dealt with.

As during last year, the number of malignant cases dealt with was smaller than usual, owing to the fact that radium cannot be used in this hospital during the War.

The total number of operations performed in the hospital was 2,476, a reduction of 59 from last year.

Details of operations are given in a summarised form in the table which follows:—

TABLE XVIII.—Operations—Year 1941.

Abdominal Operations	317
Operations for Hernia	157
Amputations	13
Operations on Urinary Tract	116
" Male Genital Organs	55
" Female Generative Organs	554
" the Breast	35
" Bones and Joints	114
" Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat and Chest	364
Excisions	43
Operations on Rectum, Anal Canal, etc.	77
Miscellaneous	158
Operations performed in the Casualty Department	473
Total	2476

CHILDREN'S WARDS.

The total number of children treated during the year, including children born in the hospital, was 2,541, as against 3,010 in 1940, a decrease of 469. As there was a decrease of 464 in the number of children born, owing to the closing of the top floors of the Maternity unit, there was only a net decrease of five in the number of children under treatment apart from births.

Throughout the whole year the number of children admitted was restricted as far as possible, owing to the hospital being situated in a target area.

Most of the common infectious diseases were treated, but there was no epidemic during the year.

MATERNITY DEPARTMENT.

The following is an extract from a Report by Dr. W. J. Clancy, Obstetric Officer:—

1,066 women were confined in the hospital in the year 1941 as against 1,549 in 1940. There were 845 of these which were booked cases, who had attended the ante-natal clinic at least once, and 221 emergency cases. 630 of the total confinements were primiparae and 436 multiparae. There were 1,092 live births, of which 1,036 were legitimate and 56 illegitimate. 125 of the labours were premature as against 230 in the year 1940. There were 26 instances of twins. Four women died who were treated in the maternity unit, all being emergency cases.

There were 76 still-births in the hospital in 1941 as against 91 in 1940, and 63 deaths of newly-born children in the maternity wards as against 54 in 1940. A total of 129 children required to be artificially fed during the year or to have the breast milk supplemented. There were 42 notifications of Puerperal Pyrexia amongst patients treated in the hospital. There were no cases of pemphigus but one case of ophthalmia neonatorum which recovered without injury to the eyes.

638 patients attended the ante-natal department in 1941, as against 659 in the year 1940 and the total number of attendances was 3,074 as against 3,661 in 1940. The number of emergencies was 221 as against 204 in 1940. There were a few of these women who had simply neglected to make arrangements for their confinement, but the great majority were true emergencies. A large number of women who attended the ante-natal clinic had to enter the hospital as in-patients for ante-natal treatment for such conditions as toxæmia, pyelitis and debility or for special examinations.

88 women attended at the Post-Natal Clinic in 1941 and made a total of 103 attendances.

The number of patients attending the ante-natal and post-natal clinics was considerably reduced owing to the war.

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 XVI and XVIII.

Once again there has been a slight reduction in the number of abortions, the figure for 1941 being 366, as against 379 in 1940.

As in the year 1940, the number of infected cases was definitely smaller and there was no death until the last fortnight in the year, when a patient suffering from abortion came in and died of a pulmonary embolism within a few hours of admission. This was the only death during the year and the first for over two years.

Surgical interference was necessary in 285 cases, an increase of 25 from the previous year.

TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASE.

Very few true cases of venereal disease were admitted again this year, and little comment is necessary.

There were 9 cases of Gonorrhoea and 11 of Syphilis under treatment. There were also 29 pregnant women treated for Syphilis in the Maternity Department. During the year 798 Wassermann Tests and 34 Kahn Tests were carried out. 255 injections of Salvarsan Substitutes were given in the Maternity Department and 21 in other sections of the hospital.

MASSAGE AND ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

There was a considerable increase in the amount of X-Ray work done during the year, the number of patients examined showing an increase of 505 from 1940.

				1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.
Skiagrams	..	..	..	3,354	3,827	4,495	5,000
Treatments	..	..	..	488	295	328	146
Massage (1941)	..	..	..	..	No. of patients		60
					Treatments		961
Ultra-Violet Radiation (1941)	..	..	..	..	No. of patients		1
					Treatments		19

PATHOLOGICAL WORK.

The pathological work in the hospital continued much as in former years, the number of investigations being 6,471, showing an increase of 73 from the 1940 figure.

CASUALTY DEPARTMENT.

The work of the Casualty Department has increased slightly, although attendances at the various Out-Patient Clinics are reduced to the minimum. New patients treated in the Casualty Department were 6591, an increase of 232 from the previous year.

The total attendances in the Out-Patient Department were 30,786 an increase of 4,806 from 1940. This figure includes attendances at the Medical and Surgical Out-Patient and Fracture Clinics.

The number of operations under anaesthesia in the Casualty Department during 1941 was 473.

NURSING STAFF.

The Preliminary Nursing School still continues to be a great success. There are always more suitable candidates applying than we can possibly take in and at the end of the year there were 16 pupils in the School.

The results of the examinations, both of the General Nursing Council and of the Central Midwives Board, have been satisfactory, and during the year 28 candidates passed the examination and were placed on the register of the Nursing Council, and 42 nurses passed the examination of the Central Midwives Board.

SERVICE CASES.

61 Service patients were admitted to the hospital during the year. They were either sick or injured and were from local units, none being admitted from overseas.

AIR RAID CASUALTIES.

There were 25 air raid casualties admitted to the hospital during the year.

ALMONER'S DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Almoner shows that during the year 1941 contact has been made with a total of 5,006 patients for the purpose of the assessing of maintenance charges. 4,945 of these were patients of the City General Hospital and 61 patients of Nether Edge Hospital.

This Department has also proved of considerable service in co-operating with the medical staff in such ways as assisting patients to be the better able to properly carry out the directions given to them whilst they were undergoing treatment and in obtaining information in regard to the home circumstances of patients where such information would facilitate the treatment. In these and in many other ways, both at the time of the treatment and at the after-care stage, the Almoner's Department has been able to be of great service to the patient.

NETHER EDGE HOSPITAL.

The normal complement of beds at 31st December, 1941, was 609, consisting of 511 beds for chronic sick or infirm patients; 40 Tuberculosis beds; 40 Maternity (lying-in) beds and 18 ante-natal beds.

At the beginning of the year the hospital was practically closed owing to air raid damage sustained in December, 1940. There only remained a few chronic sick whose condition was such that they could not be moved.

The work of repairing the damage, however, and the renewal of the essential services was carried out most expeditiously and by the 16th January it was possible to re-open the Maternity Department in a modified way and during January 12 babies were born. As the wards were gradually repaired the re-distribution of the maternity cases was carried out and ultimately the accommodation was brought up to normal strength, although all the top floors in the hospital remained closed throughout the year. No tuberculous children were admitted and no case of male tuberculosis, but in the latter part of the year the Women's Sanatorium was repaired sufficiently and 87 patients were admitted before the end of the year.

In spite of the restriction for a considerable time, in the number of beds available, 28 men and 137 women were admitted to the chronic wards during the year—a total of 165, which is about the same number as were admitted in peace time. The Maternity Unit also functioned normally after the first two months and 614 children were born alive during the year, which is practically the normal peace time number. I am glad to be able to report that there was no maternal death.

The number of patients treated in the hospital during the year 1941 was 1,663. The admissions are classified as follows:—

Tuberculosis Patients	Men ..	—	87
	Women ..	87	
	Children ..	—	
Maternity Patients	Women ..	722	1,336
	Children born ..	614	
	Children re-admitted ..	—	
		—	
General Medical Patients	Men ..	28	165
	Women ..	137	
Total Number of Admissions			1,588

The average daily number of patients under treatment throughout the year was 219. 85 patients died in the hospital and 1,331 were discharged during the year. The deaths are classified as follows:—

Tuberculosis Patients	Men ..	—	8
	Women ..	8	
Maternity Patients	Women ..	—	16
	Children ..	16	
General Medical Patients	Men ..	34	61
	Women ..	37	
Total Number of Deaths			85

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

In the administration of the Maternity and Child Welfare Services there were three principal Municipal clinics at 31st December, 1941, these being the City Maternity and Child Welfare Centre at Orchard Place and the Firth Park and Manor Centres. In addition there were seven subsidiary Centres which were located at suitable points so that as far as was practicable they might cover the extent of the City. There was also an ante-natal clinic and a post-natal clinic at the City General Hospital.

An aggregate of 6,090 women attended during the year at the ante-natal clinics provided by the Council. 5,452 of these women attended at the clinics at Maternity and Child Welfare Centres and 638 at the City General Hospital. This compares with an aggregate of 6,108 women who attended at these clinics in the year 1940. 901 women attended the ante-natal clinic at the Jessop Hospital for Women during the year as against 1,088 in 1940.

There were 14,246 children under five years of age who attended the various Infant Welfare Clinics during the year 1941, the figure for the year 1940 being 13,199.

As regards the Domiciliary Midwifery Service, the midwives directly employed by the Council attended a total of 2,045 confinements as Midwives and 860 as Maternity Nurses in the year 1941, the corresponding figures for the year 1940 being 2,228 and 864 respectively. The midwives engaged by the Jessop Hospital for Women, of whom there were two at the end of the year although the normal complement is three, attended under arrangements with the Council 92 midwifery cases as against 142 in 1940. In the wartime evacuation arrangements there were 339 expectant mothers who were living in vulnerable districts who elected to leave the City for their confinements. They were transferred to Maternity hospitals in the Retford and Loughborough districts.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

Compulsory notification of births is a requirement under the Public Health Act, 1936. 6,816 live births and 282 still births, making a total of 7,098 births, were notified in the year 1941. These births were attended as follows :—

At Home—

By private Medical Practitioners..	..	..	..	..	1,562	
By Midwives	..	..	..	..	2,556	
						4,118
In Nursing Homes	..	..	..	..	..	284

In Municipal Hospitals—

City General Maternity Hospital	..	..	..	..	1,104	
Nether Edge Maternity Hospital	..	..	..	..	625	
						1,729

In Voluntary Hospitals—

Jessop Hospital for Women	..					
Firth Auxiliary Hospital, Norton	}	..	..	..	..	967
						7,098

It should be explained that the obligation to notify relates to all births occurring in the City, whether amongst Sheffield residents or otherwise, and that the foregoing figures therefore contain a certain proportion of births relating to cases where the mother was only temporarily resident in the City.

