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MEDICAL OFFICER

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH

OF THE

CITY OF SHEFFIELD

For the year 1943.

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

Medical Officer of Health.





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GENERAL STATISTICS.

AREA (at 31st December, 1943)	(acres)	39,587
POPULATION—Census 1931		511,757
Estimate of Registrar General—Civillian population year 1943		474,100
APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF HOUSES (at 31st December, 1943)		147,459
RATEABLE VALUE (1st October, 1943)		£3,399,493
SUM REPRESENTED BY A PENNY RATE (Year 1943-44)		£13,333

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR 1943.

	Total.	Males.	Females.		
LIVE BIRTHS—					
Legitimate	8,257	4,259	3,998	} Birth Rate per 1,000 of population	18·2
Illegitimate	356	193	163		
Totals	8,613	4,452	4,161		
STILLBIRTHS	213	113	100	Rate per 1,000 total (live & still) births	24
DEATHS (All Causes)	6,215	3,353	2,862	Death Rate per 1,000 of population	13·1

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE—

All Infants	Deaths	484	Rate per 1,000 live births	56
Legitimate Infants	Deaths	465	Rate per 1,000 legitimate live births	56
Illegitimate Infants	Deaths	19	Rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births	53

DEATHS FROM CERTAIN CAUSES—

Puerperal Sepsis	Deaths	2	} Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	0·23
Other Maternal Mortality	Deaths	9		
Total Maternal Mortality	Deaths	11		
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	Deaths	303	} Rate per 1,000 of population	0·64
Other forms of Tuberculosis	Deaths	54		
Cancer	Deaths	896	Rate per 1,000 of population.	1·89

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 1943.

There was again a perceptible increase in the birth rate of the City and the rate once again exceeded that of England and Wales. The very low general death rate of the year 1942 increased somewhat in the year under review and the rate was also somewhat higher than the England and Wales rate.

There was an increase from the extremely low infant mortality rate of the previous year, deaths of children under one year of age rising from a rate of 49 to one of 56 per 1,000 births. This rate, however, was rather below the average infant mortality rate of the Great Towns for the year 1943. As regards maternal deaths the rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births was 1.25 in 1943. This rate is a very low one. It is considerably below the average of the preceding five years and also considerably below the 1943 England and Wales rate.

In the group of notifiable infectious diseases there was an increase in the incidence rates and in the death rates of Measles and Whooping Cough and some further increase in the prevalence of Scarlet Fever although, as was the case in the previous year, there was only one death from Scarlet Fever. There was a reduced incidence rate from Diphtheria and also a reduced death rate. Not a single case of Typhoid or Paratyphoid Fever was notified during the year.

The death rate from Enteritis and Diarrhoea amongst children under two years of age was a little higher than in 1942 and just a little above the England and Wales rate.

Cerebro-spinal Fever has been prevalent in the City and throughout the country since the year 1940. This epidemic, however, has been in course of abating since the later months of the year 1941, and the incidence and death rates for 1943 both show another considerable fall.

The death rate from Respiratory Tuberculosis, which again exceeded that of England and Wales, increased a little for the second successive year but the rate was nevertheless not a relatively high one and not greatly above the average City rate of the five years which preceded the year of the outbreak of war. The death rate from Other Forms of Tuberculosis was a little higher than in 1942.

Alike with the rate for the country as a whole the death rate from Cancer represented yet another increase, although a very slight one, in mortality from this disease. The City rate was just a little below that of England and Wales.

Towards the end of the year, for the first time during the war, casualties from the war fronts overseas were brought into the Municipal Hospitals in Sheffield for treatment. Reference to this will be found in the Hospitals Services section of this Report. The organisation which had been set up, employing Civil Defence Ambulances and Civil Defence personnel—most of them volunteers—for the detrainment of the convoys, proved in every way adequate and all who were concerned in this service are to be congratulated. Immediately the hospital trains arrived in the City the sick and wounded were conveyed to the selected hospitals with all speed and with a maximum of care and consideration. The assistance of the members of the voluntary organisations in the City who also lent their aid was very much appreciated.

In addition to casualties from overseas there were certain numbers of service sick cases from local units who were admitted to Municipal Hospitals during the year. No air raid casualties were admitted to these hospitals. Ordinary admissions again increased and there continued to be a great demand upon the accommodation at the General Hospitals.

I made reference in last year's Report to the high level at which the attendances at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres have been maintained throughout the War period. This has continued in 1943 when there was again an increase, which was a considerable one, in the number of women who attended at the ante-natal clinics which were provided by the Council and another increase in the number of children who attended at the infant clinics. There were also more Domiciliary births attended by municipal midwives.

The setting up of the service of Wartime Nurseries reached the completion stage during the year. Eleven nurseries had been established in the year 1942 and these were supplemented by a further six nurseries during the first eight months of 1943. There is thus a total of 17 nurseries which, under the administration of the Health Committee, provide for the care of children under five years of age whilst the working mothers are away at their places of employment. This service was welcomed by the mothers. The accommodation which has been provided has been well used from the outset and the children have derived great benefit from their periods of stay at the nurseries.

Information will be found in this Report in regard to a new scheme which was introduced by the Government during the year for the payment of treatment allowances for the dependents of patients undergoing treatment for Tuberculosis of the Lungs. This scheme, which commenced in Sheffield in June, 1943, has proved a great boon to those who have had to give up their employment whilst undergoing treatment for Tuberculosis.

The City was almost immune from enemy air activity in 1943. There were isolated instances of air raid alerts for short periods but on no occasion did an attack develop. Nevertheless, the training of the personnel of the Civil Defence Casualty Services continued without interruption throughout the year. There were no further appreciable reductions in strength after those of the year 1942. The total complement of personnel in these Services at the end of the year 1943 was about 2,800, as contrasted with a total of approximately 4,500 at the peak period in October, 1939.

Once again I feel that I must place on record my thanks to all the members of the staff for the loyalty which they have displayed throughout the course of the year and my appreciation of their untiring services in all the tasks which have had to be undertaken.

In conclusion, too, it behoves me once again to acknowledge my indebtedness to you, Mr. Chairman, and to the members of the Health Committee for the courtesy which you have constantly showed me and for the support which you have extended to me upon all occasions throughout the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN RENNIE,

Medical Officer of Health.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Special Features.—The birth rate of 18·2 per 1,000 for the year 1943, which exceeded that of England and Wales, was higher than the 1942 City rate. The general death rate of 13·1 per 1,000 was higher than in 1942, and higher than the England and Wales rate.

The Infant Mortality rate of 56 per 1,000 births, which was a higher rate than that of England and Wales, represented an increase from the year 1942.

As regards the death rate from Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System there was some increase from the previous year's rate and the death rate for Other Forms of Tuberculosis also increased somewhat.

The death rate of children under two years of age from Enteritis and Diarrhoea was higher than in 1942, and it was rather higher than the rate for England and Wales.

There was an increase in the attack rate from Measles of the previous year and an increase in the death rate. Deaths from Measles numbered 17 as against nine in 1942.

No cases were notified 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 1943, and the mortality rate also decreased perceptibly from the 1942 rate.

The incidence of Whooping Cough was higher and the death rate was higher than in the previous year.

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

The maternal mortality rate was higher than in the year 1942, although appreciably lower than the England and Wales rate.

Mortality from Cancer increased slightly from the previous year's figure, but the rate was slightly below the England and Wales rate.

The death rates from Influenza, Pneumonia and Bronchitis were all higher than the rates for the year 1942.

Area.—The total area of the City at 31st December, 1943, was 39,587 acres.

Population.—The Registrar General's estimate of the civilian population of the City for the year 1943 was 474,100, 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 1943 was 4,028, and the marriage rate (or persons married per 1,000 of the population) was 17·0 as against 21·1 per 1,000 in 1942. The 1943 rate exceeded the England and Wales rate, which was 14·3 per 1,000. It will be seen, too, from the table below that the average Sheffield rate for the quinquennium, 1938 to 1942, also exceeded the average rate of England and Wales.

TABLE I.—*Marriages and Marriage Rates in Sheffield and in England and Wales, years 1938 to 1942 and year 1943.*

Year.	Total Number of Marriages in Sheffield.	Persons Married per 1,000 of the population.	
		Sheffield.	England and Wales.
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
1942	5,064	21·1	17·8
Average (Quinquennium 1938-1942)	5,582	22·3	19·6
1943	4,028	17·0	14·3

Live Births.—There were 8,948 live births registered in the City in 1943, and after making allowances for births transferable inwards and outwards the figure of net live births is 8,613. The birth rate was 18·2 per 1,000 of the population as against a rate of 16·6 in 1942. The England and Wales rate for 1943 was 16·5 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 1943 rate exceeds the average of the ten previous years.

Year	Number of Live Births	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the Population
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
1942	7,958	16·6
Average 1933-42	7,700	15·3
1943	8,613	18·2

Still Births.—Still births allocated to the City in 1943, after making allowance for transferable births, numbered 213 and gave a rate of 0·45 per 1,000 of the population, as against a rate of 0·50 for 1942. The 1943 rate for England and Wales was 0·51. The still births of the City in 1943 also represent a rate of 24 per 1,000 total (live and still) births, as compared with 29 per 1,000 in 1942.

Deaths.—There were 6,387 deaths registered in the City in 1943 and the transferable deaths numbered 264 inwards and 436 outwards. Net deaths allocated to the City therefore totalled 6,215, of which 3,353 were males and 2,862 females. The death rate from all causes was 13·1 per 1,000 of the population. This rate, as is shown in the statement below, is higher than the 1942 rate of 11·9 and higher than the average rate for the decade 1933-1942. It is also above the 1943 rate for England and Wales of 12·1 per 1,000.

Year	Number of Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 of the Population
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
1942	5,697	11·9
Average 1933-42	6,295	12·4
1943	6,215	13·1

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

Measles.—There were 5,814 cases of Measles notified during the year, and the attack rate was 12·26 per 1,000 of the population as against 9·41 per 1,000 in 1942. Admissions to Municipal Hospitals, as classified after certain cases had been re-diagnosed in hospital, numbered 159.

There were 17 deaths, twelve of males and five of females, and the death rate was 0·036 per 1,000 of the population as against 0·019 in 1942. The average annual rate for the five years, 1938-1942, was 0·021.

Scarlet Fever.—3,213 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 1,912. The attack rate was 6·78 per 1,000 of the population as against 5·26 for 1942, and an average rate of 2·25 for the quinquennium 1938-1942. There was one death from Scarlet Fever in 1943, and the death rate was 0·002 per 1,000 of the population. The average annual rate for the City for the quinquennium 1938-1942 was 0·002.

Diphtheria.—783 cases of Diphtheria were notified in 1943 and admissions to Municipal Hospitals, as classified after certain cases had been re-diagnosed in hospital, numbered 743. The attack rate was 1·65 per 1,000 of the population, which has to be compared with a rate of 2·39 for 1942 and an average rate of 2·46 for the quinquennium 1938-1942. There were 21 deaths from Diphtheria in the year 1943, and the death rate was 0·044 per 1,000 of the population, which compares with 0·03 for England and Wales. The rate for the City for 1942 was 0·077 and for the quinquennium 1938-1942 it was 0·075 as against 0·061 for England and Wales.

Whooping Cough.—1,477 notifications of Whooping Cough were received in the year 1943, and the attack rate was 3·12 per 1,000 of the population as against 0·57 in 1942. There were 19 deaths and the death rate was 0·040 per 1,000 of the population. In the year 1942 there were 10 deaths, and a death rate of 0·021 per 1,000. The average death rate for the quinquennium 1938-1942 was 0·027.

Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers.—There were no cases of Typhoid (including Paratyphoid) Fever notified during the year 1943. In 1942 there were two cases notified, and no deaths.

Enteritis and Diarrhoea under Two Years of Age.—Mortality from this group of diseases, stated per 1,000 live births, was 5·81 in 1943 as compared with 5·3 for England and Wales. The rate for 1942 was 4·15 as against 5·2 for England and Wales.

Cerebro-spinal Fever.—There were 51 cases of Cerebro-spinal Fever notified in 1943, as against 92 cases in 1942. The attack rate was 0·11 per 1,000 of the population, comparing with a rate of 0·19 for 1942 and an average rate for the five years 1938 to 1942 of 0·25. There were 10 deaths, as against 23 deaths in 1942 and the death rate was 0·021 per 1,000 of the population, as against 0·048 in 1942 and an average death rate for the quinquennium 1938 to 1942 of 0·063 per 1,000.

Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis.—Six cases in this group of diseases were notified in 1943, and no deaths occurred. There were seven cases notified in 1942 and no deaths.

Encephalitis Lethargica.—One case of Encephalitis Lethargica was notified during the year and there were 19 deaths under this heading, a large proportion of them from sequelæ of this disease. Three cases were notified in 1942, and there were eight deaths under the heading.

Dysentery.—101 cases of Dysentery, the majority of them being of the Sonne type, were notified during the year. There was one death. In 1942 there were 77 cases and three deaths.

Malaria.—No cases of Malaria were notified during the year. In 1942 there was one case notified. Invariably, in these cases of Malaria, the disease is contracted abroad.

Food Poisoning.—Four cases of Food Poisoning were notified during 1943. There were no deaths from this cause. In 1942 there were five notifications and no deaths.

Influenza.—The Influenza death rate was 0·268 per 1,000 as against 0·37 for England and Wales, the corresponding 1942 figures being 0·052 and 0·09 respectively. The average City rate for the five years 1938-1942 was 0·143 per 1,000.

Pneumonia.—The Pneumonia incidence rate was 5·81 per 1,000 of the population, as against 4·07 per 1,000 in 1942. 2,755 cases were notified in 1943 and there were 1,012 treated in the City General Hospital and 258 in the City Fever Hospital, an aggregate of 1,270 which represents 46 per cent of the cases. A total of 414 persons died from Pneumonia during the year—254 males and 160 females—and the death rate was 0·873 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 0·601 per 1,000 in 1942. The average death rate for the five years 1938 to 1942 was 0·812 per 1,000. 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 0·901 per 1,000 of the population, which corresponds to a rate of 0·820 for the year 1942. The average City rate for the five years 1938 to 1942 was 0·740 per 1,000.

Cancer.—A total of 896 persons, 475 males and 421 females, died from Cancer in the year 1943. The death rate was 1·890 per 1,000 of the population, as against 1·831 in 1942.

Below is a table which gives details of deaths of Sheffield residents from Cancer in the period 1938 to 1943 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 excepting in the year 1942, when the two rates were equal.

TABLE II.—*Cancer Mortality of Sheffield and of England and Wales for the year 1943 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
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
1942	447	431	878	1.83	1.83
5 yrs' av'ge (1938-42)	422	394	816	1.64	1.73
1943	475	421	896	1.89	1.90

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 648 notifications of Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System in 1943 and the incidence rate was 1.37 per 1,000 of the population as against a rate of 1.58 per 1,000 in 1942. There were 164 notifications of Other Forms of Tuberculosis, giving an incidence rate of 0.35 per 1,000 which corresponds with a rate of 0.42 per 1,000 for 1942.

Deaths from Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System numbered 303, of whom 190 were males and 113 females. The death rate per 1,000 of the population was 0.639 as against a rate of 0.622 in 1942, an average rate of 0.609 for the five years 1938 to 1942 and an England and Wales rate for 1943 of 0.557 per 1,000.

There were 54 deaths from Other Forms of Tuberculosis, 31 of males and 23 of females. The death rate was 0.114 per 1,000 of the population, as against a rate for 1942 of 0.106 per 1,000, an average rate of 0.107 for the five years 1938 to 1942 and an England and Wales rate of 0.111 for the year 1943.

Death rates from Tuberculous Diseases per million of the population for Sheffield and England and Wales in the ten years 1934 to 1943 are given in the table below :—

TABLE III.—*Death Rates per Million from Tuberculosis, ten years, 1934 to 1943.*

Year	Respiratory System		Other Forms		All Forms	
	Sheffield	England and Wales	Sheffield	England and Wales	Sheffield	England and Wales
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
1943	639	557	114	111	753	668

Infant Mortality.—There were 484 deaths of Infants under one year of age in 1943, as compared with 388 in 1942. The infant mortality rate of 49 per 1,000 live births in 1942 thus rose to 56 per 1,000 in 1943. The England and Wales rate for 1943 was 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 were identical, and in 1943 the Sheffield rate was for the second time since 1932 the higher one.

TABLE IV.—*Infant Mortality, Sheffield and England and Wales, since the year 1924.*

Year	Infant Mortality		Year	Infant Mortality	
	Sheffield	England and Wales		Sheffield	England and Wales
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
1933	63	64	1943	56	49

In the table which follows in regard to infant mortality are given particulars of the deaths of infants in the year 1943 classified according to causes of death and the various age groups under one year of age. Premature birth continued to be responsible for the largest numbers of the deaths of infants, although deaths from Pneumonia contributed appreciably to the total.

TABLE V.—*Infant Mortality; Deaths in the year 1943 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 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	6
Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	3	4	12
Diphtheria ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Influenza ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	5
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3
Tuberculosis of Intestines and Peritoneum ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Syphilis	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	4
Convulsions	1	2	1	...	4	...	1	...	...	5
Bronchitis ... ..	...	2	1	...	3	4	4	3	1	15
Pneumonia	1	2	1	4	8	34	31	21	8	102
Enteritis and Diarrhoea ... ..	...	...	3	2	5	15	13	11	4	48
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	4
Congenital Malformations	16	4	2	4	26	6	7	3	2	44
Congenital Debility	1	1	2	...	4	7	...	1	...	12
Icterus	4	...	1	...	5	3	...	...	...	8
Premature Birth	114	13	11	5	143	6	...	...	...	149
Injury at Birth	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Atelectasis	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	1	9
Suffocation, Overlying ... ..	...	1	...	1	2	4	6	...	1	13
Other Causes	7	5	3	5	20	5	6	4	3	38
All Causes	157	30	25	21	233	90	79	53	29	484

Neo-Natal Mortality.—Deaths of infants occurring within the first four weeks of life numbered 233 in the year 1943, giving a neo-natal mortality rate of 27 per 1,000 live births as against a rate of 26 per 1,000 in 1942. The neo-natal deaths in 1943 comprise 48 per cent of the total deaths of children under one year of age as against 54 per cent in 1942.

Pregnancy, Child Birth and the Puerperal State.—There were 171 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia notified during the year 1943 and the incidence rate, calculated per 1,000 total (live and still) births, was 19·37 as against a rate of 21·59 in 1942. The 1943 death rate from Puerperal Sepsis

was 0.23 per 1,000 total (live and still) births, as against 0.24 per 1,000 in 1942 and an average rate for the five years 1938 to 1942 of 0.67. The 1943 England and Wales death rate for Sepsis was 0.39. The total maternal mortality rate of the City, which was 0.73 per 1,000 total (live and still) births in 1942, rose to 1.25 per 1,000 in 1943, in which year the corresponding England and Wales rate was 1.84 per 1,000. The average Sheffield rate for the period 1938 to 1942 was 1.78. 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 1938-1943.*

Year.	Rates per 1,000 total (live and still) Births.				
	Sickness incidence from Puerperal Pyrexia	Maternal Mortality.			Total Maternal Mortality.
		Puerperal Sepsis.	All Other Causes.	England and Wales.	
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
1942	21.59	0.24	0.49	0.73	2.01
Average 5 years 1938-1942	20.73	0.67	1.11	1.78	2.44
1943	19.37	0.23	1.02	1.25	1.84

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 1943. Notifications of each disease are tabulated in specified age groups.

TABLE VII.—*Cases of Infectious and other notifiable Diseases during the year 1943 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	5,814	296	3,266	2,178	50	17	5	1	1
Whooping Cough	1,477	163	828	473	3	3	4	1	2
Scarlet Fever	3,213	14	646	2,217	217	74	35	9	1
Diphtheria	783	11	160	428	129	42	10	3	..
Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fevers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Pyrexia	171	..	..	..	65	78	28	..	..
Erysipelas	278	1	4	13	22	27	38	124	49
Cerebro-spinal Fever	51	8	12	12	9	3	4	3	..
Acute Poliomyelitis	6	..	1	3	2	..	..	..	..
Polioencephalitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	14	12	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia	2,755	288	661	351	157	203	231	552	312
Malaria .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery	101	5	55	29	7	2	1	2	..
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Food Poisoning	4	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	648	..	18	82	175	113	111	132	17
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	164	7	36	57	22	20	15	5	2
Totals	15,480	805	5,689	5,844	859	582	483	832	386

Causes of Death.—In Table VIII on page 13 are given particulars of the number of deaths of Sheffield residents in the year 1943, 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 1943 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 1943 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	3353	273	29	27	53	73	108	169	335	689	940	657
	F	2862	211	25	19	50	90	108	124	229	409	761	836
TOTALS ...	—	6215	484	54	46	103	163	216	293	564	1098	1701	1493
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Cerebro-spinal Fever	M	5	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F	5	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
3. Scarlet Fever	M	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Whooping Cough	M	12	7	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	7	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Diphtheria	M	14	1	—	3	7	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
	F	7	—	—	2	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
6. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	M	190	—	—	—	2	26	26	39	45	41	9	2
	F	113	—	1	—	2	46	24	19	7	8	5	1
7. Other Forms of Tuberculosis	M	31	2	4	6	5	5	6	1	1	1	—	—
	F	23	3	4	2	7	3	2	1	—	—	1	—
8. Syphilitic Diseases	M	24	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	6	7	8	1
	F	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
9. Influenza	M	64	1	—	1	—	2	2	2	7	15	23	11
	F	63	4	1	—	1	—	2	1	6	8	19	21
10. Measles	M	12	4	3	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	5	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Acute poliomyelitis & Polioencephalitis	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Acute infectious Encephalitis	M	9	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	1	1	—	—
	F	10	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	2	2	1
13. Cancer of Buccal cavity & oesophagus (M) uterus (F)	M	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	4	22	9
	F	57	—	—	—	—	—	2	10	11	15	17	2
14. Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	M	98	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	12	30	33	13
	F	76	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	15	16	29	10
15. Cancer of Breast	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	73	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	15	23	21	8
16. Cancer of all other sites	M	337	—	—	1	1	1	4	23	42	107	110	48
	F	215	—	—	1	3	—	4	13	28	58	72	36
17. Diabetes	M	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	9	1
	F	21	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	5	8	5
18. Intra-Cranial vascular lesions (cerebral haemorrhage, etc.)	M	263	1	—	—	1	1	2	5	19	50	112	72
	F	303	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	19	52	112	118
19. Heart Diseases	M	728	—	—	—	2	6	11	23	57	157	268	204
	F	749	1	1	—	5	10	17	14	49	104	232	316
20. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	M	242	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	9	25	69	136
	F	238	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	10	17	68	141
21. Bronchitis	M	263	7	2	1	—	2	3	6	25	83	81	53
	F	164	9	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	17	62	65
22. Pneumonia	M	254	60	4	1	6	3	7	12	30	56	50	25
	F	160	42	9	1	3	5	7	6	10	11	33	33
23. Other Respiratory Diseases	M	34	1	—	—	—	—	3	2	7	8	11	2
	F	18	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	5	3	5	—
24. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	M	41	—	—	—	—	1	4	8	8	11	7	2
	F	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	2	5	1
25. Enteritis and Diarrhoea	M	28	24	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
	F	27	24	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
26. Appendicitis	M	12	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	2	1	3	1
	F	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	—
27. Other digestive diseases	M	59	8	2	—	1	—	1	4	6	14	15	8
	F	77	3	—	2	3	3	6	4	8	17	19	11
28. Nephritis	M	68	—	1	—	—	5	3	3	6	16	22	12
	F	47	—	—	—	3	5	2	6	4	8	5	14
29.*Puerperal and post-abortive infections (Sepsis, &c.)	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	12	—	—	—	—	3	7	2	—	—	—	—
30.*Other Maternal causes	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	10	—	—	—	—	—	7	3	—	—	—	—
31. Premature Birth	M	85	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	64	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. Congenital malformations, birth injuries, infantile diseases	M	68	54	1	4	4	1	—	1	1	2	—	—
	F	42	35	—	2	2	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
33. Suicide	M	15	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	3	3	3	—
	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
34. Road Traffic Accidents	M	44	—	2	—	8	1	2	5	5	4	13	4
	F	15	—	1	—	2	1	4	2	1	1	3	—
35. Other Violent causes	M	84	8	1	1	3	6	10	9	16	10	13	7
	F	66	8	1	2	1	3	5	2	8	6	15	15
36. All other causes	M	211	9	4	3	7	6	14	9	19	37	58	45
	F	169	7	1	1	11	7	9	18	23	29	26	37

* Item 29 includes ten deaths from abortion, and item 30 one death from abortion. Such deaths are disregarded in producing the Maternal Mortality Rate.

