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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH

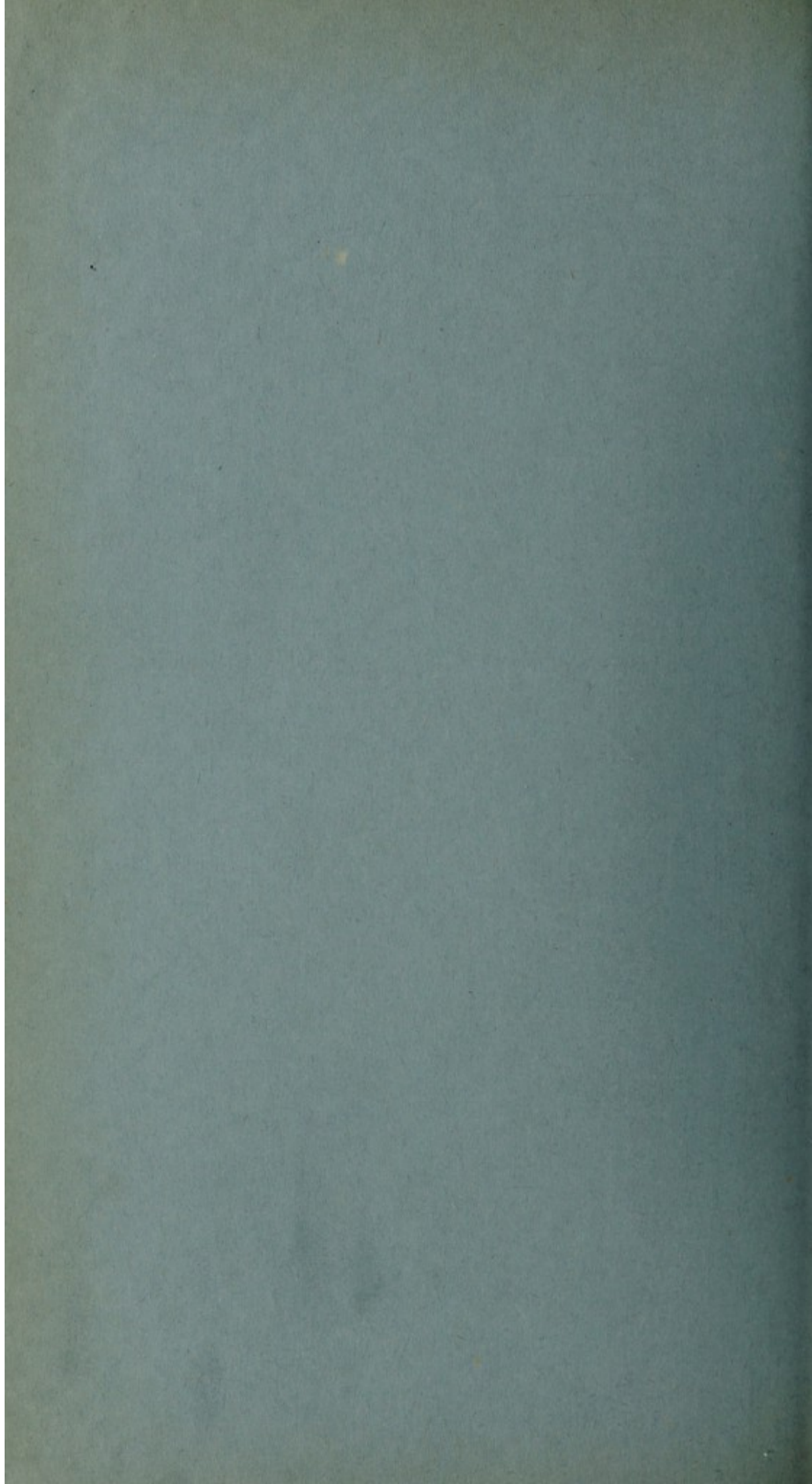
OF THE

CITY OF SHEFFIELD

For the year 1946.

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

Medical Officer of Health.





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City of Sheffield.

HEALTH COMMITTEE

as at 31st December, 1946.

THE LORD MAYOR :
(COUNCILLOR E. S. GRAHAM, J.P.)

Chairman :
ALDERMAN W. E. YORKE, J.P.

Deputy-Chairman :
COUNCILLOR H. SLACK.

Alderman	Mrs. A. E. LONGDEN, J.P.	Councillor	Mrs. A. IVES, J.P.
"	L. F. MILNER, J.P.	"	H. LAMBERT.
"	Mrs. G. TEBBUTT.	"	J. W. MATE.
Councillor	G. ARMITAGE.	"	Mrs. F. ROEBUCK, J.P.
"	R. B. ASHMORE.	"	E. SCOTT.
"	Mrs. E. BIRCH.	"	J. SHAW.
"	A. C. FOULDS.	"	Mrs. P. SHEARD, B.A.
"	H. S. GENT.	"	C. THIRSK.
"	Mrs. L. E. GRAHAM.	"	J. R. UNWIN.
	Councillor J. S. WORRALL.		

SUB-COMMITTEES.

General Sub-Committee.

Chairman : Alderman W. E. YORKE, J.P.

Alderman	Mrs. G. TEBBUTT.	Councillor	Mrs. F. ROEBUCK, J.P.
Councillor	R. B. ASHMORE.	"	Mrs. P. SHEARD, B.A.
"	A. C. FOULDS.	"	J. R. UNWIN.
"	H. S. GENT.	"	J. S. WORRALL.

Hospitals Sub-Committee.

Chairman : Alderman W. E. YORKE, J.P.

Alderman	Mrs. A. E. LONGDEN, J.P.	Councillor	J. W. MATE.
"	Mrs. G. TEBBUTT.	"	Mrs. F. ROEBUCK, J.P.
Councillor	R. B. ASHMORE.	"	J. SHAW.
"	Mrs. E. BIRCH.	"	Mrs. P. SHEARD, B.A.
"	A. C. FOULDS.	"	J. R. UNWIN.
"	Mrs. L. E. GRAHAM.	"	J. S. WORRALL.

Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee.

Chairman : Alderman Mrs. G. TEBBUTT.

Alderman	Mrs. A. E. LONGDEN, J.P.	Councillor	Mrs. A. IVES, J.P.
Councillor	Mrs. E. BIRCH.	"	J. W. MATE.
"	A. C. FOULDS.	"	Mrs. F. ROEBUCK, J.P.
"	H. S. GENT.	"	J. SHAW.
"	Mrs. L. E. GRAHAM.	"	Mrs. P. SHEARD, B.A.
	Councillor C. THIRSK.		

Mental Welfare Sub-Committee.

Chairman : Councillor Mrs. E. BIRCH

Alderman	Mrs. A. E. LONGDEN, J.P.	Councillor	Mrs. A. IVES, J.P.
"	L. F. MILNER, J.P.	"	J. W. MATE.
"	Mrs. G. TEBBUTT.	"	J. SHAW.
	Councillor J. R. UNWIN.		

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

JUNE, 1947.

MEDICAL STAFF.*Medical Officer of Health :*

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

Deputy Medical Officer of Health :

LLYWELYN ROBERTS, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.

City General Hospital—

<i>Medical Superintendent</i>	- - - -	JAMES CLARK, M.D., Ch.B., F.R.C.P., D.P.H.
<i>Deputy Medical Superintendent and Obstetrician</i>		W. J. CLANCY, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., M.R.C.O.G.
<i>Honorary Physician</i>	- - - -	Professor C. H. STUART-HARRIS, M.D., F.R.C.P.
<i>Physicians</i>	- - - -	K. J. G. MILNE, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.
		E. G. G. RHIND, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P.
<i>Surgeons</i>	- - - -	*J. T. CHESTERMAN, M.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., F.A.C.S.
		F. J. P. O'GORMAN, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (Edin.), M.R.C.P., M.R.C.O.G.
	(Part-time)	Professor R. St. LEGER BROCKMAN, M.A., M.Ch., F.R.C.S.

*Also Thoracic Surgeon.

<i>Thoracic Surgeon</i>	- - - - (Part-time)	A. W. FAWCETT, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.
<i>Medical Registrar, Thoracic Unit</i>	- -	BETTY V. SLESSER, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (Edin.)
<i>Anæsthetist</i>	- - - -	K. J. POWELL, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.A.
<i>Radiologist</i>	- - - -	ELEANOR K. ABBOTT, M.B., Ch.B., D.M.R.
<i>Dermatologist (Visiting)</i>	- - - -	H. R. VICKERS, M.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P.
<i>Psychiatrists (Visiting)</i>	- - - -	F. J. S. ESHER, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.M., F.B.P.S.S.
	(Visiting) - - - -	M. JEFFREY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.M.
<i>Assistant Medical Officer (Surgical)</i>	- -	A. MURRAY GORDON, M.B., Ch.B.
	(Obstetrical) - -	W. J. SHEEHAN, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., B.A., B.Comm.
	(do.) - -	T. BOLAND, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., L.M.
<i>Junior Assistant Medical Officers</i>	- -	J. J. WALLIS, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.
		R. M. HOWSON, M.B., Ch.B.
		R. W. GRAYBURN, M.B., B.S.
		M. J. TWOHIG, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

City Hospitals for Infectious Disease—

<i>Medical Superintendent</i>	- - - -	J. M. KENNEDY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
<i>Senior Assistant Medical Officer</i>	- -	T. F. LEONARD, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.
<i>Junior Assistant Medical Officers</i>	- -	J. W. WEIR, M.B., Ch.B.
		P. TURNER, M.B., Ch.B.

Nether Edge Hospital—

<i>Medical Superintendent</i>	- - - -	L. P. de ABREW, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
<i>Medical Officer</i>	- - - -	ANNA M. WALSH, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.
<i>Assistant Medical Officer</i>	- - - -	MARY B. SANSFIELD, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

King Edward VII Hospital—

<i>Medical Superintendent</i>	- - - -	C. LEE PATTISON, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
<i>Resident House Surgeon</i>	- - - -	MARY C. McCLURE, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

Tuberculosis—

<i>Clinical Tuberculosis Officer and Medical Superintendent of City Sanatoria</i>	- -	H. MIDGLEY TURNER, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.
<i>Senior Assistant Tuberculosis Officer</i>	- -	D. H. ANDERSON, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.
<i>Assistant Tuberculosis Officers</i>	- -	MARY E. NELSON, L.R.C.P.I. & L.M., L.R.C.S.I. & L.M.
		W. J. COWHEY, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.
		J. F. MacCARTHY, M.B., Ch.B.
		T. GLEESON, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

Mass Radiography—

Medical Officer W. J. WILSON, M.B., ch.B.

Maternity and Child Welfare—

Senior Assistant M. and C. W. Medical Officer ANN KIRK BLACK, M.B., ch.B.
Assistant M. and C. W. Medical Officers - CATHERINE H. WRIGHT, M.B., ch.B., D.P.H.
 ELVIRA TINKER, M.B., ch.B., D.P.H.
 I. JEAN McLARTY, M.B., ch.B.

(Part-time)

J. BLYTH, M.D. (Edin.)
 LILY H. BAMBER, B.A., M.B., ch.B., B.A.O.
 J. ALINE PETTIGREW, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.
 MAIRIDH A. M. N. GILLATT, M.B., ch.B.,
 D.P.H., D.R.C.O.G.
 HELEN M. WILKES, M.B., B.S., D.O.M.S.
 JOSEPHINE STONER, M.B., ch.B.

Public Health Laboratory—

Clinical Pathologist L. GORDON COOK, M.B., ch.B., D.P.H.
Senior Assistant Medical Officer - MARGARET POWNALL, M.B., ch.B., D.P.H.,
 Dipl. Bact.
Assistant Medical Officers - MARY E. JARVIS, M.B., ch.B.
 NORA O'CONNOR, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.,
 B.Sc.(P.H.)

Mental Welfare Service—

Medical Officer F. J. S. ESHER, M.B., ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
 D.P.M., F.B.Ps.S.
Consultant (Visiting) - A. E. NAISH, M.A., M.D. (Camb.), F.R.C.P. (Lond.)

Treatment of Venereal Disease—

Medical Officer D. O. STEVENSON, M.B., ch.B.

District Medical Service and Vaccination—

29 District Medical Officers, mostly also appointed as Public Vaccinators.

City Analyst H. CHILDS, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.
Dental Surgeon to Expectant Mothers - E. A. REEVE, L.D.S., R.C.S.(Eng.)

OTHER STAFF.**General Administration—**

Chief Administrative Assistant F. O. RIDEOUT
Senior Administrative Assistant W. MORRIS
Correspondence Clerk and M.O.H.'s Secretary Miss H. A. CUTTS
 6 Senior and 12 Clerical and other Assistants.

Sanitary Administration—

Senior Administrative Assistant R. P. HARPHAM
 4 Senior and 8 other Clerical Assistants.

General Sanitary Inspection—

Superintendent Sanitary Inspectors - C. W. LUCAS P. MILLWARD
 H. LOMAS W. BERESFORD
 C. F. CHALLENGER
Assistant Superintendent Sanitary Inspectors - F. KITCHEN H. B. WARD
 W. CURTIS F. T. TWELVES
 G. ROBINSON

22 District Sanitary Inspectors.

Disinfection, Disinfestation, Transport of Stores, etc.—

Superintendent J. SISSONS
 Assistant Superintendent and 26 General Assistants.

Food Inspection—

Superintendent Food and Drugs Inspector G. A. KNOWLES
Assistant Superintendent Food and Drugs Inspector F. M. COCKCROFT
 2 Food and Drugs Inspectors.

Meat Inspection—

Superintendent Meat Inspector G. WHITELEY
Assistant Superintendent Meat Inspector C. F. DEAN
 3 Meat Detention Officers, 1 Clerical Assistant and 1 General Assistant (part-time).

