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ANNUAL REPORT

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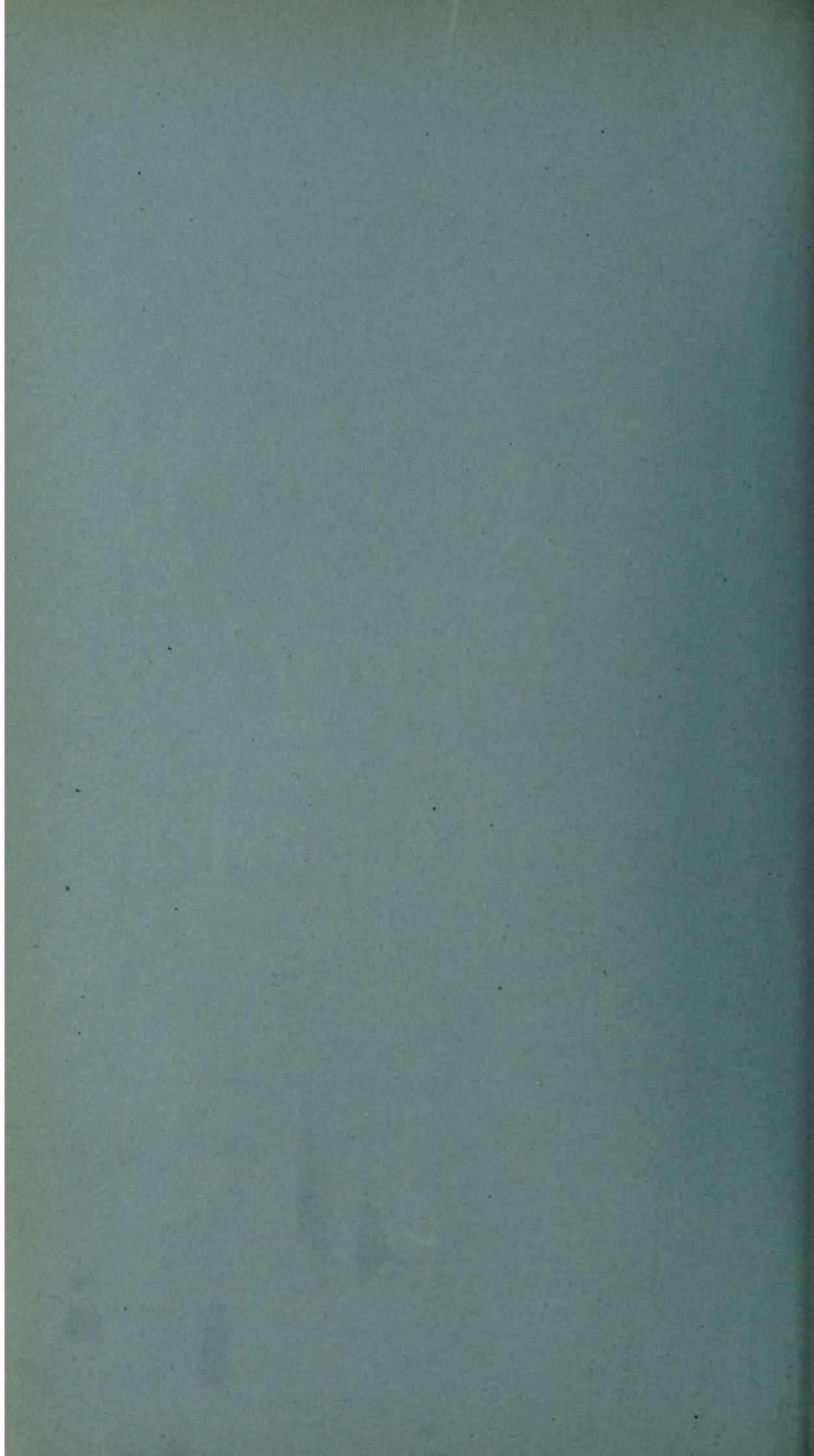
OF THE

CITY OF SHEFFIELD

For the year 1942.

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

Medical Officer of Health.





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GENERAL STATISTICS.

AREA (at 31st December, 1942)	(acres) 39,587
POPULATION—Census 1931	511,757
Estimate of Registrar General—Civilian population year 1942	479,400
APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF HOUSES (at 31st December, 1942)	147,701
RATEABLE VALUE (1st October, 1942)	£3,389,627
SUM REPRESENTED BY A PENNY RATE (Year 1942-43)	£13,271

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR 1942.

	Total.	Males.	Females.		
LIVE BIRTHS—					
Legitimate	7,667	3,960	3,707	} Birth Rate per 1,000 of population	16·6
Illegitimate	291	146	145		
Totals	7,958	4,106	3,852		
STILLBIRTHS	241	119	122	Rate per 1,000 total (live & still) births	29
DEATHS (All Causes)	5,697	3,099	2,598	Death Rate per 1,000 of population	11·9

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE—

All Infants	Deaths ..	388	Rate per 1,000 live births	49
Legitimate Infants	Deaths ..	371	Rate per 1,000 legitimate live births	48
Illegitimate Infants	Deaths ..	17	Rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births	58

DEATHS FROM CERTAIN CAUSES—

Puerperal Sepsis	Deaths ..	2	} Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	0·24
Other Maternal Mortality	Deaths ..	4		
Total Maternal Mortality	Deaths ..	6		
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	Deaths ..	298	} Rate per 1,000 of population	0·62
Other forms of Tuberculosis	Deaths ..	51		
Cancer	Deaths ..	878	Rate per 1,000 of population.	1·83

CITY OF SHEFFIELD.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

TOWN HALL.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Annual Report on the health of the City of Sheffield for the year 1942.

The vital and mortal statistics of this year, after the lapse of time since the period of heavy enemy air raids at the end of the year 1940, show a marked improvement on the whole over the figures of the year 1941.

The birth rate of the City for the year 1942 increased perceptibly and was a higher rate than that of England and Wales. The general death rate was considerably below that of the year 1941 and it was, in fact, almost down to the figure of the year 1938 before the outbreak of War.

The very high Infant Mortality rate of the year 1941, which was 67 per 1,000 births, fell to a rate of 49 per 1,000 in 1942, and it is worthy of note that the lowest Infant Mortality rate on record in the City is one of 48 per 1,000 births in the year 1939. As regards maternal deaths, there were yet again fewer women who died in childbirth and the very low rate of 0.73 per 1,000 total (live and still) births for the year 1942 was once again considerably below the England and Wales rate and was also, once again, a record low rate for the City.

In the group of notifiable infectious diseases there was a decreased incidence of Whooping Cough and Diphtheria and also a decrease in the death rates, which compared favourably with the average death rates for these two diseases in recent years. Measles was more prevalent in 1942 and the death rate, too, was rather higher than in the previous year, although relatively lower than the average of the rates for several years past. There was a greater number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified than in the previous year, but there was only one death.

The death rate from Enteritis and Diarrhoea amongst children under two years of age, which in 1941 increased sharply to 8.32 per 1,000 live births, fell to 4.15 per 1,000 in 1942. This rate, as it had been for a number of earlier years, was once again below the England and Wales rate.

As regards Cerebro-spinal Fever, which has been prevalent in the City as it has been throughout the country since 1940, the incidence rate was appreciably less than in the year 1941. There was also another considerable drop in the death rate and it seems that this epidemic is now in course of abating.

The death rate from Respiratory Tuberculosis, which after two years of increase during the war had receded appreciably in the year 1941, increased once more just a little. The death rate from Other Forms of Tuberculosis was a little lower than in the previous year.

Mortality from Cancer again increased and the 1942 rate of 1.83 per 1,000 of the population, which was identical with the England and Wales rate, was the highest which has so far been recorded in the City.

In the year 1942 there were no casualties which arrived from the War fronts for admission to Municipal Hospitals, in their capacity as Emergency Hospitals, although a small number of service sick cases were admitted. There was little enemy air activity in the locality in this year and no civilian air raid casualties were admitted to the Municipal Hospitals. Ordinary admissions to these hospitals, however, were an increased figure and there was a great demand upon the available accommodation at the General Hospitals.

It is worthy of comment that, despite the dislocation of home life caused by air raids, and despite the difficulties of transport and many other difficulties, the attendances at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres should have been sustained at such a high level throughout the War period and that this service should not only have remained unimpaired but should have advanced appreciably. The records show that a much greater number of women and children attended the clinics in 1942 than in the year 1938, prior to the War. In a comparison of the year 1942 with the previous year there were considerably more women who attended at the Council's ante-natal clinics in 1942, and also a rather higher number of children who attended the several infant clinics. Domiciliary births attended by Municipal Midwives were rather fewer.

Attention is drawn to the information which will be found in this Report in regard to the setting up of the service of Wartime Nurseries and so providing for the care of children under five years of age during the hours when the mothers are obliged to be away from home at their places of employment. The first of these nurseries, which was Beet Street Nursery, was opened on 1st April, 1942, and a succession of others followed until at the end of the year there were eleven nurseries established and functioning in the City. From the numbers of children who were brought to these nurseries as soon as they were opened it was amply evident that they had met a real wartime need of the working mother. The programme contemplates the provision of a total of 17 nurseries.

As I have indicated, we were relatively immune from enemy air activity in Sheffield in 1942, but the War situation was such that it was imperative that vigilance should not be relaxed in maintaining the Civil Defence Casualty Services. Training and exercises therefore proceeded without a halt, although in the later months of the year some reductions were made in the complement of whole-time personnel, numbers of whom were released to industry or for the forces.

Throughout the course of the year the members of the staff have loyally lent me their aid, and I desire to assure them of my appreciation of the services which they have rendered so ungrudgingly.

In concluding this short introduction to my Report, I should like to acknowledge the debt which I owe to you, Mr. Chairman, and to the members of the Health Committee for the kindness and courtesy which you have continuously extended to me during the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN RENNIE,

Medical Officer of Health.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Special Features.—The birth rate of 16·6 per 1,000 for the year 1942, which exceeded that of England and Wales, was higher than the 1941 City rate. The general death rate of 11·9 per 1,000 was lower than in 1941, but slightly higher than the England and Wales rate.

The Infant Mortality rate of 49 per 1,000 births, which was identical with that of England and Wales, showed a very great decrease from the year 1941.

As regards the death rate from Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System there was some increase from the previous year's rate, but the death rate for Other Forms of Tuberculosis decreased slightly.

The death rate of children under two years of age from Enteritis and Diarrhoea was lower than in 1941 and it was also lower than the rate for England and Wales.

There was an increase from the low attack rate from measles of the previous year and an increase in the death rate. Deaths from measles numbered nine as against five in 1941.

There were no deaths in the Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers Group during the year.

There was one death from Scarlet Fever.

The sickness incidence of Diphtheria was less pronounced during 1942, and the mortality rate also decreased perceptibly from the 1941 rate.

The incidence of Whooping Cough was low and the high death rate of the previous year was reduced greatly.

There was an appreciable fall in the incidence rate from Cerebro-spinal Fever, and also in the death rate.

The maternal mortality rate was lower than in the year 1941 and was also very much lower than the England and Wales rate.

Mortality from Cancer increased from the previous year's figure. The rate was identical with the England and Wales rate.

The death rates from Influenza, Pneumonia and Bronchitis were all less than the rates for the year 1941.

Area.—The total area of the City at 31st December, 1942, was 39,587 acres.

Population.—The Registrar General's estimate of the civilian population of the City for the year 1942 was 479,400, 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 1942 was 5,064 and the marriage rate (or persons married per 1,000 of the population) was 21·1, as against 22·2 in 1941. The 1942 rate exceeded the England and Wales rate, which was 17·8 per 1,000. It will be seen, too, from the table below, that the average Sheffield rate for the quinquennium 1937 to 1941 also exceeded the average rate of England and Wales.

TABLE I.—*Marriages and Marriage Rates in Sheffield and in England and Wales, years 1937 to 1941 and year 1942.*

Year.	Total Number of Marriages in Sheffield.	Persons Married per 1,000 of the population.	
		Sheffield.	England and Wales.
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	22·7
1941	5,374	22·2	18·7
Average (Quinquennium 1937-1941)	5,579	22·0	19·5
1942	5,064	21·1	17·8

Live Births.—There were 8,082 live births registered in the City in 1942, and after making allowances for births transferable inwards and outwards the figure of net live births is 7,958. The birth rate was 16·6 per 1,000 of the population as against a rate of 15·5 in 1941. The England and Wales rate for 1942 was 15·8 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 1942 rate exceeds the average of the ten previous years.