TABLE IX.—*Population, Births and Deaths and Birth-rates and Death-rates in Sheffield and in England and Wales, in 1943 and previous years.*

YEAR.	POPULATION. (Estimated)	SHEFFIELD.				ENGLAND AND WALES.	
		LIVE BIRTHS.		DEATHS.		Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population	Death-rate per 1,000 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
1943	474,100	8,613	18·2	6,215	13·1	16·5	12·1

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

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

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.

Towards the end of the year 1943, for the first time since the outbreak of War, casualties from the overseas war fronts were admitted to the Municipal Hospitals. These were from convoys which arrived one in September and one in December. Civil Defence Ambulances were utilised in the detraining, and Civil Defence personnel in the main discharged the duties of stretcher bearers, ambulance drivers and ambulance attendants. Beds were in readiness at the Emergency Hospitals, the selection of the hospital being according to the particular medical or surgical needs of the patient. From these convoys patients were admitted to the City General and King Edward VII Municipal Hospitals, to the Royal Hospital and the Royal Infirmary and to Wharnclyffe Emergency Hospital.

A certain number of service sick cases, or injured, were admitted to the Municipal Hospitals from local units during the year but no air raid casualties.

At the City General Hospital there was again great pressure on the beds provided for general medical and surgical cases and yet again an increase in the demands for admission to the Maternity Wards.

Detailed information with regard to the general administration of the Municipal Hospitals in the year 1943 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, 1943, Lodge Moor Hospital had a normal complement of 508 beds for the treatment of Infectious Diseases.

The table below gives a classification of the cases of infectious and other diseases treated during 1943 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 1943.*

DISEASE	Remain- ing in Jan. 1st, 1943	Admiss- ions during year	Admiss- ions as classified after re- diagnoses	Total under Treat- ment during year	Remain- ing in Dec. 31st, 1943	Com- pleted Cases	Deaths	Mortality per cent of cases treated to a conclusion
LODGE MOOR HOSPITAL.								
Scarlet Fever ...	141	2,043	1,911	2,052	131	1,921	—	—
Do. Imported	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	158	1,049	729	887	64	823	17	2.06
Do. Imported	—	3	3	3	—	3	—	—
Enteric Fever ...	—	5	1	1	—	1	—	—
Do. Imported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	6	262	258	264	37	227	31	13.66
Do. Imported	—	—	5	5	—	5	—	—
Measles ...	19	152	152	171	—	171	6	3.51
Do. Imported	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	2	152	27	29	1	28	1	3.57
Do. Imported	2	30	12	14	—	14	4	28.57
Meningitis (other than C.S.F.) ...	2	1	26	28	2	26	22	84.61
Do. Imported	—	—	4	4	—	4	3	75.00
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	5	2	2	—	2	—	—
Do. Imported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethar- gica ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken Pox ...	—	9	13	13	1	12	—	—
Erysipelas ...	2	81	72	74	7	67	—	—
Do. Imported	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	1	119	94	95	25	70	3	4.28
Do. Imported	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
Dysentery ...	2	136	85	87	3	84	—	—
Do. Imported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Combined Infectious Diseases ...	—	26	18	18	2	16	2	12.50
Do. Imported	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Diseases	35	62	715	750	44	706	38	5.38
Do. Imported	—	—	9	9	—	9	1	11.11
Radium Cases ...	3	1	1	4	—	4	—	—
Service Cases (Infectious) ...	5	115	115	120	3	117	—	—
TOTALS ...	378	4,255	4,255	4,633	320	4,313	128	2.97

Scarlet Fever.—There were 2,044 cases of Scarlet Fever admitted to the hospital in the year 1943 and there were no deaths. Admissions in the year 1942 were 1,588 when there was one death. Particulars are given below of the various complications amongst the Scarlet Fever cases treated during the year 1943. As regards each form of complication the percentage figures are proportions of the total number of Scarlet Fever cases treated in the hospital in the year:—

Adenitis ...	(per cent)	0.98
Otitis Media ...	..	0.46
Nephritis ...	..	0.06
Suppurative Adenitis ...	..	0.06

Diphtheria.—Admissions of Diphtheria cases in the year 1943 totalled 1,052 as against 1,519 in 1942. There were 17 deaths and the death rate per cent of the 826 cases treated to a conclusion was 2.06. The comparable rate for 1942 was 2.75. Tracheotomy was performed in four cases of which one died.

Of the 826 cases treated to a conclusion in the year there were 610 clinical cases and 216 bacteriological cases and of this number there were 176 which proved to be virulent and 40 avirulent. The 17 deaths amongst these 610 clinical cases produced a death rate of 2.78 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)	0.88	Palate ...	(per cent)	4.94
Gallop Rhythm ...	"	0.50	Pharyngeal ...	"	2.02
Arrhythmia ...	"	0.38	Facial ...	"	0.88
Heart Block ...	"	0.13	Diaphragmatic ...	"	0.76
			Ocular ...	"	0.76
			Ciliary ...	"	0.63
			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 of the 1,921 cases who had been treated for Scarlet Fever and discharged from hospital during the year there were only 25 cases admitted which were definitely recognised as Return Cases; as regards Diphtheria there were 826 cases discharged and definite Return Cases numbered only one.

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 1943 and gives a classification of the disease headings under which they fall after re-diagnosis.

TABLE XI.—*Re-diagnosis in Hospital, year 1943.*

Corrected Diagnosis in Hospital (Disease headings under which re-diagnosed)	CASES ADMITTED AS														TOTALS				
	Scarlet Fever	Do. (Imported)	Diphtheria	Do. (Imported)	Enteric Fever	Pneumonia	Measles	Cerebro-spinal Fever	Do. (Imported)	Meningitis (other than C.S.F.)	Acute Poliomyelitis	Encephalitis	Erysipelas	Whooping Cough		Dysentery	Combined Infectious Diseases	Do. (Imported)	Miscellaneous Diseases
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	11
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Diphtheria ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4
Whooping Cough, Impd.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Pneumonia ...	3	—	6	—	1	—	18	41	—	1	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	5	90
Do. (Imported)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Measles ...	16	—	4	—	—	—	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	39
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis— (other than C.S.F.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
Do. (Imported)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Chicken Pox ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	4
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Whooping Cough ...	2	—	3	—	—	—	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	14
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
Combined Infectious Diseases ...	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	13
Do. (Imported)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Diseases ...	116	—	301	—	4	83	17	52	—	—	—	2	—	11	18	56	4	—	664
Do. (Imported)	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Erysipelas, Imported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS ...	143	—	1,324	—	5	94	39	125	18	1	3	1	11	39	56	21	1	11	893

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 1933 to 1942 and the year 1943.

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

DISEASE	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	Average 10 years 1933-1942	1943
Scarlet Fever ...	36.51	34.77	31.75	32.42	33.49	34.42	35.52	32.22	29.70	23.92	32.47	24.23
Diphtheria ...	43.3	42.51	47.84	48.75	50.83	44.98	42.29	44.84	48.91	43.71	45.79	47.06
Enteric Fever ...	80.20	24.5	51.75	44.62	43.77	36.33	60.07	49.91	38.00	49.00	47.81	28.00
Measles ...	276.5	27.5	22.38	22.85	19.52	28.76	20.20	13.57	29.34	19.89	†22.67	28.43
Pneumonia ...	30.71	34.68	30.27	26.33	25.96	27.50	28.78	22.7	26.76	20.93	27.46	22.63
Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	46.89	48.68	20.24	20.92	31.63	25.92	30.50	24.79	23.70	26.78	30.00	21.91
Military Sick ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.12	17.64	19.15	17.08	—	15.40
Radium Cases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	18.43	28.35	26.67	26.40	—	18.25
Emergency Hospital Cases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27.47	—	—	—	—
All other Diseases ...	28.16	29.02	25.87	25.11	19.75	20.87	24.58	21.56	21.13	17.55	23.36	19.58
Totals (all Diseases)	35.98	35.73	37.05	38.92	39.27	35.69	37.00	29.28	33.61	27.74	35.03	27.34

† 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 1934 to 1943 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 1934 to 1943.

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
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
1943	321.83	402	220

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, 1943, 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 1943 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 1943.

	MEN.	WOMEN.	CHILDREN.	TOTAL.
Remaining in Hospital 31st December, 1942	108	213	125	446
Admitted from Town	2080	4713	2209	9002
Admitted from Fir Vale House	30	28	—	58
Admitted from Nether Edge Hospital	—	3	—	3
Admitted from Children's Homes	—	—	31	31
BIRTHS	—	—	1496	1496
Total Admitted and Born	2110	4744	3736	10590
Total Treated during 1943	2218	4957	3861	11036

TABLE XV.—Discharges and Deaths—Year 1943.

	MEN.	WOMEN.	CHILDREN.	TOTAL.
Discharged to Town	1636	4490	3504	9630
Discharged to Fir Vale House	49	37	6	92
Discharged to Nether Edge Hospital	6	29	—	35
Discharged to Children's Homes	—	—	35	35
DEATHS	368	215	204	787
Total Discharged and Died	2059	4771	3749	10579
Remaining in Hospital, 31st December, 1943	159	186	112	457

The total of admissions and births during the year was 10,590, an increase of 1,559 on the previous year. This figure is the highest ever recorded in the Hospital. The increase in the number of births was 260.

The average daily number under treatment was 481, an increase of 65 as compared with the previous year. The highest daily number in hospital was 550 on February 5th and the lowest 425 on June 7th. The average duration of treatment was 15·91 days as against 16·23 in 1942, a decrease of 0·32 days and a record low figure.

The output of work in the hospital has been greater than in any previous year. During the whole year there has been a shortage of medical staff and it has not been possible to maintain the standard of treatment provided heretofore. When medical staff leave, there is always difficulty in obtaining replacements and often we are working two below our reduced establishment. It is obvious when there is an increase of work and a reduction in staff the standard must suffer.

There has also been great shortage in the clerical staff and when experienced clerks are called up their places are taken by less experienced officers.

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 1943—Classification of Diseases.

Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	162
Cancer and other Tumours	219
Rheumatism, Diseases of Nutrition and of Endocrine Glands, and other General Diseases	164
Diseases of the Blood and Blood-forming Organs	61
Chronic Poisoning—Alcoholism	2
Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	122
" " Circulatory System	324
" " Respiratory System	1,144
" " Digestive System	1,721
Non-Venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System	382
Diseases of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium	2,844
" the Skin and Cellular Tissues	282
" " Bones and Organs of Locomotion	86
Congenital Malformations	10
Diseases of Early Infancy	1,571
Injuries and Violence	423
Ill-Defined Diseases	275
Total	9,792

DEATHS.

787 patients died in the hospital during the year, an increase of 167 from last year. This increase is due to the larger number of patients admitted. The following list shows the figures for the commoner diseases during the last three years :—

	1941	1942	1943
Arterio Sclerosis	28	31	29
Bronchitis	57	50	55
Lobar Pneumonia	80	46	62
Broncho-pneumonia	62	41	81
Valvular Disease of the Heart	34	27	31
Malignant Disease	54	53	83

The causes of death in the year 1943 are classified under disease groups in the table which follows :—

TABLE XVII.—Causes of Death—Year 1943.

Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	28
Cancer and other Tumours	85
Rheumatism, Diseases of Nutrition and of Endocrine Glands, and other General Diseases	6
Diseases of the Blood and Blood-Forming Organs	8
Chronic Poisoning	—
Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	49
" " Circulatory System	116
" " Respiratory System	201
" " Digestive System	93
Non-Venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System	51
Diseases of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium	18
" Skin and Cellular Tissues	4
" Bones and Organs of Locomotion	2
Congenital Malformations	8
Diseases of Early Infancy	87
Deaths from Violence	31
Total	787

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

There was a general increase all round in the work of the medical side of the hospital, but as before only acute cases were admitted.