Smoke Inspection—

<i>Superintendent Smoke Inspector</i>	J. LAW
<i>Assistant Superintendent Smoke Inspector</i>	H. STENTON
2 Smoke Inspectors.	

Rodent Control—

<i>Rodent Officer</i>	M. BEEVOR
4 Rodent Operatives.	

City General Hospital—

<i>Steward</i>	R. CUMMINGS
<i>Assistant Steward</i>	G. J. HARMAN
<i>Almoner</i>	Miss M. E. DOBSON
1 Senior and 21 other Clerical Assistants; Farm Bailiff.	
<i>Senior Radiographer</i>	P. ALLOTT
<i>Superintendent Physiotherapist</i>	Miss N. M. HORNER
Physiotherapist, Assistant Radiographer, Auxiliary Occupational Therapist, Visiting Chiropodist.	
<i>Chief Pharmacist</i>	W. L. BAILEY
<i>First Assistant Pharmacist</i>	J. EARNSHAW
3 Assistant Pharmacists, 1 Dispenser.	
<i>Matron</i>	Miss B. L. BEACHAM
<i>First Assistant Matron</i>	Miss O. E. COPELAND
<i>Second Assistant Matron</i>	Miss M. A. ASHMORE
<i>Senior Sister Tutor</i>	Miss A. WETHERELL
<i>Superintendent Midwife</i>	Miss S. H. TASKER
245 other Nursing Staff. 186 Domestic and other Staff.	

City Hospitals for Infectious Disease (including Sanatoria)—

<i>Steward</i>	F. WILLIAMSON
<i>Assistant Steward</i>	R. WALKLAND
6 Clerical Assistants.	
<i>Pharmacist</i>	W. MOTT

Lodge Moor Hospital—

<i>Matron</i>	Miss A. ROBINSON
<i>Assistant Matron</i>	Miss M. B. YOUNG
<i>Sister Tutor</i>	Miss M. R. HELGESON
72 other Nursing Staff. 95 Domestic and other Staff.	

Winter Street Sanatorium—

<i>Matron</i>	Miss E. M. ATKINSON
21 other Nursing Staff. 37 Domestic and other Staff.	

Crimleat Lane Sanatorium—

<i>Matron</i>	Miss S. E. OUTRAM
14 other Nursing Staff. 31 Domestic and other Staff.	

Commonside Sanatorium—

<i>Sister-in-Charge</i>	Miss M. A. ASHLEY
5 other Nursing Staff. 8 Domestic and other Staff.	

Nether Edge Hospital—

<i>Steward</i>	W. R. BEEVERS
<i>Assistant Steward</i>	R. WALKER
5 Clerical Assistants.	
<i>Matron</i>	Miss E. E. BROWN
<i>Assistant Matron</i>	Miss F. BOWER
<i>Superintendent Midwife</i>	Miss N. CLIFTON
126 other Nursing Staff. 108 Domestic and other Staff.	

King Edward VII Hospital—

<i>Clerk and Steward</i>	H. SHORT
2 Clerical Assistants.	
<i>Superintendent Physiotherapist</i>	Miss J. BROWN
2 Physiotherapists.	
<i>Matron</i>	Miss E. J. FOUNTAIN
<i>Assistant Matron</i>	Miss E. JONES
51 other Nursing Staff. 39 Domestic and other Staff.	

Tuberculosis—

<i>Senior Administrative Assistant</i>	W. P. T. CATCHPOLE.
1 Senior and 8 other Clerical Assistants, 2 Clinic Attendants and 1 General Assistant.	
<i>Superintendent Tuberculosis Inspector and Radiographer</i>	L. ELLIS
<i>Assistant Superintendent Tuberculosis Inspector</i>	S. HUNT.
2 Tuberculosis Inspectors, 1 Tuberculosis Visitor, 1 Dispenser.	

Mass Radiography—

<i>Organising Secretary</i>	F. B. HATFIELD
6 Clerical Assistants and 1 General Assistant.	
<i>Senior Radiographer</i>	A. H. BOOTH

Maternity and Child Welfare (Including Domiciliary Midwifery Service)—

<i>Chief Administrative Assistant</i>	Miss E. A. MARTIN
<i>Chief Clerk</i>	Miss D. LEIGHTON.
1 Senior and 37 other Clerical Assistants; 17 General Staff.	

Physiotherapist (part-time)

<i>Supt. Health Visitor and Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives</i>	Miss M. G. BAKER
<i>Assistant Supt. Health Visitor</i>	Miss M. STENTON
<i>Senior Health Visitors</i>	Miss C. RANDALL Miss D. A. COOLING
39 Health Visitors and 9 Clinic Attendants.	

Domiciliary Midwifery Service—

- 47 Midwives directly employed by City Council.
2 Midwives employed under arrangements with voluntary organisations.

Home Helps Service—

- 1 Senior Clerical Assistant. 21 whole-time and 17 part-time Home Helps.

Nurseries—*Matrons of Nurseries:*

Abbeyfield Park	Mrs. D. BIGGINS	Firth Park	Mrs. E. A. PETTHRICK
Attercliffe	Miss M. W. HIGGINS	Hillsborough	Mrs. A. M. RUSSELL
Beet Street	Miss J. M. RILEY	Langsett Road	Mrs. E. D. BROWN
Broadfield Road	Mrs. E. G. SMITH	Meersbrook Park	Mrs. E. A. FEARN
Carbrook	Mrs. A. BARTON	Moore Street	Mrs. E. NEWSTEAD
Craddock Road	Mrs. J. ROBERTS	Parson Cross	Mrs. M. WOODWARD
Crickett Inn Road	Mrs. G. HAWLEY	Prince of Wales Road	Mrs. V. HOLLINSHEAD
Darnall	Mrs. G. PATIENCE	Royal Infirmary	Mrs. E. RICHARDSON
	Swinton Street	Mrs. R. M. HERBERT	

58 Nursing Staff, 78 Probationers and 52 Domestic Staff.

Children's Homes—

<i>Superintendent</i>	L. HILDRETH
<i>Assistant Superintendent</i>	S. R. BEALES
Chief Clerk and 2 Clerical Assistants. 39 Foster Mothers and 24 General Staff.	
<i>Matron</i>	Mrs. F. HILDRETH
<i>Assistant Matron</i>	Mrs. G. BEALES
Second Assistant Matron and 23 Nursery Nurses and Nursery Maids.	

Boarding-Out of Children—

<i>Chief Inspector</i>	Miss H. TRICKETT
3 Boarding-Out Inspectors.	

Vaccination—

<i>Vaccination Officer</i>	J. A. LEEDING
1 Clerical Assistant.	

Public Health Laboratory—

<i>Senior Administrative Assistant</i>	D. NORTON
4 Clerical Assistants and 4 General Staff.	
<i>Chief Laboratory Technician</i>	J. L. HERRICK
1 Senior, 1 Junior and 8 Student Laboratory Technicians.	

Mental Welfare Service—

<i>Senior Administrative Assistant</i>	T. W. SHEPHERD
3 Clerical Assistants. 4 Mental Welfare Inspectors.	

Occupation Centre—

<i>Superintendent</i>	V. H. BAKER
2 Nursing and 2 Domestic and other Staff.	

Hollow Meadows Institution—

<i>Matron</i>	Miss M. M. CARROLL
10 Nursing and 8 Domestic and other Staff.	

Wales Court Institution—

<i>Matron</i>	Miss A. MacCOLL
5 Nursing and 4 Domestic and other Staff.	

Girls' Hostel—

<i>Matron</i>	Miss G. BATTERBEE
1 Nursing and 1 Domestic and other Staff.	

GENERAL STATISTICS.

AREA (at 31st December, 1946)	(acres) 39,598
POPULATION—Census 1931	511,757
Estimate of Registrar General—Civilian population year 1946	500,400
APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF HOUSES (at 31st December, 1946)	148,475
RATEABLE VALUE (1st October, 1946)	£3,424,283
SUM REPRESENTED BY A PENNY RATE (Year 1946-47)	£13,400

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR 1946.

	Total.	Males.	Females.		
LIVE BIRTHS—					
Legitimate	9,640	4,956	4,684	} Birth Rate per 1,000 of population	20.1
Illegitimate	433	217	216		
Totals	10,073	5,173	4,900		
STILLBIRTHS	300	173	127	Rate per 1,000 total (live & still) births	29
DEATHS (All Causes)	6,167	3,311	2,856	Death Rate per 1,000 of population	12.3

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE—

All Infants	Deaths ..	364	Rate per 1,000 live births	36
Legitimate Infants	Deaths ..	343	Rate per 1,000 legitimate live births	36
Illegitimate Infants	Deaths ..	21	Rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births	48

DEATHS FROM CERTAIN CAUSES—

Puerperal Sepsis	Deaths ..	2	} Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	0.19
Other Maternal Mortality	Deaths ..	4		0.39
Total Maternal Mortality	Deaths ..	6		0.58
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	Deaths ..	268	} Rate per 1,000 of population	0.54
Other forms of Tuberculosis	Deaths ..	33		0.07
Cancer	Deaths ..	935	Rate per 1,000 of population.	1.87

CITY OF SHEFFIELD.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,

AUGUST, 1947.

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 1946.

There is cause for satisfaction, in the main, in contemplating the comparatively favourable standard of the vital and mortal statistics of the City for the year which is now under review.

I remarked in my last Report that the birth rate, which had been steadily rising throughout the years from 1933 to 1944 until it reached 21·2 per 1,000, receded in 1945 to 18·1 per 1,000. The records show that in the year 1946 the upward tendency of the birth rate was again evident and the rate was 20·1 per 1,000. This rate, apart from that of the year 1944, is the highest which there has been since 1922. The general death rate was a little below that of the previous year but it was somewhat higher than the England and Wales rate.

The infant mortality rate, which in 1945 had risen from the previous year's record low rate of 41 per 1,000 births to one of 46 per 1,000, fell to a rate of 36 per 1,000 in the year 1946. Thus the 1946 infant mortality rate is much the lowest which has ever been recorded in the City. It is also considerably below the England and Wales rate. Deaths of infants occurring within the first four weeks of life gave a neo-natal mortality rate of 19 per 1,000 live births, this rate also creating a low record.

As regards maternal deaths there were fewer women who died in childbirth in 1946 and the rate of 0·58 per 1,000 total (live and still) births constituted a new low record. This rate, too, was very much lower than that of England and Wales.

The sickness incidence and mortality of the notifiable diseases was relatively low on the whole in 1946. The incidence of Scarlet Fever was much reduced and there was again a very marked decline in the attack rate and death rate from Diphtheria. As few as 127 cases of Diphtheria were notified in the twelve months. There were three deaths. There were also fewer cases of Measles and no deaths. Increases were recorded in Whooping Cough and Paratyphoid Fever. More cases of Whooping Cough were notified and there were more deaths. An outbreak of Paratyphoid Fever occurred in the later months of the year, subsiding in December. The first case was in the middle of September and by the end of the year there were, in all, 168 cases. There were two deaths. There was a slight increase in the death rate from Enteritis and Diarrhoea amongst children under two years of age.

The mortality of the group of respiratory diseases—Influenza, Pneumonia and Bronchitis—increased somewhat from the comparatively low level which it had reached, but collectively the death rate for this group was still below the average rate of recent years.

There was a decrease in the death rate from Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System. This rate, apart from that of the year 1944, was the lowest which there has been since 1938, the year of the City's lowest rate on record. The death rate from Other Forms of Tuberculosis fell considerably from the previous year. Indeed it was the lowest which has ever been recorded in the City.

The death rate from Cancer, after falling a little in two successive years, increased very slightly. The rate was practically the same as that of England and Wales.

Building operations are now proceeding upon a scheme, to which I made reference in my last Report, for converting one of the blocks of Nether Edge Hospital into a modern maternity unit and thus providing a total of 40 lying-in beds as an addition to the complement of maternity beds at Municipal Hospitals. Other new schemes which had been under contemplation for some time were inaugurated during the year for additions to the services of the Municipal Hospitals and Institutions. In July a proposal was formulated for the remodelling and extending of the X-Ray Unit at the City General Hospital where, owing to the increase in the amount of X-Ray work, the present accommodation had been found to be insufficient. The planning arrangements of this scheme are such that the new Unit will be adequate in all respects to meet the need for X-Ray work at this Hospital for some years. A little later in the year it was decided to proceed

with arrangements for the provision of an X-Ray Unit at Nether Edge Hospital. This Unit will, in the main, serve maternity and tuberculosis patients. In December it was agreed to embark upon a scheme for the construction of an annexe to the Maternity Unit at the City General Hospital so as to provide two new operating theatres, one to serve the Maternity Department and the other to be set apart for gynaecology. These theatres will be planned and equipped upon the most modern lines. Negotiations were set afoot in the Mental Welfare Service about the middle of the year for the purchase of a large building, situated at Kimberworth just outside the City boundary and previously used as a private mental home, to be adapted for the purpose of accommodating mentally defective children. The purchase was completed by the end of the year and the adaptation of the premises is now in progress. It will be known as The Grange and will accommodate approximately 60 children. This will be an important addition to the Mental Deficiency Institutions.

On 1st September, 1946, there remained only thirty beds at Municipal Hospitals, these being at the City General Hospital, which were set apart for the purposes of the Emergency Hospitals Scheme. On this date the reservation of these beds was withdrawn by the Ministry of Health.

In the Maternity and Child Welfare Services, despite the high level which had been reached by the attendances at the Centres, there were yet again increases to record in 1946. Considerably more women attended at the Council's Ante-natal clinics and there was an increase, too, in the number of children who attended at the Infant Clinics. Municipal Midwives engaged in the Domiciliary Midwifery Service attended a much higher number of births, whether in the capacity of Midwife or of Maternity Nurse.