Year	Number of Live Births	Birth Rate per 1000 of the Population
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
1941 ..	7,477	15·5
Average 1932-41 ..	7,714	15·1
1942 ..	7,958	16·6

Still Births.—Still births allocated to the City in 1942, after making allowance for transferable births, numbered 241 and gave a rate of 0·50 per 1,000 of the population, as against a rate of 0·51 for 1941. The 1942 rate for England and Wales was 0·54. The still births of the City in 1942 also represent a rate of 29 per 1,000 total (live and still) births, as compared with 32 per 1,000 in 1941.

Deaths.—There were 5,785 deaths registered in the City in 1942 and the transferable deaths numbered 281 inwards and 369 outwards. Net deaths allocated to the City therefore totalled 5,697, of which 3,099 were males and 2,598 females. The death rate from all causes was 11·9 per 1,000 of the population. This rate, as is shown in the statement below, is lower than the 1941 rate of 13·6 and lower than the average rate for the decade 1932-1941. It is slightly above the 1942 rate for England and Wales of 11·6 per 1,000.

Year	Number of Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 of the Population
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
1941 ..	6,583	13·6
Average 1932-41 ..	6,323	12·4
1942 ..	5,697	11·9

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

Measles.—There were 4,511 cases of Measles notified during the year, and the attack rate was 9·41 per 1,000 of the population as against 3·08 per 1,000 in 1941. Admissions to Municipal Hospitals, as classified after certain cases had been re-diagnosed in hospital, numbered 164.

There were nine deaths, four males and five females, and the death rate was 0·019 per 1,000 of the population as against 0·010 in 1941. The average annual rate for the five years 1937-1941 was 0·021.

Scarlet Fever.—2,520 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 1,436. The attack rate was 5·26 per 1,000 of the population as against 1·50 for 1941, and an average rate of 1·61 for the quinquennium 1937-1941. There was one death from Scarlet Fever in 1942, and the death rate was 0·002 per 1,000 of the population. The average annual rate for the quinquennium 1937-1941 was 0·001.

Diphtheria.—1,147 cases of Diphtheria were notified in 1942 and admissions to Municipal Hospitals, as classified after certain cases had been re-diagnosed in hospital, numbered 1,129. The attack rate was 2·39 per 1,000 of the population, which has to be compared with a rate of 3·05 for 1941 and an average rate of 2·61 for the quinquennium 1937-1941. There were 37 deaths from Diphtheria in the year 1942, and the death rate was 0·077 per 1,000 of the population, which compares with 0·05 for England and Wales. The rate for the City for 1941 was 0·114 and for the quinquennium 1937-1941 it was 0·076 as against 0·066 for England and Wales.

Whooping Cough.—273 notifications of Whooping Cough were received in the year 1942, and the attack rate was 0·57 per 1,000 of the population as against 4·19 in 1941. There were ten deaths and the death rate was 0·021 per 1,000 of the population. In the year 1941 there were 30 deaths, and a death rate of 0·062 per 1,000. The average death rate for the quinquennium 1937-1941 was 0·026.

Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers.—There were two cases of Typhoid (including Paratyphoid) Fever—one Typhoid and one Paratyphoid—notified during the year 1942, giving an attack rate of 0·004 per 1,000 of the population, as against a rate of 0·02 for 1941 and an average for the quinquennium 1937-1941 of 0·02. There were no deaths under this heading during the year, as against one death in 1941—a Paratyphoid. The average annual death rate for the quinquennium 1937-1941 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 4·15 in 1942 as compared with 5·2 for England and Wales. The rate for 1941 was 8·32 as against 5·1 for England and Wales.

Cerebro-spinal Fever.—There were 92 cases of Cerebro-spinal Fever notified in 1942, as against 243 cases in 1941. The attack rate was 0·19 per 1,000 of the population, comparing with a rate of 0·50 for 1941 and an average rate for the five years 1937 to 1941 of 0·21. There were 23 deaths, as against 49 deaths in 1941 and the death rate was 0·048 per 1,000 of the population, as against 0·101 in 1941 and an average death rate for the quinquennium 1937 to 1941 of 0·056 per 1,000.

Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis.—Seven cases in this group of diseases were notified in 1942 and no deaths occurred. There were nine cases notified in 1941 and two deaths.

Encephalitis Lethargica.—Three cases of Encephalitis Lethargica were notified during the year and there were eight deaths under this heading, a large proportion of them from sequelæ of this disease. Nine cases were notified in 1941 and there were 17 deaths under this heading.

Dysentery.—77 cases of Dysentery, the majority of them being of the Sonne type, were notified during the year. There were three deaths. In 1941 there were 44 cases and six deaths.

Malaria.—One case of Malaria was notified during the year. In 1941 there was no case notified. Invariably, in these cases of Malaria, the disease is contracted abroad.

Food Poisoning.—Five cases of Food Poisoning were notified during 1942. There were no deaths from this cause. In 1941 there were three notifications and no deaths.

Influenza.—The Influenza death rate was 0·052 per 1,000 as against 0·09 for England and Wales, the corresponding 1941 figures being 0·079 and 0·19 respectively. The average City rate for the five years 1937-1941 was 0·237 per 1,000.

Pneumonia.—The Pneumonia incidence rate was 4·07 per 1,000 of the population, as against 4·38 per 1,000 in 1941. 1,950 cases were notified in 1942 and there were 767 treated in the City General Hospital and 244 in the City Fever Hospital, an aggregate of 1,021 which represents 52 per cent of the cases. A total of 288 persons died from Pneumonia during the year—180 males and 108 females—and the death rate was 0·601 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 0·846 per 1,000 in 1941. The average death rate for the five years 1937 to 1941 was 0·896 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 0·820 per 1,000 of the population, which corresponds to a rate of 1·068 for the year 1941. The average City rate for the five years 1937 to 1941 was 0·647 per 1,000.

Cancer.—A total of 878 persons, 447 males and 431 females, died from Cancer in the year 1942. The death rate was 1·831 per 1,000 of the population, as against 1·595 in 1941.

Below is a table which gives details of deaths of Sheffield residents from Cancer in the period 1937 to 1942 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 until the year 1942, when the two rates are equal.

TABLE II.—*Cancer Mortality of Sheffield and of England and Wales for the year 1942 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
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
1941	409	362	771	1.60	1.78
5 yrs' av'ge (1937-41)	415	384	799	1.58	1.69
1942	447	431	878	1.83	1.83

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 759 notifications of Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System in 1942 and the incidence rate was 1.58 per 1,000 of the population as against a rate of 1.35 per 1,000 in 1941. There were 200 notifications of Other Forms of Tuberculosis, giving an incidence rate of 0.42 per 1,000 which corresponds with a rate of 0.32 per 1,000 for 1941.

Deaths from Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System numbered 298, of whom 188 were males and 110 females. The death rate per 1,000 of the population was 0.622 as against a rate of 0.608 in 1941, an average rate of 0.622 for the five years 1937 to 1941 and an England and Wales rate for 1942 of 0.542 per 1,000.

There were 51 deaths from Other Forms of Tuberculosis, 29 of males and 22 of females. The death rate was 0.106 per 1,000 of the population, as against a rate for 1941 of 0.110 per 1,000, an average rate of 0.109 for the five years 1937 to 1941 and an England and Wales rate of 0.115 for the year 1942.

Death rates from Tuberculous Diseases per million of the population for Sheffield and England and Wales in the ten years 1933 to 1942 are given in the table below :—

TABLE III.—*Death Rates per Million from Tuberculosis, ten years, 1933 to 1942.*

Year	Respiratory System		Other Forms		All Forms	
	Sheffield	England and Wales	Sheffield	England and Wales	Sheffield	England and Wales
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
1942	622	542	106	115	728	657

Infant Mortality.—There were 388 deaths of Infants under one year of age in 1942, as compared with 494 in 1941. The infant mortality rate of 67 per 1,000 live births in 1941 thus fell to 49 per 1,000 in 1942. The England and Wales rate for 1942 was also 49 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 did not again exceed it until the year 1941. In 1942 the two rates are identical.

TABLE IV.—*Infant Mortality, Sheffield and England and Wales, since the year 1923.*

Year	Infant Mortality		Year	Infant Mortality	
	Sheffield	England and Wales		Sheffield	England and Wales
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
1932	73	65	1942	49	49

In the table which follows in regard to infant mortality are given particulars of the deaths of infants in the year 1942, 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.

TABLE V.—*Infant Mortality; Deaths in the year 1942 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	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	6
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	1	...	6
Diphtheria	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	2
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Tuberculosis of Intestines and Peritoneum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	5
Convulsions	3	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	4
Bronchitis	...	1	1	1	3	4	5	1	1	14
Pneumonia	3	...	2	1	6	15	16	8	9	54
Enteritis and Diarrhoea	...	1	2	2	5	10	8	6	3	32
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	4
Congenital Malformations	13	9	2	4	28	6	5	3	2	44
Congenital Debility	7	2	...	1	10	8	...	1	...	19
Icterus	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	3
Premature Birth	92	3	3	3	101	6	1	...	...	108
Injury at Birth	7	2	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	9
Atelectasis	15	1	...	...	16	2	...	...	...	18
Suffocation, Overlying	...	...	2	2	4	8	3	2	...	17
Other Causes	10	5	1	3	19	6	8	2	3	38
All Causes	152	24	14	18	208	73	53	32	22	388

Neo-Natal Mortality.—Deaths of infants occurring within the first four weeks of life numbered 208, giving a neo-natal mortality rate of 26 per 1,000 live births as against a rate of 32 per 1,000 in 1941. The neo-natal deaths in 1942 comprise 54 per cent of the total deaths of children under one year of age as against 47 per cent in 1941.

Pregnancy, Child Birth and the Puerperal State.—There were 177 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia notified during the year 1942 and the incidence rate, calculated per 1,000 total (live and still) births, was 21.59 as against a rate of 14.12 in 1941. The 1942 death rate from Puerperal Sepsis

was 0.24 per 1,000 total (live and still) births, as against 0.26 per 1,000 in 1941 and an average rate for the five years 1937 to 1941 of 0.94. The 1942 England and Wales death rate for Sepsis was 0.42. The total maternal mortality rate of the City, which was 1.45 per 1,000 total (live and still) births in 1941, fell to 0.73 per 1,000 in 1942, in which year the corresponding England and Wales rate was 2.01 per 1,000. The average Sheffield rate for the period 1937 to 1941 was 2.31. 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 1937-1942.*

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.
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
1941	14.12	0.26	1.19	1.45	2.23
Average 5 years 1937-1941	21.86	0.94	1.37	2.31	2.67
1942	21.59	0.24	0.49	0.73	2.01

† 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 1942. Notifications of each disease are tabulated in specified age groups.

TABLE VII.—*Cases of Infectious and other notifiable Diseases during the year 1942 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	4,511	171	2,197	2,094	31	9	5	4	..
Whooping Cough	273	24	132	115	1	1	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	2,520	3	603	1,710	128	43	23	9	1
Diphtheria	1,147	8	192	710	153	54	23	6	1
Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fevers	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Pyrexia	177	..	..	..	64	84	28	1	..
Erysipelas	249	1	5	4	14	25	48	95	57
Cerebro-spinal Fever	92	9	17	23	15	9	10	6	3
Acute Poliomyelitis	7	..	3	3	..	1	..	..	..
Polioencephalitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	15	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia	1,950	100	352	338	185	196	219	395	165
Malaria	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Dysentery	77	3	29	23	7	7	..	4	4
Encephalitis Lethargica	3	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..
Food Poisoning	5	..	..	1	..	1	2	1	..
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	759	3	18	135	215	124	116	127	21
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	200	6	23	94	36	19	7	12	3
Totals	11,988	343	3,571	5,251	851	575	482	660	255