The number of acute primary pneumonias treated was 1,012, an increase of 245 from 1942 and the highest number on record for any year in this hospital. The mortality figure for lobar pneumonia was 10.68 per cent and for broncho-pneumonia 18.7 per cent, the figure for both types of pneumonia being 14.1 per cent.

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 Department.

All acute medical cases submitted to the hospital were accepted and full treatment and investigations were maintained throughout the year. As in 1942, it became necessary on several occasions to utilise beds on the upper floors of the verandah wards in order to accommodate the large number of patients admitted.

Clinical trials of new drugs and new methods of treatment were carried out and all treatment was maintained in spite of an increasing scarcity of drugs and equipment. Again the provision of special diets was often difficult and the need for a trained dietitian and a diatetic kitchen became still more pressing.

The Medical Out-Patient Department has shown another increase in the number of patients seen during the year. 1,096 patients attended in the year ended 31st March, 1944, as against 911 in the previous year.

Diabetic Clinic. The work of the diabetic clinic has continued on the lines described in the previous annual reports. 146 patients were treated in the year 1943-4 as against 126 in the previous year.

Trials of a new type of insulin (globin-insulin-zinc) were begun on selected patients in the wards. The trials meant much work for the clinical and laboratory staff and I am indebted to Dr. Mary Jarvis for the great care taken in the detailed and laborious examinations resulting therefrom. Globin insulin has now taken its place in the regular treatment of many of the diabetic patients. Mention must also be made of the essential part played by the Almoner's Department in acting as the link between the work in the ward and the maintenance of treatment in the patient's own home. The diabetic patient is faced with many problems in wartime and it has been the duty of the diabetic clinic to assist wherever possible in every sort of way. The clinic acts, for example, as a liaison between the hospital and the Medical Officer of Health, the Local Food Control Office, the Queen Victoria Nursing Association and the National Diabetic Association. In addition, the day and night emergency service has continued. In May, 1943, the clinic was visited by the Organising Secretary of the Diabetic Association.

Pernicious Anæmia Clinic. 91 patients were treated in the year 1943-4 as against 79 in the previous year.

Again, the work carried out in the out-patient treatment of pernicious anæmia patients enabled these patients to keep fit and helped to prevent relapses and re-admission to the wards.

Gastric Patients. Patients treated at the Gastric Clinic in the year 1943-4 numbered 191 as against 181 in the year 1942-3.

Immunisation Clinic. This clinic has continued to function throughout the year.

Children's Clinic. The number of children referred to the Medical Out-Patient Clinic has slowly increased and a special clinic was instituted to permit of greater attention being paid to these patients. This has proved especially useful in dealing with children discharged from the ward who have poor homes or whose parents are unable to give them adequate care. Here an essential aid to the successful treatment of such cases is given by the Almoner who investigates the social background in great detail. A close liaison is maintained with the Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer and with the School Medical Officer.

The appointment system has continued to function satisfactorily in spite of the increase in numbers.

I am again indebted to the Hospital Almoner for her invaluable co-operation at all times. Much is written at the present time about the importance of Social Medicine, but it may be pointed out that, since its inception in 1934, the whole of the work of the Medical Out-Patient Clinic has been based from the first on the principle of linking all treatment with the environment in which the patient is placed in his own home. To do this necessitates a study in each case of the economic and social background. This highly technical and skilled investigation is carried out by the Almoner but the steady increase in the number of patients is producing an overwhelming strain on the Almoning side of out-patient therapy.

SURGICAL DEPARTMENT.

During 1943, owing to the fact that there was scarcely any enemy air activity over the City in this year, a certain number of the top floor beds were in more or less constant use.

The amount of emergency surgery increased considerably from 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 smaller than prior to the war.

The total number of operations performed was 4,197, an increase of 843 from the year 1942. Details of operations are given in summarised form in the table which follows:—

TABLE XVIII.—Operations—Year 1943.

Abdominal Operations	438
Operations for Hernia	258
Amputations	23
Operations on Urinary Tract	223
" Male Genital Organs	30
" Female Generative Organs	874
" the Breast	59
" Bones and Joints	215
" Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat and Chest	834
Excisions	57
Operations on Rectum, Anal Canal, etc.	119
Miscellaneous	326
Operations performed in the Casualty Department	741
Total	4,197

CHILDREN'S WARDS.

The number of children treated during the year, including children born in the hospital, was 3,861 as against 3,130 in 1942, an increase of 731. Of this figure, 260 is represented by an increase in the number of births, so that the net increase of admissions was 471.

There was no serious epidemic during the year and the work in the children's wards was much as in former years.

MATERNITY DEPARTMENT.

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

1,568 women were confined in the hospital in the year 1943, as against 1,304 in 1942. There were 1,374 of these which were booked cases, who had attended the ante-natal clinic at least once, and 194 emergency cases. 879 of the confinements were primiparae and 689 multiparae. There were 1,602 live births, of which 1,519 were legitimate and 83 illegitimate. 105 of the labours were premature, as against 87 in the year 1942. There were 34 instances of twins. Five women died who were treated in the Maternity Unit, three being booked cases and two emergency cases.

There were 83 still births in the hospital in 1943, as against 76 in 1942, and 75 deaths of newly born children in the maternity wards as against 52 in 1942. A total of 115 children required to be artificially fed during the year or to have the breast milk supplemented. There were 66 notifications of puerperal pyrexia amongst patients treated in the hospital. There were two cases of pemphigus but no cases of ophthalmia neonatorum.

989 patients attended the ante-natal department in 1943, as against 940 in the year 1942 and the total number of attendances was 7,589 as against 6,554 in 1942. The number of emergencies was 194, as against 246 in 1942. There were a few of these women who had simply neglected to make arrangements for their confinement, but the great

majority were true emergencies. There was again a large number of the expectant mothers who attended the ante-natal clinic who had to enter the hospital as in-patients for ante-natal treatment for such conditions as toxæmia, pyelitis and debility or for special examinations.

Altogether 780 women attended at the Post Natal Clinic in 1943 and made a total of 884 attendances.

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

The emergency unit, which comprises medical and nursing staff, was called out on nine occasions during the year to the homes of patients who were seriously ill and required specialist treatment. All the cases made a good recovery. They were all 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 pages of Tables XVI and XVIII.

I have to report once again with much regret that the number of abortions treated during 1943 exceeded all previous figures. In all there were 609 abortions, which was an all-time record and an increase of 114 on the previous year. Not only was there an increase in number, but there was an increase in the number of septic cases, most of which were obviously the result of interference. During the year 14 women died in the hospital as the result of abortion, an increase of 10 on 1942.

Surgical interference was necessary in 521 cases, an increase of 151 on 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 8 of Syphilis under treatment, as well as some patients admitted for other diseases and treated whilst in hospital. There were also 43 pregnant women treated for Syphilis in the Maternity Department. During the year 989 Wassermann Tests and 67 Kahn Tests were carried out, and 490 injections of Salvarsan substitutes were given, of which 204 were in the Maternity Department.

MESSAGE 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 1,010 from the year 1942.

	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
Skiagrams	4,495	5,000	6,840	7,850
Treatments	328	146	289	135
Massage (1943)		No. of patients		24
		Treatments (approx.)		286

PATHOLOGICAL WORK.

The pathological work in the hospital was again very much increased, the total number of investigations being 10,872 as against 9,666, an increase of 1,206 from last year.

This figure shows the work done in our own laboratory, but does not take into account the large amount of bacteriological and pathological work done at the University for this hospital.

CASUALTY DEPARTMENT.

The work of the Casualty Department has remained at about the same level. New patients treated in the Casualty Department were 7,745, an increase of 748 from the previous year.

The attendances in the Out-Patient Department were 28,313, a decrease of 7,084 from 1942. This figure includes attendances at the Medical and Surgical Out-Patient and Fracture Clinics.

The number of operations under anæsthesia in the Casualty Department during 1943 was 741.

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 14 pupils in the School.

The results of the examinations, both of the General Nursing Council and of the Central Midwives Board, have been very satisfactory. During the year 33 candidates passed the examination and were placed on the register of the Nursing Council, and 61 nurses passed the examination of the Central Midwives Board.

SERVICE CASES.

During the year 108 Service patients were admitted, of whom 72 were from overseas. The remainder were either sick or injured from local units.

AIR RAID CASUALTIES.

There were no air raid casualties admitted to the hospital in the year 1943.

HOSPITAL LIBRARY SERVICE.

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

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

NETHER EDGE HOSPITAL.

The normal complement of beds at 31st December, 1943, was 609, consisting of 471 beds for chronic sick or infirm patients; 80 Tuberculosis beds; 40 Maternity (lying-in) beds and 18 ante-natal beds. The number of patients treated in the hospital during the year 1943 was 2,226.

The admissions are classified as follows:—

Tuberculosis Patients	Men ..	79	
	Women ..	164	
	Children ..	—	243
Maternity Patients	Women ..	888	
	Children born ..	751	
	Children re-admitted ..	—	1,639
			96
General Medical Patients	Men ..	24	
	Women ..	72	
			96
Total Number of Admissions			1,978

The average daily number of patients under treatment throughout the year was 287. 125 patients died in the hospital, and 1,847 were discharged during the year. The deaths are classified as follows:—

Tuberculosis Patients	Men ..	25	
	Women ..	15	40
Maternity Patients	Women ..	—	
	Children ..	10	10
General Medical Patients	Men ..	24	
	Women ..	51	75
Total Number of Deaths			125

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

In the administration of the Maternity and Child Welfare Services there were three principal Municipal clinics at 31st December, 1943, these being the City Maternity and Child Welfare Centre at Orchard Place and the Firth Park and Manor Centres. In addition there were nine 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 8,595 women attended during the year at the ante-natal clinics provided by the Council. 7,606 of these women attended at the clinics at Maternity and Child Welfare Centres and 989 at the City General Hospital. This compares with an aggregate of 7,508 women who attended at these clinics in the year 1942. There were also 1,754 women who attended during the year at the ante-natal clinic at the Jessop Hospital for Women, a voluntary hospital, as against 1,180 women who attended this clinic in 1942.

There were 15,366 children under five years of age who attended the various Infant Welfare Clinics during the year 1943, the figure for the year 1942 being 14,905.

As regards the Domiciliary Midwifery Service, the midwives directly employed by the Council attended a total of 2,573 confinements as Midwives and 884 as Maternity Nurses in the year 1943, the corresponding figures for the year 1942 being 2,376 and 861 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 121 midwifery cases as against 114 in 1942. In the wartime evacuation arrangements there were 99 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.

Within this section of the Report there is certain information in regard to the 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. 8,881 live births and 266 still births, making a total of 9,147 births, were notified in the year 1943. These births were attended as follows:—

At Home—		
By private Medical Practitioners..	.. .. .	1,602
By Midwives .. .. .	.. .. .	3,182
		4,784
In Nursing Homes .. .. .	.. .. .	577
In Municipal Hospitals—		
City General Maternity Hospital ..	.. .. .	1,615
Nether Edge Maternity Hospital ..	.. .. .	765
		2,380
In Voluntary Hospitals—		
Jessop Hospital for Women .. }	.. .. .	1,406
Firth Auxiliary Hospital .. }	.. .. .
		9,147

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 107,863 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 1943.

	Number of Visits.
Infants under 1 year—First visits	9,138
Subsequent visits	15,259
	<hr/> 24,397
Infants between one and five years of age	39,761
Nursed-out children (Child Life Protection)	177
Measles	118
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	14
Ex-hospital cases <i>re</i> after care	—
Expectant Mothers—First visits	1,477
Subsequent visits	2,871
	<hr/> 4,348
Post-Natal Cases	70
Puerperal Pyrexia	129
Midwives	109
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	6,359
Surgical	1,162
	<hr/> 7,521
School Complaints	155
Houses let-in-lodgings	3
<i>Re</i> Cleanliness of Houses	306
Diphtheria Immunisation Visits	16,796
Visits <i>re</i> Daily Guardian Scheme	2,170
Other reasons	11,789
	<hr/> 107,863
Cases reported to N.S.P.C.C.	14

MATERNITY CLINICS.

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

Senior Assistant Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer.