HEALTH VISITING.

The Health Visitors made a total of 76,773 visits during the year. A summary of these visits is given in the table which follows :—

TABLE XIX.—*Summary of Visits of Health Visitors during the year 1941.*

								Number of Visits.
Infants under 1 year—First visits	..	..	..	..	..	7,514		
Subsequent visits	..	..	..	..	..	11,474		
								18,988
Infants between one and five years of age	..	..	..	..	..			33,874
Nursed-out children (Child Life Protection)	..	..	..	..	..			101
Measles	..	..	..	..	..			8
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	..	..	..	..			38
Ex-hospital cases <i>re</i> after care	..	..	..	..	..			—
Expectant Mothers—First visits	..	..	..	..	..	1,296		
Subsequent visits	..	..	..	..	..	2,284		
								3,580
Post-Natal Cases	..	..	..	..	..			28
Puerperal Pyrexia	..	..	..	..	..			106
Midwives	..	..	..	..	..			112
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	..	..	..	..	..	7,030		
Surgical	..	..	..	..	..	1,010		
								8,040
School Complaints	..	..	..	..	..			—
Houses let-in-lodgings	..	..	..	..	..			7
<i>Re</i> Cleanliness of Houses	..	..	..	..	..			710
Other reasons	..	..	..	..	..			11,181
								76,773
Cases reported to N.S.P.C.C.	..	..	..	..	..			10

MATERNITY CLINICS.

BY ANN KIRK BLACK, M.B., Ch.B.,

Senior Assistant Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer.

In the year 1941 the number of expectant mothers attending the Municipal Clinics was approximately 70 per cent of the expectant mothers of the City.

Ante-Natal Clinics.—Particulars follow relating to attendances at the ante-natal clinics at Maternity and Child Welfare Centres during the year 1941. The figures include certain cases transferred to the ante-natal clinic at the City General Hospital. Information regarding attendances at the Hospital Clinic will be found in the appropriate section of the Report.

ATTENDANCES AT ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

Centre	Total New Cases	Total Attendances of all Cases	*No. of Sessions	Average Attendance per Session
Orchard Place	5,084	20,296	1,058	19
Firth Park	4	3,473	339	10
Manor	5	3,050	253	12
Woodhouse	—	192	49	4
Carbrook	—	2,799	179	16
Abbeydale	—	1,808	149	12
Burngreave	—	1,482	101	15
Hillsborough	—	4,371	208	21
TOTAL	5,093	37,471	2,336	—

* In certain instances these are part sessions only, relating to combined ante-natal and infant welfare clinics.

Comparative figures of new cases and attendances at the ante-natal clinics at Maternity and Child Welfare Centres during the last five years are given in the following statement:—

Year.	New Cases.	Total Attendances of all Cases.
1937	4,460	24,318
1938	5,077	29,466
1939	4,842	26,600
1940	4,888	35,472
1941	5,093	37,471

Post-Natal Clinics.—Particulars follow relating to the attendances at the post-natal clinics at Maternity and Child Welfare Centres during the year 1941. They are exclusive of the post-natal clinic at the City General Hospital which is dealt with in the appropriate section of the Report.

ATTENDANCES AT POST-NATAL CLINICS.

Centre	Total New Cases	Total Attendances of all Cases	No. of Sessions	Average Attendance per Session
Orchard Place	56	111	73	2
Firth Park	23	55	35	2
Manor	5	6	5	1
TOTAL	84	172	113	—

Birth Control Clinic.—13 new cases attended the Birth Control Clinic during the year and made a total of 23 attendances. 18 consultations were held and instructions were given and appliances issued.

Laboratory Tests.—A total of 5,272 specimens were submitted from the various Maternity and Child Welfare Centres during the year 1941 for examination at the Department of Bacteriology at the Sheffield University or in the laboratory at Firth Auxiliary Hospital. 5,084 of these were specimens sent for Wassermann test, of which 31, or 6.1 per 1,000, were positive and arrangements were made for immediate treatment.

Maternity Patients and Hospital Treatment.—In addition to patients sent to the City General Hospital and Nether Edge Maternity Hospital for ante-natal treatment when necessary, and for confinement, 34 patients from the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Orchard Place, and 3 patients from the Manor Centre were referred to other clinics and hospitals for investigation and treatment.

In addition, 343 patients from Orchard Place, 2 from Firth Park and 4 from Manor Maternity and Child Welfare Centres received dental treatment from the School Clinic.

Expectant Mothers—Care of Children.—A scheme which commenced in November, 1935, provides for the admission of young children to the Sheffield Children's Homes in cases where there is difficulty in making other arrangements for the children during the confinement and lying-in period of the mother, or where the mother has to be admitted to hospital for ante-natal treatment. During the year 1941, there were 70 children from 31 families admitted to the Homes under these arrangements.

NETHER EDGE MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

There were 722 patients admitted to this hospital in the year 1941. 620 women were confined in the hospital (366 primiparae and 254 multiparae) as against 648 in 1940. 156 patients underwent ante-natal treatment at the hospital, 45 for toxæmia of pregnancy, 71 for diseases associated with pregnancy and 40 for conditions associated with the foetus.

The 620 confinements resulted in the following types of delivery:—normal 573, breech 27, forceps 20. Labour was induced in 66 cases.

There were 614 live births (including 24 premature live births) as against 651 (including 26 premature births) in 1940. There were 14 instances of twins and there were no maternal deaths. Stillbirths numbered 20 (including 10 premature stillbirths) as against 10 in 1940, and neo-natal deaths 16 as against 11 in 1940. There were 26 notifications of puerperal pyrexia amongst patients treated in the hospital and all recovered. There were no cases of pemphigus or ophthalmia neonatorum. There was one case of broncho-pneumonia notified and the baby recovered.

INFANT WELFARE CLINICS.

A total of 108,980 attendances were made during the year 1941 at the Infant Welfare Clinics. 96,408 of these were made at infant consultations and 12,572 at the various treatment clinics. Details of these attendances are given below.

ATTENDANCES AT INFANT CONSULTATIONS.

Centre.	Infant Consultations.		Orthopædic Consultations.		Total Attendances.	Number of Sessions.	Average Attendances per Session.
	Under 1 yr.	1 to 5 yrs. and over	Under 1 yr.	1 to 5 yrs. and over.			
Orchard Place	11,706	5,848	265	1,970	19,789	717	28
Firth Park	9,968	7,572	53	641	18,234	962	19
Manor	8,216	5,578	38	514	14,346	813	18
Woodhouse	1,386	938	—	—	2,324	78	30
Handsworth	1,746	1,129	—	—	2,875	124	23
Carbrook	6,408	2,415	—	—	8,823	304	29
Abbeydale	5,788	3,454	—	—	9,242	312	30
Walkley	3,676	2,177	—	—	5,853	216	27
Burngreave	3,009	1,026	—	—	4,035	112	36
Hillsborough	7,098	3,789	—	—	10,887	279	39
TOTALS	59,001	33,926	356	3,125	96,408	3,917	—

ATTENDANCES AT TREATMENT CLINICS.

Centre.	Minor Ailments.		Orthopædic.		Ultra Violet Ray.		Totals.
	Under 1 yr.	1 to 5 yrs. and over.	Under 1 yr.	1 to 5 yrs. and over.	Under 1 yr.	1 to 5 yrs. and over.	
Orchard Place ..	410	37	707	2,796	56	1,670	5,676
Firth Park ..	959	1,059	83	1,181	20	491	3,793
Manor ...	708	763	53	1,149	15	415	3,103
TOTALS ..	2,077	1,859	843	5,126	91	2,576	12,572

A total of 5,549 new cases attended during the year 1941 at the Infant and Orthopædic Consultations as shown below :—

NEW CASES ATTENDING INFANT AND ORTHOPÆDIC CONSULTATIONS.

Centre.	Under 1 yr.		Over 1 yr.		Totals.
	
Orchard Place	1,619	..	1,784
Firth Park	702	..	786
Manor	629	..	669
Handsworth	102	..	108
Woodhouse	96	..	100
Carbrook	526	..	562
Abbeydale	421	..	460
Walkley	201	..	222
Burngreave	179	..	186
Hillsborough	608	..	672
TOTALS	5,083	..	5,549

Particulars follow of the total attendances of all cases and also of the number of new cases which attended in each of the past five years at all consultations and treatment clinics :—

Year.	Total Attendances of all cases.	Total of New Cases attending.
1937	103,573	5,374
1938	111,817	5,749
1939	117,936	5,919
1940	111,973	6,073
1941	108,980	5,549

775 of the children who attended at the Centres during the year were referred by the medical staff for treatment at municipal or voluntary hospitals or treatment clinics.

Dried Milk and Other Foods.—At the Orchard Place Centre (including the subsidiary Centres) there were 251,866 lbs. of dried milk and other foods distributed during the year, as compared with 299,757 lbs. in 1940. At Firth Park Centre, in addition, there were 62,098 lbs. distributed as against 60,199 lbs. in 1940, and 51,032 lbs. were distributed from Manor Centre as compared with 31,668 lbs. in nine months of working in 1940.