Causes of Death.—In Table VIII on page 13 are given particulars of the number of deaths of Sheffield residents in the year 1942, 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 1942 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 1942 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	3099	233	21	31	50	72	118	168	295	647	919	545
	F	2598	155	15	37	55	66	101	141	205	401	691	731
TOTALS ...	—	5697	388	36	68	105	138	219	309	500	1048	1610	1276
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Cerebro-spinal Fever	M	14	4	2	4	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
	F	9	—	—	4	2	—	1	—	—	2	—	—
3. Scarlet Fever	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Whooping Cough	M	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	6	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Diphtheria	M	15	2	—	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	22	—	—	5	16	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	M	188	1	1	—	1	19	36	31	43	34	19	3
	F	110	—	—	—	2	33	33	22	10	5	5	—
7. Other Forms of Tuberculosis	M	29	2	5	1	5	7	2	5	1	—	1	—
	F	22	2	2	4	4	2	4	1	1	1	1	—
8. Syphilitic Diseases...	M	22	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	2	14	1	—
	F	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	1
9. Influenza	M	15	—	1	1	—	—	—	3	1	6	3	—
	F	10	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	3	4
10. Measles	M	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	5	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Acute poliomyelitis & Polioencephalitis	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Acute infectious Encephalitis	M	6	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	1	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
13. Cancer of Buccal cavity & oesophagus (M) uterus (F)	M	40	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	10	16	11
	F	60	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	15	23	8	7
14. Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	M	101	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	13	26	45	12
	F	75	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	12	18	26	10
15. Cancer of Breast	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	78	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	14	22	23	13
16. Cancer of all other sites	M	306	—	—	—	3	1	10	15	44	93	98	42
	F	218	—	—	—	—	4	8	10	24	62	72	38
17. Diabetes	M	11	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	4	5	—
	F	26	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	4	8	8	4
18. Intra-Cranial vascular lesions (cerebral haemorrhage, etc.)	M	260	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	18	57	115	66
	F	332	—	—	—	1	—	1	5	18	51	137	119
19. Heart Diseases	M	713	—	1	1	4	8	13	27	43	158	270	188
	F	653	—	—	—	2	10	8	27	39	87	215	265
20. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	M	209	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	27	86	93
	F	169	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	5	13	40	108
21. Bronchitis	M	279	12	2	1	2	3	3	7	34	68	96	51
	F	114	2	—	1	4	—	1	5	11	19	34	37
22. Pneumonia	M	180	32	4	9	2	3	9	11	26	37	38	9
	F	108	22	3	5	2	3	4	7	5	12	20	25
23. Other Respiratory Diseases	M	32	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	8	9	7	1
	F	21	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	3	7	6	—
24. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	M	32	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	9	11	4	1
	F	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	3	1
25. Enteritis and Diarrhoea	M	27	16	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	2	3	2
	F	21	16	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—
26. Appendicitis	M	9	—	—	—	1	3	—	1	1	1	2	—
	F	10	—	—	—	3	1	2	—	—	—	3	1
27. Other digestive diseases	M	54	8	2	1	1	—	3	7	3	11	10	8
	F	69	2	1	—	3	1	—	3	8	16	18	17
28. Nephritis	M	79	—	—	—	3	1	7	4	9	18	23	14
	F	67	—	—	—	—	—	9	5	11	13	15	14
29.*Puerperal and post-abortive infections (Sepsis, &c.)	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	8	—	—	—	—	1	5	2	—	—	—	—
30. Other Maternal causes	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—
31. Premature Birth	M	66	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	42	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. Congenital malformations, birth injuries, infantile diseases	M	73	65	1	—	1	3	—	1	1	—	1	—
	F	48	42	—	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
33. Suicide	M	15	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	2	5	1	—
	F	14	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	5	3	—
34. Road Traffic Accidents	M	60	—	—	2	9	2	3	4	6	10	19	5
	F	14	—	—	3	3	—	1	1	—	—	4	2
35. Other Violent causes	M	87	11	—	3	2	9	6	9	10	14	10	13
	F	72	11	2	1	2	—	1	4	4	6	18	23
36. All other causes	M	169	7	—	1	8	9	11	17	14	32	44	26
	F	170	11	1	8	9	6	11	17	17	22	26	42

* Item 29 includes six deaths 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 1942 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
1942	479,400	7,958	16·6	5,697	11·9	15·8	11·6

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 Hospital, continued to be designated as Emergency Hospitals throughout the year although no casualties arrived from the war fronts for admission to these hospitals. So far none have arrived during the course of the war. There were no civilian air raid casualties admitted to the Municipal hospitals in 1942. A comparatively small number of service sick cases were treated in these hospitals but in the main the emergency accommodation which was provided was little used. At the City General Hospital there was great pressure on the beds provided for general medical and surgical cases and also an increased demand for admission to the Maternity Wards. In these circumstances, as air raid alerts were few and there was little enemy air activity over the City, it was considered safe to admit a certain number of selected cases to the upper floor wards, which had largely been vacant throughout the earlier years of the war.

Detailed information with regard to the general administration of the Municipal Hospitals in the year 1942 is given in the separate 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, 1942, Lodge Moor Hospital had a normal accommodation of 508 beds for the treatment of Infectious Diseases.

The table below gives a classification of the cases of infectious and other diseases treated in 1942 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 1942.*

DISEASE	Remain- ing in Jan. 1st, 1942	Admiss- ions during year	Admiss- ions as classified after re- diagnoses	Total under Treat- ment during year	Remain- ing in Dec. 31st, 1942	Com- pleted Cases	Deaths	Mortality per cent of cases treated to a conclusion
LODGE MOOR HOSPITAL.								
Scarlet Fever ...	50	1,586	1,436	1,486	141	1,345	1	0·07
Do. Imported ...	—	2	1	1	—	1	—	0·07
Diphtheria ...	235	1,519	1,122	1,357	158	1,199	33	2·75
Do. Imported ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2·75
Enteric Fever ...	—	8	1	1	—	1	—	—
Do. Imported ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	13	208	244	257	6	251	21	8·36
Do. Imported ...	1	—	3	4	—	4	—	8·24
Measles ...	—	140	162	162	19	143	3	2·10
Do. Imported ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2·10
Cerebro-spinal Fever	5	185	61	66	2	64	8	12·50
Do. Imported ...	2	35	18	20	2	18	1	5·56
Meningitis (other than C.S.F.) ...	1	—	22	23	2	21	14	66·66
Do. Imported ...	—	—	5	5	—	5	5	100·00
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. Imported ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethar- gica ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken Pox ...	—	17	25	25	—	25	—	—
Erysipelas ...	3	87	63	66	2	64	—	—
Do. Imported ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	2	31	25	27	1	26	1	3·85
Dysentery ...	1	73	40	41	2	39	—	—
Do. Imported ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Combined Infectious Diseases ...	1	33	17	18	—	18	1	5·56
Do. Imported ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5·56
Miscellaneous Diseases	31	72	742	773	35	738	20	2·71
Do. Imported ...	—	—	10	10	—	10	1	10·00
Radium Cases ...	—	8	8	8	—	8	2	25·00
Do. Imported ...	5	109	109	114	3	111	6	5·46
Service Cases (Infectious) ...	5	112	112	117	5	112	—	—
TOTALS ...	355	4,226	4,226	4,581	378	4,203	117	2·78

Scarlet Fever.—There were 1,588 cases of Scarlet Fever admitted to the hospital in the year 1942 and there was one death. Admissions in the year 1941 were 602 and there were no deaths. Particulars are given below of the various complications amongst the Scarlet Fever cases treated during the year 1942. 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 :—

Rheumatism ...	(per cent)	0·84
Endocarditis ...	..	0·84
Adenitis ...	..	0·58
Otitis Media ...	..	0·25
Nephritis ...	..	0·25
Suppurative Adenitis ...	..	0·08

Diphtheria.—Admissions of Diphtheria cases in the year 1942 totalled 1,519 as against 1,558 in 1941. There were 33 deaths and the death rate per cent of the 1,199 cases treated to a conclusion was 2.75. The comparable rate for 1941 was 3.99. Tracheotomy was performed in four cases of which three died.

Of the 1,199 cases treated to a conclusion in the year there were 815 clinical cases and 384 bacteriological cases and of this number there were 302 which proved to be virulent and 82 avirulent. The 33 deaths amongst these 815 clinical cases produced a death rate of 4.05 per cent.

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

CARDIAC.			PARALYSIS.		
Extra Systolic	...	(per cent) 2.29	Palate	...	(per cent) 4.42
Gallop Rhythm	...	" 0.97	Pharyngeal	...	" 1.32
Arrhythmia	...	" 0.70	Ocular	...	" 1.06
Heart Block	...	" 0.17	Facial	...	" 0.44
			Diaphragmatic	...	" 0.35
			Ciliary	...	" 0.35
			All other types	...	" 5.06

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 1,346 cases who had been treated for Scarlet Fever were discharged from hospital during the year whilst there were only 20 cases admitted which were definitely recognised as Return Cases; as regards Diphtheria there were 1,199 cases discharged and definite Return Cases numbered five.

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 1942 and gives a classification of the disease headings under which they fall after re-diagnosis.

TABLE XI.—*Re-diagnosis in Hospital, year 1942*

Corrected Diagnosis in Hospital (Disease headings under which re-diagnosed)	CASES ADMITTED AS																							
	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)	Encephalitis Lethargica	Chicken Pox	Erysipelas	Do. (Imported)	Whooping Cough	Dysentery	Combined Infectious Diseases	Do. (Imported)	Miscellaneous Diseases	TOTALS	
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	14	—	—	—	1	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	25
Do. (Imported) ...	12	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	12	—	7
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. (Imported) ...	12	—	9	—	12	—	—	5	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	3	—	67
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. (Imported) ...	21	—	9	—	—	—	12	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	6	—	1	—	41
Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis— (other than C.S.F.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	22
Do. (Imported) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Chicken Pox ...	12	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	12
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Combined Infectious Diseases ...	4	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	11
Do. (Imported) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Diseases ...	144	370	—	—	5	—	25	10	59	—	—	1	—	—	3	25	—	1	32	3	—	—	—	678
Do. (Imported) ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
	175	1404	—	—	7	—	31	19	124	17	—	1	—	—	4	25	—	8	34	27	—	8	—	885

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 1932 to 1941 and the year 1942.

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

Disease	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	Average 10 years 1932-1941	1942
	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Scarlet Fever ...	39.6	36.51	34.77	31.75	32.42	33.49	34.42	35.52	32.22	29.70	34.04	23.92
Diphtheria ...	56.51	43.3	42.51	47.84	48.75	50.83	44.98	42.29	44.84	48.91	47.07	43.71
Enteric Fever ...	46.2	80.2	24.5	51.75	44.62	43.77	36.33	60.07	49.91	38.00	47.53	49.00
Measles ...	40.93	276.5	27.5	22.38	22.85	19.52	28.76	20.20	13.57	29.34	25.01	19.89
Pneumonia ...	34.65	30.71	34.68	30.27	26.33	25.96	27.5	28.78	22.7	26.76	28.83	20.93
Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	44.3	46.89	48.68	20.24	20.92	31.63	25.92	30.50	24.79	23.70	31.75	26.78
Military Sick ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.12	17.64	19.15	—	17.08
Radium Cases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18.43	28.35	26.67	—	26.40
Emergency Hospital Cases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27.47	—	—	—
All other Diseases ...	31.5	28.16	29.02	25.87	25.11	19.75	20.87	24.58	21.56	21.13	24.75	17.55
Totals (all Diseases)	39.91	35.98	35.73	37.05	38.92	39.27	35.69	37.00	29.28	33.61	36.24	27.74

† 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 Lodge Moor Infectious Diseases Hospital in each of the ten years from 1933 to 1942 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 Diseases Hospital, ten years 1933 to 1942.

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
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
1942	317.25	413	233

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, 1942, 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 1942 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 1942.

	MEN.	WOMEN.	CHILDREN.	TOTAL.
Remaining in Hospital 31st December, 1941.. .. .	79	152	93	324
Admitted from Town	1784	4097	1746	7627
Admitted from Fir Vale House	56	54	4	114
Admitted from Nether Edge Hospital	—	3	1	4
Admitted from Children's Homes	—	—	50	50
BIRTHS	—	—	1236	1236
Total Admitted and Born	1840	4154	3037	9031
Total Treated during 1942	1919	4306	3130	9355

TABLE XV.—Discharges and Deaths—Year 1942.

	MEN.	WOMEN.	CHILDREN.	TOTAL.
Discharged to Town	1476	3797	2805	8078
Discharged to Fir Vale House	49	69	8	126
Discharged to Nether Edge Hospital	7	29	—	36
Discharged to Children's Homes	—	—	49	49
DEATHS	279	198	143	620
Total Discharged and Died	1811	4093	3005	8909
Remaining in Hospital, 31st December, 1942	108	213	125	446

The total of admissions and births during the year was 9,031, an increase of 1,747 on the previous year.

The average daily number under treatment was 416, an increase of 80 as compared with the previous year. The highest daily number in hospital was 483 on June 11th, and the lowest 318 on January 1st. The average duration of treatment was 16·23 as against 16·14 in 1941, an increase of ·09 days. This abnormally low figure is due as last year to the fact that patients have had to be sent home in the ambulance to complete their convalescence, owing to the grave shortage of available beds.

As last year, the top floors have been available only for ambulant patients and wards have had to be kept available for the admission of air raid casualties. Fortunately, they were not required for this purpose during 1942 and these wards at times were used for emergency cases.

The increased number of admissions and births, namely 1747, was made possible by taking a certain amount of risk in the type of case accommodated in the upper floors in view of the fact that there had been few air raid alerts.

During the whole year there was great pressure on the beds and increased demand for treatment in all departments. At times the Maternity Unit was dangerously overcrowded and there was for a large part of the year over-pressure on the labour wards, as five labour wards are on the top floors, leaving only four to deal with over 1300 deliveries. I am glad to report, however, that there was no untoward result from this over-pressure.

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 1942—Classification of Diseases.

Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	168
Cancer and other Tumours	215
Rheumatism, Diseases of Nutrition and of Endocrine Glands, and other General Diseases	148
Diseases of the Blood and Blood-forming Organs	55
" " Nervous System and Sense Organs	112
" " Circulatory System	264
" " Respiratory System	900
" " Digestive System	1,462
Non-Venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System	401
Diseases of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium	2,370
" the Skin and Cellular Tissues	287
" " Bones and Organs of Locomotion	65
Congenital Malformations	13
Diseases of Early Infancy	1,332
Injuries and Violence	367
Ill-Defined Diseases	130
Total	8,289

DEATHS.

620 patients died in the hospital during the year, a decrease of 62 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 :—

	1940	1941	1942
Arterio Sclerosis	89	28	31
Bronchitis	123	57	50
Lobar Pneumonia	58	80	46
Broncho-pneumonia	134	62	41
Valvular Disease of the Heart	42	34	27
Malignant Disease	75	54	53

The causes of death in the year 1942 are classified under disease groups in the table which follows :—

TABLE XVII.—Causes of Death—Year 1942.

Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	25
Cancer and other Tumours	53
Rheumatism, Diseases of Nutrition and of Endocrine Glands, and other General Diseases	11
Diseases of the Blood and Blood-Forming Organs	3
" " Nervous System and Sense Organs	43
" " Circulatory System	107
" " Respiratory System	146
" " Digestive System	63
Non-Venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System	46
Diseases of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium	5
" Skin and Cellular Tissues	5
" Bones and Organs of Locomotion	2
Congenital Malformations	8
Diseases of Early Infancy	73
Deaths from Violence	30
Total	620

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The work on the medical side of the hospital shows little change from year to year, except that during the War, owing to shortage of beds, only acute cases could be dealt with.

The number of acute primary pneumonias treated was 767, an increase of 6 from 1941. I am glad to be able to report a very considerable reduction in the number of fatal cases during 1942 compared to 1941. Although 6 more patients were treated, there was a reduction of 55 in the number of pneumonia patients who died.

The following is an extract from a Report by Dr. K. J. G. Milne, the Resident 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 increase the medical beds on Block 13 from 12 to 18, and to utilise the upper floors of several wards on occasion (those on Blocks 1 and 3 being in permanent use) in order to cope with the rush of cases.

Clinical trials of new drugs and new methods of treatment continued to provide much work, and all treatment was fully maintained in spite of the wartime scarcity of drugs and equipment. Special diets gave rise to increasing anxiety, much of which could have been avoided if the hospital possessed a dietetic kitchen with trained dietitian.

The number of patients who attended at the Medical Out-Patient Department in the year ended 31st March, 1943, was 911, as against 608 in the previous year. These figures are exclusive of persons who attended at the Immunisation Clinic.

Diabetic Clinic. The work of the diabetic clinic has continued on the lines described in previous annual reports. 126 patients were treated in the year 1942-43 as against 113 in the previous year.

Again this organisation has shown the completeness of its scope ; there is a complete link between the wards, the Almoner's Department and the patient in his own home. The clinic has kept in close touch with the Local Food Control Office, so as to assist the patients with wartime problems and its membership of the National Diabetic Association has enabled it to help diabetic patients transferred from other towns.

Pernicious Anæmia Clinic. 79 patients were treated in the year 1942-43 as against 72 in the previous year.

The value of this part of out-patient work has been demonstrated again this year by enabling patients to keep fit at home without recourse to the frequent periods of in-patient treatment that were so marked a feature in bygone years, and thus to ease the pressure on beds.

Gastric Patients. Patients treated at the Gastric Clinic in the year 1942-43 numbered 181 as against 121 in the year 1941-42.

When war broke out, all gastric cases were referred from the wards directly under the care of their own doctors, in order to lessen the number of patients attending the Out-Patient Department. With the introduction of milk and egg rationing it became necessary, as explained in last year's report, to supervise these patients for some time after discharge from the wards in order to assist them to obtain the extra allowances to which they were entitled. This resulted in a sharp increase of work, and a second out-patient day was started in 1941. There is also a liaison with the Surgical Department, by which certain gastric operation cases come to the Medical Out-Patient Department for further dietetic supervision.

Immunisation Clinic. This clinic has been continued throughout the year and has proved useful in affording facilities to patients who find it difficult to attend for immunisation at the usual centres.

SURGICAL DEPARTMENT.

There has been no change in the accommodation available during the year, as we have not been able to use the top floors for anything other than ambulant cases.

The amount of emergency surgery has once again shown an increase over the previous year.

The ban on the use of radium within the City of Sheffield still continues and consequently the number of malignant cases dealt with remains considerably smaller than it was prior to the War.

The total number of operations performed in the hospital was 3354, an increase of 878 from 1941. Details of operations are given in summarised form in the table which follows:—

TABLE XVIII.—Operations—Year 1942.

Abdominal Operations	408
Operations for Hernia	226
Amputations	19
Operations on Urinary Tract	128
" Male Genital Organs	59
" Female Generative Organs	689
" the Breast	33
" Bones and Joints	132
" Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat and Chest	643
Excisions	44
Operations on Rectum, Anal Canal, etc.	133
Miscellaneous	217
Operations performed in the Casualty Department	623
Total	3354

CHILDREN'S WARDS.

The number of children treated during the year, including children born in the hospital, was 3130 as against 2541 in 1941, an increase of 589. Of that figure, however, 231 is represented by an increase in the number of births, so that the net increase of admissions is 358.

During the year we continued to restrict the admission of children, as far as possible, owing to the fact that the hospital is situated in a target area.

Most of the common infectious diseases were treated but we were not able to admit many cases of measles, whooping cough and chickenpox, owing to the shortage of beds.

There was a slight rise in the number of children treated for scabies from the previous year, but the number was not so great as in 1940. There was, however, a very large number of children treated for various skin diseases, such as impetigo and dermatitis, largely the result of lack of parental care.

MATERNITY DEPARTMENT.

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

1,304 women were confined in the hospital in the year 1942, as against 1,066 in 1941, an increase of 238. There were 1,058 of these which were booked cases, who had attended the ante-natal clinic at least once, and 246 emergency cases. 714 of the confinements were primiparae and 590 multiparae. There were 1,342 live births, of which 1,309 were legitimate and 33 illegitimate. 87 of the labours were premature, as against 125 in the year 1941. There were 36 instances of twins, and one of triplets. Four women died who were treated in the Maternity Unit, two being booked cases and two emergency cases.

There were 76 still births in the hospital in 1942, the same number as in the previous year, and 52 deaths of newly born children in the maternity wards as against 63 in 1941. A total of 178 children required to be artificially fed during the year or to have the breast milk supplemented. There were 80 notifications of puerperal pyrexia amongst patients treated in the hospital. There were no cases of pemphigus but three cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, all of which recovered without injury to the eyes.

940 patients attended the ante-natal department in 1942 as against 638 in the year 1941 and the total number of attendances was 6,554 as against 3,074 in 1941. The number of emergencies was 246 as against 221 in 1941. 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 expectant mothers 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.

The attendances at the Post-Natal Clinic still leave much to be desired. Altogether 597 women attended in 1942 and made a total of 1,011 attendances.

The emergency unit, which comprises medical and nursing staff, was called out on twelve occasions to the homes of patients who were seriously ill and required specialist treatment. All the cases made a good recovery. Nine of them were admitted to hospital after blood transfusion.

GYNÆCOLOGY.

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

I very much regret to report that, after a slight reduction in the past 2 years, there has been a marked increase in the number of abortions. In fact, the number treated during 1942, namely 495, has broken all previous records, and represents an increase of 129 over 1941. The highest figure previously recorded was 461 in 1936.

Not only has there been an increase in the number of abortions, but there has been a definite increase in the number of septic abortions and also in the number of cases where there has been obvious interference. During the year 4 women died in the hospital as the result of abortion.

Surgical interference was necessary in 370 cases, an increase of 85 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 2 cases of Gonorrhœa and 11 of Syphilis under treatment. There were also 55 pregnant women treated for Syphilis in the Maternity Department. During the year 1,005 Wassermann Tests and 52 Kahn Tests were carried out, and 481 injections of Salvarsan substitutes were given, of which 302 were in the Maternity Department.

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 1,840 from the year 1941.

	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
Skiagrams	3,827	4,495	5,000	6,840
Treatments	295	328	146	289
Massage (1942)		No. of patients	.. ..	118
		Treatments.. .. .	.. ..	1,407

PATHOLOGICAL WORK.

The pathological work in the hospital was very much increased, the number of investigations being 9,666 as against 6,471 in 1941, an increase of 3,195.

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 6,997, an increase of 406 from the previous year.

The total attendances in the Out-Patient Department were 35,397, an increase of 4,611 from 1941. 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 1942 was 623.

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 and at the end of the year there were 13 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 26 candidates passed the examination and were placed on the register of the Nursing Council, and 59 nurses passed the examination of the Central Midwives Board.

SERVICE CASES.

51 Service patients were admitted to the hospital in the year 1942. They were either sick or injured and were from local units, none being admitted from overseas.

AIR RAID CASUALTIES.

There were no air raid casualties admitted to the hospital in the year 1942.

ALMONER'S DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Almoner shows that the duties and responsibilities in this section of the hospital have increased very considerably in the year 1942. The greater difficulties in the family life of the patients owing to the abnormal conditions of wartime have added to the tasks of the staff of the Almoner's Department in dealing with the individual social problems of the patients, in order to ensure that the greatest measure of advantage may be derived from the treatment which is afforded by the hospital.

NETHER EDGE HOSPITAL.

The normal complement of beds at 31st December, 1942, was 609, consisting of 485 beds for chronic sick or infirm patients; 66 Tuberculosis beds; 40 Maternity (lying-in) beds and 18 ante-natal beds.

Arrangements were made during the later part of the year to re-open the Ward for male tuberculosis patients and 14 patients were admitted. 706 women were delivered in the Maternity Unit during the year and once again I am able to report that there was no maternal death.

The number of patients treated in the hospital during the year 1942 was 2,014. The admissions are classified as follows :—

Tuberculosis Patients	Men ..	14	
	Women ..	146	
	Children ..	—	160
Maternity Patients	Women ..	809	
	Children born ..	696	
	Children re-admitted ..	1	1,506
General Medical Patients	Men ..	37	
	Women ..	64	101
Total Number of Admissions			1,767

The average daily number of patients under treatment throughout the year was 260. 91 patients died in the hospital and 1,675 were discharged during the year. The deaths are classified as follows :—

Tuberculosis Patients	Men ..	—	
	Women ..	15	15
Maternity Patients	Women ..	—	
	Children ..	7	7
General Medical Patients	Men ..	26	
	Women ..	43	69
Total Number of Deaths			91

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

In the administration of the Maternity and Child Welfare Services there were three principal Municipal clinics at 31st December, 1942, 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 7,508 women attended during the year at the ante-natal clinics provided by the Council. 6,568 of these women attended at the clinics at Maternity and Child Welfare Centres and 940 at the City General Hospital. This compares with an aggregate of 6,090 women who attended at these clinics in the year 1941. 1,180 women attended the ante-natal clinic at the Jessop Hospital for Women during the year, as against 901 in 1941.

There were 14,905 children under five years of age who attended the various Infant Welfare Clinics during the year 1942, the figure for the year 1941 being 14,246.

As regards the Domiciliary Midwifery Service, the midwives directly employed by the Council attended a total of 2,376 confinements as Midwives and 861 as Maternity Nurses in the year 1942, the corresponding figures for the year 1941 being 2,045 and 860 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 114 midwifery cases as against 92 in 1941. In the wartime evacuation arrangements there were 276 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 district.

Mention is made here of the fact that there is introduced into this section of the Report certain information in regard to the setting up and administration of the service for the provision of Wartime Nurseries, which service commenced on 1st April, 1942.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

Compulsory notification of births is a requirement under the Public Health Act, 1936. 7,945 live births and 271 still births, making a total of 8,216 births, were notified in the year 1942. These births were attended as follows :—

At Home—

By private Medical Practitioners..	..	..	..	..	1,641	
By Midwives	..	..	..	..	2,902	
						4,543

In Nursing Homes	471
------------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----

In Municipal Hospitals—

City General Maternity Hospital	..	..	..	..	1,316	
Nether Edge Maternity Hospital	..	..	..	..	713	
						2,029

In Voluntary Hospitals—

Jessop Hospital for Women	..	}	..	..	..	1,173
Firth Auxiliary Hospital	..					
						8,216

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 99,166 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 1942.