As regards the service for the provision of Day Nurseries, the daily average number of children maintained in these Nurseries increased appreciably and the seventeen Nurseries, providing accommodation, in all, for over 700 children daily, were full to capacity throughout most of the year.

The year 1946 was the second year of the Home Helps Service. The scheme commenced in January 1945 with eight Home Helps and by the end of December of the next year it had become possible to increase the number who were engaged to 34, of whom 22 were whole-time and twelve part-time. Such a strength is, of course, not adequate to meet all the demands for Home Helps but it has brought about a desired expansion of this service. The service has proved of great value in providing help in the household at times when there have been confinements or in cases of sickness or old age or infirmity, if domestic help has not been available from any other source.

Over 33,000 persons were examined by the Mass Radiography Unit during the year, as compared with rather less than 12,800 in just over six months in 1945, which was the first year of working of the Unit. From the outset the co-operation by the general public and also by the employers of labour in the City has been all that could be desired in this measure to assist in the earlier diagnosis of Pulmonary Tuberculosis. The Unit was removed from its base at Ellin Street for the purpose of undertaking a number of surveys at works' premises during the year; also, by arrangement with the Yorkshire West Riding Council, three of such surveys were carried out in the West Riding area.

It is appropriate, in this introduction to the Report, that I should place on record the fact of the setting up of a new laboratory service during the year, in replacement of the functions which for so many years had been discharged by the Sheffield University on behalf of the Health Committee. It will be recalled that the erection of a new Public Health Laboratory, within the grounds of the City General Hospital, was completed in July 1941. Owing to the exigencies of the War, however, it was not possible at that time to staff and equip this new and specialised service and as a temporary expedient the laboratory was occupied by the Regional Blood Transfusion Service of the Ministry of Health. Early in 1946 the Ministry equipped a new laboratory at Northfield Road for the Blood Transfusion Service and it was then possible to put into operation the plans which had been formulated for setting up the Public Health Laboratory. The staff who had been engaged on public health laboratory work at the University came over to the new service and work began on 8th April, 1946. The new laboratory has increased the facilities for the diagnosis of disease very considerably. It provides ample accommodation

and is specially planned and equipped for bacteriology, pathology and bio-chemistry. The laboratory should be capable of adequately serving the needs of the City for many years to come.

The year 1946 has been another year of increased activity in the Department and I now desire to acknowledge how greatly I am indebted to the members of the staff for their loyalty and for their untiring energy in this year, as in previous years, in all the tasks that we have undertaken together.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, I wish to express my sincere thanks to you and to the members of the Committee for the help which I have received from you, not only throughout the year which is being reviewed in this Report but also throughout all the years during which it has been my privilege to be associated with the Health Committee, in the administration of the public health services of this City.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN RENNIE,

Medical Officer of Health.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Special Features.—The birth rate of 20·1 per 1,000 for the year 1946 represented a rise from the previous year and also again exceeded the England and Wales rate. The general death rate of 12·3 per 1,000 was slightly below the 1945 rate although again rather higher than the England and Wales rate.

The Infant Mortality rate of 36 per 1,000 live births was considerably less than the 1945 rate and, in fact, created a new low record for the City. It was appreciably below the England and Wales Infant Mortality rate. The neo-natal mortality rate was 19 per 1,000 live births, which was also much below the 1945 rate and also a new low record for the City.

The death rate from Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System was 0·536 per 1,000 which was a decrease from the year 1945 and apart from the 1944 rate, was the lowest which there has been since 1938, the year of the City's record low rate. The death rate from Other Forms of Tuberculosis was 0·066 per 1,000, as compared with 0·107 per 1,000 in 1945. The 1946 rate was a new low record.

The death rate of children under two years of age from Enteritis and Diarrhoea showed a slight increase from the 1945 rate, and it was above the rate for England and Wales.

There was a considerable decrease in the attack rate from Measles from the previous year. There were no deaths from Measles.

There were two deaths in the Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers Group during the year. Both were deaths from Paratyphoid Fever and occurred in an outbreak of this disease in the later months of the year.

The attack rate from Scarlet Fever decreased appreciably from the year 1945. There was one death from Scarlet Fever in 1946.

The sickness incidence of Diphtheria was again less pronounced during 1946, and the mortality rate also decreased perceptibly from the 1945 rate.

There was an increase in the incidence of Whooping Cough and the death rate was also higher than in the previous year.

The incidence rate from Cerebro-spinal Fever increased slightly from the previous year, but there was a reduced death rate.

The maternal mortality rate was 0·58 per 1,000 total (live and still) births. This was a new low record. The rate was considerably below the England and Wales rate.

Mortality from Cancer increased slightly after two successive years of decrease and the rate was just slightly above the England and Wales rate.

The death rates from Influenza, Pneumonia and Bronchitis each showed somewhat of increase over the rates of the previous year.

Area.—The total area of the City at 31st December, 1946, was 39,598 acres.

Population.—The Registrar General's estimate of the civilian population of the City for the year 1946 was 500,400, and this figure, in accordance with directions of the Ministry of Health, is employed in the calculation of the Birth Rates and Death Rates in this Report.

Marriages.—The number of marriages in 1946 was 4,829, and the marriage rate (or persons married per 1,000 of the population) was 19·3 as against 20·8 per 1,000 in 1945. The 1946 rate exceeded the England and Wales rate, which was 17·9 per 1,000. It will be seen, too, from the table which follows that the average Sheffield rate for the quinquennium, 1941 to 1945, also exceeded the average rate of England and Wales.

TABLE I.—Marriages and Marriage Rates in Sheffield and in England and Wales, years 1941 to 1945 and year 1946.

Year.	Total Number of Marriages in Sheffield.	Persons Married per 1,000 of the population. Sheffield.	England and Wales.
1941	5,374	22.2	18.6
1942	5,064	21.1	17.7
1943	4,028	17.0	14.1
1944	3,858	16.3	14.3
1945	4,953	20.8	18.7
Average (Quinquennium 1941-1945)	4,655	19.5	16.7
1946	4,829	19.3	17.9

Live Births.—There were 10,572 live births registered in the City in 1946, and after making allowances for births transferable inwards and outwards the figure of net live births is 10,073. The birth rate was 20.1 per 1,000 of the population as against a rate of 18.1 in 1945. The England and Wales rate for 1946 was 19.1 per 1,000. It will be seen from the statement below that the birth rate of the City was almost continuously on the increase throughout the period from 1936 to 1944. It declined in 1945 and rose again in 1946. The statement also gives the illegitimacy rates of Sheffield and of England and Wales since the year 1936. It will be seen that of the 10,073 live births in 1946 there were 433 illegitimate births and that the illegitimacy rate was 4.3 per 1,000 live births as against an England and Wales illegitimacy rate of 6.5 per 1,000. The average of the illegitimacy rates of the City for the ten years 1936 to 1945 is also very considerably below that of England and Wales :—

Year.	Total Live Births.	Birth Rate per 1,000 of Population.	Illegitimate Live Births.	Illegitimacy Rate per 1,000 Live Births. Sheffield.	England and Wales.
1936	7,884	15.2	220	2.8	4.1
1937	7,962	15.4	229	2.9	4.2
1938	8,144	15.7	273	3.4	4.2
1939	8,192	15.7	280	3.4	4.2
1940	7,702	15.5	240	3.1	4.3
1941	7,477	15.5	263	3.5	5.4
1942	7,958	16.6	291	3.7	5.6
1943	8,613	18.2	356	4.1	6.3
1944	10,072	21.2	453	4.5	7.0
1945	8,629	18.1	503	5.8	9.2
Average 1936-45	8,263	16.7	311	3.7	5.5
1946	10,073	20.1	433	4.3	6.5

Still Births.—Still births allocated to the City in 1946, after making allowance for transferable births, numbered 300 and gave a rate of 0.60 per 1,000 of the population, as against a rate of 0.53 for 1945. The 1946 rate for England and Wales was 0.53. The still births of the City in 1946 also represent a rate of 29 per 1,000 total (live and still) births, as compared with 28 per 1,000 in 1945.

Deaths.—There were 6,460 deaths registered in the City in 1946 and the transferable deaths numbered 238 inwards and 531 outwards. Net deaths allocated to the City therefore totalled 6,167, of which 3,311 were males and 2,856 females. The death rate from all causes was 12.3 per 1,000 of the population. This rate, as is shown in the statement below, is slightly below the 1945 rate and is slightly lower than the average rate for the decade 1936-1945. It is above the 1946 rate for England and Wales of 11.5 per 1,000.

Year	Number of Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 of the Population
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	6,697	11.9
1943	6,215	13.1
1944	5,905	12.5
1945	5,968	12.5
Average 1936-45	6,284	12.7
1946	6,167	12.3

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

Measles.—There were 1,685 cases of Measles notified during the year, and the attack rate was 3.37 per 1,000 of the population as against 15.28 per 1,000 in 1945. Admissions to Municipal Hospitals, as classified after certain cases had been re-diagnosed in hospital, numbered 82.

There were no deaths. In 1945 there were five deaths and a death rate of 0.010 per 1,000 of the population. The average annual rate for the five years 1941-1945 was 0.015.

Scarlet Fever.—792 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 543. The attack rate was 1.58 per 1,000 of the population as against 2.12 for 1945, and an average rate of 3.80 for the quinquennium 1941-1945. There was one death from Scarlet Fever in 1946 and the death rate was 0.002 per 1,000 of the population. In the year 1945 there was no death. The average annual rate for the City for the quinquennium 1941-1945 was 0.001.

Diphtheria.—127 cases of Diphtheria were notified in 1946, and admissions to Municipal Hospitals, as classified after certain cases had been re-diagnosed in hospital, numbered 142. The attack rate was 0.25 per 1,000 of the population, which has to be compared with a rate of 0.59 for 1945 and an average rate of 1.73 for the quinquennium 1941-1945. There were three deaths from Diphtheria in the year 1946, and the death rate was 0.006 per 1,000 of the population, which compares with 0.01 for England and Wales. The rate for the City for 1945 was 0.017 and for the quinquennium 1941-1945 it was 0.057 as against 0.037 for England and Wales.

Whooping Cough.—1,197 notifications of Whooping Cough were received in the year 1946, and the attack rate was 2.39 per 1,000 of the population as against 0.76 in 1945. There were fourteen deaths and the death rate was 0.028 per 1,000 of the population. In the year 1945 there were seven deaths, and a death rate of 0.015 per 1,000. The average death rate for the quinquennium 1941-1945 was 0.031.

Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers.—There were 170 cases under the heading of Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers notified during the year 1946. Two were Typhoid Fever and 168 Paratyphoid Fever. There were two deaths under this heading, both from Paratyphoid Fever. In 1945 there were two cases notified in this group, both Typhoid Fever, and no deaths. The whole of the 168 cases of Paratyphoid Fever notified in 1946 occurred in an outbreak of this disease which commenced on 12th September, reached its climax towards the end of October, and subsided in December.

Enteritis and Diarrhoea under Two Years of Age.—Mortality from this group of diseases, stated per 1,000 live births, was 5.26 in 1946 as compared with 4.4 for England and Wales. The rate for 1945 was 5.10 as against 5.6 for England and Wales.

Cerebro-spinal Fever.—There were 31 cases of Cerebro-spinal Fever notified in 1946, as against 26 cases in 1945. The attack rate was 0.06 per 1,000 of the population, comparing with a rate of 0.05 for 1945 and an average rate for the five years 1941 to 1945 of 0.18. There were five deaths, as against eight deaths in 1945 and the death rate was 0.010 per 1,000 of the population, as against 0.017 in 1945 and an average death rate for the quinquennium 1941 to 1945 of 0.038 per 1,000.

Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis.—Two cases in this group of diseases were notified in 1946. No death occurred. There were three cases notified in 1945 and one death.

Encephalitis Lethargica.—No cases of Encephalitis Lethargica were notified during the year. There were twelve deaths under this heading, all of them from sequelæ of this disease. Two cases were notified in 1945, and there were ten deaths under the heading.

Dysentery.—40 cases of Dysentery, the majority of them being of the Sonne type, were notified during the year. There were no deaths. In 1945 there were 222 cases and two deaths.

Malaria.—Nine cases of Malaria were notified during the year. In 1945 there were six cases notified. Invariably, in these cases of Malaria, the disease is contracted abroad.

Food Poisoning.—Six cases of Food Poisoning were notified during 1946. There was no death from this cause. In 1945 there were three notifications and no death.

Influenza.—The Influenza death rate was 0.100 per 1,000 as against 0.15 for England and Wales, the corresponding 1945 figures being 0.063 and 0.08 respectively. The average City rate for the five years 1941-1945 was 0.114 per 1,000.

Pneumonia.—The Pneumonia incidence rate was 3.59 per 1,000 of the population, as against 3.53 per 1,000 in 1945. 1,794 cases were notified in 1946 and there were 697 treated in the City General Hospital and 257 in the City Fever Hospital, an aggregate of 954 which represents 53 per cent of the cases. A total of 306 persons died from Pneumonia during the year—193 males and 113 females—and the death rate was 0.612 per 1,000 of the population. There were 270 deaths from Pneumonia in the year 1945 and the death rate was 0.567 per 1,000. The average death rate for the five years 1941 to 1945 was 0.698 per 1,000. Home cases of Pneumonia requiring nursing attention are visited by nurses of the Queen Victoria District Nursing Association under arrangements made by the Health Committee.

Bronchitis.—There were 487 deaths from Bronchitis during the year as compared with 402 deaths in 1945. The death rate was 0.973 per 1,000 of the population, which corresponds to a rate of 0.844 for the year 1945. The average City rate for the five years 1941-1945 was 0.879 per 1,000.