National Dried Milk and Vitamins.—In addition to the usual distribution of Dried Milk and Other Foods at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres the distribution of National Dried Milk and vitamins to young children is undertaken at these Centres on behalf of the Ministry of Food. The first of the National Dried Milk was distributed on 1st September, 1940, and the distribution of vitamins commenced on 8th December, 1941. The following are details in regard to the total quantities of these foods which were distributed at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in the years 1940 and 1941 :—

Year	National Dried Milk (1½ lb. tins) No. of tins	Cod Liver Oil (6 ozs. bottles) No. of bottles	Black Currant Syrup (13½ ozs. bottles) No. of bottles	Black Currant Puree (8½ ozs. tins) No. of tins
1940	*7,291	—	—	—
1941	62,631	†7,079	†2,017	†13,895

* Distribution commenced on 1st September, 1940.

† " " " " 8th December, 1941.

Minor Ailments.—At the Minor Ailments Clinic at Orchard Place, 261 children received treatment and made 447 attendances; at Firth Park 447 children received treatment, making a total of 2,018 attendances, and at the Manor Centre 373 children received treatment, making a total of 1,471 attendances.

TREATMENT OF RICKETS AND OTHER ORTHOPÆDIC CONDITIONS.

King Edward VII Hospital, Rivelin.—During 1941 there were 26 non-tuberculous patients who completed treatment in King Edward VII Hospital. After discharge from hospital all children with non-tuberculous orthopædic conditions were kept under supervision and given treatment at the Orthopædic Treatment Clinics of the Child Welfare Centres.

Orthopædic Consultation Clinics.—These clinics are held at the Orchard Place, Firth Park and Manor Maternity and Child Welfare Centres. During 1941, the attendances at the three clinics were 2,235 at Orchard Place, 694 at Firth Park, and 552 at Manor Centre, making a total of 3,481. There were 332 new patients at the Orchard Place clinic, 57 at Firth Park and 68 at Manor, making a total of 457.

Ultra Violet Ray Clinics.—Ultra Violet Ray Clinics were held on two mornings weekly at the Orchard Place, Firth Park and Manor Centres. The attendances at these clinics were 1,726, 511 and 430 respectively, making a total of 2,667. New cases totalled 104 at Orchard Place, 43 at Firth Park and 23 at Manor, or 170 in all.

Orthopædic Treatment Clinics.—During 1941 these clinics were held at Orchard Place on seven half days weekly, and at Firth Park and Manor on four half days weekly. The attendances numbered 3,503 at Orchard Place, 1,264 at Firth Park and 1,202 at Manor, making a total during the year of 5,969. 356 patients were treated and 190 of these were new cases. The clinics are under the direction of the Medical Superintendent of the King Edward VII Hospital, and a Sister experienced in orthopædic treatment and two fully qualified masseuses are in attendance. All patients are kept under observation in their homes by the Health Visitors and are also seen periodically by the Medical Superintendent.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

There were 19 notifications of Ophthalmia Neonatorum during the year 1941 and as regards the treatment of these cases the results were that the vision was unimpaired in all instances.

CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

Under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, any person who undertakes for reward the nursing and maintenance of children under the age of nine years must give notice of the fact to the local authority. The Health Visitors are appointed Child Protection Visitors and in this capacity made 101 visits during the year 1941.

The following particulars are extracted from the Register of these nursed-out children :—

Number of children on the Register at 1st January, 1941	20
New cases added to the Register during the year	14
Cases removed from the Register during the year	11
Number of children on the Register at 31st December, 1941	23

The 11 children who were removed from the Register during the year were taken off for the following reasons :—five became nine years of age, one removed from the district, three returned to the care of the mother and two were legally adopted.

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY.

Municipal Midwifery Service.—At the end of the year 1941 there were 37 Domiciliary Midwives directly employed by the Council. Patients applying for the services of Municipal Midwives to attend in the capacity of midwife are encouraged to keep under supervision at the ante-natal clinic at one of the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

Where abnormalities necessitating hospital treatment arise during the ante-natal period the engagement of the domiciliary midwife is cancelled and arrangements are made with the patient for her admission to a bed in the maternity section of either the City General Hospital or Nether Edge Hospital.

The following statement gives particulars of the engagements of municipal midwives in the year 1941 :—

	Engagements as		TOTAL
	MIDWIFE	MATERNITY NURSE	
Cases attended and nursed at home	2,012	853	2,865
Cases attended at home for confinement but transferred to hospital after delivery	33	7	40
Total cases delivered at home	2,045	860	2,905
Cases where midwife was in attendance ante-natally but patient was transferred to Hospital before delivery	105	36	141
Cancelled Cases—			
For admission to Hospital	199	12	211
For other reasons	348	43	391
TOTAL of original engagements	2,697	951	3,648

The Midwives visit patients ante-natally and for fourteen days after delivery. During the year 1941 they made 8,474 visits to ante-natal patients and 53,489 visits to lying-in mothers. They also assisted at a total of 824 infant or ante-natal sessions at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres during the year.

General Domiciliary Midwifery.—At the end of the year 1941 there were 67 trained midwives, inclusive of Municipal Midwives, who were in practice in the City.

There were 736 cases in which medical aid was summoned by Midwives during the year under Section 14 (1) of the Midwives Act, 1918.

MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

There were no applications received during the year for the registration of new premises as Maternity and Nursing Homes in the City. No registrations were cancelled during the year but one Registered Home closed. There are four premises, these being voluntary Hospitals, which are exempt from registration. No exemptions, other than these, were applied for during the year. There were 15 Nursing Homes on the register at 31st December, 1941.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Facilities for immunisation against Diphtheria are available at Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, at School Clinics and at certain of the Municipal Hospitals. A number of immunisations are also carried out by general medical practitioners.

A total of 9,865 children under 15 years of age completed the full course of immunisation against Diphtheria in the year 1941. 4,335 of them were under 5 years of age and 5,530 between the ages of five and 15 years.

DAY NURSERIES AND HOMES FOR MOTHERS AND BABIES AND HOMELESS CHILDREN.

The following are details in respect of the year 1941 relating to the Day Nursery in Beet Street, which is administered by a voluntary organisation, and St. Agatha's Church of England hostel, which comes under the heading of a home for mothers and babies :—

THE DAY NURSERY, BEET STREET.—This Nursery undertakes the care of young children, during the day, when the mothers are out at work or temporarily laid aside through sickness. Children are accepted up to the age of five years and there is accommodation for 40 children. A small daily charge is made to the mothers to assist in defraying the cost of feeding the children.

ST. AGATHA'S CHURCH OF ENGLAND HOSTEL.—Situated in Burngreave Road until October, 1941, when it removed to No. 22 Broomgrove Road. A home for unmarried expectant mothers, the new home has an accommodation of approximately 30 beds. After the confinements, which take place in hospital, the mothers return to the Home with their babies for a short period until the necessary arrangements are made for the care of the baby and for the mother to resume work.

The Salvation Army Home, at Kenwood Park Road, admits various classes of cases, including homeless children and girls who are lacking adequate control. The Sheffield Branch of Dr. Barnardo's Homes also accepts homeless children.

Unmarried expectant mothers are, where it is necessary, admitted to the Council's Public Assistance Institution at Firvale House, and homeless children are admitted into the Sheffield Children's Homes, which are also administered by the Council.

CHILDREN'S HOMES AND BOARDING OUT OF CHILDREN.

The service in Sheffield relating to the maintenance of poor children apart from their parents is carried out at Fulwood Cottage Homes, with its annexe at Thornsett Lodge, and by the boarding out of children with foster parents. In addition a certain number of Sheffield children are maintained in Institutions outside the City and a small number are boarded out in other areas.

As was stated in the 1940 Report Thornsett Lodge was temporarily closed in September, 1940, in compliance with a special request from the military authorities relating to the locality in which this Home was situated. The Lodge re-opened in April, 1941.

A total of 282 children were accommodated in Fulwood Homes at 31st December, 1941, and a further 37 children at Thornsett Lodge. In addition there were 94 children who were boarded out with foster parents in the City, 35 Sheffield children maintained in institutions in other parts of the country and four Sheffield children boarded out in other areas.

HOME NURSING.

Home Nursing is undertaken on behalf of the Health Committee by the Sheffield Queen Victoria District Nursing Association. In the year 1941 the nurses of this organisation attended a total of 1,497 cases of notifiable and other diseases, 342 of them being children under five years of age and 1,155 patients of five years of age or over. These nurses made a total of 17,455 visits during the year, 9,785 of these visits being to cases of Cancer, 2,950 to cases of Pneumonia and 3,166 to cases of Tuberculosis.

PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

By H. MIDGLEY TURNER, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H., Clinical Tuberculosis Officer
and Medical Superintendent of City Sanatoria.

There were 638 notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis received during the year 1941. To this must be added 15 non-notified deaths, thus bringing the total of new notifications in the year to 653 as against 691 in 1940. In 256 of the 653 cases there were tubercle bacilli found in the sputum. The total number of notified cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis on the Dispensary Register at 31st December, 1941, was 6,005 and of these cases there were 1,289, including two children under 15 years of age, who were infectious cases. 561 of the 653 cases which were notified in 1941 were examined by the medical staff of the Dispensary prior to notification. 92 cases were not examined—56 because they were undergoing institutional treatment elsewhere than in a municipal sanatorium at the time of notification, 15 because they did not desire treatment and 21 because they died either prior to or within fourteen days after being notified.

The table which follows gives particulars of the numbers of new cases of Pulmonary and Other Forms of Tuberculosis in 1941 and of the deaths classified in age periods and according to sex. Information relating to attack rates and death rates will be found in the Vital Statistics section of this Report.

TABLE XX.—*Tuberculosis—Notifications and Deaths in the year 1941.*

Age Periods	PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS						OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS					
	Notifications			Deaths			Notifications			Deaths		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
— 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	8	6	3	9
— 5	3	7	10	..	1	1	18	13	31	13	6	19
— 10	33	17	50	..	..	..	22	16	38	2	3	5
— 15	22	13	35	1	2	3	16	7	23	1	1	2
— 20	53	50	103	12	13	25	5	9	14	1	5	6
— 25	43	38	81	11	19	30	6	4	10	..	1	1
— 35	79	49	128	37	30	67	9	7	16	1	2	3
— 45	72	24	96	37	17	54	1	4	5	1	2	3
— 55	56	11	67	36	9	45	1	3	4	1	2	3
— 65	49	10	59	41	9	50	1	1	2	..	2	2
+ 65	20	4	24	14	5	19	2	1	3	..	..	..
Totals ..	430	223	*653	189	105	294	88	66	*154	26	27	53

* Includes non-notified deaths.