	Number of Visits.
Infants under 1 year—First visits	8,182
Subsequent visits	15,136
	<hr/> 23,318
Infants between one and five years of age	44,802
Nursed-out children (Child Life Protection)	112
Measles	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	23
Ex-hospital cases <i>re</i> after care	1
Expectant Mothers—First visits	1,367
Subsequent visits	2,745
	<hr/> 4,112
Post-Natal Cases	41
Puerperal Pyrexia	114
Midwives	123
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	7,120
Surgical	1,114
	<hr/> 8,234
School Complaints	181
Houses let-in-lodgings	5
<i>Re</i> Cleanliness of Houses	621
Diphtheria Immunisation Visits	6,122
Visits <i>re</i> Daily Guardian Scheme	460
Other reasons	10,897
	<hr/> 99,166
Cases reported to N.S.P.C.C.	22

MATERNITY CLINICS.

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

Senior Assistant Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer.

In the year 1942 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 1942. 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	5,900	21,483	1,104	19
Firth Park	1	4,936	357	14
Manor	1	3,994	287	14
Woodhouse	—	190	52	4
Carbrook	—	3,398	198	17
Abbeydale	—	2,494	147	17
Walkley	—	—	—	—
Burngreave	—	2,819	104	27
Hillsborough	—	4,532	214	21
TOTALS	5,902	43,846	2,463	—

* 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.	
1938	..	..	..	..	5,077	..	29,466
1939	..	..	..	..	4,842	..	26,600
1940	..	..	..	..	4,888	..	35,472
1941	..	..	..	..	5,093	..	37,471
1942	..	..	..	..	5,902	..	43,846

Post-Natal Clinics.—Particulars follow relating to the attendances at the post-natal clinics at Maternity and Child Welfare Centres during the year 1942. 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	..	..	62	113	75	2
Firth Park	..	..	27	78	43	2
Manor	..	..	11	22	21	1
TOTALS			100	213	139	—

Birth Control Clinic.—12 new cases attended the Birth Control Clinic during the year and made a total of 16 attendances. 13 consultations were held and instructions were given and appliances issued.

Laboratory Tests.—A total of 5,954 specimens were submitted from the various Maternity and Child Welfare Centres during the year 1942 for examination at the Department of Bacteriology at the Sheffield University or in the laboratory at Firth Auxiliary Hospital. 5,820 of these were specimens sent for Wassermann test, of which 40, or 6.9 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 and for confinement, 32 patients from the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Orchard Place, one from Firth Park Centre and three from Manor Centre were referred to other clinics and hospitals for investigation and treatment.

In addition, 305 patients from Orchard Place Centre, one from Firth Park and eight from Manor 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 1942 there were 108 children from 42 families admitted to the Homes under these arrangements.

NETHER EDGE MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

There were 809 patients admitted to this hospital in the year 1942. 706 women were confined in the hospital (505 primiparae and 201 multiparae) as against 620 in 1941. 155 patients underwent ante-natal treatment at the hospital, 52 for toxæmia of pregnancy, 72 for diseases associated with pregnancy and 31 for conditions associated with the foetus.

The 706 confinements resulted in the following types of delivery :—normal 642, breech 24, forceps 40. There was one miscarriage, and labour was induced in 71 cases.

There were 696 live births (including 34 premature births) as against 614 (including 24 premature births) in 1941. There were 7 instances of twins and there were no maternal deaths. Stillbirths numbered 17 (including 7 premature stillbirths) as against 20 in 1941 (including 10 premature stillbirths), and neo-natal deaths 7, as against 16 in 1941. There were 23 notifications of puerperal pyrexia amongst patients treated in the hospital and all recovered. There were no cases of pemphigus and no cases of ophthalmia neonatorum.

INFANT WELFARE CLINICS.

A total of 134,256 attendances were made during the year 1942 at the Infant Welfare Clinics. 107,384 of these were made at infant consultations and 26,872 at the various treatment clinics. Details of these attendances are given below.

ATTENDANCES AT INFANT CONSULTATIONS.

Centre.	Infant Consultations.		Orthopaedic 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	15,997	4,653	321	2,418	23,389	695	34
Firth Park	12,113	7,379	5	*146	19,643	822	24
Manor	9,097	5,746	5	* 72	14,920	665	22
Woodhouse	1,348	745	—	—	2,093	104	20
Handsworth	2,801	1,065	—	—	3,866	125	31
Carbrook	7,057	2,581	—	—	9,638	285	34
Abbeydale	8,326	3,600	—	—	11,926	354	34
Walkley	3,915	2,063	—	—	5,978	203	29
Burngreave	3,081	1,116	—	—	4,197	119	35
Hillsborough	8,189	3,545	—	—	11,734	278	42
TOTALS	71,924	32,493	331	2,636	107,384	3,650	—

* Clinic discontinued at Firth Park Centre in June, 1942, and at Manor Centre in February, 1942.

ATTENDANCES AT TREATMENT CLINICS.

Centre.	Minor Ailments.		Orthopaedic.		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 ..	388	44	772	2,196	590	7,657	11,647
Firth Park ..	1,003	1,428	3	*209	140	5,504	8,287
Manor ..	804	964	6	*111	290	4,763	6,938
TOTALS ..	2,195	2,436	781	2,516	1,020	17,924	26,872

* Orthopaedic treatment clinics discontinued at Firth Park Centre in February, 1942, and at Manor Centre in January, 1942.

During the year the ultra violet ray service was extended to certain children referred from the Infant Consultations in addition to children from the Orthopaedic Consultations, and the figures in the above table show the total number of attendances of children from both these clinics.

A total of 5,977 new cases attended during the year 1942 at the Infant and Orthopaedic Consultations as shown below :—

NEW CASES ATTENDING INFANT AND ORTHOPAEDIC CONSULTATIONS.

Centre.	Under 1 yr.		Over 1 yr.		Totals.
	
Orchard Place	2,011	133	2,144
Firth Park	743	44	787
Manor	611	55	666
Woodhouse	100	1	101
Handsworth	128	11	139
Carbrook	533	39	572
Abbeydale	481	28	509
Walkley	209	9	218
Burngreave	209	10	219
Hillsborough	578	44	622
TOTALS	5,603	374	5,977

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.
1938	111,817	5,749
1939	117,936	5,919
1940	111,973	6,073
1941	108,980	5,549
1942	134,256	5,977

807 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 213,950 lbs. of dried milk and other foods distributed during the year, as compared with 251,866 lbs. in 1941. At Firth Park Centre, in addition, there were 39,485 lbs. distributed as against 62,098 lbs. in 1941, and 36,724 lbs. were distributed from Manor Centre as compared with 51,032 lbs. in 1941.

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 the 1st September, 1940, and the distribution of vitamins commenced on the 8th December, 1941, as regards young children, being extended to expectant mothers on the 1st December, 1942. 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 to 1942.

Foods	Quantities Distributed—Years		
	1940	1941	1942
National Dried Milk 1½ lb. tins (No. of tins) ..	*7,291 ..	62,631 ..	112,201
Cod Liver Oil 6 oz. bottles (No. of bottles) ..	— ..	†7,079 ..	45,914
Blackcurrant Syrup 13½ oz. bottles (No. of Bottles) ..	— ..	†2,017 ..	9,403
Blackcurrant Puree 8½ oz. tins (No. of Tins) ..	— ..	†13,895 ..	22,153
Orange Juice 6 oz. bottles (No. of Bottles) ..	— ..	— ..	90,176

* Distribution commenced on 1st September, 1940.

† Distribution commenced on the 8th December, 1941.

Minor Ailments.—At the Minor Ailments Clinic at Orchard Place, 287 children received treatment and made 432 attendances; at Firth Park 503 children received treatment, making a total of 2,431 attendances, and at Manor Centre 478 children received treatment, making a total of 1,768 attendances.

TREATMENT OF RICKETS AND OTHER ORTHOPÆDIC CONDITIONS.

King Edward VII Hospital, Rivelln.—During 1942 there were 54 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 were held at Orchard Place Centre during the year, at Firth Park Centre until June 5th and at Manor Centre until February 5th., the patients from these two clinics being transferred to Orchard Place when the clinics closed down temporarily. During the year or part year of 1942, the attendances were 2,739 at Orchard Place, 151 at Firth Park and 77 at Manor Centre, making a total of 2,967 attendances. There were 397 new patients at the Orchard Place Clinic, 7 at Firth Park and 4 at Manor, a total of 408.

Ultra Violet Ray Clinics.—Ultra Violet Ray Clinics were held on four half-days weekly at Orchard Place, on three half-days weekly at Firth Park and on two half-days weekly at Manor Centre, for children attending the Orthopædic Consultations. The attendances at these clinics of Orthopædic cases were 2,895 at Orchard Place, 743 at Firth Park and 348 at Manor, making a total of 3,986. New cases totalled 77 at Orchard Place, 18 at Firth Park and 8 at Manor Centre, or 103 in all.

Orthopædic Treatment Clinics.—These clinics were held at Orchard Place on six half-days weekly throughout the year 1942, at Firth Park Centre on four half-days weekly until February, 1942, and at Manor Centre on four half-days weekly until January, 1942. The patients from these clinics were transferred to Orchard Place when the clinics closed down temporarily. The attendances numbered 2,968 at Orchard Place, 212 at Firth Park and 117 at Manor Centre, making a total during the year of 3,297 attendances. 378 patients were treated and 130 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 15 notifications of Ophthalmia Neonatorum during the year 1942, and as regards the treatment of these cases the results were that in 13 cases the vision was unimpaired and that two patients were still under treatment at the end of the year.

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 112 visits during the year 1942.

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

Number of children on the Register at 1st January, 1942	..	..	23
New cases added to the Register during the year	..	..	14
Cases removed from the Register during the year	..	..	8
Number of children on the Register at 31st December, 1942	..	..	29

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

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY.

Municipal Midwifery Service.—At the end of the year 1942 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 1942 :—

	Engagements as		TOTAL
	MIDWIFE	MATERNITY NURSE	
Cases attended and nursed at home	2,341	849	3,190
Cases attended at home for confinement but transferred to hospital after delivery	35	12	47
Total cases delivered at home	2,376	861	3,237
Cases where midwife was in attendance ante-natally but patient was transferred to Hospital before delivery	149	57	206
Cancelled Cases—			
For admission to Hospital	287	13	300
For other reasons	361	16	377
TOTAL of original engagements	3,173	947	4,120

The Midwives visit patients ante-natally and for fourteen days after delivery. During the year 1942 they made 8,775 visits to ante-natal patients and 60,281 visits to lying-in mothers. They also assisted at a total of 415 infant or ante-natal sessions at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres during the year.

General Domiciliary Midwifery.—At the end of the year 1942 there were 58 trained midwives, inclusive of Municipal Midwives, who were in practice in domiciliary midwifery in the City. These consisted of 37 Municipal Midwives, two domiciliary Midwives engaged by Jessop Hospital for Women, 15 midwives in private practice and four in the service of Nursing Associations.

There were 975 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. 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, 1942.

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

The following are details in respect of the year 1942 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.—From 1st April, 1942, this nursery, previously administered by a voluntary organisation, was transferred to the Sheffield Corporation as the first of the Wartime Nurseries to which there is reference in the next succeeding section of this Report. Particulars in regard to this Nursery in its capacity prior to 1st April, 1942, are to be found in the 1941 and earlier Reports.

ST. AGATHA'S CHURCH OF ENGLAND HOSTEL.—Situated at No. 22, Broomgrove Road. A home for unmarried expectant mothers; it 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.

WARTIME NURSERIES.

In the year 1942 the policy upon which the Health Committee had decided for the provision of Wartime Nurseries in Sheffield took definite shape. These measures were instituted as a result of arrangements which were set forth during the previous year by the Ministry of Health in collaboration with the Board of Education (Ministry of Health Circular 2388 and Board of Education Circular 1553, of 31st May, 1941). In Sheffield, as in many other areas throughout the Country, a special need had arisen to facilitate the employment of women on war work and it was thus very essential that Nurseries should be provided where women who were in employment might leave their young children during the working hours of the day.

The first of the Wartime Nurseries in the City, which was Beet Street Nursery, opened on 1st April, 1942. From this date the Beet Street Nursery, which had until that time been administered as a Day Nursery by a voluntary organisation, was, by arrangements made with the Nursery Trustees and the Board of Management and approved by the Charity Commissioners, transferred to the Sheffield Corporation. The Corporation took over the Nursery buildings and all equipment and also took into their service the Matron of the Nursery together with the complement of Nursing and other staff.

The Wartime Nurseries provide for the care, including feeding, of children of all ages up to five years and are open from Monday to Friday in each week, normally between the hours of 7 a.m. and 7 p.m., and on Saturdays, normally from 7 a.m. to 1 p.m. Ordinarily a daily fee of one shilling is payable in respect of each child, with a fee of sixpence for the lesser number of hours of stay of the children at the Nurseries on Saturdays. The net approved expenditure upon the service, after taking account of the payments made by mothers, is repaid to the Corporation by the Ministry of Health.