Cancer.—A total of 935 persons, 499 males and 436 females, died from Cancer in the year 1946. The death rate was 1.869 per 1,000 of the population, as against 1.831 in 1945.

Below is a table which gives details of deaths of Sheffield residents from Cancer in the period 1941 to 1946 and a comparison of the Sheffield death rate with that of England and Wales.

TABLE II.—*Cancer Mortality of Sheffield and of England and Wales for the year 1946 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
1941	409	362	771	1.60	1.78
1942	447	431	878	1.83	1.83
1943	475	421	896	1.89	1.90
1944	466	420	886	1.87	1.90
1945	466	406	872	1.83	1.95
5 yrs' av'ge (1941-45)	453	408	861	1.80	1.87
1946	499	436	935	1.87	1.84

So far as radium treatment and Deep X-Ray Therapy for Cancer is concerned there is a completely equipped National Centre for Radiotherapy established in the City, governed by a Committee consisting of representatives from the Sheffield University, the four Voluntary Hospitals and the Health Committee of the Sheffield Corporation. From this Centre are provided all forms of Radium treatment and Deep X-Ray Therapy, not only for Sheffield residents but also for cases from a number of surrounding districts within practicable reach of Sheffield.

The Medical Director of the Centre has entire control of all radiological treatment and has the assistance of a staff of whole-time medical officers. This medical staff works in the closest co-operation with the four principal Voluntary Hospitals and the Municipal General Hospital. The Radium treatment is administered at the Sheffield Royal Infirmary or the Jessop Hospital and in all cases is given in collaboration with the Medical Director of the Radiotherapy Centre. For Deep X-Ray Therapy, patients are conveyed from the hospitals to the Radiotherapy Centre. The Centre also provides Radium treatment and Deep X-Ray Therapy for Nursing Homes' patients and for the patients of private medical practitioners.

The records of the Centre in regard to Radium Treatment and Deep X-Ray Therapy, so far as they concern Sheffield residents, show that there were 719 patients who received one or more of these forms of treatment in the year 1946, as compared with 478 in the year 1945, this considerable increase in numbers is no doubt consequent upon earlier diagnosis of the disease and upon a greater tendency to utilise the facilities of the Centre, rather than upon any increased incidence.

Every possible measure has been taken in Sheffield to assist the medical practitioner in the matter of the diagnosis of Cancer. At any time when a doctor has reason to suspect the presence of this disease he may refer his case to a Voluntary Hospital or to the Municipal General Hospital, where the services of a specialist are at once available and where all the facilities of the hospital and of the Radiotherapy Centre are at the disposal of the patient.

Tuberculosis.—There were 657 notifications of Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System in 1946, and the incidence rate was 1·31 per 1,000 of the population as against 1·40 per 1,000 in 1945. There were 128 notifications of Other Forms of Tuberculosis, giving an incidence rate of 0·26 per 1,000 which is identical with the rate for 1945.

Deaths from Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System numbered 268, of whom 176 were males and 92 females. The death rate per 1,000 of the population was 0·536. This figure compares with a rate of 0·561 in 1945, an average rate of 0·591 for the five years 1941 to 1945 and an England and Wales rate for 1946 of 0·464 per 1,000.

There were 33 deaths from Other Forms of Tuberculosis, 19 of males and 14 of females. The death rate was 0·066 per 1,000 of the population, as against a rate for 1945 of 0·107 per 1,000, an average rate of 0·110 for the five years 1941 to 1945 and an England and Wales rate of 0·08 for the year 1946.

Death rates from Tuberculous Diseases per million of the population for Sheffield and England and Wales in the ten years 1937 to 1946 are given in the table below :—

TABLE III.—*Death Rates per Million from Tuberculosis, ten years, 1937 to 1946.*

Year	Respiratory System		Other Forms		All Forms	
	Sheffield	England and Wales	Sheffield	England and Wales	Sheffield	England and Wales
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	602	110	128	718	730
1942	622	542	106	115	728	657
1943	639	557	114	111	753	668
1944	523	524	112	103	635	627
1945	561	519	107	100	668	619
1946	536	464	66	83	602	547

Infant Mortality.—There were 364 deaths of Infants under one year of age in 1946 as compared with 397 in 1945. The infant mortality rate of 46 per 1,000 live births in 1945 fell to 36 per 1,000 in 1946. This rate was a low record for the City. The England and Wales rate for 1946 was 43 per 1,000.

In the table which follows are given the infant mortality rates for Sheffield and for England and Wales during the past 20 years. It will be noted that prior to the year 1933 the Sheffield rate was consistently higher than the England and Wales rate. In 1933 the City rate fell below that of England and Wales and has since only exceeded it in the two years 1941 and 1943.

TABLE IV.—*Infant Mortality, Sheffield and England and Wales, 20 years, 1927 to 1946.*

Year	Infant Mortality		Year	Infant Mortality	
	Sheffield	England and Wales		Sheffield	England and Wales
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	60
1932	73	65	1942	49	51
1933	63	64	1943	56	49
1934	55	59	1944	41	46
1935	52	57	1945	46	46
1936	59	59	1946	36	43

In the table which follows in regard to infant mortality are given particulars of the deaths of infants in the year 1946 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 number of deaths of infants, although they were reduced from 110 deaths in 1945 to 94 in 1946.

TABLE V.—Infant Mortality; Deaths in the year 1946 from stated causes at various ages under One Year.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 9 months	9 months and under 12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
Measles .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	3	..	8
Diphtheria .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Influenza .. .. .	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Tuberculous Meningitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Tuberculosis of Intestines and Peritoneum .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Syphilis	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	4
Convulsions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Bronchitis	1	..	..	..	1	4	4	1	1	11
Pneumonia .. .. .	..	5	4	2	11	19	10	5	5	50
Enteritis and Diarrhoea .. .. .	..	..	1	..	1	12	23	11	2	49
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	1	6
Congenital Malformations	17	2	..	..	19	5	4	2	..	30
Congenital Debility	4	..	..	1	5	3	2	1	..	11
Icterus	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Premature Birth	75	10	1	2	88	5	1	..	..	94
Injury at Birth	23	1	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	24
Atelectasis	22	2	..	1	25	..	..	..	..	25
Suffocation, Overlying .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	8	5	..	..	13
Other Causes	8	1	1	1	11	6	5	2	6	30
All Causes	153	21	9	7	190	66	61	30	17	364

Neo-Natal Mortality.—Deaths of infants occurring within the first four weeks of life numbered 190 in the year 1946, giving a neo-natal mortality rate of 19 per 1,000 live births. The rate for the year 1945 was 25 per 1,000. The neo-natal deaths in 1946 comprise 52 per cent of the total deaths of children under one year of age as against 56 per cent in 1945.

Pregnancy, Child Birth and the Puerperal State.—There were 148 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia notified during the year 1946 and the incidence rate, calculated per 1,000 total (live and still) births, was 14.27 as against a rate of 20.16 in 1945.

There were six maternal deaths during the year 1946, as compared with twelve in 1945. The death rate from Puerperal Sepsis was 0.19 per 1,000 total (live and still) births, as against 0.34 per 1,000 in 1945 and an average rate for the five years 1941 to 1945 of 0.25. The 1946 England and Wales death rate for Puerperal Sepsis was 0.18. The total maternal mortality rate of the City, which was 1.35 per 1,000 total (live and still) births in 1945 fell to 0.58 per 1,000 in 1946, in which year the corresponding England and Wales rate was 1.24 per 1,000. The average Sheffield rate for the period 1941 to 1945 was 1.13. The table which follows gives for recent years the total maternal deaths in Sheffield, the Puerperal Pyrexia incidence rates of the City, the death rates of the City from Puerperal Sepsis and from other maternal causes and also comparative figures of the total maternal mortality rates of Sheffield and of England and Wales.

TABLE VI.—Total Maternal Deaths in Sheffield; Sickness from Puerperal Pyrexia; also Maternal Mortality per 1,000 total (live and still) Births, years 1941-1946.

Year.	Total Maternal Deaths in Sheffield (excluding Abortion)	Rates per 1,000 total (live and still) Births.				
		Sickness incidence from Puerperal Pyrexia	Maternal Mortality.			Total Maternal Mortality
			Puerperal Sepsis	All Other Causes	Sheffield	England and Wales
1941	11	14.12	0.26	1.19	1.45	2.25
1942	6	21.59	0.24	0.49	0.73	2.02
1943	11	19.37	0.23	1.02	1.25	1.84
1944	9	18.34	0.19	0.68	0.87	1.53
1945	12	20.16	0.34	1.01	1.35	1.46
Average 5 years 1941-1945	10	18.72	0.25	0.88	1.13	1.82
1946	6	14.27	0.19	0.39	0.58	1.24

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 1946. Notifications of each disease are tabulated in specified age groups.

TABLE VII.—Cases of Infectious and other notifiable Diseases during the year 1946 classified under age periods.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Number of Cases Notified.								
	At all Ages.	At Specified Age Periods.							
		Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.
Small Pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	1,685	102	972	597	12	2	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	1,197	127	789	275	3	2	..	1	..
Scarlet Fever	792	6	219	497	37	19	12	2	..
Diphtheria	127	..	32	54	24	14	2	1	..
Typhoid Fever	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Paratyphoid Fever	168	6	68	54	19	17	..	4	..
Puerperal Pyrexia	148	..	..	..	47	84	17	..	..
Erysipelas	166	..	4	4	6	22	21	84	25
Cerebro-spinal Fever	31	5	11	8	2	3	2	..	..
Acute Poliomyelitis	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Polioencephalitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia	1,794	154	381	200	119	152	182	356	250
Malaria	9	..	..	..	..	7	2	..	..
Dysentery	40	2	24	6	5	..	..	3	..
Encephalitis Lethargica .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Food Poisoning	6	2	1	1	..	..	2	..	..
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	657	..	24	100	152	144	88	129	20
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	128	5	24	51	24	14	4	5	1
Totals	6,964	421	2,551	1,848	450	480	333	585	296

Causes of Death.—In Table IX on page 22 are given particulars of the number of deaths of Sheffield residents in the year 1946, 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.

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).

The vital statistics of these Municipal Wards for the year 1946 appear in Table VIII on page 20.

Population and Birth Rates and Death Rates in Past Years.—Table X on page 23 gives information in regard to the population of the City in 1946 and past years ; also the numbers of births and deaths in the City and the birth rates and death rates of Sheffield and of England and Wales in those years.

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

REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS	NORTH		CENTRAL			SOUTH-WEST					NORTH-EAST				
MUNICIPAL WARDS	Neep- send	Firth Park	Saint Peter's	Shar- row	Broom- hill	Wood- seats	Nether Edge	Hallam	Eccles- all	Norton	Bright- side	Burn- grave	Atter- cliffe		
ESTIMATED POPULATION	38,206	41,393	7,298	17,966	21,292	20,498	15,397	21,361	22,803	15,579	20,449	16,372	15,430		
ACREAGE	1,810	1,534	260	283	981	1,668	529	9,089	2,779	5,433	1,569	396	379		
PERSONS PER ACRE ...	21	27	28	63	22	12	29	2	8	3	13	41	41		
Small Pox... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria ... ..	...	...	...	0.056	...	0.049	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough... ..	...	...	...	...	...	0.098	...	0.047	...	...	0.098	0.061	...
Typhoid Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paratyphoid Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.065	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza	0.078	0.121	0.137	0.056	...	0.146	0.130	0.047	0.219	0.128	0.147	0.122	0.194		
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	0.183	0.048	...	0.222	0.141	...	...	0.140	0.044	0.257	0.147	0.122	0.194
Pneumonia	0.785	0.290	0.548	0.668	0.704	0.439	0.584	0.515	0.439	0.385	0.978	1.099	0.713		
Cancer	1.492	1.619	1.644	2.727	2.583	2.683	2.273	1.826	1.886	1.797	1.565	2.077	1.491		
Tuberculosis of Respira- tory System	0.890	0.604	0.411	1.002	0.517	0.439	0.325	0.375	0.351	0.128	0.734	0.428	0.259		
Tuberculosis— Other Forms	0.026	0.048	0.137	...	0.141	...	...	0.140	...	0.064	0.049	...	...
Rheumatism, &c.	0.026	...	0.137	...	...	0.049	0.130	0.094	...	...	0.049	0.061	...
Diseases of	{	Nervous System and Sense Organs	1.544	1.160	1.233	1.336	1.456	1.854	1.623	1.685	2.017	1.605	1.271	1.161	1.426
		Circulatory System	4.476	3.503	3.426	5.009	4.508	4.196	5.196	4.635	4.955	3.530	4.206	4.031	4.925
		Respiratory System except Pneumonia	0.995	0.652	2.055	1.169	0.939	0.780	0.649	0.655	1.272	0.385	1.076	1.283	1.815
		Digestive System ex- cept Diarrhoea and Enteritis	0.393	0.314	0.411	0.390	0.141	0.585	0.455	0.421	0.175	0.321	0.196	0.366	0.194
		Genito-Urinary System except Venereal Disease	0.262	0.290	0.274	0.445	0.611	0.293	0.325	0.655	0.482	0.193	0.391	0.183	0.259
Early Infancy	0.314	0.217	0.137	0.557	0.282	0.146	0.455	0.187	0.219	0.321	0.245	0.489	0.648		
Suicide	0.052	0.121	...	...	0.047	0.049	0.065	0.187	0.088	0.128	...	0.122	0.065
Violence—except Suicide	0.419	0.290	0.137	0.278	0.423	0.439	0.455	0.281	0.307	0.385	0.391	0.305	0.713		
Other Causes	0.654	0.386	0.685	0.278	0.751	0.537	0.584	0.422	0.658	0.643	0.389	0.856	0.584		
Death Rates—All Causes	12.589	9.663	11.372	14.193	13.244	12.782	13.314	12.312	13.112	10.270	11.932	12.766	13.480		
Infant Mortality Rates ...	33	21	33	44	45	22	30	26	29	51	29	46	33		
Birth Rates	25.075	15.896	16.854	24.212	16.861	18.002	19.549	17.696	14.910	16.497	21.615	23.943	25.535		
MUNICIPAL WARDS	Neep- send	Firth Park	Saint Peter's	Shar- row	Broom- hill	Wood- seats	Nether Edge	Hallam	Eccles- all	Norton	Bright- side	Burn- grave	Atter- cliffe		
REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS	NORTH		CENTRAL			SOUTH-WEST					NORTH-EAST				

and Persons per acre, Death Rates from all Causes and from Certain Specified Causes, and Birth Infant Mortality Rates, Year 1946.