Attendances at the Tuberculosis Dispensary.—Owing to the conditions of the black-out it was found necessary, shortly after war commenced, to discontinue one of the two evening sessions which it had been customary to hold at the Dispensary for the benefit of patients who were at work during the day. The one remaining evening session was held each Tuesday from 5.30 p.m. to 7 p.m.

The total number of attendances of patients at the Tuberculosis Dispensary in the year 1941 was 23,606, a figure which excludes 1,615 attendances of cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis who came to the Dispensary for ultra violet light treatment. 4,635 notified cases of Tuberculosis of the Lungs attended the Dispensary during the year for treatment and supervision and the attendances of these cases numbered 14,912. At 31st December, 1941, there was a total of 4,211 notified cases of Tuberculosis of the Lungs who remained under treatment at the Dispensary and in addition 1,794 who were under general supervision.

Diagnosis of Suspects and Contacts—Tuberculosis of the Lungs.—There were 2,935 patients who were referred to the Dispensary in the year 1941 as suspects, for a clinical opinion on the lungs, 1,902 of them were sent by private medical practitioners, 119 by the School Medical Department, 46 came from General Hospitals, 13 were referred from the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres and the remaining 855 from Services' Medical Boards, Military units and various other sources. 544 of these suspects were retained for observation or treatment and 391 were found not to be suffering from Tuberculosis of the Lungs. 4,381 attendances at the Dispensary were made during the year by these suspects and in addition 74 similar cases were examined at home in personal consultation with private medical practitioners.

1,111 contacts from the homes of notified cases were examined at the Dispensary during the year. 543 of these contacts were retained for further observation or for treatment and the remainder were discharged as there was no evidence of Tuberculosis.

561 of the 653 notifications of Tuberculosis of the Lungs in the year 1941, or 86 per cent, were made as the outcome of previous examinations of patients who had been referred to the Dispensary as suspects or contacts. The following table gives details of the examinations of suspects and contacts in 1941.

TABLE XXI.—Tuberculosis of the Lungs—Examination of Suspects and Contacts in the year 1941.

Sex and Age Periods	Examination of Suspects			Examination of Contacts		
	Number Examined	Put on Observation	Found not Tuberculous	Number Examined	Put on Observation	Found not Tuberculous
Under 5 Years—						
Males	33	13	20	49	18	31
Females	19	6	13	53	28	25
Totals	(52)	(19)	(33)	(102)	(46)	(56)
5 Years and Under 15 Years						
Males	185	55	130	151	85	66
Females	144	36	108	164	93	71
Totals	(329)	(91)	(238)	(315)	(178)	(137)
15 Years and Over—						
Males	1,831	326	1,505	254	127	127
Females	723	108	615	440	192	248
Totals	(2,554)	(434)	(2,120)	(694)	(319)	(375)
GRAND TOTALS	2,935	644	2,391	1,111	543	568

Treatment of School Children.—The services of the Tuberculosis Dispensary amongst school children continued in close co-operation with the School Medical Department. 5,618 attendances at the Dispensary were made by school children in 1941 and of these there were 3,203 attendances by notified cases of Tuberculosis of the Lungs and 2,415 by cases under observation. Tubercle Bacilli were found in the sputum of two school children during the year and their names were removed from the school registers.

Examination of Sputa.—3,136 specimens of sputa were examined during the year—2,385 at the Dispensary and 751 at Crimicar Lane Sanatorium. 958 of the specimens were found to contain typical tubercle bacilli.

X-Ray Examinations.—3,946 skiagrams were taken during the year and in addition there were 1,181 screen examinations.

Visits by Tuberculosis Inspectors and Health Visitors.—The Dispensary Tuberculosis Inspectors made a total of 6,441 visits, chiefly to the homes of tuberculous patients, during the year. 6,164 of these visits were for Tuberculosis of the Lungs and 277 for other forms of Tuberculosis. In addition the staff of Health Visitors made 8,040 visits. Details of these visits are as follows :—

VISITS BY TUBERCULOSIS INSPECTORS.

Tuberculosis of Lungs :—

Investigating new cases	650
Periodic revisits to positive cases	1,435
Disinfecting after patients had removed	101
Disinfecting after admissions to hospital	664
Disinfecting after deaths	138
Other visits for general investigation	3,176
	<hr/> 6,164

Other Forms of Tuberculosis :—

Investigating new cases	147
Other visits for general investigation	130
	<hr/> 277

Total visits by Tuberculosis Inspectors 6,441

VISITS BY HEALTH VISITORS.

Tuberculosis (All Forms) :—

In regard to notified cases	7,513
Re home conditions upon discharge from sanatoria	527
	<hr/> 8,040

Total visits by Health Visitors 8,040

Re-Housing of Infectious Cases of Tuberculosis.—This scheme, which commenced in 1928 and by which arrangements are made to rehouse certain infectious cases of Tuberculosis of the Lungs on the Corporation Estates, was suspended during the greater part of 1941 owing to abnormal conditions following air raid damage. The families of six such patients were rehoused during the year as against eight in 1940. At 31st December, 1941, there were 106 families living on the Estates under the specially assisted conditions of tenancy and a further 92 families where the special conditions had terminated and they remained in the Corporation houses as ordinary tenants.

After-Care.—The organisation for Tuberculosis after-care is administered through the Tuberculosis Dispensary. 24 beds, with mattresses, were loaned in the year 1941 to infectious cases of Tuberculosis of the Lungs who were unable to provide for themselves a separate bed at their homes. In all there were 150 beds out on loan at 31st December, 1941. Bed clothing is also loaned to certain patients and there were 25 sets of bed clothing lent in the year 1941.

CITY SANATORIA.

At the commencement of the year 1941, Commonsides Sanatorium and Nether Edge Sanatorium Wards remained closed on account of air raid damage. In February it was found possible to re-open Commonsides Sanatorium and in March a portion of the Nether Edge Female Sanatorium Ward was made available. The accommodation which was provided for Tuberculosis at Crimicar Lane, Commonsides, Winter Street and Nether Edge Sanatoria at December 31st, 1941, totalled 300, details of such accommodation being as follows :—

Sanatorium	Number of beds provided for				Total beds provided
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
Crimicar Lane ..	104	—	—	—	104
Commonsides ..	—	40	—	—	40
Winter Street ..	44	33	20	19	116
Nether Edge ..	—	40	—	—	40
Totals	148	113	20	19	300

Admissions, Discharges and Deaths.—An aggregate of 974 patients were admitted to the four Sanatoria during the year, either for treatment for Tuberculosis of the Lungs or as observation cases. 469 were men, 314 women and 191 children. 325 of these patients were admitted for observation, 246 were early cases of the disease, 272 were at an intermediate stage and 131 were advanced cases. 403 patients were sputum positive. There were 157 deaths in the Sanatoria in 1941.

Detailed information in regard to admissions, discharges and deaths is given in the following table :—

TABLE XXII.—*City Sanatoria—Admissions, discharges, deaths, etc., in the year 1941.*

SANATORIUM	Under Treatment at 31st December, 1940	Admissions	Discharges	Deaths	Under Treatment at 31st December, 1941
CRIMICAR LANE SANATORIUM—					
Adult Males	93	313	247	63	96
Boys	—	—	—	—	—
COMMONSIDES SANATORIUM—					
Adult Females	—	113	75	9	29
Girls	—	—	—	—	—
WINTER STREET HOSPITAL—					
Adult Males	31	156	110	45	32
Adult Females	7	114	75	29	17
Boys	4	106	88	3	19
Girls	28	85	92	1	20
NETHER EDGE SANATORIUM—					
Adult Males	—	—	—	—	—
Adult Females	—	87	48	7	32
Boys	—	—	—	—	—
Girls	—	—	—	—	—
	163	974	735	157	245

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

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

There were 136 notifications of non-pulmonary tuberculosis received during the year 1941, to which must be added 18 non-notified deaths so that the total of the new notifications in 1941 was 154. The table which follows gives a classification of the types of these cases and a similar classification of the 53 deaths which occurred during the year. Information relating to the attack rates and death rates of non-pulmonary tuberculosis (Other Forms of Tuberculosis) will be found in the Vital Statistics section of this Report.

TABLE XXIII.—*Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis—Classification of Cases and Deaths in the year 1941.*

Classification	Number of cases notified	Number of Deaths
Meningeal	21	22
Abdominal	12	6
Genito-Urinary System	3	5
Bones and Joints	36	3
Skin	4	—
Others	78	17
Totals	*154	53

*Includes non-notified deaths.

Hospital Treatment.—Children suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis are treated in King Edward VII Hospital, the normal accommodation of which at 31st December, 1941, was 123 beds. Although a proportion of this bed complement was set apart as Emergency Hospital accommodation, no casualties were admitted to these beds during the year.

The following statement sets out the number of patients under treatment in the hospital at 31st December, 1940, the number of admissions in the year 1941 and the number of discharges and deaths during the year, together with the number of patients remaining under treatment at 31st December, 1941 :—

	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Orthopaedic Cases.	Total Patients.
Patients under treatment at 31st December, 1940	59	10	69
Year 1941—			
Patients admitted	102	28	130
Patients discharged	89	26	115
Deaths	1	—	1
Patients remaining under treatment at 31st December, 1941	*71	12	83

*43 of these patients were suffering from Tuberculosis of Bones or Joints.

Adult Female cases of tuberculosis of bones and joints were treated at Nether Edge Hospital and Adult Male cases of tuberculosis of bones and joints at Winter Street Hospital.