The scheme contemplates the provision of a total of 17 nurseries capable of accommodating, in all, an aggregate of approximately 700 children, and between 1st April, 1942, and the end of the year there were eleven nurseries which had been established and which were receiving children. With the exception of Beet Street Nursery, which is a permanent building and erected for the specific purpose of a Day Nursery, and Carbrook Nursery which is a large dwelling-house temporarily requisitioned and adapted for the purpose, all the nurseries are pre-fabricated hutments supplied by the Ministry of Health to a pattern which is universal throughout the Country and planned to meet all the requirements of a modern nursery.

As far as possible these nurseries have been erected on sites where they will be easy of access for the working mothers and where the children may be accommodated with the greatest degree of benefit from the point of view of health. Each nursery is in the charge of a Matron who is a State Registered Nurse and each, also, has its complement of nursing and domestic staff. On the

average, in addition to the Matron, there are at each nursery two experienced nurses and four probationers, together with a cook and the assistance of Nursery Cleaners for such time as is necessary.

Particulars are given below of the nurseries which functioned in the year 1942, together with information as to the dates of opening, of the accommodation and of the daily average number of children maintained in each nursery in respect of the year or part year.

Nursery.	Date of Opening.	Accommodation (Number of Children).	Daily average number of Children maintained —Year 1942
Beet Street ..	1- 4-42 ..	40 ..	32
Parson Cross ..	29- 6-42 ..	40 ..	32
Attercliffe ..	4- 8-42 ..	40 ..	28
Darnall ..	17- 8-42 ..	40 ..	32
Hillsborough ..	31- 8-42 ..	40 ..	27
Carbrook ..	21- 9-42 ..	40 ..	28
Broadfield Road ..	1-10-42 ..	40 ..	24
Royal Infirmary ..	12-11-42 ..	40 ..	27
Firth Park ..	18-11-42 ..	40 ..	29
Moore Street ..	30-11-42 ..	40 ..	21
Craddock Road ..	14-12-42 ..	40 ..	12

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 the Sheffield Children's Homes, comprising Fulwood Cottage Homes, and 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.

A total of 293 children were accommodated in Fulwood Homes at 31st December, 1942, and a further 43 children at Thornsett Lodge. In addition there were 86 children who were boarded out with foster parents in the City, 38 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 1942 the nurses of this organisation attended a total of 630 cases of notifiable and other diseases, 139 of them being children under five years of age and 491 patients of five years of age or over. These nurses made a total of 17,180 visits during the year, 10,314 of these visits being to cases of Cancer, 1,390 to cases of Pneumonia and 3,242 to cases of Tuberculosis.

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.

Very appreciable efforts are being made to the end of effecting a considerable increase in the numbers of children who are immunised and parents are being made aware, by every means possible, of how important it is that they should avail themselves of this service in order that their children should obtain immunity against Diphtheria. There has been a big increase in the number of immunisations in the year under review. A total of 31,140 children under 15 years of age completed the course of immunisation in the year 1942 as against 9,865 in 1941. The following statement gives particulars of the number of children who have been immunised since 1937, the first year in regard to which there are records available :—

Year.	Number of children who completed the course.		
	Aged under 5 yrs.	Aged 5 yrs. and under 15 yrs.	Totals.
1937-40	347	241	588
1941	4,335	5,530	9,865
1942	8,995	22,145	31,140
Totals	13,677	27,916	41,593

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 746 notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis received during the year 1942. To this must be added 13 non-notified deaths, thus bringing the total of new notifications in the year to 759 as against 653 in 1941. In 284 of the 759 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, 1942, was 6,381 and of these cases there were 1,356, including three children under 15 years of age, who were infectious cases. 667 of the 759 cases which were notified in 1942 were examined by the medical staff of the Dispensary prior to notification. 92 cases were not examined—46 because they were undergoing institutional treatment elsewhere than in a municipal sanatorium at the time of notification, 21 because they did not desire treatment and 25 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 1942 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 1942.*

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	1	2	3	1	..	1	4	2	6	2	2	4
— 5	9	9	18	1	..	1	12	11	23	6	6	12
—10	48	45	93	1	1	2	38	28	66	4	3	7
—15	20	22	42	..	1	1	18	10	28	1	1	2
—20	37	61	98	5	12	17	9	10	19	4	2	6
—25	52	65	117	14	21	35	11	6	17	3	..	3
—35	84	40	124	36	33	69	11	8	19	2	4	6
—45	85	31	116	31	22	53	4	3	7	5	1	6
—55	59	8	67	43	10	53	6	1	7	1	1	2
—65	54	6	60	34	5	39	2	3	5	..	1	1
+65	18	3	21	22	5	27	..	3	3	1	1	2
Totals ..	467	292	*759	188	110	298	115	85	*200	29	22	51

* 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 1942 was 25,604, a figure which excludes 2,582 attendances of cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis who came to the Dispensary for ultra violet light treatment. 4,834 notified cases of Tuberculosis of the Lungs attended the Dispensary during the year for treatment and supervision and the attendances of these cases numbered 15,628. At 31st December, 1942, there was a total of 4,012 notified cases of Tuberculosis of the Lungs who remained under treatment at the Dispensary and in addition 2,369 who were under general supervision.

Diagnosis of Suspects and Contacts—Tuberculosis of the Lungs.—There were 3,699 patients who were referred to the Dispensary in the year 1942 as suspects, in order that a diagnosis might be made to ascertain whether they were suffering from Tuberculosis of the Lungs. 2,588 of them were sent by private medical practitioners, 150 by the School Medical Department, 55 came from General Hospitals, 31 were referred from the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres and the remaining 875 from Services' Medical Boards, Military units and various other sources. 747 of these suspects were retained for observation or treatment and 2,952 were found not to be suffering from Tuberculosis of the Lungs. 5,099 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.

1,233 contacts from the homes of notified cases were examined at the Dispensary during the year. 575 of these contacts were retained for further observation or for treatment and the remainder were discharged as there was no evidence of Tuberculosis.

667 of the 759 notifications of Tuberculosis of the Lungs in the year 1942, or 88 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 1942.

TABLE XXI.—Tuberculosis of the Lungs—Examination of Suspects and Contacts in the year 1942.

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	24	8	16	53	29	24
Females	36	12	24	66	24	42
Totals	(60)	(20)	(40)	(119)	(53)	(66)
5 Years and Under 15 Years						
Males	269	90	179	179	103	76
Females	210	65	145	158	93	65
Totals	(479)	(155)	(324)	(337)	(196)	(141)
15 Years and Over—						
Males	1,993	362	1,631	262	116	146
Females	1,167	210	957	515	210	305
Totals	(3,160)	(572)	(2,588)	(777)	(326)	(451)
GRAND TOTALS	3,699	747	2,952	1,233	575	658

Treatment of School Children.—The services of the Tuberculosis Dispensary amongst school children continued in close co-operation with the School Medical Department. 5,502 attendances at the Dispensary were made by school children in 1942 and of these there were 3,016 attendances by notified cases of Tuberculosis of the Lungs and 2,486 by cases under observation. Tubercle Bacilli were found in the sputum of three school children during the year and their names were removed from the school registers.

Examination of Sputa.—3,875 specimens of sputa were examined during the year—3,080 at the Dispensary and 795 at Crimicar Lane Sanatorium. 1,008 of the specimens were found to contain typical tubercle bacilli.

X-Ray Examinations.—4,866 skiagrams were taken during the year and in addition there were 1,559 screen examinations.

Visits by Tuberculosis Inspectors and Health Visitors.—The Dispensary Tuberculosis Inspectors made a total of 4,840 visits, chiefly to the homes of tuberculous patients, during the year. 4,542 of these visits were for Tuberculosis of the Lungs and 298 for other forms of Tuberculosis. In addition the staff of Health Visitors made 8,234 visits. Details of these visits are as follows :—

VISITS BY TUBERCULOSIS INSPECTORS.

Tuberculosis of Lungs :—

Investigating new cases	773
Periodic revisits to positive cases	1,295
Disinfecting after patients had removed	79
Disinfecting after admissions to hospital	724
Disinfecting after deaths	143
Other visits for general investigation	1,528
	<hr/> 4,542

Other Forms of Tuberculosis :—

Investigating new cases	178
Other visits for general investigation	120
	<hr/> 298

Total visits by Tuberculosis Inspectors

4,840

VISITS BY HEALTH VISITORS.

Tuberculosis (All Forms) :—

In regard to notified cases	7,771
Re home conditions upon discharge from sanatoria	463
	<hr/> 8,234

Total visits by Health Visitors

8,234

Re-Housing of Infectious Cases of Tuberculosis.—This scheme, by which arrangements are made to rehouse certain infectious cases of Tuberculosis of the Lungs on the Corporation Estates, continued in operation during the year 1942 on rather a restricted scale owing to the aftermath of air raid damage. The families of eight such patients were rehoused during the year as against six in 1941. At 31st December, 1942, there were 93 families living on the Estates under the specially assisted conditions of tenancy and a further 121 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. 26 beds, with mattresses, were loaned in the year 1942 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 136 beds out on loan at 31st December, 1942. Bed clothing is also loaned to certain patients and there were 29 sets of bed clothing lent in the year 1942.

CITY SANATORIA.

During 1942 it was found necessary to re-open the Male Sanatorium Ward at Nether Edge Hospital and the accommodation which was provided for the treatment of tuberculosis at Crimicar Lane, Commonsides, Winter Street and Nether Edge Sanatoria on December 31st, 1942, totalled 326 beds, 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 ..	26	40	—	—	66
Totals ..	174	113	20	19	326

Admissions, Discharges and Deaths.—An aggregate of 1,081 patients were admitted to the four Sanatoria during the year, either for treatment for Tuberculosis of the Lungs or as observation cases. 503 were men, 359 women and 219 children. 371 of these patients were admitted for observation, 238 were early cases of the disease, 354 were at an intermediate stage and 110 were advanced cases. 464 patients were sputum positive. There were 154 deaths in the Sanatoria in 1942.

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 1942.*

SANATORIUM	Under Treatment at 31st December, 1941	Admissions	Discharges	Deaths	Under Treatment at 31st December, 1942
CRIMICAR LANE SANATORIUM—					
Adult Males	96	322	277	55	86
Boys	—	1	1	—	—
COMMONSIDES SANATORIUM—					
Adult Females	29	132	114	17	30
Girls	—	—	—	—	—
WINTER STREET HOSPITAL—					
Adult Males	32	167	106	55	38
Adult Females	17	82	68	9	22
Boys	19	110	110	1	18
Girls	20	108	110	2	16
NETHER EDGE SANATORIUM—					
Adult Males	—	14	—	—	14
Adult Females	32	145	133	15	29
Boys	—	—	—	—	—
Girls	—	—	—	—	—
	245	1,081	919	154	253

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 183 notifications of non-pulmonary tuberculosis received during the year 1942, to which must be added 17 non-notified deaths, so that the total of the new notifications in 1942 was 200. The table which follows gives a classification of the types of these cases and a similar classification of the 51 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 1942.*

Classification	Number of cases notified	Number of Deaths
Meningeal	15	23
Abdominal	19	6
Genito-Urinary System	13	3
Bones and Joints	56	7
Skin	3	1
Others	94	11
Totals	*200	51

*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, 1942, was 123 beds. 40 of these beds were held available as Emergency Hospital accommodation during the year, but fortunately none of them were required.

Patients discharged after treatment for non-pulmonary tuberculosis in the hospital in the year 1942, as will be seen in the statement below, totalled 142. 94 of them were suffering from tuberculosis of bones or joints.

PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM KING EDWARD VII HOSPITAL IN THE YEAR 1942, AFTER TREATMENT FOR NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Classification.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Bones and Joints	61	33	94
Abdominal	7	9	16
Peripheral Glands	5	9	14
Skin	1	—	1
Observation	5	3	8
Others	4	5	9
Totals	83	59	142

In addition to the above there were 54 patients who had been treated for orthopaedic conditions discharged from this hospital in the year 1942. Adult cases of tuberculosis of bones and joints with infectious lung conditions were treated at Nether Edge Hospital.

The following statement sets out the number of patients under treatment in the hospital at 31st December, 1941, the number of admissions in the year 1942 and the number of discharges and deaths during the year, together with the number of patients remaining under treatment at 31st December, 1942 :—

	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Orthopaedic Cases.	Total Patients.
Patients under treatment at 31st December, 1941	71	12	83
Year 1942—			
Patients admitted	154	49	203
Patients discharged	142	54	196
Deaths	7	—	7
Patients remaining under treatment at 31st December, 1942	*76	7	83

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

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 4,071 attendances during the year 1942. New cases attending this clinic during the year numbered 402, of whom 344 were retained for treatment—50 men, 45 women, 141 boys and 108 girls. In addition the attendances for ultra violet light treatment at the Dispensary numbered 2,582.