NORTH-EAST		NORTH-WEST					EAST					City	REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS
Tinsley	Darnall	Hills-boro'	Owlerton	Walkley	Crookes-moor	Saint Philip's	Park	Manor	Heeley	Handsworth	Moor		MUNICIPAL WARDS
4,889	19,596	26,508	16,455	16,459	16,702	9,279	17,633	29,356	18,236	31,099	10,144	500,400	ESTIMATED POPULATION
1,822	800	2,072	487	334	308	214	1,049	1,402	593	3,569	238	39,598	ACREAGE
8	24	13	34	49	54	43	17	21	31	9	43	13	PERSONS PER ACRE
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Small Pox
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Measles
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.099	0.002	Scarlet Fever
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.099	0.006	Diphtheria
...	0.051	...	0.061	...	...	...	0.227	...	...	0.064	...	0.028	Whooping Cough
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Typhoid Fever
...	...	...	0.061	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.004	Paratyphoid Fever
0.336	...	0.113	...	...	0.120	0.108	...	0.034	0.110	0.161	...	0.100	Influenza
0.134	0.306	0.075	0.122	...	0.120	0.108	0.170	0.204	0.110	0.129	0.099	0.126	Diarrhoea and Enteritis
0.806	0.714	0.453	0.912	0.729	0.838	0.862	0.397	0.443	0.658	0.386	0.789	0.612	Pneumonia
1.813	1.429	1.962	1.945	2.309	2.155	2.263	1.758	1.431	1.810	1.447	2.070	1.869	Cancer
0.403	0.561	0.490	0.425	0.243	0.539	0.754	0.567	0.647	0.603	0.386	0.986	0.536	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System
...	...	0.151	0.243	0.243	0.120	0.108	...	0.102	...	0.064	0.099	0.066	Tuberculosis—Other Forms
0.067	0.102	0.113	...	0.061	0.060	0.108	...	0.034	...	0.032	...	0.040	Rheumatism, &c.
1.478	1.786	1.320	0.851	1.519	1.676	1.185	1.645	0.579	1.371	1.254	2.070	1.416	Diseases of Nervous System and Sense Organs Circulatory System Respiratory System except Pneumonia Digestive System except Diarrhoea and Enteritis Genito-Urinary System except Venereal disease Early Infancy Suicide Violence—except Suicide Other Causes
4.634	3.776	4.187	3.707	5.590	5.448	6.682	4.537	3.441	5.374	3.859	4.436	4.380	
1.545	1.582	1.094	1.519	1.640	1.437	1.940	0.737	1.260	0.823	1.029	1.577	1.113	
0.537	0.357	0.302	0.243	0.547	0.778	0.323	0.567	0.170	0.219	0.289	0.099	0.343	
0.269	0.306	0.264	0.547	0.608	0.359	0.323	0.397	0.238	0.713	0.450	0.887	0.388	
0.336	0.459	0.151	0.182	0.243	0.359	0.216	0.510	0.579	0.329	0.257	0.296	0.322	
...	0.102	...	0.061	...	...	0.108	...	0.034	0.055	...	0.197	0.058	Suicide
0.672	0.306	0.226	0.182	0.547	0.299	0.323	0.397	0.443	0.274	0.289	0.394	0.364	Violence—except Suicide
0.671	0.921	0.567	0.243	0.303	0.780	0.539	0.568	0.580	0.328	0.547	0.393	0.551	Other Causes
13.701	12.758	11.468	11.304	14.582	15.088	15.950	12.477	10.219	12.777	10.643	14.590	12.324	Death Rates—All Causes
47	49	32	43	15	48	21	63	51	30	31	18	36	Infant Mortality Rates
20.480	23.984	16.297	19.872	20.232	22.333	20.153	22.515	21.835	19.906	19.486	21.885	20.130	Birth Rates
Tinsley	Darnall	Hills-boro'	Owlerton	Walkley	Crookes-moor	Saint Philip's	Park	Manor	Heeley	Handsworth	Moor	City	REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS
NORTH-EAST		NORTH-WEST					EAST					City	REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS

TABLE IX.—Deaths of Sheffield Residents in the Year 1946 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	3311	228	28	20	30	47	84	168	322	657	987	740
	F	2856	136	22	19	23	50	81	132	207	418	766	1002
TOTALS		6167	364	50	39	53	97	165	300	529	1075	1753	1742
1a. Typhoid Fever	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
b. Paratyphoid Fever	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Cerebro-spinal Fever	M	5	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Scarlet Fever	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Whooping Cough	M	7	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	7	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Diphtheria	M	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	M	176	1	—	—	—	19	25	31	45	40	14	1
	F	92	—	1	—	1	28	29	20	6	4	3	—
7. Other forms of Tuberculosis	M	19	2	4	3	1	3	4	2	—	—	—	—
	F	14	1	4	6	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
8. Syphilitic Diseases	M	14	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	5	2	—
	F	11	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	4	4	1
9. Influenza	M	24	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	4	6	7
	F	26	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	4	8	9
10. Measles	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Acute Poliomyelitis & Polioencephalitis	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Acute Infectious Encephalitis	M	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	3	—	—
	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	—
13. Cancer of Buccal cavity & oesophagus (M) Uterus (F)	M	40	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	6	15	14
	F	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	8	12	5
14. Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	M	98	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	13	28	39	11
	F	76	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	4	16	29	21
15. Cancer of Breast	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	93	—	—	—	—	—	2	9	20	20	26	16
16. Cancer of all other sites	M	361	—	—	2	—	—	7	20	60	91	131	50
	F	231	—	—	—	—	1	3	17	32	50	79	49
17. Diabetes	M	11	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	2	4	1
	F	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	9	6
18. Intra-Cranial vascular lesions (cerebral hæmorrhage, etc.)	M	258	—	—	—	1	—	1	4	16	53	117	66
	F	371	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	27	76	140	120
19. Heart Diseases	M	780	—	—	—	1	3	15	27	58	154	284	238
	F	789	—	—	—	3	5	18	21	38	121	231	352
20. Other diseases of Circulatory System	M	319	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	5	26	92	192
	F	304	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	4	12	57	225
21. Bronchitis	M	315	5	1	—	1	1	4	9	35	89	108	62
	F	172	6	1	2	2	1	1	4	10	26	53	66
22. Pneumonia	M	193	30	8	6	1	—	3	12	16	50	46	21
	F	113	20	6	2	2	1	5	6	8	15	26	22
23. Other Respiratory Diseases	M	43	3	1	—	—	1	1	8	6	13	4	6
	F	27	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	2	8	5	8
24. Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	M	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	13	14	15	—
	F	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	1	3
25. Enteritis and Diarrhoea	M	38	30	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	2
	F	25	19	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	—
26. Appendicitis	M	10	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	1	3	1	—
	F	4	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
27. Other Digestive Diseases	M	45	5	—	—	1	3	—	4	2	12	10	8
	F	58	3	—	1	—	2	1	—	8	12	16	15
28. Nephritis	M	57	—	—	—	2	2	3	6	7	12	18	7
	F	75	2	—	—	—	1	2	9	12	10	25	14
29.*Puerperal and post-abortive infections (Sepsis, etc.)	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—
30.*Other Maternal Causes	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	5	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—
31. Premature Birth	M	59	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	35	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. Congenital malformations, birth injuries, infantile diseases	M	68	61	1	1	1	—	—	—	3	—	1	—
	F	41	36	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
33. Suicide	M	20	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	6	7	2
	F	9	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	4	2	—
34. Road Traffic Accidents	M	28	—	—	2	5	2	3	4	—	4	7	1
	F	14	—	—	—	3	—	1	2	2	1	4	1
35. Other Violent Causes	M	88	14	5	3	6	2	2	11	4	15	15	11
	F	52	3	3	2	2	—	—	2	1	6	10	23
36. All other Causes	M	179	8	3	3	4	6	7	13	19	26	50	40
	F	136	7	2	—	6	4	5	11	16	13	26	46

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

TABLE X.—Population, Births and Deaths and Birth Rates and Death Rates in Sheffield and in England and Wales, in 1946 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	15·2	14·4
1941	483,320	7,477	15·5	6,583	13·6	14·9	13·5
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
1944	474,180	10,072	21·2	5,905	12·5	17·6	11·6
1945	476,360	8,629	18·1	5,968	12·5	16·1	11·4
1946	500,400	10,073	20·1	6,167	12·3	19·1	11·5

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.

HOSPITAL SERVICES.

Reference was made in the 1945 Report to the withdrawal of further municipal hospitals from the list of hospitals which had been designated as Emergency Hospitals throughout the war years. It should therefore be stated that the reservation of the last thirty beds at the City General Hospital which were set apart for the purposes of the Emergency Hospitals Scheme was withdrawn by the Ministry of Health on 1st September, 1946.

Demands upon the hospital accommodation are constantly increasing and it is appropriate to draw attention to a remark by the Medical Superintendent of the City General Hospital in his Report to the fact that the total admissions to this hospital in the year 1946, was the highest which has ever been recorded in the hospital.

Building operations are now in progress upon a scheme for converting one of the ward blocks of Nether Edge Hospital into a modern maternity unit, a scheme which will add 40 lying-in beds to the complement of maternity beds at this hospital. Other new schemes which were inaugurated in the Hospitals' services during the year include a scheme for the remodelling and extending of the X-Ray Unit at the City General Hospital, and another scheme for the provision of two new operating theatres at this hospital. A third scheme was that for the provision of a new X-Ray Unit at Nether Edge Hospital.

Detailed information with regard to the administration of the several municipal hospitals during the year 1946 is to be found in the Reports of the Medical Superintendents upon the work of the particular hospitals, which follow in this Annual 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 the 31st December, 1946, Lodge Moor Hospital had a normal complement of 508 beds for the treatment of Infectious Diseases.

The table below gives the classification of the cases of infectious and other diseases treated in 1946, and certain particulars regarding deaths. Imported cases to which there is a 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 XI.—Classification of Cases and Mortality in Cases Treated to a Conclusion during the year 1946.

DISEASE	Remain- ing in, Jan. 1st, 1946	Admiss- ions during year	Admiss- ions as classified after re- diagnoses	Total under Treat- ment during year	Remain- ing in, Dec. 31st, 1946	Com- pleted Cases	Deaths.	Mortality per cent Calculated on completed cases
LODGE MOOR HOSPITAL.								
Scarlet Fever ...	69	607	543	612	25	587	—	—
Do. Imported	—	1	2	2	—	2	—	—
Diphtheria ...	26	362	141	167	10	157	2	1·27
Do. Imported	—	6	2	2	—	2	—	1·26
†Paratyphoid Fever ...	1	244	154	155	74	81	1	1·23
Do. Imported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·23
Pneumonia ...	41	358	257	298	16	282	25	1·87
Do. Imported	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	8·83
Measles ...	—	80	79	79	18	61	—	—
Do. Imported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	99	20	20	1	19	4	21·05
Do. Imported	1	31	12	13	1	12	—	12·90
Meningitis (other than C.S.F.) ...	1	1	13	14	—	14	7	50·00
Do. Imported	—	—	6	6	—	6	4	66·67
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	1	1	2	—	2	—	—
Do. Imported	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Encephalitis Lethar- gica ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. Imported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken Pox ...	2	19	22	24	1	23	—	—
Erysipelas ...	4	59	38	42	—	42	2	4·76
Do. Imported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4·76
Whooping Cough ...	6	152	153	159	2	157	8	5·10
Do. Imported	—	—	2	2	—	2	—	5·03
Dysentery ...	1	70	26	27	1	26	—	—
Do. Imported	—	2	1	1	—	1	—	—
Combined Infectious Diseases ...	1	17	10	11	1	10	1	10·00
Do. Imported	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	10·00
Miscellaneous Diseases	58	184	797	855	44	811	43	5·30
Do. Imported	2	1	18	20	—	20	2	10·00
E.M.S. Cases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service Cases (Infectious) ...	3	38	38	41	—	41	—	—
*Tuberculosis ...	—	51	51	51	—	51	—	—
TOTALS ...	219	2,386	2,386	2,605	194	2,411	99	4·11

† No cases of Typhoid Fever were admitted during the year.

* Girl patients admitted to a separate ward block as a temporary measure for a short period during the year to relieve the pressure upon the accommodation for girls at the Sanatoria.

Scarlet Fever.—There were 608 cases of Scarlet Fever admitted to the hospital in the year 1946, and there were no deaths. Admissions in the year 1945 were 819 when there were no deaths. Particulars are given below of the various complications amongst the Scarlet Fever cases treated during the year 1946. 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 :—

Otitis Media	...	...	...	...	(per cent)	1·96
Adenitis	...	...	...	...	"	1·31
Rheumatism	...	...	...	...	"	0·42
Albuminuria	...	...	...	...	"	0·21
Endocarditis	...	...	...	...	"	0·21
Nephritis	...	...	...	...	"	—

Diphtheria.—Admissions of Diphtheria cases in the year 1946 totalled 368, as against 502 in 1945. There were two deaths and the death rate per cent of the 159 cases treated to a conclusion was 1.26. The comparable death rate for 1945 was 2.60.