Out-Patient Supervision.—Out-patients continued to attend the clinic at the Tuberculosis Dispensary as in previous years and these patients made a total of 3,605 attendances during the year 1941. New cases attending this clinic during the year numbered 311, of whom 260 were retained for treatment—44 men, 41 women, 103 boys and 72 girls. In addition the attendances for ultra-violet light treatment at the Dispensary numbered 1,615.

PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES.

Arrangements are in operation, under the provisions of the Public Health (Venereal Diseases) Regulations, 1916, for the treatment of out-patients, and of in-patients where necessary, at Venereal Disease Treatment Centres which are established at the Royal Infirmary, the Royal Hospital and the Jessop Hospital for Women. Particulars follow of the total number of persons treated and the attendances of out-patients at these Centres during the year 1941 :—

TABLE XXIV.—*Persons treated and attendances of out-patients at the separate Venereal Disease Treatment Centres during the year 1941.*

Treatment Centre	Persons treated			Attendances of Out-patients		
	Venereal Disease	Other conditions (or undiagnosed)	Totals	Sheffield Residents	From other Areas	Totals
Royal Infirmary ...	492	68	560	8,161	1,545	9,706
Royal Hospital ...	406	120	526	5,629	324	5,953
Jessop Hospital ...	501	113	614	4,710	1,663	6,373
Totals ...	1,399	301	*1,700	18,500	3,532	22,032

* Includes In-patients

Information is given in the table below relating to the aggregate number of persons treated and the aggregate of the attendances of out-patients at the Treatment Centres in the past five years, together with yearly totals of in-patient days of treatment. It will be noted from the table that there is some decrease from the year 1940 in persons treated and also slight decrease in the attendances at the out-patient clinics. The total of in-patient days of treatment is considerably less :—

TABLE XXV.—*Venereal Disease Treatment Centres—total persons treated ; attendances of Out-patients ; In-patient days of treatment ; years 1937 to 1941.*

Year	Persons treated (including In-patients)			Attendances of Out-patients	In-patient days of treatment
	Venereal Disease	Other conditions (or undiagnosed)	Total		
1937 ...	1,595	324	1,919	36,214	1,633
1938 ...	1,606	377	1,983	33,098	2,410
1939 ...	1,539	372	1,911	25,022	2,225
1940 ...	1,402	325	1,727	22,325	2,290
1941 ...	1,399	301	1,700	22,032	549

The following table gives particulars of new cases treated in intervals of five years from 1919—the first complete year after the inception of the scheme—until 1934 and thereafter in separate years until the year 1941 :—

TABLE XXVI.—*Persons treated for the first time at Venereal Disease Treatment Centres, in quinquennia from 1919 to 1934 and in each year from 1935 to 1941.*

Year	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhœa		Non-Venereal Conditions or Undiagnosed		TOTALS	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1919	758	558	21	—	882	201	97	274	1758	1033
1924	283	198	—	—	588	76	64	194	935	468
1929	188	154	—	—	572	57	66	218	826	429
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
1937	118	90	—	—	362	78	207	118	687	286
1938	150	102	—	—	357	64	253	129	760	295
1939	152	123	3	—	329	70	245	127	729	320
1940	152	119	—	—	257	105	208	117	617	341
1941	152	113	—	—	231	71	177	124	560	308

In the table below are given particulars of pathological examinations made during the past five years in the laboratory of the Sheffield University of specimens sent for diagnostic purposes by treatment centres, hospitals and other institutions and by private medical practitioners. In addition the medical officers of the three Venereal Disease Treatment Centres made an aggregate of 77 microscopical examinations of specimens for Syphilis, 823 for Gonorrhœa and an aggregate of 1,096 other examinations for the diagnosis of Venereal Disease.

TABLE XXVII.—*Venereal Diseases.—Pathological Examinations carried out at the Sheffield University during each year since 1937.*

NATURE OF TEST.	NUMBER OF TESTS.				
	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Microscopical Detection of Spirochetes—					
Treatment Centres	—	2	2	—	—
Hospitals, Institutions and Private Practitioners	5	5	5	5	—
Microscopical Detection of Gonococci—					
Treatment Centres	1,085	845	827	623	608
Hospitals, Institutions and Private Practitioners	2,454	2,615	2,486	2,243	1,857
For Wassermann Reaction—					
1. Treatment Centres—					
(a) Serum	1,292	1,420	1,241	1,272	930
(b) Cerebro-Spinal Fluid	43	90	287	44	66
2. Hospitals, Institutions & Private Practitioners					
(a) Serum	5,563	7,208	7,706	11,235	9,914
(b) Cerebro-Spinal Fluid	598	675	373	522	334
Other Tests for Syphilis—					
Treatment Centres	—	—	—	17	227
Hospitals, Institutions & Private Practitioners ..	—	—	10	74	172
Other Gonococcal Tests—					
Treatment Centres	98	148	163	158	148
Hospitals, Institutions & Private Practitioners ..	32	59	120	107	52
TOTALS	11,170	13,067	13,220	16,300	14,308

POOR LAW MEDICAL OUT-RELIEF.

At 31st December, 1941, there were 31 District Medical Officers engaged in the administration of Poor Law Medical Out-Relief, and with one exception these appointments were all held on a part-time basis by general practitioners.

The aggregate of the Surgery Consultations and home visits recorded by the District Medical Officers in respect of the year 1941 was 55,942, which corresponds to a figure of 76,433 for the year 1940.

At the end of the year there were 142 local establishments upon the list of chemists who were authorised to dispense the prescriptions of the District Medical Officers and the terms governing this dispensing are almost identical with those which obtain in the National Health Insurance Dispensing Services. 69,773 prescriptions were dispensed in the year 1941.

VACCINATION.

Particulars are given in the table below regarding the vaccination of children whose births were registered in the period of five years from 1936 to 1940. The year 1940 is the latest year for which complete figures are available.

TABLE XXVIII.—*Return as to the Vaccination of children whose births were registered in the City during the five years 1936 to 1940.*

YEAR	Number of Births Registered	Number of successful Vaccinations	In susceptible of Vaccination	Had Small Pox	Number of conscientious objections	Died unvaccinated	Vaccination Postponed	Pending, Not Accounted for and Removals	PERCENTAGES OF BIRTHS	
									Vaccinated successfully	Exempted by conscientious objections
1936 ..	8,282	2,842	57	—	4,590	390	89	314	34·3	55·4
1937 ..	8,362	2,733	60	—	4,797	366	109	297	32·7	57·4
1938 ..	8,582	2,702	38	—	4,993	356	152	341	31·5	58·2
1939 ..	8,540	2,635	46	—	4,932	327	104	496	30·9	57·8
1940 ..	8,090	2,712	44	—	4,371	348	109	506	33·5	54·0

PATHOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY.

The greater part of the pathological and bacteriological work to assist in the diagnosis of infectious and other disease is undertaken on behalf of the Health Committee by the staff of the Pathology and Bacteriology Departments of the University of Sheffield and this staff also carries out the bacteriological examination of milk. Particulars relating to the examinations made at the University for the Committee for the year 1941 are given below under the several headings :—

Particulars of Examinations.										Number of Examina- tions.
Specimens for—										
Diphtheria										4,496
Typhoid Fever, etc.										894
Milk	{ for the presence of the Tubercle bacillus									755
	{ for the presence of the bacillus Coli									193
	{ for the bacterial Count									190
Virulence tests for the presence of bacillus Diphtheriæ and other special examinations										1,876
Total of examinations enumerated above										8,404

In the Venereal Disease section of the Report are given the numbers and other particulars of the various examinations carried out at the University and at the Venereal Disease Treatment Centres for the diagnosis of Syphilis and Gonorrhœa.

Certain bacteriological examinations were undertaken during the year at the City General Hospital and at the Infectious Diseases Hospital. Microscopical examinations of sputa were made by the staff of the Tuberculosis Dispensary, and the Reductase test was carried out in the Department in regard to a certain number of samples of designated milk. Information regarding these various examinations is given in the appropriate sections of the Report.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

Cases of Non-Infectious Disease and Accidents.—The bulk of the Ambulance Services of the City relating to the provision of transport for cases of non-infectious disease and accident cases are provided by the Central Ambulance Service, which is established at the Ambulance Station in Corporation Street. The Sheffield Hospitals Council co-operates in the scheme in conjunction with the Health and Watch Committees of the Sheffield City Council and the ambulances which belong to each of these bodies are housed at the Ambulance Station, their use being general to all the services. At 31st December, 1941, the fleet of ambulances at the Station consisted of 17 vehicles—11 from the Sheffield Hospitals Council, three from the Health Committee, and three from the Watch Committee. In addition to its normal functions this fleet is utilised to combine with the fleet of the Civil Defence Ambulance Service, if the need arises, when there is enemy air activity over the City.

There are also a certain number of privately owned ambulances at the large works in the City, these being for service in regard to accidents and emergency cases.

Cases of Infectious Disease.—For the special requirements of cases of infectious disease there are certain ambulances which are not allocated to the Central Ambulance Service, but are stationed at the City Fever Hospitals. This fleet comprised four vehicles at the end of the year 1941.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

The staff of General Sanitary Inspectors made a total of 57,183 visits to and inspections of dwelling-houses under the Public Health Act in the year 1941 for the investigation and abatement of nuisances, a considerable proportion of which were brought to the notice of the Department by complaints of tenants and a further 29 inspections of dwelling-houses for housing defects under the Housing Acts. These visits and inspections related, in all, to a total of 11,385 houses. Visits of investigation in regard to infectious and other notifiable diseases and many other visits in the general sanitary administration of the City were also made by this staff during the year and details of these visits are to be found in Table XXX within this section of the Report.