In the year 1943 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 1943. 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	6,798	26,595	1,062	25
Firth Park	—	6,377	363	18
Manor	—	4,164	298	14
Woodhouse	—	210	49	4
Carbrook	—	3,787	204	19
Abbeydale	—	2,537	152	17
*Burngreave	—	1,541	69	22
Hillsborough	—	5,159	204	25
TOTALS	<hr/> 6,798	<hr/> 50,370	<hr/> 2,401	—

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

*Burngreave ante-natal Clinic discontinued 23-9-43.

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.	
1939	..	..	..	..	4,842	..	26,600
1940	..	..	..	..	4,888	..	35,472
1941	..	..	..	..	5,093	..	37,471
1942	..	..	..	..	5,902	..	43,846
1943	..	..	..	..	6,798	..	50,370

Post-Natal Clinics.—Particulars follow relating to the attendances at the post-natal clinics at Maternity and Child Welfare Centres during the year 1943. 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	..	..	..	..	58	114	72	2
Firth Park	..	..	..	..	28	66	40	2
Manor	..	..	..	..	13	31	31	1
TOTALS					<u>99</u>	<u>211</u>	<u>143</u>	—

Birth Control Clinic.—8 new cases attended the Birth Control Clinic during the year and made a total of 13 attendances. 13 consultations were held and instructions were given and appliances issued.

Laboratory Tests.—A total of 6,802 specimens were submitted from the various Maternity and Child Welfare Centres during the year 1943 for examination at the Department of Bacteriology at the Sheffield University or in the laboratory at Firth Auxiliary Hospital. 6,637 of these were specimens sent for Wassermann test, of which 30, or 4.6 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, 61 patients from the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Orchard Place, three from Firth Park Centre and two from Manor Centre were referred to other clinics and hospitals for investigation and treatment.

In addition, 296 patients from Orchard Place 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 1943 there were 71 children from 28 families admitted to the Homes under these arrangements.

Special Certificates for Expectant Mothers.—In August, 1941, in accordance with a request from the Ministry of Health, infant clothing coupons were issued at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre to expectant mothers. This scheme was discontinued in July, 1943. During the period between the 8th August, 1941, and the 24th July, 1943, 18,429 books of coupons were issued. In the new ration book period commencing July, 1943, the infant clothing coupons are included in the priorities ration book which is issued to expectant mothers on production of a certificate of pregnancy. In addition, pre-natal allowance application forms are signed at the Centre to enable expectant mothers whose husbands are serving in the Forces to obtain a pre-natal allowance during the later months of pregnancy.

NETHER EDGE MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

There were 888 patients admitted to this hospital in the year 1943. 753 women were confined in the hospital (562 primiparae and 191 multiparae) as against 706 in 1942. 249 patients underwent ante-natal treatment at the hospital, 80 for toxæmia of pregnancy, 104 for diseases associated with pregnancy and 65 for conditions associated with the foetus.

The 753 confinements resulted in the following types of delivery :—normal 705, breech 16, forceps 32. Labour was induced in 112 cases.

There were 751 live births (including 35 premature births) as against 696 (including 34 premature births) in 1942. There were 14 instances of twins. There were no maternal deaths. Stillbirths numbered 16 (including 6 premature stillbirths) as against 17 in 1942 (including 7 premature stillbirths), and neo-natal deaths 10, as against 7 in 1942. There were 21 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 147,448 attendances were made during the year 1943 at the Infant Welfare Clinics. 109,280 of these were made at infant consultations and 38,168 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 Attendance per Session.
	Under 1 yr.	1 to 5 yrs. and over	Under 1 yr.	1 to 5 yrs. and over.			
Orchard Place	14,506	5,896	311	1,705	22,418	669	34
Firth Park	12,499	6,942	—	—	19,441	773	25
Manor	8,316	6,365	—	—	14,681	795	18
Woodhouse	1,379	671	—	—	2,050	98	21
Handsworth	3,203	1,081	—	—	4,284	116	37
Carbrook	6,044	2,557	—	—	8,601	277	31
Abbeydale	9,184	3,750	—	—	12,934	335	39
Walkley	4,430	2,111	—	—	6,541	204	32
Burngreave	3,832	927	—	—	4,759	126	38
Hillsborough	9,449	3,809	—	—	13,258	303	44
*Chantrey Road	180	63	—	—	243	14	17
*Totley	54	16	—	—	70	7	10
TOTALS	73,076	34,188	311	1,705	109,280	3,717	—

* Centres opened in November, 1943.

ATTENDANCES AT TREATMENT CLINICS.

Centre.	Minor Ailments.		Orthopaedic.		Ultra Violet Light.		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 ..	469	32	522	2,176	651	17,302	21,152
Firth Park ..	1,036	1,349	—	—	111	6,525	9,021
Manor ..	671	1,060	—	—	318	5,946	7,995
TOTALS ..	2,176	2,441	522	2,176	1,080	29,773	38,168

A total of 6,336 new cases attended during the year 1943 at the Infant and Orthopædic Consultations as shown below :—

NEW CASES ATTENDING INFANT AND ORTHOPÆDIC CONSULTATIONS.

Centre.	Under 1 yr.	Over 1 yr.	Totals.
Orchard Place	2,132	149	2,281
Firth Park	804	56	860
Manor	663	46	709
Woodhouse	104	2	106
Handsworth	164	1	165
Carbrook	496	31	527
Abbeylea	522	31	553
Walkley	209	9	218
Burngreave	210	3	213
Hillsborough	650	30	680
*Chantrey Road	17	—	17
*Totley	6	1	7
TOTALS	5,977	359	6,336

* Centres opened in November, 1943.

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.
1939	117,936	5,919
1940	111,973	6,073
1941	108,980	5,549
1942	134,256	5,977
1943	147,448	6,336

723 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 221,600 lbs. of dried milk and other foods distributed during the year, as compared with 213,950 lbs. in 1942. At Firth Park Centre, in addition, there were 42,448 lbs. distributed as against 39,485 lbs. in 1942, and 34,745 lbs. were distributed from Manor Centre as compared with 36,724 lbs. in 1942.

National Dried Milk and Vitamins.—In addition to the usual distribution of dried milk and other foods at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, the distribution of National Dried Milk and vitamins to young children is undertaken at these Centres on behalf of the Ministry of Food. The first of the National Dried Milk was distributed on 1st September, 1940. Distribution of vitamins was commenced on 8th December, 1941, as regards young children, being extended to expectant mothers on 1st December, 1942, and the distribution of vitamin A and D tablets for expectant mothers commenced in April, 1943. 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 1943 :—

Foods.	Quantities Distributed—Years.			
	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
National Dried Milk—1½ lb. tins (No. of tins) ..	*7,291	62,631	112,201	126,213
Cod Liver Oil—6 oz. bottles (No. of bottles) ..	—	†7,079	45,914	82,744
Blackcurrant Syrup—13½ oz. bottles (No. of bottles)	—	†2,017	9,403	p
Blackcurrant Puree—8½ oz. tins (No. of tins) ..	—	†13,895	22,153	p
Orange Juice—6 oz. bottles (No. of bottles) ..	—	—	90,176	470,746
Vitamin A and D Tablets—Pkts. of 45 tablets (No. of Pkts.)	—	—	—	†9,156

* Distribution commenced on 1st September, 1940.

† Distribution commenced on 8th December, 1941.

‡ Distribution commenced in April, 1943.

p Distribution ceased in January, 1942—orange juice commenced in substitution.

Minor Ailments.—At the Minor Ailments Clinic at Orchard Place, 403 children received treatment and made 501 attendances; at Firth Park 515 children received treatment, making a total of 2,385 attendances, and at Manor Centre 525 children received treatment, making a total of 1,731 attendances.

TREATMENT OF RICKETS AND OTHER ORTHOPÆDIC CONDITIONS.

King Edward VII Hospital, Rivelin.—During 1943 there were 33 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 Centre.

Orthopædic Consultation Clinics.—In the year 1943 these clinics were held only at Orchard Place Centre. The attendances were 2,016 and there were 302 new patients.

Ultra Violet Light Clinics.—Ultra Violet Light 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. The attendances at these clinics of Orthopædic cases were 2,774 at Orchard Place, 226 at Firth Park and 105 at Manor, making a total of 3,105. New cases totalled 29 at Orchard Place. There were no new cases at Firth Park and one at Manor Centre, or 30 in all.

Orthopædic Treatment Clinics.—These clinics were held at Orchard Place on seven half-days weekly in the year 1943. The attendances numbered 2,698. 305 patients were treated and of these 165 were new cases. The clinics are under the direction of the Medical Superintendent of the King Edward VII Hospital. 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 14 notifications of Ophthalmia Neonatorum during the year 1943, and as regards the treatment of these cases the results were that in 13 cases the vision was unimpaired and that one patient was 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 177 visits during the year 1943.

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

Number of children on the Register at 1st January, 1943	.. ..	29
New cases added to the Register during the year	.. ..	19
Cases removed from the Register during the year	.. ..	18
Number of children on the Register at 31st December, 1943	.. ..	30

The 18 children who were removed from the Register during the year were taken off for the following reasons :—Seven children became nine years of age, five returned to the care of the mother and six were legally adopted.

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY.

Municipal Midwifery Service.—At the end of the year 1943 there were 42 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 1943 :—

	Engagements as		TOTAL
	MIDWIFE	MATERNITY NURSE	
Cases attended and nursed at home	2,527	872	3,399
Cases attended at home for confinement but transferred to hospital after delivery	45	11	56
Total cases delivered at home	2,572	883	3,455
Cases where midwife was in attendance ante-natally but patient was transferred to Hospital before delivery	189	42	231
Cancelled Cases—			
For admission to Hospital	385	13	398
For other reasons	231	15	246
TOTAL of original engagements	3,377	953	4,330

The Midwives visit patients ante-natally and for fourteen days after delivery. During the year 1943 they made 8,510 visits to ante-natal patients and 65,089 visits to lying-in mothers. They also assisted at a total of 221 infant or ante-natal sessions at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres during the year.

General Domiciliary Midwifery.—At the end of the year 1943 there were 64 trained midwives, inclusive of Municipal Midwives, who were in practice in Domiciliary Midwifery in the City. These consisted of 42 municipal midwives, two domiciliary midwives engaged by Jessop Hospital for Women, 15 midwives in private practice, and five in the service of Nursing Associations. There were 978 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, 1943.

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

The following are details in respect of the year 1943 relating to St. Agatha's Church of England hostel, which comes under the heading of a home for mothers and babies :—

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.

Following upon the eleven Wartime Nurseries which were established in the year 1942, a further six nurseries were opened in the first eight months of 1943, making a total of 17 nurseries capable of accommodating, in all, about 700 children.

With the exception of Beet Street Nursery, which is a permanent building erected for the specific purpose of a day nursery, and Carbrook Nursery which is a stone-built 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.

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.

Commencing in March, 1943, a number of appointments were made of Wardens in connection with the nurseries. Certain of these were women who were recognised by the Board of Education as teachers and others were women with special experience in the training of small children, especially those between two and five years of age. Four whole-time and five part-time Wardens were appointed during the year. In addition an Educational Supervisor was appointed in June, 1943.

Particulars are given below of the dates of opening of each of the 17 nurseries, and of the accommodation and the daily average number of children maintained in each nursery during the year 1943 or the part year.