Of the 159 cases treated to a conclusion in the year there were 99 clinical cases and 60 bacteriological cases, and of this number there were 22 which proved to be virulent and 38 avirulent. The two deaths amongst the 99 clinical cases produced a death rate of 2.02 per cent.

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 until 8th April, 1946, when these functions were transferred to the Public Health Laboratory.

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 589 cases who had been treated for Scarlet Fever and discharged from hospital during the year, there were only 12 cases admitted which were definitely recognised as Return Cases; as regards Diphtheria there were 159 cases discharged and there were three definite Return Cases.

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 1946 and gives a classification of the disease headings under which they fall after re-diagnosis.

TABLE XII.—*Re-diagnosis in Hospital, year 1946.*

	CASES ADMITTED AS																						
Corrected Diagnosis in Hospital (Disease headings under which re-diagnosed)	Scarlet Fever	Do. (Imported)	Diphtheria	Do. (Imported)	Enteric Fever	Do. (Imported)	Pneumonia	Measles	Cerebro-spinal Fever	Do. (Imported)	Meningitis (other than C.S.F.)	Acute Poliomyelitis	Encephalitis Lethargica	Chicken Pox	Erysipelas	Do. (Imported)	Whooping Cough	Dysentery	Do. (Imported)	Combined Infectious Diseases	Do. (Imported)	Miscellaneous Diseases	TOTALS
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	10
Do. (Imported) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Diphtheria ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4
Whooping Cough (Imported) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Pneumonia ...	2	—	4	—	7	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	6	42
Do. (Imported) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	3	—	2	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	2	19
Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Meningitis— (other than C.S.F.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	13
Do. (Imported) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Chicken Pox ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	5
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	3	19
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	7
Combined Infectious Diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	7
Ac. Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. (Imported) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Diseases ...	64	—	213	—	95	—	128	18	44	—	1	—	1	2	22	—	9	45	—	2	—	—	644
Do. (Imported) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	17
Paratyphoid Fever	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	10	17
TOTALS ...	74	—	225	4	107	—	143	20	80	19	1	—	1	2	22	—	18	51	1	14	2	31	811

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 1936 to 1945 and the year 1946.

TABLE XIII.—*Average length of Hospital Treatment per Case.*

DISEASE	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	Average 10 years 1936-45	1946
	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days
Scarlet Fever ...	32.42	33.49	34.42	35.52	32.22	29.70	23.92	24.23	27.61	29.14	30.27	28.94
Diphtheria ...	48.75	50.83	44.98	42.29	44.84	48.91	43.71	47.06	48.77	38.82	45.90	31.86
Enteric Fever ...	44.62	43.77	36.33	60.07	49.91	38.00	49.00	28.00	69.66	—	—	50.95
Measles ...	22.85	19.52	28.76	20.20	13.57	29.34	19.89	28.43	25.06	26.53	23.42	24.51
Radium Cases ...	—	—	—	18.43	28.35	26.67	26.40	18.25	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	26.33	25.96	27.50	28.78	22.70	26.76	20.93	22.63	24.01	24.29	24.99	29.14
Service Cases (Infectious) ...	—	—	—	13.12	17.64	19.15	17.08	15.40	14.69	23.63	—	24.00
Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	20.92	31.63	25.92	30.50	24.79	23.70	26.78	21.91	27.05	27.03	26.02	23.00
Emergency Hospital Cases ...	—	—	—	—	27.47	—	—	—	30.95	118.32	—	—
All Other Diseases ...	25.11	19.75	20.87	24.58	21.56	21.13	17.55	19.58	22.31	22.91	21.54	24.54
Totals (all Diseases)	38.92	39.27	35.69	37.00	29.28	33.61	27.74	27.34	28.35	30.38	32.76	27.49

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 1937 to 1946 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 XIV.—*Daily Average Number of Patients in the Infectious Diseases Hospital, ten years 1937 to 1946.*

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
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
1944	273.70	356	189
1945	209.62	324	104
1946	185.02	254	99

CITY GENERAL HOSPITAL.

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

The complement of beds at this hospital at 31st December, 1946 totalled 1,031, and consisted of an aggregate of 600 medical or surgical beds, 128 Maternity (lying-in) beds with 108 cots, 24 ante-natal beds, and 171 children's beds. The number of patients admitted to the hospital in the year 1946 and the total number treated are shown in Table XV below; the number of discharges and deaths and the number remaining in hospital at the end of the year are shown in Table XVI.

TABLE XV.—Admissions and Births—Year 1946.

	MEN.	WOMEN.	CHILDREN.	TOTAL
Remaining in Hospital, 1st January, 1946 ...	137	243	135	515
Admitted from Home Addresses ...	2370	5969	2084	10423
Admitted from Fir Vale Infirmary ...	18	15	—	33
Admitted from Nether Edge Hospital ...	1	3	—	4
Admitted from Children's Homes ...	—	—	5	5
BIRTHS ...	—	—	2137	2137
Total Admitted and Born ...	2389	5987	4226	12602
Total Treated during 1946 ...	2526	6230	4361	13117

TABLE XVI.—Discharges and Deaths—Year 1946.

	MEN.	WOMEN.	CHILDREN.	TOTAL
Discharged to Home Addresses ...	1963	5719	4057	11739
Discharged to Fir Vale Infirmary ...	20	41	3	64
Discharged to Nether Edge Hospital ...	21	28	—	49
Discharged to Children's Homes ...	—	—	15	15
DEATHS ...	371	220	146	737
Total Discharged and Died ...	2375	6008	4221	12604
Remaining in Hospital, 31st December, 1946	151	222	140	513

The total admissions and births during the year was 12,602, an increase of 1,033 on the previous year's figure and the highest ever recorded in the Hospital. There was an increase of 772 in the number of cases admitted from home addresses. The men in this category show an increase of 262, the women an increase of 728, and the children a decrease of 218. The increase in the number of births was 243.

The average daily number under treatment was 606, an increase of 44 as compared with the previous year. The highest daily number in hospital was 717 on 10th and 11th April, and the lowest 451 on December 24th. The average duration of treatment was 16.85 days as against 16.96 in 1945, a decrease of 0.11 days.

The work of the hospital has expanded very considerably during the year. There has been a very much needed increase in the Medical Staff; the additional Physicians and Surgeons appointed have greatly improved the standard of work and have provided much needed relief for the previously over-worked staff. The provision of a full-time specialist Anaesthetist has filled a long-felt want and has added greatly to the safety of surgical operations.

The Thoracic Unit is now well established and the work is proceeding well. The wards have been fully occupied and the results have been entirely satisfactory.

Permission was obtained for the appointment of a Third Obstetrician, but at the end of the year this appointment had not been filled owing to a shortage of fully experienced men. Since then, however, I am glad to say that this defect has been remedied.

The clerical staff has also been considerably increased and this section of the work is now more satisfactory.

Our greatest trouble has been the shortage of nursing staff. This has been most serious in the Obstetric Unit, where, during the year, in spite of great pressure on the accommodation, one whole section has remained permanently closed because no nursing staff could be found for it. Every effort has been made, both locally and nationally, to obtain a satisfactory supply of pupil midwives, but in spite of this the position has steadily deteriorated. During the year it was quite impossible to maintain the previous standard of nursing care, and the question of closing further sections has been seriously considered. A very high percentage of the patients dealt with could not possibly be safely treated other than in hospital, and if further closing of wards should become necessary this would be a great disaster, as there is no accommodation anywhere else in the City for these patients. I am happy to report that in spite of the difficulties and the admitted lower standards of nursing care, there was no death amongst women delivered in this unit during 1946.

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

TABLE XVII.—Discharges in the Year 1946—Classification of Diseases.

Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	331
Cancer and other Tumours	193
Rheumatism, Diseases of Nutrition and of Endocrine Glands, and other General Diseases	179
Diseases of the Blood and Blood-forming Organs	91
Chronic Poisoning—Alcoholism	—
Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	204
“ “ Circulatory System	469
“ “ Respiratory System	986
“ “ Digestive System	1,839
Non-Venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System	458
Diseases of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium	3,610
“ the Skin and Cellular Tissues	401
“ the Bones and Organs of Locomotion	91
Congenital Malformations	13
Diseases of Early Infancy	2,212
Injuries and Violence	426
Ill-Defined Diseases	364
Total	11,867

DEATHS.

737 patients died in the hospital during the year, an increase of 64 from last year. The following list shows the number of deaths from the commoner diseases during the last three years :—

	1944	1945	1946
Arterio Sclerosis	35	30	126
Bronchitis	47	34	65
Lobar Pneumonia	42	28	32
Broncho-pneumonia	41	54	60
Valvular Disease of the Heart	13	26	27
Malignant Disease	35	70	78

The causes of death in the year 1946 are classified under disease groups in the table which follows :—

TABLE XVIII.—Causes of Death—Year 1946.

Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	22
Cancer and other Tumours	78
Rheumatism, Diseases of Nutrition and of Endocrine Glands, and other General Diseases	5
Diseases of the Blood and Blood-forming Organs	3
Chronic Poisoning	—
Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	62
“ “ Circulatory System	175
“ “ Respiratory System	171
“ “ Digestive System	74
Non-Venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System	40
Diseases of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium	4
“ Skin and Cellular Tissues	—
“ Bones and Organs of Locomotion	—
Congenital Malformations	14
Diseases of Early Infancy	67
Deaths from Violence	22
Total	737

The following table gives a classification of the ages at death of patients who died in the hospital in the past three years :—

TABLE XIX.—*Ages at Death—Years 1944 to 1946.*

	1944.	1945.	1946.
Under 1 year	114	138	109
1 to 5 years	15	15	18
5 to 10 years	8	5	7
10 to 15 years	33	8	3
15 to 25 years		23	16
25 to 35 years	36	37	27
35 to 45 years	52	52	55
45 to 55 years	80	93	109
55 to 65 years	82	145	172
65 to 75 years	103	115	156
75 to 85 years	38	40	59
85 years and over	3	2	6
Total	564	673	737

A classification of the causes of the 109 deaths of infants under one year of age which occurred in the hospital in the year 1946 are given in the table below. The great majority of the children who died were premature or feeble from birth.

TABLE XX.—*Year 1946—Causes of Death of Infants under One Year of Age.*

Prematurity	44
Broncho-pneumonia	10
Congenital Heart Disease	3
Gastro-enteritis	15
Marasmus	3
Meningitis	2
Asphyxia Neonatorum	7
Spina Bifida	3
Intra-cranial Hæmorrhage	6
Infantile Convulsions	2
Hydrocephalus	1
Debility from Birth	4
Anencephalus	1
Exomphalos	1
Congenital Atresia of the Oesophagus	3
Patent Interventricular Foramen	1
Septic Sub-maxillary Adenitis	1
Congenital Pyloric Stenosis	1
Atelectasis	1
Total	109

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The type of work in the medical wards varies little from year to year.

The number of cases of primary pneumonia treated was 697, an increase of 114 on the previous year, but this figure is still below the average for the past ten years. The mortality figures remain satisfactory, and were lower than in the previous year. The mortality figure for lobar pneumonia was 9.96 per cent and for broncho-pneumonia 16.0 per cent, the over-all figure for all types being 13.2 per cent, a decrease of 0.9 per cent from 1945.

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.

Dr. E. G. G. Rhind joined the staff on 1st October, 1946 as Second Senior Physician and is undertaking as his special responsibility the supervision of the neurological cases, the hypertension cases (in co-operation with Mr. O'Gorman in the Surgical Department) and of the Endocrine Clinic.

A Professorial Medical Unit was established during the year. On 1st July, 1946, facilities in the medical wards were given to Professor C. H. Stuart-Harris, Professor of Medicine at the University of Sheffield, to teach medical students, as the Sheffield Royal Hospital had not then completed its arrangements for professorial teaching beds. The experiment proved so successful that on 1st October, 1946, one of the ward blocks was converted into a professorial medical

teaching ward. The responsibility of treatment and teaching on these wards is undertaken by Professor Stuart-Harris and his whole-time staff, and the Resident Physician has been appointed as Assistant Tutor to the Unit so as to serve as a liaison officer between the professorial staff and the hospital. The arrangements have worked smoothly, and the medical students have benefited greatly by seeing a much greater range of cases than was previously available to them. A close link has been established between the hospital and academic and research departments of the Faculty of Medicine and it is an association that will prove of the utmost value in the treatment of patients and the development of the medical work.

Occupational Therapy is now on a sound basis under the direction of a full-time Occupational Therapist.

The Medical Section of the hospital continued to undertake the treatment of Syphilis with Penicillin for all the Venereal Diseases Treatment Centres in Sheffield.

A Chiropody Clinic was started during the year to deal firstly with the care of the feet of diabetic patients and secondly with foot disorders arising in orthopaedic patients. The work of the Chiropodist has proved most valuable in the Diabetic Clinic in helping to prevent the occurrence, in elderly patients, of the gangrene which so often proves fatal or at the best necessitates amputation of a leg.

Of the new clinics which started in the previous year, the Psychiatric Clinic expanded the scope of its activities and the Endocrine Clinic became well established.

IN-PATIENT DEPARTMENT.

All acute medical cases submitted to the hospital were accepted, and full treatment and investigations were maintained throughout the year.

Clinical trials of new drugs and new methods of treatment were again carried out. Scarcity of drugs continued, but all essential treatments were given in spite of the difficulty of keeping up supplies.