Infectious Disease—Investigation and Disinfection.—The Sanitary Inspectors made 3,822 visits of investigation during the year at households where infectious or other notifiable disease had occurred. 3,855 homes were visited by the staff of the Disinfecting Station for the purpose of carrying out disinfection at the house on account of the occurrence of notifiable or other disease. Beds and bedding, the patient's clothing and other articles which had been in contact with the patient were collected by the staff and taken away for disinfection by steam.

Treatment of Scabies.—Whenever a case of Scabies is brought to the notice of the department every effort is made to induce all the members of the family to undergo treatment at the Disinfecting Station. In the majority of cases the sulphur ointment method of treatment is used. A total of 4,112 persons, including 1,971 school children, attended for treatment in the year 1941, either as patients or as contacts. In all instances, whilst the treatment is being given, the personal clothing is disinfected by steam. In addition beds and bedding are collected from the homes and steam disinfected and this was done in regard to 1,941 families during the year.

After treatment all cases are followed up by visits to the home by the Health Visitors.

Cleansing of Verminous Persons.—There were 168 persons who attended at the Disinfecting Station during the year for the eradication of vermin. The majority were from common lodging houses or houses let-in-lodgings. A special bath and cleansing treatment was given in all these cases and the personal clothing and bedding were disinfected.

Cyanide Disinfestation and Removal of Household Effects.—There was no Cyanide disinfestation carried out in the year 1941. It was discontinued in the later months of the year 1940 because of the danger of using Cyanide at a time when enemy air attacks were imminent. The staff and transport of the Disinfesting Station were utilised to remove the furniture and household effects of families whose homes were destroyed or rendered uninhabitable as a result of air raids, principally the heavy raids in December. Furniture and effects were removed either to the new homes to which the families were transferred or to and from Civil Defence Furniture Stores, a number of which had been set up throughout the City. In addition a considerable number of similar removals were carried out by private contractors in conjunction with the Disinfesting Station and with assistance from the staff of the Station. In all, in the period from 13th December, 1940, to 31st December, 1941, there were 3,056 damaged houses from which furniture and effects were removed and this involved an aggregate of 6,546 removals. In addition a few removals were carried out by the Disinfesting Station Staff earlier in 1940.

Testing of Drainage Systems.—936 smoke tests and 2,312 colour tests were applied during the year to drainage systems which were suspected of being defective. In certain instances the City Engineer's Department collaborated with the Sanitary Inspectors' staff in these tests. Where drains were found to be defective the Sanitary Inspectors supervised the works of repair or re-construction. 2,316 water tests were applied during the year to ascertain whether drains which had been relaid were satisfactory.

Closet Accommodation.—The schemes for the conversion of privies into water closets, for the provision of one water closet for each house in the City and for the substitution of pail, trough and waste-water closets by pedestal water closets virtually reached the completion stage some years ago. In the year 1941 there were three privies and 11 trough closets converted into pedestal water closets. One privy and 18 trough closets were abolished and two additional pedestal water closets were erected under the scheme for the provision of one water closet per

house. A few privies and a few pail closets still remain and these are isolated ones, mostly situated in semi-rural districts where it has not been practicable to provide water closets owing to the fact that sewers are not reasonably available.

Houses Let-in-Lodgings.—The Sanitary Inspectors visited houses let-in-lodgings periodically during the year in collaboration with the Health Visitors with a view to remedying defects which were found and ensuring that there was compliance with the Bye-laws.

Factories and Workplaces.—1,039 visits of inspection were made during the year to Factories and Workplaces in the exercise of powers under the Factories Act, 1937, or the Public Health Act, 1936. As a result of these visits a total of 107 nuisances or defects were remedied.

Shops Act, 1934.—Section 10 of the Shops Act, 1934, concerns the health and comfort of employees in wholesale and retail shops, in warehouses or elsewhere in connection with wholesale or retail trade or business. The Section deals particularly with the ventilation, heating and lighting of these premises; the facilities for taking meals; the facilities for washing; and the facilities as to sanitary conveniences. As a result of action taken under this Section during the year, there were four instances where the shop-keepers or owners of the premises, who were not complying with one or other of the provisions of Section 10, took the necessary remedial measures. One application for exemption under this section was received during the year and it was approved.

Preserved Food—Preparation or Manufacture.—16 applications were received during the year, as required by Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, for the registration of premises under the above heading and after investigation all were granted. One registered premises ceased to be used during the year for the purpose for which it had been registered.

Ice Cream—Sale Manufacture, Etc.—Premises which are used for these trades must also be registered, as required by Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. During the year 1941 there were two applications for the registration of premises intended to be used for the manufacture of ice-cream for sale and both the premises were registered. Eight applications in regard to the sale only of ice-cream were received and after investigation all these premises were registered. 28 premises ceased during the year to be used for the purpose for which they were registered. Two of them had been registered for the manufacture of ice-cream for sale and 26 for the sale only of ice-cream. The use of any milk product in ice-cream was prohibited by the Use of Milk (Restriction) Order of 27th March, 1941.

Fish Friers' Premises.—At the end of the year 1941 there were 480 fish friers' premises in the City which were on the register and one application for the registration of premises was received during the year. Registration was granted. One shop was removed from the Register owing to the fact that it was demolished during the year.

Offensive Trades.—There were five premises on the Register of Offensive Trades at the end of the year. These were three premises used for Tripe Boiling and Tripe Dressing, one Fat and Bone Dealers' premises and one Rag Washing premises. All these premises were periodically visited by the Sanitary Inspectors to ensure that there was compliance with the Bye-laws.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.—There are 37 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 complied with the standard set forth in the Acts.

Canal Boats.—There were no registrations of Canal Boats in the City during the year 1941. The Canal Boats Inspectors paid 54 visits to the Canal and made 65 inspections of boats during the year, the object being to ensure that there was compliance with the statutory requirements. There were 119 persons living on board the boats at the time of the inspections and these persons were in the following age groups:—nine in the age group of children under 5 years; one in the group of between five and 14 years; and 109 in the group at ages over 14 years. 86 of these latter were males and 23 females. The average number of persons per boat was 1.83.

41 infringements were found relating to 30 inspections of boats. All necessary measures were taken in regard to these infringements and it was not necessary to institute any legal proceedings during the year.

There were no cases of infectious disease upon any of the Canal Boats during the year, nor was it necessary to detain any boats for cleansing or disinfection.

Water Supply.—Apart from mains extensions required to meet wartime demands of industry, there was no development of any new sources of supply, the work of the Water Department being concentrated on the maintenance of the water supply under increasingly difficult conditions of shortage of labour and materials.

The quality of the water maintained its high standard, bacteriological and chemical examinations being regularly made by the Waterworks Chief Chemist and Bacteriologist and his staff. Samples of the water were taken at all stages of its progress from the impounding reservoirs to the consumers' taps.

730 samples taken from consumers' taps during the year were examined and 99·6 per cent. of them were found to have no bacillus coli present in 100 millilitres.

Smoke Abatement.—The Sheffield, Rotherham and District Smoke Abatement Committee, a regional Committee with full statutory powers for smoke abatement, functions in regard to the five administrative areas of the City of Sheffield, the County Borough of Rotherham, the Urban Districts of Rawmarsh and Stocksbridge and Rotherham Rural District.

The activities of the Committee in the year 1941, so far as they relate to the City of Sheffield, are briefly outlined below :—

Action under the Public Health Act, 1936.—As was stated in the 1940 Report the Ministry of Health, in June, 1940, issued war-time directions which resulted in the relaxing of all control of smoke emission. There are thus no observations of chimneys to be recorded in 1941 and the customary peacetime statement in regard to the results of chimney observations and the action which results therefrom is omitted and will not re-appear until the directions of the Ministry are withdrawn.

Atmospheric Pollution.—The recording of the extent of the atmospheric pollution continued throughout the whole of the year 1941. There are three fixed gauges established in Sheffield 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 further assist in ascertaining the variation of the pollution deposits in the City. One of these was stationed at Manor in the year 1941 and the other at Dore. The averages of the monthly deposits of solid matter in tons per square mile at these five stations during the year were as follows :—Attercliffe 36·89 tons, Surrey Street 30·24 tons, Nether Green 7·60 tons, Manor 17·39 tons and Dore 8·85 tons.

The table which follows gives information in regard to the averages of the monthly deposits of solid matter at the fixed collecting stations in the five years 1937 to 1941, together with the highest monthly deposit at each station in those years :—

TABLE XXIX.—*Solid Matter deposited at the fixed Sheffield Collecting Stations, five years 1937 to 1941.*

Year	TONS OF SOLID MATTER DEPOSITED PER SQUARE MILE.					
	ATTERCLIFFE		SURREY STREET		NETHER GREEN	
	Average Deposit per Month	Highest Monthly Deposit	Average Deposit per Month	Highest Monthly Deposit	Average Deposit per Month	Highest Monthly Deposit
1937	33·09	42·31	31·75	53·27	11·88	33·81
1938	30·79	45·97	23·02	38·21	8·68	14·27
1939	32·03	40·27	23·34	48·34	9·01	13·17
1940	33·71	40·95	27·26	56·24	8·97	16·72
1941	36·89	50·63	30·24	78·94	7·60	11·51

Sulphur Determination.—Daily Records for determining the quantity of sulphur in the atmosphere are taken by the lead peroxide method at four stations. The daily averages for the year 1941 of the number of milligrams of sulphur per 100 square centimetres of surface area were as follows :—Surrey Street 3·34 m.g., Manor 2·60 m.g., Handsworth 2·36 m.g., and Dore 1·09 m.g.

Additional Recordings by the volumetric method are taken at the Surrey Street station and these showed for the year a daily average of 0.16 parts of sulphur per million parts of the atmosphere.