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 1942 :—

TABLE XXIV.—*Persons treated and attendances of out-patients at the separate Venereal Disease Treatment Centres during the year 1942.*

Treatment Centre	Persons treated			Attendances of Out-patients		
	Venereal Disease	Other conditions (or undiagnosed)	Totals	Sheffield Residents	From other Areas	Totals
Royal Infirmary ...	498	78	576	7,844	1,553	9,397
Royal Hospital ...	404	124	528	6,034	289	6,323
Jessop Hospital ...	494	119	613	4,963	1,862	6,825
Totals ...	1,396	321	*1,717	18,841	3,704	22,545

* 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 a slight increase from the year 1941 in persons treated and a slight increase in the attendances at the out-patient clinics. The total of in-patient days of treatment is also rather higher :—

TABLE XXV.—*Venereal Disease Treatment Centres—total persons treated; attendances of Out-patients; In-patient days of treatment; years 1938 to 1942.*

Year	Persons treated (including In-patients)			Attendances of Out-patients	In-patient days of treatment
	Venereal Disease	Other conditions (or undiagnosed)	Total		
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
1942 ...	1,396	321	1,717	22,545	741

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 1942 :—

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 1942.*

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	117	—	—	257	105	208	117	617	341
1941	152	113	—	—	231	71	177	124	560	308
1942	134	146	—	—	184	76	196	125	514	347

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 75 microscopical examinations of specimens for Syphilis, 705 for Gonorrhœa and an aggregate of 1,179 other examinations for the diagnosis of Venereal Disease.

TABLE XXVII.—*Venereal Diseases.—Pathological Examinations carried out at the Sheffield University during each year since 1938.*

NATURE OF TEST.	NUMBER OF TESTS.				
	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Microscopical Detection of Spirochetes—					
Treatment Centres	2	2	—	—	—
Hospitals, Institutions and Private Practitioners	5	5	5	—	—
Microscopical Detection of Gonococci—					
Treatment Centres	845	827	623	608	495
Hospitals, Institutions and Private Practitioners	2,615	2,486	2,243	1,857	2,338
For Wassermann Reaction—					
1. Treatment Centres—					
(a) Serum	1,420	1,241	1,272	930	1,012
(b) Cerebro-spinal Fluid	90	287	44	66	57
2. Hospitals, Institutions and Private Practitioners					
(a) Serum	7,208	7,706	11,235	9,914	11,029
(b) Cerebro-spinal Fluid	675	373	522	334	418
Other Tests for Syphilis—					
Treatment Centres	—	—	17	227	324
Hospitals, Institutions and Private Practitioners	—	10	74	172	231
Other Gonococcal Tests—					
Treatment Centres	148	163	158	148	166
Hospitals, Institutions and Private Practitioners	59	120	107	52	90
TOTALS	13,067	13,220	16,300	14,308	16,160

POOR LAW MEDICAL OUT-RELIEF.

At 31st December, 1942, 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 1942 was 57,901, which corresponds to a figure of 55,942 for the year 1941.

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. 70,059 prescriptions were dispensed in the year 1942 as against 69,773 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 1937 to 1941. The year 1941 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 1937 to 1941.*

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
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
1941 ..	7,280	3,011	45	—	3,371	389	68	396	41·4	46·3

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 1942 are given below under the several headings :—

Particulars of Examinations.										Number of Examina- tions.
Specimens for—										
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,274
Typhoid Fever, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,226
Milk	{ for the presence of the Tubercle bacillus					..	..	..	..	843
	{ for the presence of the bacillus Coli					..	..	..	..	258
	{ for the bacterial Count					..	..	..	..	228
Virulence tests for the presence of the bacillus Diphtheriæ and other special examinations										1,747
Total of examinations enumerated above										8,576

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 milk samples. 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, 1942, the fleet of ambulances at the Station consisted of 18 vehicles—11 from the Sheffield Hospitals Council, four 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 1942.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

The staff of General Sanitary Inspectors made a total of 49,283 visits to and inspections of dwelling-houses under the Public Health Act, 1936, in the year 1942 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 20 inspections of dwelling-houses for housing defects under the Housing Acts. These visits and inspections related, in all, to a total of 10,828 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 9,033 visits of investigation during the year at households where infectious or other notifiable disease had occurred. 5,819 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.—There are centres for the treatment of Scabies at the City General Hospital and at the Disinfecting Station in Plum Lane. 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. The two recognised methods of treatment, the sulphur ointment and the Benzyl Benzoate methods, are both used. A total of 5729 persons, including 2,734 school children, attended for treatment in the year 1942, 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 2,411 families in the year 1942. After treatment all cases are followed up by visits to the home by the Health Visitors.

Cleansing of Vermineous Persons.—There were 462 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 disinfecting 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.—During the year 1942 the use of Cyanide for disinfestation was resumed on a small scale after its use had been discontinued in the later months of the year 1940, owing to the imminence of air attack. In the year 1942, the furniture and effects of 47 families who were removed to Corporation Housing Estates were disinfested by Cyanide in air-tight steel containers in order to eradicate bug infestation, the beds and bedding being treated by steam disinfestation. The 47 families included a number rehoused under the special scheme for re-housing of infectious cases of Tuberculosis, and some were families who had been compelled to evacuate their homes which were damaged by air raids.

As a complement to the disinfestation of furniture in sealed containers by cyanide, the disinfestation is also undertaken of certain Corporation houses which are found upon inspection to be infested with bugs. The form of cyanide used in house disinfestation is Zyklon B. During the year 1942 there were 122 Corporation houses disinfested, the beds and bedding in these cases, too, being treated by steam disinfestation.

All possible measures are taken, in the way of advice given by the staff and by distributing literature, to educate tenants in preventing infestation by bugs.

The staff and transport of the Disinfesting Station were also utilized to remove the furniture and household effects of families whose homes were destroyed or rendered uninhabitable as a result of air raids. Furniture and effects were removed, either to the new homes to which the families were transferred or to Civil Defence Furniture Stores, a number of which were set up throughout the City. For a long period after the heavy air raids in December, 1940, a considerable number of similar removals were carried out by private contractors in conjunction with the Disinfesting Station. In all, in the period from 13th December, 1940, to 31st December, 1942, there were 3,095 damaged houses from which furniture and effects were removed and this involved an aggregate of 7,215 removals. A few removals not included in the above figures were carried out by the Disinfesting Station Staff earlier in 1940.

Testing of Drainage Systems.—603 smoke tests and 1,349 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 reconstruction. 1,606 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 1942 there were six privies converted into pedestal water closets, and five 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, situated mostly 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.—1,449 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 221 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 was one instance where a shop-keeper who was not complying in all respects with the provisions of Section 10, took the necessary remedial measures. No applications for exemption under this section were received during the year.

Preserved Food—Preparation or Manufacture.—29 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. 22 registered premises ceased to be used during the year for the purpose for which they 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 1942 there was one application for the registration of premises intended to be used for the manufacture of ice-cream for sale and the premises were registered. Four applications in regard to the sale only of ice-cream were received and after investigation all the premises were registered. Seven 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 five for the sale only of ice-cream.

It should be stated that the manufacture and the sale of ice-cream were prohibited, as from 1st October, 1942, by the Ice Cream (Prohibition of Manufacture and Sales) Order, 1942.

Fish Friers' Premises.—At the end of the year 1942 there were 473 fish friers' premises in the City which were on the Register. Seven premises were removed from the Register owing to their ceasing to be used for this trade, and there were no new applications for registration. 43 applications for the transference of the registration of premises under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, were received during the year. Registration under this Act was granted in all cases.

Offensive Trades.—There were eight premises on the Register of Offensive Trades at the end of the year. These were three premises used for Tripe Boiling and Tripe Dressing, three Rag and Bone Dealers' Premises, 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 36 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 1942. The Canal Boats Inspector paid 57 visits to the Canal and made 92 inspections of boats during the year, the object being to ensure that there was compliance with the statutory requirements. There were 167 persons living on board the boats at the time of the inspections. Seven were

children under 5 years of age; there were none between five and 14 years of age; and 160 were at ages over 14 years. 144 of these latter were males and 16 females. The average number of persons per boat was 1.81.

48 infringements were found relating to 38 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.—No new sources of supply were acquired during the year 1942, but a number of private wells were examined and earmarked for use as emergency supplies if required. The necessary plant for sterilising these supplies was provided at each well, as the majority of them were liable to the risk of contamination. To meet wartime demands, additional pumping plant was installed to enable water to be drawn from the Loxley Valley to help to maintain the stocks of water in other valleys.

The Waterworks Chief Chemist and Bacteriologist carried out approximately 5,000 bacteriological, physical, chemical and other special examinations on samples of water taken at different stages, of which 734 were samples taken from consumers' taps. Of these 99.6 per cent were found to be free from bacillus coli 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 1942, so far as they relate to the City of Sheffield, are briefly outlined below:—

Action under the Public Health Act, 1936.—As has been stated in previous Reports 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 1942 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 1942. 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 1942 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 39.53 tons, Surrey Street 26.27 tons, Nether Green 8.73 tons, Manor 18.44 tons and Dore 9.41 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 1938 to 1942, 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 1938 to 1942.

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
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
1942	39.53	53.66	26.27	60.18	8.73	15.59

Sulphur Determination.—Daily Records for determining the quantity of sulphur in the atmosphere were taken by the lead peroxide method at four stations. The daily averages for the year 1942 of the number of milligrams of sulphur per 100 square centimetres of surface area were as follows:—Surrey Street 3·27 m.g., Manor 2·47 m.g., Hands-worth 2·39 m.g., and Dore 0·97 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 0·17 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 1942:—

TABLE XXX.—*Summary of the Work of the Sanitary Inspectors during the year 1942.*

1.	Dwelling-houses affected by nuisances. —	
(a)	Number of Houses	10,814
(b)	Number of Inspections	6,963
2.	Number of Smoke Tests applied to Drains	603
3.	Number of Water Tests applied to Drains	1,606
4.	Number of Colour Tests applied to Drains	1,349
5.	Visits to Work in progress	12,348
6.	Miscellaneous Visits	29,972
7.	Interviews with Owners or Representatives	1,217
8.	Dwelling-houses where Nuisances abated	7,213
9.	Yards paved	26
10.	Visits for Zymotic Diseases	9,033
11.	Visits re Overcrowding	180
12.	Visits for Disinfection of Premises	38
13.	Visits re Disinfestation of Houses	591
14.	Visits to Cowsheds	1,074
15.	Visits to Dairies	1,401
16.	Visits to Butchers' Shops	235
17.	Visits to Offensive Trades	53
18.	Visits to Fried Fish Shops	957
19.	Visits to Potted Meat Premises etc.	345
20.	Visits to Ice Cream Premises	53
21.	Visits re Shops Acts	14
22.	Notices served (a) Statutory	836
	(b) Informal	5,335
23.	Proceedings ordered, special resolutions, Summons Lists, etc.	470
24.	Proceedings taken	10
25.	Visits re Diseases of Animals Acts	384
26.	Visits re Air Raid Shelters	846

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 1942. 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 had been rendered uninhabitable as a result of enemy action, who were transferred to houses on Corporation Estates.

Demolition of Houses.—A total of 296 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 1942, the great majority being demolished, but a few converted into Works premises. It should be explained that a considerable proportion of these 296 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.

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 124 cases of overcrowding relieved during the year 1942, and 41 new cases of overcrowding were reported. At the end of the year there were 3,762 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 20,988.

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. 46 new dwelling-houses were erected in the year ended 31st March, 1943, as against 148 in the year ended 31st March, 1942.

The approximate total number of houses on the rate books at 31st December, 1942, was 147,701.

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 10,828 houses were inspected during the year 1942. 5,770 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 2,508 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 1942 and in past years in regard to unfit houses in clearance areas and individual unfit houses respectively.

TABLE XXXI.—*Housing Statistics of the year 1942.*

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)	10,828	
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose	* 6,983	
(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	5,770	
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	2,508	
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—		
(a) By owners	4,407	
(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	2	
(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	3,762	
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	3,762	
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein (equivalent No.)	20,988	
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	41	
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	124	
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases (equivalent No.)	748	
(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
1942	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	291
TOTALS	623	22808	411	18309	16367	45	282	90	220	9941	700	10861	10518

* This figure includes 8 houses from which tenants have been released before Order confirmed by Minister of Health.

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, 1942.