Psychiatric Unit.—During the year the work of this Unit has increased considerably. Psychometric Tests are increasing in number and are of the utmost value, not only in the case of mental patients but in many types of medical cases. This Unit is becoming of increasing importance, dealing especially with mental illness in its earliest stages.

MEDICAL OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT.

The total number of patients who attended the Medical Out-Patient Department in the year ended 31st December, 1946 was 1,248, which was an increase of 147 from the previous year.

Diabetic Clinic.—Patients treated at the Diabetic Clinic numbered 231 during the year, as against 192 in the previous year.

Pernicious Anaemia Clinic.—Patients treated at the Pernicious Anaemia Clinic numbered 128 during the year, as against 95 in the previous year.

Gastric Patients.—Patients treated at the Gastric Clinic numbered 189 during the year, as against 207 in the previous year.

Children's Clinic.—This clinic provides for the after-care of cases discharged from the wards, and works in close co-operation with the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres and the School Medical Service.

Immunisation Clinic.—This clinic continued to function although the number of cases treated was very small.

Endocrine Clinic.—In October, 1946, Dr. Andrew Wilson, of the Department of Pharmacology of the Sheffield University, left Sheffield to take up a new research post at University College, London. Dr. Wilson had supervised the treatment of Endocrine Diseases in the Endocrine Clinic since its inception and his place was taken by Dr. E. G. G. Rhind.

SURGICAL DEPARTMENT.

The amount of Surgery continued to be very high. The total number of operations performed in the Surgical Department in the year 1946 was 4,722, an increase of 176 over the year 1945.

The following is an extract from a Report by Mr. J. T. Chesterman, the Resident Surgeon :—

The year 1946 has seen considerable development in the Surgical Department of the hospital.

Mr. F. J. P. O'Gorman, who since his return from the Forces has been studying Genito-Urinary Surgery in various hospitals in London and the provinces, started a Genito-Urinary Clinic at the City General Hospital during the year. This clinic is rapidly expanding and has demonstrated the need for such a centre in this hospital.

In order to provide for the increasing amount of major chest surgery at the hospital, Dr. K. J. Powell was appointed, during the year, as Anaesthetist to the Thoracic Unit. Dr. Powell had spent several of his six years service with the Forces as an anaesthetist to special units and also continued his studies in chest anaesthesia for some months after demobilisation.

It is gratifying to record that the surgical work at the hospital is being recognised outside the City. The British Council have asked and have been granted leave to make their Fellowship to foreign doctors for the study of Thoracic Surgery tenable at the City General Hospital.

Finally, the general work of the Surgical Department has been maintained satisfactorily throughout the year and it is a pleasure to record that the continued help received from our colleagues has aided so materially the welfare of the patients.

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

TABLE XXI.—Operations—Year 1946.

Abdominal Operations	541
Operations for Hernia	241
Amputations	14
Operations on Urinary Tract	223
" Male Genital Organs	81
" Female Generative Organs	1,041
" the Breast	36
" Bones and Joints	224
" Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat and Chest	1,036
Excisions of various Tumours	88
Operations on Rectum, Anal Canal, etc.	158
Miscellaneous	333
Operations performed in the Casualty Department	706
Total	4,722

CHILDREN'S WARDS.

The number of children treated during the year, including children born in the hospital, was 4,361 as against 4,348 in 1945, an increase of 13.

Arrangements were made during the latter part of the summer to set aside two wards in the Children's Block for the treatment of Paratyphoid Fever. This reduced the number of admissions considerably, as the wards taken over were those normally used for the treatment of tonsils and adenoids and other minor surgical conditions.

Apart from this, there is nothing to call for special comment in the Children's Department.

MATERNITY DEPARTMENT.

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

2,186 women were confined in the hospital in the year 1946, as against 2,018 in 1945. There were 1,933 of these which were booked cases, who had attended the ante-natal clinic at least once, and 253 emergency cases. 1,128 of the confinements were primiparae and 1,058 multiparae. There were 2,137 live births, of which 1,981 were legitimate and 156 illegitimate. 113 of the labours were premature, as against 115 in the year 1945. There were 69 instances of twins and two instances of triplets. No patient died who was delivered in the Maternity Unit during the year, but one patient, fully delivered at home, was admitted in a dying condition and died shortly after admission.

The 2,186 confinements resulted in the following types of delivery :—Vertex 2,030; Breech 105; Shoulder 2; Face 8; Transverse 16; Hysterotomy 2; Presentation not made out 13; and Caesarean Sections were performed on 83 patients.

There were 122 still births in the hospital in 1946, as against 103 in 1945. The 122 still births resulted upon the following causes :—

Spina Bifida	5
Intra-uterine death	43
Ante-partum Hæmorrhage	10
Died during labour	13
Prolapsed Cord	7
Anencephalus	8
Prematurity	21
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	1
Difficult forceps delivery	6
Hydrocephalus	3
Craniotomy	3
Breech Presentation	2
	<hr/>
	122

There were 64 deaths of newly-born children in the maternity wards as against 81 in 1945. The causes of death of the newly-born children in 1946 were as follows :—

Jaundice	1
Prematurity	30
Debility from Birth	10
Spina Bifida	1
Hydrocephalus	1
Anencephalus	3
Congenital Occlusion of the Ileum	1
Asphyxia Neonatorum	4
Exomphalos	2
Broncho-pneumonia	1
Intra-cranial Hæmorrhage	7
Convulsions	1
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	1
Atelectasis	1
	<hr/>
	64

A total of 120 children required to be artificially fed during the year or to have the breast milk supplemented. There were 72 notifications of puerperal pyrexia amongst patients treated in the hospital. There was one case of ophthalmia neonatorum but no cases of pemphigus.

1,888 patients attended the ante-natal department in 1946, as against 1,863 in the year 1945, and the total number of attendances was 14,989, as against 14,060 in 1945. The number of emergencies was 253, as against 206 in 1945. 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 1,489 women attended at the Post-Natal Clinic in 1946, as against 1,486 in 1945.

The emergency unit, which comprises medical and nursing staff, was called out on 12 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 sections of Tables XVII and XXI.

The number of abortions was 642 during 1946, an increase of 55 from 1945. During the year two women died as a result of abortion, a decrease of two on the previous year.

Surgical interference was necessary in 597 cases, an increase of 102 over the previous year.

TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASE.

Five cases of Gonorrhœa and 145 cases of Syphilis were treated as in-patients at the City General Hospital in the year 1946, as well as a number of patients admitted for other diseases and treated for Venereal Diseases whilst in hospital. In addition there were 31 pregnant women treated for Syphilis in the Maternity Department.

Commencing on 16th June, 1945, arrangements were made to admit into the medical wards of the hospital certain patients suffering from Syphilis who were referred from the Venereal Disease Treatment Centres for Penicillin treatment. In the year 1946, there were 127 patients admitted under these arrangements, as compared with 41 in the first six months of these arrangements.

2,095 specimens for the Wasserman Test and 558 for the Kahn Test were prepared in the hospital during the year, for examination in the Public Health Laboratory.

RADIOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

18,645 skiagrams were taken in the year 1946, as compared with 13,680 in 1945, and 9,978 patients were examined by the Medical Staff of the Radiological Department during the year, as against 8,001 in 1945. Particulars follow of skiagrams taken and patients examined in the past three years :—

	1944.	1945.	1946.
Number of Patients Examined ..	7,822	8,001	9,978
Skiagrams	14,623	13,680	18,645

PHYSIOTHERAPY DEPARTMENT.

The following statement gives particulars of the number of patients treated, the number of attendances, and the number and types of treatment given in the department during the year 1946 :—

Number of Patients treated	Ward Patients	212
	Out-Patients	213
		<hr/> 425
Number of Attendances		5,927
Number of Treatments	Radiant Heat	3,039
	Massage	2,354
	Exercises	7,356
	Electrical	667
	Ultra Violet Light	40
	Paraffin Wax Baths	190
		<hr/> 13,646

The majority are orthopædic cases. Treatment (Electrical, Massage and Exercises) is given to the patients in the wards and continued when they become out-patients. Many cases attend after starting work until they are fully rehabilitated.

Classes are held in the department each day ; knee, arm, and foot classes for the orthopædic cases and breathing classes for the Asthma and Pneumonia cases. Surgical chest patients have individual treatment both before and after operation. Later they attend classes in the department.

Treatment is also given to cases of Rheumatism, Heart Disease, Nerve Injuries and many other types of case.

PATHOLOGICAL WORK.

The new Public Health Laboratory opened on the 8th April, 1946, and all the pathological work of the hospital has been done there since that date.

Owing to the change-over of work the exact figures for the hospital are not available but are included in the report of the laboratory. I can say, however, that a great deal more work has been done for the hospital by the new laboratory than we ever had done in the past.

CASUALTY DEPARTMENT.

New patients treated in the Casualty Department in the year 1946 were 9,469, an increase of 1,291 from the previous year.

The attendances in the Out-Patient Department were 33,488, an increase of 4,127 from 1945. This figure includes attendances at the Medical and Surgical Out-Patient and Fracture Clinics.

There were 706 operations under anaesthesia in the Casualty Department during the year.

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 there were 61 candidates who passed the examination and were placed on the register of the General Nursing Council and 50 nurses who passed the examination of the Central Midwives Board.

HOSPITAL LIBRARY SERVICE.

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

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

ALMONER'S DEPARTMENT.

The work of assessment and collection of payments due from patients has been carried out during the year 1946 by the Almoner's Department as in previous years. It has been observed that family allowances and the increase in the amount of the Old Age Pension have had the effect of enabling patients, who were otherwise not in a position to pay, to make some contribution towards their treatment. Increasing numbers of patients have been interviewed by the Almoner, who has continued to help and advise both in-patients and out-patients in such matters as diet and in many personal, domestic and other problems.

NETHER EDGE HOSPITAL.

By L. P. de ABREW, M.B.C.S., L.R.C.P., MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

This hospital had a complement of 585 beds at 31st December, 1946, consisting of 102 Tuberculosis beds; 387 beds for chronic sick patients; 40 Maternity (lying-in) beds with 42 Cots; and 14 Ante-natal beds.

2,862 patients were treated during the year 1946. Admissions and births totalled 2,501, an increase of 138 over the previous year. The admissions are classified as follows :—

Tuberculosis Patients	Men	181	
	Women	174	355
General Medical and Surgical Patients	Men	89	
	Women	108	197
Maternity Patients	Women	1,033	
	Live Births	916	1,949
Total number of Admissions			2,501

The average daily number of patients under treatment in the year was 350, as against 280 in 1945. 2,518 patients were discharged from the hospital during the year, and there were 212 deaths, which are classified as follows :—

Tuberculosis Patients	Men	40	
	Women	14	54
General Medical and Surgical Patients	Men	62	
	Women	86	148
Maternity Patients	Women	Nil	
	Children	10	10
Total number of Deaths			212

There were 48 deaths from Cancer, 26 men and 22 women. Twelve of the 26 men died from primary Cancer of the Lung.

A new departure during the year was the introduction of male assistant nurses in an endeavour to meet the shortage of nursing staff.

MATERNITY DEPARTMENT.

1,033 women were admitted to Nether Edge Maternity Hospital in the year 1946, as against 968 in the year 1945. 918 women were confined in the hospital (422 primiparae and 496 multiparae) as against 881 in the year 1945. The 918 confinements in 1946 resulted in the following types of delivery :—Vertex 854; Breech 30; Face 8; and Forceps 38.

There were 916 live births in the year 1946 (466 boys and 450 girls), as against 875 in 1945, and 68 of these births were premature, as against 87 in 1945. There were 12 instances of twins, as against 13 instances in 1945. Still births totalled 14 (two of them premature) as against 14 (including six premature) in 1945. There were 10 neo-natal deaths (four of them deaths of premature babies), as against 16 in 1945. 840 infants were wholly breastfed on leaving hospital.

190 patients were admitted to the hospital for ante-natal treatment during the year.

There were 19 notifications of Puerperal Pyrexia amongst patients treated in the hospital, as against 17 notifications in the year 1945. There were no cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum or of Pemphigus. There were no maternal deaths during the year.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

In the administration of the Maternity and Child Welfare Services there were three principal Municipal clinics at 31st December, 1946, these being the City Maternity and Child Welfare Centre at Orchard Place and the Firth Park and Manor Centres. At the end of the year there were also 13 subsidiary Centres 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 10,043 women attended during the year at the ante-natal clinics provided by the Council. 8,155 of these women attended at the clinics at Maternity and Child Welfare Centres and 1,888 at the City General Hospital. This compares with an aggregate of 8,544 women who attended at these clinics in the year 1945. There were also 2,921 women who attended during the year at the ante-natal clinic at the Jessop Hospital for Women, a voluntary hospital, as against 2,414 women who attended this clinic in 1945.

There were 15,840 children under five years of age who attended the various Infant Welfare Clinics during the year 1946, the figure for 1945 being 15,206.

As regards the Domiciliary Midwifery Service, the midwives directly employed by the Council attended a total of 2,918 confinements as Midwives and 901 as Maternity Nurses in the year 1946, the corresponding figures for the year 1945 being 2,226 and 747 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 119 midwifery cases as against 105 in 1945.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

Compulsory notification of births is a requirement under the Public Health Act, 1936, 10,527 live births and 341 still births, making a total of 10,868 births, were notified in the year 1946. These births were attended as follows :—

At Home—

By Private Medical Practitioners	1,555
By Midwives	3,621

 5,176

In Nursing Homes	711
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In Municipal Hospitals—

City General Maternity Hospital	2,283
Nether Edge Maternity Hospital	936

 3,219

In Voluntary Hospitals—

Jessop Hospital for Women	1,762
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 10,868

It should be explained that the obligation to notify applies 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 71,949 visits during the year. A summary of these visits is given in the table which follows :—

TABLE XXII.—Summary of Visits of Health Visitors during the year 1946.