Summary of Visits, etc., of Sanitary Inspectors.—In the table below are given, in summarised form, particulars of the visits and general work of the staff of Sanitary Inspectors in the year 1941 :—

TABLE XXX.—*Summary of the Work of the Sanitary Inspectors during the year 1941.*

1. Dwelling-houses affected by nuisances. —	
(a) Number of Houses	11,384
(b) Number of Inspections	7,104
2. Number of Smoke Tests applied to Drains	936
3. Number of Water Tests applied to Drains	2,316
4. Number of Colour Tests applied to Drains	2,312
5. Visits to Work in progress'	15,228
6. Miscellaneous Visits	34,851
7. Interviews with Owners or Representatives	1,172
8. Dwelling-houses where Nuisances abated	7,581
9. Yards paved	16
10. Visits for Zymotic Diseases	3,822
11. Visits re Overcrowding	134
12. Visits for Disinfection of Premises	16
13. Visits re Disinfestation of Houses	46
14. Visits to Cowsheds	809
15. Visits to Dairies	1,166
16. Visits to Butchers' Shops	610
17. Visits to Offensive Trades	41
18. Visits to Fried Fish Shops	545
19. Visits to Potted Meat Premises etc.	214
20. Visits to Ice Cream Premises	150
21. Visits re Shops Acts	26
22. Notices served (a) Statutory	630
(b) Informal	4,963
23. Proceedings ordered, special resolutions, Summons Lists, etc.	170
24. Proceedings taken	8
25. Visits re Diseases of Animals Acts	174
26. Visits re Billeting	327
27. Visits re Air Raid Shelters	3,577

HOUSING.

It has been stated in earlier Reports that the progress of the Slum Clearance Scheme was halted upon the outbreak of war in accordance with the directions of the Ministry of Health. Certain information is recorded, however, in regard to the demolition of dwelling-houses which took place in the year 1941. The last of the rehousing of displaced tenants under the scheme proper was in the year 1940 although in the year under review there were certain families, whose homes were rendered uninhabitable as a result of enemy action, who were transferred to houses on Corporation Estates.

Demolition of Houses.—A total of 596 houses which were in slum Clearance Areas or were scheduled as individual unfit houses were demolished or rendered unusable as dwelling-houses in the year 1941, the great majority being demolished but a few converted into Works premises. It should be explained that a considerable proportion of these 596 houses were buildings which, after having been partially destroyed by previous enemy air attack, were finally demolished in the arrangements for the clearance of bombed areas and not as a procedure under the Housing Acts.

Rehousing of Displaced Tenants.—As stated in the 1940 Report, at 31st December, 1940, an aggregate of 47,498 persons had been rehoused on Corporation Estates in the City as a result of action which had been taken since the inception of the Slum Clearance Scheme. To all intents and purposes rehousing from these areas ceased at the end of 1940 although a certain number of occupants of houses which were scheduled for demolition and which were destroyed by enemy action were rehoused on the Estates subsequent to 1940.

Overcrowding.—The alleviation of overcrowding in any very considerable degree was rendered impracticable after the suspension of building operations shortly after the outbreak of war. As regards Part IV of the Housing Act, 1936, there were 109 cases of overcrowding relieved during the year 1941, and 26 new cases of overcrowding were reported. At the end of the year there were 3,845 families in the City which were known to be living under overcrowded conditions and the total number of persons in these families, that is the equivalent number of persons under the Act, was 21,448.

Erection of Dwelling Houses.—The City Engineer has furnished information relating to the building of dwelling-houses in the City. The figures relate to a year which ends on 31st March. 148 new dwelling-houses were erected in the year ended 31st March, 1942, as against 855, in the year ended 31st March, 1941.

The approximate total number of houses on the rate books at 31st December, 1941, was 148,227.

Inspection of Dwelling-Houses.—All inspections of dwelling-houses for housing defects, under the Public Health or Housing Acts, are made by the staff of Sanitary Inspectors and 11,385 houses were inspected during the year 1941. 6,065 houses at which there had been defects were rendered fit during the year as a result of informal action which had been taken by the Department. Notices were served under the Public Health Act as regards 1,890 houses, requiring defects to be remedied.

Tables of Housing Statistics.—As a conclusion to this section of the Report there are given certain tables of Housing Statistics. These are Table XXXI, being general statistics in regard to Housing, and Tables XXXII and XXXIII which relate to action which was taken under the Housing Acts in 1941 and in past years in regard to unfit houses in clearance areas and individual unfit houses respectively.

TABLE XXXI.—*Housing Statistics of the year 1941.*

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—		
(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	11,385	
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose	* 7,132	
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932	—	
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	—	
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	—	
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	—	
2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices :—		
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers	6,065	
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—		
(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—		
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	—	
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—		
(a) By owners	—	
(b) By local authority in default of owners	—	
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—		
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	1,890	
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—		
(a) By owners	4,596	
(b) By local authority in default of owners	—	
(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—		
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	—	
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	—	
(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—		
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—	
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—	
4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding :—		
(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	3,845	
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	3,845	
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein (equivalent No.)	21,448	
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	26	
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	109	
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases (equivalent No.)	671	
(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	—	

*A proportion of these inspections relate to visits to blocks of houses affected by nuisances.

TABLE XXXII.—Housing Acts, 1930 and 1936.—Clearance Areas. Summary of Work Done.

YEAR	OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIONS MADE BY THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH		PUBLIC INQUIRIES HELD BY MINISTRY OF HEALTH'S INSPECTORS						VACATION OF HOUSES AND RE-HOUSING OF DISPLACED TENANTS				No. of Houses Demol'd or Abolished
	No. of Areas involved	No. of Houses involved	No. of Areas for which Inquiries were held	Total No. of Houses involved	No. of Houses for which Orders were confirmed	No. of Houses changed from "Pink" to "Grey" on plan	No. of Houses Excluded from Orders	No. of Houses purchased by Corporation and for which Orders were rescinded	No. of Houses vacant when Orders made	No. of Houses from displaced tenants were re-housed by the Corporation	No. of Houses from which tenants found their own Accommodation	Total No. of Houses vacated	
1930 (from 1st October),...	17	394	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1931	—	—	17	394	290	3	18	83	12	—	—	12	—
1932	7	435	7	435	—	—	—	—	5	298	32	335	88
1933	16	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	67	3239	65	3030	3730	2	86	—	40	1311	81	1432	1109
1937	125	5378	66	3232	2676	7	26	7	39	2087	136	2262	2101
1938	166	3908	40	3174	3995	4	32	—	41	2051*	176	2268	2456
1939	65	752	105	2372	1207	6	15	—	45	1808	122	1975	1677
1940	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	469	24	493	195
1941	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	591
TOTALS	623	22808	411	18309	16367	45	282	90	220	9941	700	10861	10227

NOTES.

1.—The Minister of Health's decision had not been received at the year end with regard to 39 areas for which Public Inquiries had been held. These involved

2.—Public Inquiries had not been held by the end of the year in the case of 210 areas for which Official Representations had been made by the Medical Officer of Health. These involved

No. of Houses for which Orders had been confirmed by the Minister of Health and the Tenants of which were awaiting Re-housing on 31st December, 1941.

* This figure includes houses from which tenants have been rehoused before Order confirmed by Minister of Health.

1529 Houses

5506

4477 Houses

TABLE XXXIII.—Housing Act 1930—Section 19 } Individual Unfit Houses. Summary of Work Done.
Housing Act 1936—Section 11 }

YEAR	OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIONS MADE BY THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH						REHOUSING OF DISPLACED PERSONS				NUMBER OF HOUSES ABOLISHED OR DEMOLISHED				REMARKS
	No. of Properties involved	No. of Houses involved	No. of Houses for which Representations withdrawn	No. of Houses for which Demolition Orders made	No. of Houses for which Schemes accepted for conversion to Works, etc.	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	For which Schemes Completed for conversion to Works, etc.	In complete Demolition Orders	After Representation but without Demolition Order being made	TOTAL		
1930 (From 1st October only)	17	48	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Representations under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936, in regard to the closing of a small number of individual unfit dwellings are additional to the figures included in this table.	
1931 ...	47	230	1	206	21	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—		
1932 ...	13	52	—	52	6	110	52†	6	168	7	98	7	112		
1933 ...	25	95	—	77	15	101	21	2	124	1	89	—	90		
1934 ...	49	151	2	98	28	100	24	5	129	23	154	10	187		
1935 ...	63	177	3	87	43	150	13	7	170	36	124	—	160		
1936 ...	57	398	3	335	58	162	13†	15	190	32	74	1	107		
1937 ...	50	399	—	312	39	247	34	9	290	28	122	—	150		
1938 ...	37	427	—	134	38	351*	19	14	384	21	354	—	375		
1939 ...	15	56	1	427	11	399‡	16	5	420	6	616	4	626		
1940 ...	1	12	—	12	—	17	3	—	20	5	18	3	26		
1941 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	5		
Totals ...	374	2045	19	1740	259	1637	196	63	1896	160	1653	25	1838		

NOTES.—There were 67 houses for which Demolition Orders had been issued where the tenants still remained in occupation at 31st December, 1941, and a further 41 where schemes had been approved, but were awaiting carrying out, for the converting of the houses into works or other business premises and the tenants still remained in occupation at the end of 1941.

Since the inception of the scheme there have been two instances where Demolition Orders have been quashed upon appeal to the County Court by the owners.

† Includes 7 houses in 1932 and 1 house in 1936 from which the tenants found their own accommodation and which were demolished voluntarily after proceedings commenced, but before Demolition Orders were made.

* Includes 3 houses from which the tenants were rehoused, owing to the dangerous condition of the houses, before Demolition Orders were made.

‡ Includes 1 house from which the tenants were rehoused before the Demolition Order was made.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

THE MILK SUPPLY.

The daily average consumption of milk in Sheffield during the year 1941 was 28,000 gallons, which represents 0.46 pints per head of the population. This 28,000 gallons consisted of 3,438 gallons produced in the City and 24,562 gallons brought into the City from outside areas.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

It will be seen from the table which follows that of the total of 1,064 formal and informal samples of milk and other food commodities which were taken during the year there were 117, or 10.98 per cent, which proved to be adulterated.