Nursery.	Date of Opening.	Accommodation (Number of Children).	Daily average number of Children maintained —Year 1943.
Beet Street	1-4-42	40	38
Parson Cross	29-6-42	40	35
Attercliffe	4-8-42	40	28
Darnall	17-8-42	40	34
Hillsborough	31-8-42	40	35
Carbrook	21-9-42	40	36
Broadfield Road	1-10-42	40	37
Royal Infirmary	12-11-42	40	33
Firth Park	18-11-42	40	35
Moore Street	30-11-42	40	30
Craddock Road	14-12-42	40	26
Prince of Wales Road	19-1-43	40	23
Meersbrook Park	28-1-43	40	29
Cricket Inn Road	17-2-43	40	32
Abbeyfield Park	1-4-43	40	34
Langsett Road	15-6-43	50	28
Swinton Street	9-8-43	50	29

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 280 children were accommodated in Fulwood Homes at 31st December, 1943, and a further 41 children at Thornsett Lodge. In addition there were 96 children who were boarded out with foster parents in the City, 43 Sheffield children maintained in institutions in other parts of the country and eight 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 1943 the nurses of this organisation attended a total of 981 cases of notifiable and other diseases, 267 of them being children under five years of age and 714 patients of five years of age or over. These nurses made a total of 16,475 visits during the year, 8,035 of these visits being to cases of Cancer, 2,748 to cases of Pneumonia and 2,321 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. Early in 1943 it was decided to enlist the aid of private medical practitioners with the object of widening the field of diphtheria immunisation. To this end arrangements were introduced on 1st April, 1943, by which the medical practitioners might immunise children of Sheffield residents without charge to the parents or guardians, the Health Committee paying fees to the medical practitioners at the rate of 2s. 6d. per injection in respect of immunisations completed under the arrangements. Antigen is supplied to the doctors without charge. It is hoped that the co-operation of the private practitioners in this scheme will be of assistance in the endeavours of the Department to secure a higher proportion of children immunised in the City.

Further very considerable efforts are constantly being made to effect increases 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.

A total of 21,426 children under 15 years of age completed the course of immunisation in the year 1943, as against 31,140 in 1942. 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.	Total.
1937-40	347	241	588
1941	4,335	5,530	9,865
1942	8,995	22,145	31,140
1943	6,965	14,461	21,426
Totals	<u>20,642</u>	<u>42,377</u>	<u>63,019</u>

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 630 notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis received during the year 1943. To this must be added 18 non-notified deaths, thus bringing the total of new notifications in the year to 648 as against 759 in 1942. In 334 of the 648 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, 1943, was 6,357 and of these cases there were 1,436, including four children under 15 years of age, who were infectious cases. 537 of the 648 cases which were notified in 1943 were examined by the medical staff of the Dispensary prior to notification. 125 cases were not examined—56 because they were undergoing institutional treatment elsewhere than in a municipal sanatorium at the time of notification, 32 because they did not desire treatment and 23 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 1943 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 1943.

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	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	7	2	3	5
- 5	9	9	18	..	1	1	23	13	36	10	6	16
-10	35	19	54	..	..	..	19	13	32	4	3	7
-15	13	15	28	2	2	4	11	14	25	1	4	5
-20	38	56	94	6	14	20	4	6	10	3	2	5
-25	34	47	81	20	32	52	4	8	12	2	1	3
-35	58	55	113	26	24	50	8	12	20	6	2	8
-45	73	38	111	39	19	58	9	6	15	1	1	2
-55	62	10	72	45	7	52	3	2	5	1	..	1
-65	51	9	60	41	8	49	..	..	..	1	..	1
+65	15	2	17	11	6	17	..	2	2	..	1	1
Totals ..	388	260	*648	190	113	303	86	78	*164	31	23	54

* 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 1943 was 25,652, a figure which excludes 1,799 attendances of cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis who came to the Dispensary for ultra violet light treatment. 4,039 notified cases of Tuberculosis of the Lungs attended the Dispensary during the year for treatment and supervision and the attendances of these cases numbered 15,166. At 31st December, 1943, there was a total of 3,803 notified cases of Tuberculosis of the Lungs who remained under treatment at the Dispensary and in addition 2,498 who were under general supervision.

Diagnosis of Suspects and Contacts—Tuberculosis of the Lungs.—There were 4,062 patients who were referred to the Dispensary in the year 1943 as suspects, in order that a diagnosis might be made to ascertain whether they were suffering from Tuberculosis of the Lungs. 2,962 of them were sent by private medical practitioners, 118 by the School Medical Department, 57 came from General Hospitals, 34 by the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, 730 were referred by the Services' Medical Boards and the remaining 161 from various other sources. 972 of these suspects were retained for observation or treatment and 3,090 were found not to be suffering from Tuberculosis of the Lungs. 5,198 attendances at the Dispensary were made during the year by these suspects and in addition 61 similar cases were examined at home in personal consultation with private medical practitioners.

1,227 contacts from the homes of notified cases were examined at the Dispensary during the year. 505 of these contacts were retained for further observation or for treatment and the remainder were discharged as there was no evidence of Tuberculosis.

537 of the 648 notifications of Tuberculosis of the Lungs in the year 1943, or 82 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 1943.

TABLE XXI.—*Tuberculosis of the Lungs—Examination of Suspects and Contacts in the year 1943.*

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	28	9	19	58	26	32
Females	34	11	23	67	27	40
Totals	(62)	(20)	(42)	(125)	(53)	(72)
5 Years and Under 15 Years						
Males	234	65	169	169	75	94
Females	213	60	153	165	81	84
Totals	(447)	(125)	(322)	(334)	(156)	(178)
15 Years and Over—						
Males	2,193	519	1,674	260	106	154
Females	1,360	308	1,052	508	190	318
Totals	(3,553)	(827)	(2,726)	(768)	(296)	(472)
GRAND TOTALS	4,062	972	3,090	1,227	505	722

Treatment of School Children.—The services of the Tuberculosis Dispensary amongst school children continued in close co-operation with the School Medical Department. 4,979 attendances at the Dispensary were made by school children in 1943 and of these there were 2,565 attendances by notified cases of Tuberculosis of the Lungs and 2,414 by cases under observation. Tubercle Bacilli were found in the sputum of four school children during the year and their names were removed from the school registers.

Examination of Sputa.—4,116 specimens of sputa were examined during the year—3,476 at the Dispensary and 640 at Crimicar Lane Sanatorium. 1,045 of the specimens were found to contain typical tubercle bacilli.

X-Ray Examinations.—5,253 skiagrams were taken during the year and in addition there were 1,553 screen examinations.

Visits by Tuberculosis Inspectors and Health Visitors.—The Dispensary Tuberculosis Inspectors made a total of 4,941 visits, chiefly to the homes of tuberculous patients, during the year. 4,684 of these visits were for Tuberculosis of the Lungs and 257 for other forms of Tuberculosis. In addition the staff of Health Visitors made 7,521 visits. Details of these visits are as follows :—

VISITS BY TUBERCULOSIS INSPECTORS.

Tuberculosis of Lungs :—

Investigating new cases	644
Periodic revisits to positive cases	1,369
Disinfecting after patients had removed	44
Disinfecting after admissions to hospital	734
Disinfecting after deaths	144
Other visits for general investigation	1,749
	4,684

Other Forms of Tuberculosis :—

Investigating new cases	152
Other visits for general investigation	105
	257

Total visits by Tuberculosis Inspectors 4,941

VISITS BY HEALTH VISITORS.

Tuberculosis (All Forms) :—

In regard to notified cases	6,797
Re home conditions upon discharge from sanatoria	724
	7,521

Total visits by Health Visitors 7,521

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 Corporation Estates, continued in a very modified way during 1940, 1941 and 1942. During the year 1943 it was found possible to deal with a larger number of cases of overcrowding and 38 such families were re-housed during the year as against 8 in 1942. At 31st December, 1943, there were 126 families living on the Estates under the specially assisted conditions of tenancy and a further 124 families where the special conditions had terminated and they remained in the Corporation houses as ordinary tenants.

Treatment Allowances for Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—Early in the year 1943 the Government introduced a scheme for the payment of treatment allowances for the dependents of patients undergoing approved treatment for Tuberculosis of the Lungs. The object of the allowances is primarily for the assistance of those who are obliged to give up remunerative work to undergo treatment. The details of the scheme and the scales of the several allowances are set out in Memo. 266/T of the Ministry of Health, dated April, 1943. In general terms the allowances cover the following classes :—

- (i) Those recommended for institutional treatment who are waiting for admission and who have ceased work on the advice of the Tuberculosis Officer ;
- (ii) those under treatment in an approved institution or admitted to an approved institution for observation ;
- (iii) those who have received a period of treatment in an approved institution (a) in all cases for a period of six months after leaving the sanatorium for those not capable of re-suming full employment in that period, (b) thereafter, for those capable of light work though incapable of full employment, the allowances may be renewed on the certificate of the Tuberculosis Officer, for two further periods of six months if further such remedial treatment is considered advisable.

There are three kinds of payments :—

- (1) Maintenance allowances based on a standard scale and without any test of means.
- (2) Discretionary allowances, on proof of need, towards meeting standing charges—such as high rent or rates, hire purchase instalments, insurance premiums and school fees—in cases where the patient is unable to meet these liabilities.
- (3) Special Payments to meet certain special circumstances.

The first of the allowances in Sheffield were paid on 25th June, 1943. From this date until 31st December, 1943, applications for the payment of allowances were granted as follows :—

Particulars of Allowances.	Number of applications granted.
1. Maintenance Allowances	293
2. Discretionary Allowances —	
Patients included in item 1	81
Other Patients	4
3. Special Payments—	
Patients included in item 1	3
Other Patients	27
Total applications granted	324

Expenditure upon treatment allowances is reimbursed to the local authority by the Ministry of Health.

At the conclusion of the period of payment of treatment allowances every effort is made by the staff of the Tuberculosis Dispensary to assist patients to obtain employment which is suited to their physical capacity.

After-Care.—The organisation for Tuberculosis after-care is administered through the Tuberculosis Dispensary. 23 beds with mattresses were loaned in the year 1943 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 161 beds out on loan at 31st December, 1943. Bed clothing is also loaned to certain patients and there were 28 sets of bed clothing lent in the year 1943. The difficulty in obtaining beds and bedding has led to an increase in the number of requests for the loan of these articles and a corresponding difficulty in obtaining supplies to deal with these requests.

CITY SANATORIA.

Accommodation which was provided for the treatment of tuberculosis at Crimicar Lane, Commonsides, Winter Street and Nether Edge Sanatoria at December 31st, 1943, totalled 328 beds, details of such accommodation being as follows :—

Sanatorium	Number of beds provided for				Total beds provided
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
Crimicar Lane ..	101	—	—	—	101
Commonsides ..	—	39	—	—	39
Winter Street ..	44	30	18	16	108
Nether Edge ..	28	52	—	—	80
Totals	173	121	18	16	328

Admissions, Discharges and Deaths.—An aggregate of 1,090 patients were admitted to the four Sanatoria during the year, either for treatment for Tuberculosis of the Lungs or as observation cases. 534 were men, 371 women and 185 children. 354 of these patients were admitted for observation, 207 were early cases of the disease, 414 were at an intermediate stage and 103 were advanced cases. 517 patients were sputum positive. There were 138 deaths in the Sanatoria in 1943.

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 1943.*

SANATORIUM	Under Treatment at 31st December, 1942	Admissions	Discharges	Deaths	Under Treatment at 31st December, 1943
CRIMICAR LANE SANATORIUM—					
Adult Males	86	291	266	35	76
Boys	—	—	—	—	—
COMMONSIDES SANATORIUM—					
Adult Females	30	111	104	9	28
Girls	—	—	—	—	—
WINTER STREET HOSPITAL—					
Adult Males	38	164	128	33	41
Adult Females	22	97	73	18	28
Boys	18	95	100	1	12
Girls	16	90	92	2	12
NETHER EDGE SANATORIUM—					
Adult Males	14	79	45	25	23
Adult Females	29	163	132	15	45
Boys	—	—	—	—	—
Girls	—	—	—	—	—
	253	1,090	940	138	265

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

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

There were 145 notifications of non-pulmonary tuberculosis received during the year 1943, to which must be added 19 non-notified deaths, so that the total of the new notifications in 1943 was 164. The table which follows gives a classification of the types of these cases and a similar classification of the 54 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 1943.*

Classification	Number of cases notified	Number of Deaths
Meningeal	26	29
Abdominal	16	8
Genito-Urinary System	11	—
Bones and Joints	47	2
Skin	2	—
Others	62	15
Totals	*164	54

*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 December 31st, 1943, was 123 beds. 40 of these beds were held available as emergency hospital accommodation during the year, and in December, 1943, a convoy of 12 wounded officers was admitted from overseas.

Patients discharged after treatment in the hospital for non-pulmonary tuberculosis in the year 1943, as will be seen in the statement below, totalled 144. 92 of them were suffering from tuberculosis of bones or joints.

PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM KING EDWARD VII HOSPITAL IN THE YEAR 1943, AFTER TREATMENT FOR NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

<i>Classification.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Bones and Joints	54	38	92
Abdominal	5	3	8
Peripheral Glands	13	6	19
Skin	—	—	—
Observation	2	7	9
Others	9	7	16
Totals	<u>83</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>144</u>

In addition to the above there were 33 patients who had been treated for orthopaedic conditions discharged from this hospital in the year 1943. 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, 1942, the number of admissions in the year 1943, and the number of discharges and deaths in the year together with the number of patients remaining under treatment at 31st December, 1943 :—

	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Orthopaedic Cases.	Total Patients.
Patients under treatment at 31st December, 1942	76	7	83
Year 1943—			
Patients admitted	142	34	176
Patients discharged	144	33	177
Deaths	3	—	3
Patients remaining under treatment at 31st December, 1943	*71	8	79

* 51 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 4,124 attendances during the year 1943. New cases attending this clinic during the year numbered 350, of whom 287 were retained for treatment—45 men, 57 women, 98 boys and 87 girls. In addition the attendances for ultra violet light treatment at the Dispensary numbered 1,799.

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.

As a part of the intensified effort which is being made to deal with the problem of venereal disease a trained social worker was appointed by the Health Committee on 1st November, 1943, in accordance with the provisions of Ministry of Health Circular No. 2834 of 23rd July, 1943, for the duties of the supervision of patients attending the Venereal Disease Clinics.

This social worker, who amongst her other duties interviews patients at the clinics, is in a position to render valuable assistance in the many difficulties and anxieties of the patients, to establish helpful relations between the patients and the treatment centres and to be of service in ensuring that regular attendance at the Centres is maintained. Visits are also made by the social worker in the operation of Regulation 33B.

The appointment was made by the seconding of one of the staff of qualified Health Visitors for these duties. In the two months of working to 31st December, 1943, this officer made 86 visits, most of them to the homes of patients who were on the register of the Venereal Disease Treatment Centres and in addition made 20 visits during this period in the operation of Regulation 33B.

By the provisions of Regulation 33B of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, which came into operation in February, 1943, a special practitioner (who is generally a medical officer of an approved Venereal Disease Treatment Centre) is required, upon obtaining information from patients of the names of possible contacts, to notify the Medical Officer of Health of the area of the names of such contacts. When two notifications have been received by the Medical Officer of Health in respect of one contact, the person who is named as contact is required to attend for medical examination and, if necessary, for treatment.

In the period from 1st February to 31st December, 1943, there were 18 persons—all women—who were notified on Form 1 as contacts and in regard to one of these a second notification was received. Of the 17 contacts in respect of whom there had been a single notification, there were five who stated that they were not infected and required no treatment, three who were already undergoing treatment, three who were persuaded to attend for treatment and six who could not be traced owing to inadequate identification in the notification. As regards the contact in respect of whom there had been two notifications this contact attended for medical examination and for treatment after being served with a notice on Form 2.

Particulars follow of the total number of persons treated and the attendance of out-patients at these Centres during the year 1943 :—

TABLE XXIV.—*Persons treated and attendances of out-patients at the separate Venereal Disease Treatment Centres during the year 1943.*

Treatment Centre	Persons treated			Attendances of Out-patients		
	Venereal Disease	Other conditions (or undiagnosed)	Totals	Sheffield Residents	From other Areas	Totals
Royal Infirmary ...	509	146	655	7,836	1,168	9,004
Royal Hospital ...	463	223	686	6,089	580	6,669
Jessop Hospital ...	486	167	653	5,703	2,306	8,009
Totals ...	1,458	536	*1,994	19,628	4,054	23,682

* Includes In-patients

Information is given in the table below relating to the aggregate number of persons treated and the aggregate of the attendances of out-patients at the Treatment Centres in the past five years, together with yearly totals of in-patient days of treatment. It will be noted from the table that there is some increase from the year 1942 in persons treated and a slight rise 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 1939 to 1943.*

Year	Persons treated (including In-patients)			Attendances of Out-patients	In-patient days of treatment
	Venereal Disease	Other conditions (or undiagnosed)	Total		
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
1943 ...	1,458	536	1,994	23,682	873

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 1943 :—

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 1943.*

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
1943	118	131	—	—	225	89	344	192	687	412

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 56 microscopical examinations of specimens for Syphilis, 753 for Gonorrhœa and an aggregate of 1,418 other examinations for the diagnosis of Venereal Disease.

TABLE XXVII.—Venereal Diseases.—Pathological Examinations carried out at the Sheffield University during each year since 1939.

NATURE OF TEST.	NUMBER OF TESTS.				
	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Microscopical Detection of Spirochetes—					
Treatment Centres	2	—	—	—	—
Hospitals, Institutions and Private Practitioners	5	5	—	—	—
Microscopical Detection of Gonococci—					
Treatment Centres	827	623	608	495	620
Hospitals, Institutions and Private Practitioners	2,486	2,243	1,857	2,338	2,505
For Wassermann Reaction—					
1. Treatment Centres—					
(a) Serum	1,241	1,272	930	1,012	1,274
(b) Cerebro-spinal Fluid	287	44	66	57	59
2. Hospitals, Institutions and Private Practitioners					
(a) Serum	7,706	11,235	9,914	11,029	12,542
(b) Cerebro-spinal Fluid	373	522	334	418	649
Other Tests for Syphilis—					
Treatment Centres	—	17	227	324	328
Hospitals, Institutions and Private Practitioners	10	74	172	231	282
Other Gonococcal Tests—					
Treatment Centres	163	158	148	166	190
Hospitals, Institutions and Private Practitioners	120	107	52	90	91
TOTALS	13,220	16,300	14,308	16,160	18,540

POOR LAW MEDICAL OUT-RELIEF.

At 31st December, 1943, 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 1943 was 55,697, which corresponds to a figure of 57,901 for the year 1942.

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. 70,930 prescriptions were dispensed in the year 1943 as against 70,059 in the year 1942.

VACCINATION.

Particulars are given in the table below regarding the vaccination of children whose births were registered in the period of five years from 1938 to 1942. The year 1942 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 1938 to 1942.

YEAR	Number of Births Registered	Number of successful Vaccinations	Insusceptible 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
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
1942 ..	8,082	3,546	76	—	3,597	340	95	428	43·9	44·5

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 1943 are given below under the several headings :—

Particulars of Examinations.	Number of Examinations.
Specimens for—	
Diphtheria	3,831
Typhoid Fever, etc.	761
Milk { for the presence of the Tubercle bacillus	890
for the presence of the bacillus Coli	291
for the bacterial Count	285
Virulence tests for the presence of the bacillus Diphtheriæ and other special examinations	1,670
Total of examinations enumerated above	7,728

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, 1943, the fleet of ambulances at the Station consisted of 20 vehicles—13 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 1943.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

The staff of General Sanitary Inspectors made a total of 43,846 visits to and inspections of dwelling-houses under the Public Health Act, 1936, in the year 1943 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 320 inspections of dwelling-houses for housing defects under the Housing Acts. These visits and inspections related, in all, to a total of 9,774 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 10,159 visits of investigation during the year at households where infectious or other notifiable diseases had occurred. 5,713 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 4,519 persons, including 2,482 school children, attended for treatment in the year 1943, either as patients or as contacts. In all instances, whilst the treatment is being given, the personal clothing is disinfected by steam. In addition beds and bedding are collected from the homes and steam disinfected and this was done in regard to 1,789 families in the year 1943. After treatment all cases are followed up by visits to the home by the Health Visitors.

Cleansing of Verminous Persons.—There were 477 persons who attended at the Disinfecting Station during the year for treatment 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.—Cyanide Disinfestation, discontinued in the later months of the year 1940, but resumed in 1942, continued on a small scale in 1943. The furniture and effects of 148 families who were removed to Corporation Housing Estates were disinfected by Cyanide in air-tight steel containers during the year, in order to eradicate bug infestation, the beds and bedding being treated by steam disinfestation. The 148 families included a number rehoused under the Special Scheme for rehousing of infectious cases of Tuberculosis, and some were families who had had to evacuate their homes which had been damaged by enemy air attack.

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 1943 there were 66 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 utilised also to remove the furniture and household effects of families whose homes had been 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 1943, as in the previous year, there was a much lessened number of removals. In all, in the period from 13th December, 1940, to 31st December, 1943, there were 3,095 damaged houses from which furniture and effects were removed and this involved an aggregate of 7,295 removals. A small number of removals not included in the above figures were carried out by the Disinfesting Station Staff earlier in 1940, before the December intensive raids.

Testing of Drainage Systems.—453 smoke tests and 819 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. 697 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 1943 there were 20 trough closets and two waste-water closets converted into pedestal water closets, and three trough closets abolished. Two additional pedestal water closets were erected under the scheme for the provision of one water closet per house. A few privies and a few pail closets still remain, however, 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.—1,100 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 174 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 the owners of the premises, who were 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.—Five 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. 31 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. There were no new registrations during the year. 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 1943, there were 473 fish friers' premises in the City which were on the Register. 22 applications for the transference of the registration of premises, under the provisions of Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, were received during the year. Registration under this Act was granted in all these 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 39 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 1943. The Canal Boats Inspector paid 61 visits to the Canal and made 98 inspections of boats during the year, the object being to ensure that there was compliance with the statutory requirements. There were 191 persons living on board the boats at the time of the inspections, and these persons were in the following age groups:—seven in the age group of children under 5 years; one in the group of between five years and 14 years; and 183 in the group at ages over 14 years. 165 of these latter were males and 18 females. The average number of persons per boat was 1.94.

60 infringements were found relating to 43 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.—Extensive provision was made for emergency supplies of water in case of complete breakdown of the normal public supply by enemy action. This consisted in the examination of private wells, boreholes, private pools, public baths, and the provision of works necessary to have this emergency water sterilised and made readily available for distribution by mobile tanks and other means to the public.

A number of covered storage tanks, each of 12,000 gallons capacity, containing drinking water for distribution to the public were erected throughout the city. Constant care and vigilance on the purity of supplies was maintained during the year and, of a total of 774 samples taken from consumers' taps, 99·2 per cent were found to be free from bacillus coli present in 100 millilitres.

This section of the Report in regard to the water supply of the City has been furnished by the General Manager and Engineer of the Sheffield Corporation Waterworks.

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 1943, 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 wartime directions which resulted in the relaxing of all control of smoke emission. In October, 1943, this relaxation was withdrawn but observations of chimneys were not resumed until January, 1944. The customary peacetime statement in regard to the results of chimney observations and the action which results therefrom will again reappear in the 1944 Report.

Atmospheric Pollution.—The recording of the extent of the atmospheric pollution continued throughout the year 1943. 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 1943, 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 45·51 tons, Surrey Street 23·02 tons, Nether Green 8·48 tons, Manor 14·23 tons and Dore 8·26 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 1939 to 1943, 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 1939 to 1943.*

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
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	8·75	15·59
1943	45·51	69·61	23·02	31·30	8·48	11·75

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 1943 of the number of milligrams of sulphur per 100 square centimetres of surface area were as follows:—Wincobank Sewage Works 2.98 m.g., Surrey Street 2.79 m.g., Manor 2.18 m.g., and Dore 0.75 m.g.

Additional readings by the volumetric method are taken at the Surrey Street station and these showed for the year a daily average of 0.15 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 1943:—

TABLE XXX.—*Summary of the Work of the Sanitary Inspectors during the year 1943.*

1. Dwelling-houses affected by nuisances.—	
(a) Number of Houses	9,455
(b) Number of Inspections	6,597
2. Number of Smoke Tests applied to Drains	453
3. Number of Water Tests applied to Drains	697
4. Number of Colour Tests applied to Drains	819
5. Visits to Work in progress	7,914
6. Miscellaneous Visits	29,335
7. Interviews with Owners or Representatives	1,235
8. Dwelling-houses where Nuisances abated	6,611
9. Yards paved	87
10. Visits for Zymotic Diseases	10,159
11. Visits re Overcrowding	152
12. Visits for Disinfection of Premises	143
13. Visits re Disinfestation of Houses	1,621
14. Visits to Cowsheds	1,069
15. Visits to Dairies	1,349
16. Visits to Butchers' Shops	311
17. Visits to Offensive Trades	45
18. Visits to Fried Fish Shops	881
19. Visits to Potted Meat Premises etc.	303
20. Visits re Shops Acts	23
21. Notices served (a) Statutory	1,115
(b) Informal	4,958
22. Proceedings ordered, special resolutions, Summons Lists, etc.	606
23. Proceedings taken	23
24. Visits re Diseases of Animals Acts	373
25. Visits re Air Raid Shelters	1,594
26. Visits re Rats and Mice Infestation	39

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 1943, these being mostly condemned houses which happened to be badly damaged by enemy action. The last of the rehousing of displaced tenants under the Slum Clearance 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 75 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 1943, the great majority being demolished, but a few converted into Works premises. It should be explained that a considerable proportion of these 75 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 91 cases of overcrowding relieved during the year 1943, and 49 new cases were reported. At the end of the year there were 3,720 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 20,808.