1529 Houses

4477 Houses

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

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

YEAR	OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIONS MADE BY THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH						VACATION OF HOUSES AND 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 converting to Works, etc.	No. of Houses from which Tenants have been rehoused by the Corporation	No. of Houses from which Tenants have found own Accommodation	No. of Houses which were Vacant when Orders made or Schemes Accepted	Total No. of Houses Vacated	For which Schemes Completed for converting to Works, etc.	In compliance with Demolition Orders	After Representation but without Demolition Order being made	TOTAL		
1930 (From 1st October only)	17	48	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
1931 ...	47	230	1	206	21	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—		
1932 ...	13	52	—	52	6	110	52†	6	168	7	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	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.	
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		
1942 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	4		
Totals ...	374	2045	19	1740	259	1637	196	63	1896	162	1655	25	1842		

NOTES.—There were 67 houses for which Demolition Orders had been issued where the tenants still remained in occupation at 31st December, 1942, and a further 39 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 1942.

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.

GENERAL FOOD INSPECTION.

Food supplies at the wholesale fish and fruit markets, wholesale and retail provision and food stores, retail markets and railway stations were inspected regularly during the year. Full use was made of the Kitchen Waste Plant of the Cleansing Department and the Meat Digester Plant of the Markets Department and all food which was found to be suitable for treating by either of these plants was put to this use. The remaining condemned food was removed to the Corporation Destructor. Close supervision was exercised over the 25 shops in the City which retailed horseflesh. All the horseflesh sold in the City had been slaughtered at approved registered horse slaughterhouses and had been passed as fit for human consumption.

The following is a summary of the work carried out by the staff of the Food Inspectors during the year together with a list of the various foodstuffs condemned :—

3,571 visits were made to markets, railways and wholesale food stores, 643 visits were made to retail food shops and 882 visits were made to horseflesh shops.

314 pigs and 1 goat which were slaughtered by their owners on their private premises for their personal consumption, were inspected. As a result of these inspections there were quantities of meat which were found to be affected with Tuberculosis and which were condemned and surrendered as follows :—1 pig carcase and offal, 6 pigs' heads, 5 pigs' plucks, 9 pigs' mesenteric fats, 3 pairs of pigs' lungs, 2 pigs' spleens and 2 pigs' livers.

TABLE XXXIV.—*General Food Inspection—Food condemned as unfit for human consumption, year 1942.*

Description.	Quantity.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Description.	Quantity.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Canned goods ...	34,382 tins.	—	—	—	—	Jelly Crystals ...	1,708 pkts.	—	—	—	—
Fish ...	—	28	17	1	20	Lard ...	—	—	—	—	2
Shellfish ...	—	16	9	3	14	Meat and Meat Products ...	—	—	13	3	3
Fruit ...	—	26	18	2	10	Meat Pies ...	446	—	—	—	—
Vegetables ...	—	12	13	1	7	Margarine ...	—	—	2	1	27
Bacon and Ham	—	—	9	0	5	Ox Feet ...	—	—	13	2	0
Butter ...	—	—	9	0	11½	Preserves ...	—	1	12	1	2
Bread ...	—	1	7	3	10	Poultry and Game ...	—	—	14	3	10
Cheese ...	—	—	11	1	1	Pickles and Sauces	45 jars.	—	—	—	—
Confectionery ...	—	—	—	2	15	Pikelets ...	1,310	—	—	—	—
Cereals ...	—	1	12	2	5	Rusks ...	—	—	—	2	8
Cocoa ...	—	—	—	—	8	Rabbits ...	—	4	7	3	25
Dried Fruit ...	—	—	2	2	4	Sugar ...	—	—	—	1	13
Egg Substitute ...	—	—	1	1	0	Tea ...	—	—	2	2	0
Eggs ...	8,504	—	—	—	—	Sundry Articles ...	127	—	—	—	—
Liquid Egg ...	—	—	4	2	23						
Fishcakes ...	2,982	—	—	—	—						
Fat ...	—	2	2	0	0						
Flour and Self- Raising Flour...	—	—	13	3	0						

THE MILK SUPPLY.

The daily average consumption of milk in Sheffield during the year 1942 was 27,630 gallons, which represents 0·46 pints per head of the population. This 27,630 gallons consisted of 3,140 gallons produced in the City and 24,490 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 1,337 formal and informal samples of milk and other food commodities which were taken during the year there were 117, or 8·75 per cent, which proved to be adulterated.

TABLE XXXV.—Results of Analyses of samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, during the year 1942.

Articles	Total Samples Submitted	Formal Samples		Informal Samples	
		Genuine	Adulterated	Genuine	Adulterated
Milk	1,103	820	78	185	20
Milk Curds	2	—	1	—	1
Butter	47	—	—	47	—
Margarine	49	—	—	49	—
Lard	47	—	—	47	—
Fat	4	—	—	2	2
Pork Dripping	1	—	—	—	1
Saccharin Tablets	4	—	2	—	2
Malted Milk	1	—	—	1	—
Coffee	1	—	—	1	—
Coffee and Chicory Extract	1	—	—	1	—
Coffee Extract	2	1	—	1	—
Tea Savers	1	—	—	—	1
Dried Egg	2	1	—	1	—
Egg Substitute Powder	1	—	—	1	—
Flour	1	—	—	1	—
Self-Raising Flour	2	—	—	2	—
Baking Powder	5	—	—	5	—
Cake Mixture (Sweetened)	1	—	—	1	—
"Vit" Cake Improver	1	—	—	1	—
Vipona Cake Mixture (Madeira)	1	—	—	1	—
Wheatmeal Bread	1	—	—	1	—
Yorkshire Pudding and Pancake Mixture, including eggs	2	—	—	2	—
Yorkshire Pudding and Pancake Mixture	1	—	—	1	—
Yorkshire Pudding and Fritter Mixture, including egg	1	—	—	1	—
"Zahna" Powder	1	—	—	1	—
Creamy Sandwich Spread	1	—	—	1	—
Table Cream	1	—	—	1	—
Ready Mixed Steam Chocolate Pudding	1	—	—	1	—
Beef Suet Pudding	1	—	—	1	—
Potted Meat	2	—	—	1	1
Potted Beef	1	—	—	1	—
Sausage	2	—	—	2	—
Bacon	1	—	—	1	—
Pork Pie	1	—	—	1	—
Liquid Meat Extract	1	—	—	1	—
Beef Extract	1	—	—	1	—
Gravy Powder	1	—	—	1	—
Halibut Liver Oil Syrup	1	—	—	1	—
Gelatine	3	—	—	1	—
Jelly Crystals	3	—	1	—	2
Curry Powder	1	—	—	1	—
Vinegar	9	2	1	6	—
Malt Vinegar	3	—	—	3	—
Pepper	1	—	—	1	—
Ground Ginger	1	—	—	1	—
Gin Pills	1	—	—	1	—
Indian Quinine Tonic	2	—	—	2	—
Air Raid Tonic	1	—	—	1	—
Lime Juice Cordial	1	—	—	1	—
Orange Cordial	1	—	—	—	1
Orange	1	—	—	1	—
Concentrated Orange Fruit Crush	2	—	—	2	—
Whiskey	1	—	—	1	—
Lemon Substitute	1	—	—	—	1
Wonder Orange Tonic	1	—	—	1	—
Anti Gas Ointment	6	—	—	6	—
TOTALS	1,337	824	83	396	34

The results of the legal proceedings which were taken during the year are given in the following statement :—

<i>Offences.</i>		<i>Penalties Imposed.</i>		
		£ s. d.		
Selling Milk containing added water (nineteen cases)	.. (Total fines)	..	103	5 0
„ Milk deficient in milk fat (two cases)	(„) ..		3	4 0
„ Milk Curds containing a preservative	(„) ..		2	0 0
„ Saccharin Tablets which were under strength (two cases)—Dismissed—Warranty defence.				
Giving a false warranty in respect of saccharin tablets which				
were under strength (refers to the above two cases which				
were dismissed) (Total fines)				
		..	43	2 0
Selling unsound food (Pork Fat)	(„) ..		5	0 0

Warnings were given in eleven cases of milk fat deficiency, one of non-brewed vinegar, two of potted meat, one of Lemon Substitute and one of Orange Cordial containing excess preservative. A sample of coffee extract which contained only a small amount of coffee was referred to the Ministry of Food, because there was not a legal standard for this product. The Ministry have since made regulations governing coffee extract.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDERS.

THE PRESENCE OF TUBERCLE BACILLI IN MILK.—In the table which follows will be found particulars relating to the 795 bulk samples of raw milk which were taken during the year in order that the biological test might be applied. Tubercle bacilli proved to be present in 68, or 8.55 per cent, of the samples.

TABLE XXXVI.—*Results of Biological Tests of Bulk samples of Milk taken during the year 1942.*

Source of Sample	Number of Milk Samples taken.	Results of Tests.		Percentage Tuberculous.	Number of Cows slaughtered.
		Free.	Tuberculous.		
City of Sheffield	217	201	16	7.37	*11
Yorkshire West Riding ..	259	232	27	10.42	17
Derbyshire	319	294	25	7.84	18
Totals	795	727	68	8.55	46

* In addition to these cows from Sheffield farms which were subsequently slaughtered as a result of the initial action in taking bulk samples of milk, there were 22 cows from Sheffield farms which were slaughtered under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Order, 1938, upon being found by Inspectors of the Ministry of Agriculture to be in a tuberculous condition.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1936.—Particulars are given below regarding the various types of milk, graded as a result of this Order, which were retailed in the City during the year :—

TUBERCULIN TESTED MILK (CERTIFIED).—Approximately 88 gallons of this milk were sold in the City daily during the year. One City farm produced 45 gallons and 43 gallons were produced at one farm situated outside the area.

ACCREDITED MILK.—The daily sale of Accredited Milk in the City during the year was approximately 736 gallons. 522 gallons were produced at ten City farms and 214 gallons at five outside farms.

PASTEURISED MILK.—Three firms are licensed for the pasteurising of milk in Sheffield and the daily average of the sale of this milk in 1942 was 18,023 gallons, which represents 65.23 per cent of the total supply of milk to the City.

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 ..	6 ..	6
Accredited Milk	" ..	46 ..	38
Pasteurised Milk	Bacterial Count..	187 ..	114
"	Bacillus Coli ..	187 ..	†155
"	Phosphatase ..	172 ..	159

† 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 996 were slaughtered in the year 1942. Of these there were 276 part carcasses representing a weight of 8,909 lbs. found to be unfit for human consumption and condemned. The special Horse Slaughterhouse within the abattoir grounds but with the status of a private slaughterhouse, was in use during the year with the exception of a period of about a fortnight whilst repairs of the paving were being carried out. During this time the Isolation slaughterhouse was used for the purpose. All the horses killed were submitted for the routine meat inspection. A total of 2,084 horses were killed and inspected during the year.

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.

102,348 animals were slaughtered and inspected at the Abattoir during the year, as against 137,184 in 1941, and 100,356 of them, as against 135,147 in 1941, 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 1942.

TABLE XXXVII.—*Animals slaughtered and inspected in the City, year 1942.*

Where Slaughtered	Oxen	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses	Total
Abattoir Main Slaughterhalls	19,938	15,013	61,704	3,142	—	99,797
Do. (Jewish Method)	368	275	1,349	—	—	1,992
Isolation Slaughterhall ..	380	38	73	14	54	559
Totals (Abattoir) ..	20,686	15,326	63,126	3,156	54	102,348
Private Slaughterhouses ..	—	—	—	996	2,030	3,026
Grand Totals ..	20,686	15,326	63,126	4,152	2,084	105,374

Of the 105,374 animals slaughtered and inspected in the City in the year 1942 there were 684 whole carcasses found to be in a diseased condition and condemned and a further 670 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 shewn in regard to carcasses which were affected with Tuberculosis :—

TABLE XXXVIII.—*Carcasses Inspected and Carcasses Condemned in the City in the year 1942.*

Class of Animal	Oxen	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses	Total
Number killed and inspected	20,686	15,326	63,126	4,152	2,084	105,374
Affected with Tuberculosis—						
Whole carcasses condemned ..	241	51	1	11	—	304
Carcasses of which some part was condemned	383	6	—	41	—	430
Total affected with Tuberculosis ..	624	57	1	52	—	734
Affected with other diseases—						
Whole carcasses condemned ..	51	185	83	31	30	380
Carcasses of which some part was condemned	67	2	99	42	30	240
Total affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis	118	187	182	73	60	620

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 1942 are as follows :—12 carcasses of beef with 24 offals; 5 carcasses of veal with offals; 2,930 carcasses of mutton with offals; 18 carcasses of pork with offals; 4 tons 8 cwt. 2 qrs. bones and offals.

Visits to Private Slaughterhouses.—60 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 most cases where the meat was condemned it was surrendered to the Corporation voluntarily and in no case was it necessary to obtain a Magistrates' Order.

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 384 visits during the year 1942. 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. 749 vehicles were cleansed and disinfected during 1942.

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. Three suspected cases were confirmed in 1942.

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 1942.

Veterinary Supervision of Corporation Animals.—The Veterinary Officer is responsible for the care of the Corporation animals and 144 visits were paid in this connection in 1942. 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 four establishments in the City were visited regularly at quarterly intervals.