TABLE XXXIV.—*Results of Analyses of samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, during the year 1941.*

Articles	Total Samples Submitted	Formal Samples		Informal Samples	
		Genuine	Adulterated	Genuine	Adulterated
Milk	884	537	73	248	26
Skimmed Milk	2	1	1	—	—
Milk Rinsings	1	—	1	—	—
"Milko"	1	—	—	1	—
Synthetic Cream	2	—	—	2	—
"Dorsella" Milk Food	1	—	—	1	—
Ice Cream	1	1	—	—	—
Ices	2	—	—	2	—
Cream Ice	1	—	—	1	—
Ice Cream Sandwich	1	—	—	1	—
Butter	25	—	—	25	—
Butter Flavouring	1	—	—	1	—
Margarine	25	—	—	25	—
Lard	17	—	—	16	1
Cooking Fat	3	—	—	3	—
Pork Fat	4	—	1	1	2
Bacon Fat	1	—	—	1	—
Dripping	3	1	—	1	1
Cheese	1	—	—	1	—
Cheese Powder (Parmesan Flavour)	1	—	—	1	—
Sugar	4	—	—	4	—
"Sucron"	1	—	—	1	—
"Sugaro"	1	—	—	1	—
"Sacarex" Sweeteners	1	—	—	1	—
Super Sweeteners	1	—	—	1	—
Saccharin Tablets	5	—	2	1	2
Full Cream Milk Custard	1	—	—	1	—
Coffee	3	—	—	3	—
Atomised Coffee Powder	1	—	—	1	—
Cocoa	1	—	—	1	—
Tea	1	—	—	1	—
Egg Substitutes	6	—	1	3	2
Pure Frozen Eggs (Tinned)	1	—	—	1	—
Flour	1	—	—	1	—
Baking Powder	4	—	—	3	1
Baking Powder Compound	1	—	1	—	—
Self-Raising Flour	2	—	—	2	—
Yeast Spreads	3	—	—	3	—
Tinned Fruit	9	—	—	9	—
Tinned Beetroot	1	—	—	1	—
Lemon Curd	1	—	—	1	—
Lemon Substitutes	2	—	—	1	1
Orange Substitutes	1	—	—	1	—
Ten "C" Orange Vitamin Syrup	1	—	—	1	—
Oniono	1	—	—	1	—
Sweet Orangeade	1	—	—	—	1
Lemon Squash with Barley	1	—	—	1	—
Malt Vinegar	2	—	—	2	—
Vinegar non-brewed	1	—	—	1	—
Whiskey	7	—	—	7	—
Rum	1	—	—	1	—
Sausage	8	2	—	6	—
Fish Sausage	1	—	—	1	—
Potted Meats	4	—	—	4	—
Potted Meat Pastes	2	1	—	1	—
Meat Loaf	1	—	—	1	—
Fish Rissoles and Cakes	2	—	—	2	—
Polony	2	—	—	2	—
TOTALS	1,064	543	80	404	37

Testing of Graded Milk.—Details of the various tests which were applied to Graded Milk during the year are given in the following statement :—

Grade of Milk.				Nature of Test.	Number of Samples Tested.	Number of Samples which were satisfactory.
Tuberculin Tested Milk (Certified)				Reductase	13	13
Accredited Milk				"	130	115
Pasteurised Milk				Bacterial Count..	171	136
" " " " " "				Bacillus Coli ..	171	†134
" " " " " "				Phosphatase ..	162	152

† No Bacillus Coli in a millilitre of the milk.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE (GRADING AND MARKING) ACT, 1928; FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926; MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926; AND PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933.

Inspections and visits were carried out under all the above acts and samples were taken in some cases.

MEAT INSPECTION.

By the Veterinary Officer, R. E. HIRTES, M.R.C.V.S.

Private Slaughterhouses.—There are two private slaughterhouses in the City. One of these is used exclusively for the slaughter of pigs and 4,754 were slaughtered in the year 1941. Of these 53 part carcasses, representing a weight of 1,161 lbs., were found to be unfit for human consumption and were condemned. The erection of the special Horse Slaughterhouse, within the Abattoir grounds but with the status of a private Slaughterhouse, was completed during the year, and from February 4th all the horses which were brought to the Abattoir for slaughter were killed and inspected there. 2,626 horses were killed and inspected in the year 1941.

Corporation Abattoir.—The carcass of every animal which is slaughtered for food at the Corporation Abattoir is examined by a qualified meat inspector and any carcass suspected of being diseased is taken to the Detention Room for a final decision. Inspections are also made of the majority of the animals whilst they are in the lairages awaiting slaughter. Any which are suspected of being diseased are taken to an Isolation Slaughterhouse where they are slaughtered and dressed in order that they may have no contact with the healthy animals. Animals slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order are kept under careful observation and there is also microscopical examination in all cases where anthrax is suspected.

137,184 animals, including horses, were slaughtered and inspected at the Abattoir during the year, as against 237,543 in 1940, and 135,147 of them, as against 234,890 in 1940, were slaughtered by electrical or mechanical stunning. Oxen are stunned by captive bolt pistol and calves, sheep and pigs by the use of electrically charged stunning tongs. The table which follows gives details regarding all animals, including horses, which were slaughtered and inspected in the City in the year 1941.

TABLE XXXVI.—*Animals slaughtered and inspected in the City, year 1941.*

Where Slaughtered	Oxen	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses	Total
Abattoir Main Slaughterhalls	26,774	11,644	79,004	17,169	—	134,591
Do. (Jewish Method)	357	235	1,445	—	—	2,037
Isolation Slaughterhall ..	226	37	150	13	130	556
Totals (Abattoir) ..	27,357	11,916	80,599	17,182	130	137,184
Private Slaughterhouses ..	—	—	—	4,754	2,496	7,250
Grand Totals ..	27,357	11,916	80,599	21,936	2,626	144,434

Of the 144,434 animals slaughtered and inspected in the City in the year 1941 there were 671 whole carcasses found to be in a diseased condition and condemned and a further 1,140 carcasses some part of which was condemned. In the following table are given further particulars relating to carcasses and part carcasses which were condemned and separate information is shown in regard to carcasses which were affected with Tuberculosis :—

TABLE XXXVII.—*Carcasses Inspected and Carcasses Condemned in the City in the year 1941.*

Class of Animal	Oxen	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses	Total
Number killed and inspected	27,357	11,916	80,599	21,936	2,626	144,434
Affected with Tuberculosis—						
Whole carcasses condemned ..	209	31	—	36	1	277
Carcasses of which some part was condemned	420	—	1	397	—	818
Total affected with Tuberculosis ..	629	31	1	433	1	1,095
Affected with other disease—						
Whole carcasses condemned ..	50	171	107	14	52	394
Carcasses of which some part was condemned	70	24	79	85	64	322
Total affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	120	195	186	99	116	716

In order to overcome the difficulty of identifying meat which was on sale in the City and did not bear the official stamp of the Ministry of Health, a new Bye-law was introduced on 1st October, 1938, which ensured that all meat from animals killed outside the City, with the exception of frozen or salted meat or meat bearing the official stamp, is brought to the Abattoir for inspection. Particulars of the meat which was so brought to the Abattoir in the year 1941 are as follows :—3,213 carcasses of beef with 1,410 offals; 288 carcasses of mutton with 161 offals; 1,446 carcasses of pork with 2,901 offals; 11,150 pig heads; 4 tons 9 cwt. bones and offals.

Visits to the Private Slaughterhouses and to Markets, Butchers' Shops and other Premises.—160 visits were made to the private slaughterhouse for the inspection of pigs and numerous regular visits were made to the private horse slaughterhouse which is adjacent to the Abattoir. In addition there were 2,429 visits made to Butchers' shops for the purpose of inspecting meat which was exposed for sale. In most cases where meat was condemned the butchers surrendered it to the Corporation voluntarily, and in no case was it necessary to obtain a Magistrate's Order.

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. 2,401 visits were made during the year and considerable quantities of poultry, game, fish, fruit and vegetables, provisions and canned goods were destroyed as being unfit for human consumption.

Shellfish dealers were advised to purchase their supplies from the centres where the mussels have undergone purification. When consignments were received from other sources it was arranged, because of the danger of sewage pollution, to take samples of the mussels for examination.

Diseases of Animals Acts—Non-Veterinary Functions.—The non-veterinary functions under the Diseases of Animals Acts are administered by the local authority and the inspectors appointed for this purpose made 174 visits during the year 1941. Information is given below under the main headings of this work.

Regulation of Movement of Swine Orders.—The major provisions of these Orders are that all swine which are exposed for sale at markets are to be subjected to detention and isolation for a period of twenty-eight days after leaving the market. Licences to move the swine were issued at the Sheffield Corporation Abattoir and at Wadsley Bridge Live Stock Market and there was systematic visiting to ensure that the provisions of the Orders were observed.

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 the Corporation at a small charge to cover expenses. 511 vehicles were cleansed and disinfected during 1941.

Swine Fever.—In cases of Swine Fever it is the duty of the local authority to arrange for the disposal of the carcasses of infected pigs and also to carry out the necessary disinfection of all stys or premises which have housed the diseased animals. No suspected case was confirmed in 1941.

Tuberculosis Order, 1938.—The local authority is required to supervise the disinfection of the stalls or standings in which there have been cattle affected with Tuberculosis and disinfection was in all cases carried out satisfactorily during the year.

Foot and Mouth Disease.—There were no outbreaks of Foot and Mouth Disease in the City during the year 1941.

Veterinary Supervision of Corporation Animals.—The Veterinary Officer is responsible for the care of the Corporation animals and 87 visits were paid in this connection in 1941. The health of the animals was good. All the cows in the herd of the Corporation farm at Longley Hall passed the tuberculin test prior to purchase.

Riding Establishments Act of 1938.—The Veterinary Officer carried out duties under the provisions of this Act and made periodic inspections of riding establishments. The five establishments in the City were visited at quarterly intervals.