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.

28 new dwelling-houses were erected in the year ended 31st March, 1944, as against 46 in the year ended 31st March, 1943.

The approximate total number of houses on the Rate Books at 31st December, 1943, was 147,459.

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 9,774 houses were inspected during the year 1943. 5,289 houses at which there had been defects were rendered fit during the year as a result of informal action taken by the Department. Notices were served under the Public Health Act, 1936, as regards 3,345 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 1943 and in past years in regard to unfit houses in clearance areas and individual unfit houses respectively.

TABLE XXXI.—Housing Statistics of the year 1943.

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)	9,774	
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose	* 6,907	
(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	5,289	
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	3,345	
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—		
(a) By owners	4,228	
(b) By local authority in default of owners	—	
(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—		
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	—	
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	—	
(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—		
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—	
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—	
4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding :—		
(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	3,720	
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	3,720	
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein (equivalent No.)	20,808	
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	49	
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	91	
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases (equivalent No.)	474½	
(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 which displaced tenants were re-housed by the Corporation	No. of Houses from which tenants found their own Accommodation	Total No. of Houses vacated		
												No. of Areas involved	
1930 (from 1st October)....	17	394	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1931	—	—	17	394	290	3	18	83	—	—	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
1943	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67
TOTALS	623	22808	411	18309	16367	45	282	90	220	9941	700	10861	10585

NOTES.
 1.—The Minister of Health's decision had not been received at the year end with regard to 39 areas for which Public Inquiries had been held. These involved
 2.—Public Inquiries had not been held by the end of the year in the case of 210 areas for which Official Representations had been made by the Medical Officer of Health. These involved

No. of Houses for which Orders had been confirmed by the Minister of Health and the Tenants of which were awaiting Re-housing on 31st December, 1943. } 5506

1529 Houses

4477 Houses

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

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

YEAR	OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIONS MADE BY THE MEDICAL OFFICERS 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	No. of Houses from which Tenants have been rehoused by the Corporation	No. of Houses from which Tenants have been rehoused by their own Accommodation	No. of Houses which were Vacant when Orders made or Schemes Accepted	Total No. of Houses Vacated	For which Schemes Completed for convert. Works, etc.	In compliance with Demolition Orders		After Reprisen-tation 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
1937 ...	50	389	—	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
1943 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	—	8
Totals ...	374	2045	19	1740	259	1637	196	63	1896	165	1660	25	1850

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.

Notes.—There were 67 houses for which Demolition Orders had been issued where the tenants still remained in occupation at 31st December, 1943, 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 1943.

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 14 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 :—

3,740 visits were made to markets, railways and wholesale food stores, 836 visits were made to retail food shops and 742 visits were made to horseflesh shops.

486 pigs 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 :—3 pigs' carcasses and offal, 22 pigs' heads, 23 pigs' mesenteric fats, 17 pairs of pigs' lungs, 7 pigs' spleens and 8 pigs' livers.

TABLE XXXIV.—*General Food Inspection—Food condemned as unfit for human consumption, year 1943.*

Description.	Quantity.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Description.	Quantity.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Canned Goods ...	35,499 tins.	—	—	—	—	Lard ...	—	—	—	—	21
Fish ...	—	27	10	1	15	Meat and Meat Products ...	—	—	12	—	16
Shellfish ...	—	33	9	—	23	Margarine ...	—	—	1	—	24
Vegetables ...	—	25	13	1	12	Meat Pies ...	368	—	—	—	—
Biscuits ...	—	—	—	3	5	Mushrooms ...	6	—	—	—	—
Bacon and Ham	—	1	2	2	15	chips.	—	—	—	—	—
Bread ...	—	—	14	1	—	Pickles & Sauces	733	—	—	—	—
Butter ...	—	—	1	—	7	jars	—	—	—	—	—
Cheese ...	—	1	1	3	10	Pudding Mixture	—	1	4	2	2
Confectionery ...	—	—	7	—	14	Do. ...	1,008	—	—	—	—
Cereals ...	—	4	19	2	8	packets	—	—	—	—	—
Dried Fruit ...	—	—	5	—	8	Puddings ...	1,358	—	—	—	—
Dried Egg ...	—	—	—	—	15	Poultry & Game	—	—	5	1	18
Eggs ...	612	—	—	—	—	Preserves ...	—	—	14	3	22
Egg Substitute ...	—	—	1	—	—	Oatcakes and	—	—	—	—	—
Fish Cake ...	4,063	—	—	—	—	Pikelets ...	1,787	—	—	—	—
Fruit ...	—	—	12	3	26	Rabbits ...	—	3	11	—	16
Flour and Self-Raising Flour...	—	7	15	1	18	Rusks ...	38	—	—	—	—
Knacker's Meat...	—	—	—	—	15	packets	—	—	9	1	22
						Sugar ...	—	—	—	2	25
						Tea ...	—	—	—	—	—
						Sundry Articles ...	177	—	—	—	—

THE MILK SUPPLY.

The daily average consumption of milk in Sheffield during the year 1943 was 28,580 gallons, which represents 0·48 pints per head of the population. This 28,580 gallons consisted of 3,222 gallons produced in the City and 25,358 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 1,228 formal and informal samples of milk and other food commodities which were taken during the year there were 117, or 9·53 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 1943.

Articles	Total Samples Submitted	Formal Samples		Informal Samples	
		Genuine	Adulterated	Genuine	Adulterated
Milk	1,084	773	79	216	16
Butter	31	—	—	31	—
Margarine	32	—	—	32	—
Lard	28	—	—	28	—
Cooking Fat	3	—	—	3	—
Fat	1	—	—	1	—
Dripping	1	—	—	1	—
Sausage Meat	1	—	—	1	—
Gelatine	15	—	—	—	15
Ox Tail Soup (Canned)	1	—	—	1	—
Tomato (Canned)	3	—	—	3	—
Custard Powder Substitute	2	—	—	2	—
Custard Powder...	1	—	—	—	1
Rice Custard	1	—	—	1	—
Pepper and Pepper Compound	5	—	—	5	—
Ground Almond Substitute	1	—	—	1	—
Standard Sponge Mixture	2	—	—	2	—
Baking Powder	3	—	—	2	1
Cochineal Compound	1	—	—	1	—
Ices	1	—	—	1	—
Jelly	1	—	—	1	—
Liquid Sweetener	1	—	—	1	—
Salad Dressing	1	—	—	—	1
Malt Vinegar	1	—	—	1	—
Preserv. Milk Preserver	1	—	1	—	—
"C" Vitaminised Lemon Substitute	1	—	1	—	—
Mineral Water	1	—	—	1	—
Orange Juice	1	—	—	1	—
Vita Tone Non-Alcoholic Tonic	2	—	1	—	1
Phos-Vita Tonic	1	—	—	1	—
TOTALS	1,228	773	82	338	35

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 (fourteen cases) .. (Total fines) ..	127 11 0
„ Milk deficient in milk fat (three cases) („) ..	9 0 0
„ Vita Tone Tonic with a misleading label („) ..	16 14 0
Refusal to sell a sample of milk („) ..	10 0 0

Warnings were given in twenty-one cases of milk fat deficiency, one of baking powder, and one of lemon substitute. In regard to three samples of gelatine, the vendors were warned and undertook to discontinue the sale of the unsatisfactory gelatine. In one case of the sale of an article as a milk preservative (an offence against the Preservative Regulations) the vendor was warned and he stopped the manufacture of the article and surrendered his stock of labels.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDERS.

THE PRESENCE OF TUBERCLE BACILLI IN MILK.—In the table which follows will be found particulars relating to the 880 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 83, or 9·43 per cent, of the samples.

TABLE XXXVI.—Results of Biological Tests of Bulk samples of Milk taken during the year 1943.

Source of Sample	Number of Milk Samples taken.	Results of Tests.		Percentage Tuberculous.	Number of Cows slaughtered.
		Free.	Tuberculous.		
City of Sheffield	219	201	18	8·22	*11
Yorkshire West Riding ..	341	299	42	12·31	25
Derbyshire	320	297	23	7·19	19
Totals	880	797	83	9·43	55

* In addition to these 11 cows from Sheffield farms which were subsequently slaughtered as a result of the initial action in taking bulk samples of milk, there were 26 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.

PRODUCTION OF CLEAN MILK.—During the year 225 samples were taken of raw milk which had been produced within the City. These samples were submitted to the Methylene Blue Reductase Test, and 187 of them, or 83·1 per cent, proved satisfactory.

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 67 gallons of this milk were sold in the City daily during the year. One City farm produced 40 gallons and 22 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 765 gallons. 584 gallons were produced at eleven City farms and 181 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 1943 was 20,049 gallons, which represents 70·15 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 ..	10	10
Accredited Milk	„ ..	83	62
Pasteurised Milk	Bacterial Count..	206	167
„	Bacillus Coli ..	206	†124
„	Phosphatase ..	214	203

† 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 1,052 were slaughtered in the year 1943. Of these 4 carcasses and 15 part carcasses representing a weight of 591 lbs. were found to be unfit for human consumption and were condemned. The special Horse Slaughterhouse at the Abattoir was in use during the whole of the year and all the horses killed were submitted for the routine meat inspection. A total of 2,158 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.

115,219 animals were slaughtered and inspected at the Abattoir during the year, as against 102,348 in 1942, and 112,799 of them, as against 100,356 in 1942, 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, which were slaughtered and inspected in the City in the year 1943.

TABLE XXXVII.—*Animals slaughtered and inspected in the City, year 1943.*

Where Slaughtered	Oxen	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses	Total
Abattoir Main Slaughterhalls	20,070	19,401	70,904	1,749	—	112,124
Do. (Jewish Method)	344	246	1,830	—	—	2,420
Isolation Slaughterhall	472	45	148	10	—	675
Totals (Abattoir)	20,886	19,692	72,882	1,759	—	115,219
Private Slaughterhouses	—	—	—	1,052	2,158	3,210
Grand Totals	20,886	19,692	72,882	2,811	2,158	118,429

Of the 118,429 animals slaughtered and inspected in the City in the year 1943 there were 798 whole carcasses found to be in a diseased condition and condemned and a further 817 carcasses some part of which was condemned. In the following table are given further particulars relating to 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 1943.*

Class of Animal	Oxen	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses	Total
Number killed and inspected	20,886	19,692	72,882	2,811	2,158	118,429
Affected with Tuberculosis—						
Whole carcasses condemned	332	91	—	7	—	430
Carcasses of which some part was condemned	509	—	—	38	—	547
Total affected with Tuberculosis	841	91	—	45	—	977
Affected with other diseases—						
Whole carcasses condemned	34	230	71	12	21	368
Carcasses of which some part was condemned	79	4	100	36	51	270
Total affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis	113	234	171	48	72	638

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 salted or frozen 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 1943 are as follows:— 1 carcase of beef with offal, 1 beast's head and pluck, 1 calf and offal, 2,066 sheep and offal, 1 sheep head and pluck, 44 pigs and offal, 282 pig plucks, 8 tons 8 qrs. of bones and offals.

Visits to Private Slaughterhouses.—52 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 Magistrate's 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 373 visits during the year 1943. 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. 1,067 vehicles were cleansed and disinfected during 1943.

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. One suspected case was confirmed in 1943.

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 1943, but outbreaks in the neighbouring districts brought the City into the infected area, requiring the issuing of movement licences in connection with this disease.

Veterinary Supervision of Corporation Animals.—The Veterinary Officer is responsible for the care of the Corporation animals and 140 visits were paid in this connection in 1943. The health of the animals was good.

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.