	Number of Visits.
Infants under 1 year—First Visits	9,499
Subsequent Visits	12,092
	<hr/> 21,591
Infants between one and five years of age	28,367
Nursed-out Children (Child Life Protection)	84
Measles	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	13
Ex-hospital cases <i>re</i> after-care	10
Expectant Mothers—First Visits	1,691
Subsequent Visits	3,035
	<hr/> 4,726
Post-Natal Cases	33
Puerperal Pyrexia	84
Venereal Disease	244
Midwives	122
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	4,130
Surgical	691
	<hr/> 4,821
School Complaints	7
Houses let-in-Lodgings	8
<i>Re</i> Cleanliness of Houses	158
Diphtheria Immunisation Visits	4,424
Visits <i>re</i> Daily Guardians Scheme	238
Other Reasons	7,019
	<hr/> 71,949
Cases reported to N.S.P.C.C.	9

MATERNITY CLINICS.

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

Senior Assistant Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer.

In the year 1946 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 1946. 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	7,008	27,157	1,055	26
Firth Park	384	7,492	358	21
Manor	344	5,955	251	24
Woodhouse	—	244	51	5
Carbrook	—	5,032	175	29
Abbeydale	—	4,260	151	28
Hillsborough	—	5,835	201	29
TOTALS	<hr/> 7,736	<hr/> 55,975	<hr/> 2,242	—

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

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

Year.	New Cases.	Total Attendances of all Cases.
1942	5,902	43,846
1943	6,798	50,370
1944	6,811	54,604
1945	6,482	46,005
1946	7,736	55,975

Post-Natal Clinics.—Particulars follow relating to the attendances at the post-natal clinics at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres during the year 1946. 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
Orchard Place	69	90	64
Firth Park	18	30	27
Manor	19	25	20
TOTALS	106	145	111

Birth Control Clinic.—Six new cases attended the Birth Control Clinic during the year, and 10 attendances were made.

Laboratory Tests.—A total of 8,047 specimens were submitted for examination from the various Maternity and Child Welfare Centres during the year. 7,814 of these were specimens sent for Wassermann tests, which were carried out at the Sheffield University until 8th April, 1946, and subsequently at the new Public Health Laboratory at the City General Hospital. There were 49 of the Wassermann tests, representing 6.3 per 1,000, which gave positive results and arrangements were made for immediate treatment. A certain number of specimens for the Zondek Aschheim test were sent for examination in the Laboratory at Firth Auxiliary Hospital. Commencing on the 7th October, 1946, arrangements were made for the sending of specimens of blood from expectant mothers to the Ministry of Health Regional Blood Transfusion Depot for the ascertainment of the Rhesus factor. 1,607 specimens were sent in the three months to the end of the year.

Maternity Patients and Hospital Treatment.—In addition to patients sent to the City General Hospital and Nether Edge Maternity Hospital for ante-natal treatment when necessary and for confinement, 77 patients from the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Orchard Place, were referred to other clinics and hospitals for investigation and treatment. There were also 212 patients from Orchard Place who received dental treatment from the School Clinic.

Expectant Mothers—Care of Children.—This 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 1946, there were 55 children from 24 families admitted to the Homes under these arrangements.

Special Certificates for Expectant Mothers.—During the year 1946, the supply of certificates to enable expectant mothers to obtain the priorities ration book was continued. In addition pre-natal allowance application forms were signed at the Centre to enable expectant mothers, whose husbands were serving in H.M. Forces, to obtain a pre-natal allowance during the later months of pregnancy.

In November, 1944, at the request of the Ministry of Health, distribution of docketts authorising the purchase of sheets was undertaken for expectant mothers having their confinements at home. In such cases a certificate that there is need for the purchase is issued by the Midwife.

INFANT WELFARE CLINICS.

A total of 140,720 attendances were made during the year 1946 at the Infant Welfare Clinics. 105,695 of these were made at Infant Consultations and 35,025 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	10,270	3,509	268	1,361	15,408	602	26
Firth Park	14,127	7,329	—	—	21,456	712	30
Manor	9,632	5,229	—	—	14,861	574	26
Woodhouse	1,369	545	—	—	1,914	101	19
Handsworth	2,107	815	—	—	2,922	117	25
Carbrook	4,960	1,472	—	—	6,432	265	24
Abbeydale	6,689	3,445	—	—	10,134	328	31
Walkley	4,004	1,831	—	—	5,835	202	29
Hillsborough	7,315	2,755	—	—	10,070	301	33
Chantrey Road	2,601	1,917	—	—	4,518	200	23
Totley	699	443	—	—	1,142	51	22
Endcliffe	2,566	1,068	—	—	3,634	100	36
Broomhill	2,762	935	—	—	3,697	104	36
Tinsley	737	249	—	—	986	39	25
Wordsworth Drive	2,028	555	—	—	2,583	88	29
Dore	54	49	—	—	103	10	10
TOTALS	71,920	32,146	268	1,361	105,695	3,794	

ATTENDANCES AT TREATMENT CLINICS.

Centre.	Minor Ailments.		Orthopaedic Treatment		Ultra Violet Ray.		Totals.
	Under 1 yr.	1 to 5 yrs. and over.	Under 1 yr.	1 to 5 yrs. and over.	Under 1 yr.	1 to 5 yrs. and over.	
Orchard Place	711	496	498	1,441	288	16,751	20,185
Firth Park	1,118	952	—	—	22	5,164	7,256
Manor	468	319	—	—	527	6,270	7,584
TOTALS	2,297	1,767	498	1,441	837	28,185	35,025

A total of 7,283 new cases attended during the year 1946 at the Infant and Orthopaedic Consultations as shown below :—

NEW CASES ATTENDING INFANT AND ORTHOPAEDIC CONSULTATIONS.

Centre.					Under 1 yr.		Over 1 yr.	Totals.
	..	..	..	..	1,922	..	242	
Orchard Place	..	..	..	..	982	..	50	1,032
Firth Park	..	..	..	..	832	..	46	878
Manor	..	..	..	..	121	..	6	127
Woodhouse	..	..	..	..	159	..	9	168
Handsworth	..	..	..	..	498	..	14	512
Carbrook	..	..	..	..	567	..	18	585
Abbeydale	..	..	..	..	253	..	19	272
Walkley	..	..	..	..	586	..	24	610
Hillsborough	..	..	..	..	215	..	19	234
Chantrey Road	..	..	..	..	56	..	5	61
Totley	..	..	..	..	181	..	24	205
Endcliffe	..	..	..	..	181	..	17	198
Broomhill	..	..	..	..	50	..	4	54
Tinsley	..	..	..	..	160	..	15	175
Wordsworth Drive	..	..	..	..	5	..	3	8
Dore	..	..	..	..	6,768	..	515	7,283
TOTALS	..	..	..	..	6,768	..	515	7,283

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

Year.	Total Attendances of all cases.	Total of New Cases attending.
1942	134,256	5,977
1943	147,448	6,336
1944	158,409	7,870
1945	135,647	5,956
1946	140,720	7,283

797 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 Orchard Place Centre (including subsidiary Centres), there were 234,397 lbs. of dried milk and other foods distributed during the year as compared with 210,257 lbs. in 1945. At Firth Park Centre, in addition, there were 45,920 lbs. distributed as against 40,203 lbs. in 1945, and 40,702 lbs. were distributed from Manor Centre as compared with 38,817 lbs. in 1945.

National Dried Milk and Vitamins.—In addition to the usual distribution of dried milk and other foods at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, there are quantities of National Dried Milk and Vitamins distributed at these Centres on behalf of the Ministry of Food. The following are details in regard to the distribution of these commodities in the years 1945 and 1946 :—

Foods	Quantities Distributed—Years.	
	1945.	1946.
National Dried Milk—1½ lb. tins (No. of tins).	93,114	80,463
Cod Liver Oil—6 oz. bottles (No. of bottles).	76,309	98,377
Orange Juice—6 oz. bottles (No. of bottles).	608,831	525,967
Vitamin A and D Tablets—Pkts. of 45 tablets.. (No. of Pkts.).	11,352	15,446

Minor Ailments.—At the Minor Ailments Clinic at Orchard Place 461 children received treatment and made 1,207 attendances; at Firth Park 500 children received treatment, making a total of 2,070 attendances and at Manor Centre 442 children received treatment, making a total of 787 attendances.

TREATMENT OF ORTHOPÆDIC DISEASES (NON-TUBERCULOUS).

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

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

King Edward VII Hospital.—During the year 1946 there were 43 patients with non-tuberculous orthopædic conditions who completed treatment in this Hospital as shown in the following statement :—

Rickets	10
Anterior Poliomyelitis	9
Cerebral Spastic Paralysis	10
Congenital Talipes	4
Congenital Dislocation of Hip	1
Muscular Dystrophy	1
Chronic Osteomyelitis	1
Fractured Tibia	1
Malnutrition	1
Peroneal Muscular Atrophy	1
Hallux Valgus	1
Other deformities	3
TOTAL	43

The following operations on orthopaedic conditions were performed :—Tendon Lengthening 11, Sequestrectomies 5, Arthrodesis of Joints 3, Manipulations and Plaster under Anaesthesia 4, Hallux Valgus 1. Total 24.

The work of the Physiotherapy Department is under the care of a fully trained physiotherapist.

Orthopaedic Consultation Clinics.—These were held at the Orchard Place Centre throughout the year. 358 new patients attended and these were classified as follows :—

Rickets	161
Sternomastoid Haematoma	57
Cerebral Spastic Paralysis	9
Foot Strain	30
Congenital Talipes	12
Congenital Dislocation of Hip	2
Other Congenital Deformities	10
Anterior Poliomyelitis	2
Postural Conditions	16
Tuberculosis of Bone and Joint	5
Unclassified	54
TOTAL	358

The total attendances of all patients at the Orthopaedic Consultation Clinics in the year was 1,629.

Orthopaedic Treatment for Out-Patients.—These clinics are also held at Orchard Place Centre. There were 1,948 attendances for treatment, 94 new patients and 173 old patients being treated. Classification of these patients is given below :—

	Old Cases.	New Cases.
Postural Cases	24	12
Post-diphtheritic Paralysis	3	1
Rachitic Deformities	14	7
Muscular Dystrophies	2	1
Congenital Talipes	15	6
Other Congenital Deformities	13	10
Anterior Poliomyelitis	12	1
Spastic Paralysis	13	3
Sternomastoid Haematoma	67	49
Unclassified	10	4
TOTAL	173	94

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

There were 12 notifications of Ophthalmia Neonatorum during the year 1946, and as regards the treatment of these cases, the results were that in all cases the vision was unimpaired. One patient who was under treatment at the end of 1945 recovered in 1946, and in this case, too, the vision was unimpaired.

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 84 visits during the year 1946.

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

Number of children on the Register at 1st January, 1946	24
New cases added to the Register during the year	7
Cases removed from the Register during the year	17
Number of children on the Register at 31st December, 1946	14

The 17 children who were removed from the Register during the year were taken off for the following reasons :—One child became nine years of age, eight children returned to the care of the mother, six were legally adopted, one was transferred to the care of the Boarding-Out of Children Service and one left Sheffield.

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY.

Municipal Midwifery Service.—At the end of the year 1946, there were 46 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 1946 :—

	Engagements as		TOTAL
	MIDWIFE	MATERNITY NURSE	
Cases attended and nursed at home	2,879	897	3,776
Cases attended at home for confinement but transferred to hospital after delivery	39	4	43
Total cases delivered at home	2,918	901	3,819
Cases where midwife was in attendance ante-natally but patient was transferred to hospital before delivery	22	7	29
Cancelled Cases—			
For admission to hospital	420	25	445
For other reasons	152	4	156
TOTAL of original engagements	3,512	937	4,449

The Midwives visit patients ante-natally and for fourteen days after delivery. During the year 1946 they made 10,623 visits to ante-natal patients and 69,528 visits to lying-in mothers. They also assisted at a total of 135 infant and ante-natal sessions at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres during the year.

General Domiciliary Midwifery.—At the end of the year 1946 there were 67 trained midwives, inclusive of Municipal Midwives, who were in practice in Domiciliary Midwifery in the City. These consisted of 46 Municipal Midwives, two Domiciliary Midwives engaged by the Jessop Hospital for Women, 14 Midwives in private practice and five in the service of Nursing Associations.

There were 1,149 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, but there was one application for the registration of extensions to an existing home. This was granted. 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 the 31st December, 1946.

CARE OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

The special care of illegitimate children is the responsibility of one of the staff of Health Visitors who has been seconded for these duties. The first visit to each illegitimate birth is paid by this Visitor. Where the babies and the home conditions are satisfactory, the District Health Visitor takes over supervision, but unsatisfactory cases remain under the care of the Special Visitor. During the year 1946 a total of 534 visits were made by this Visitor.

Unmarried expectant mothers attending the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre are interviewed at the Centre, and in many cases the homes are also visited by the Special Visitor, who made 51 of such visits during the year. These cases are followed up with a view to the welfare of the mother and child.

CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS.

With a view to obtaining immediate information regarding premature babies born in the City, the weight of the baby at birth is reported on the notification of birth form, and the information is passed on to the Health Visitors so that special attention may be paid to premature babies.

In addition, where a Municipal Midwife is attending at a premature birth, she continues visiting beyond the usual period of 14 days.

When premature babies are discharged from Hospital frequent visits are made by a Health Visitor until the condition of the baby is satisfactory.

HOMES FOR MOTHERS AND BABIES AND HOMELESS CHILDREN.

The following are details in respect of the year 1946 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 26 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 Infirmary, and homeless children are admitted into the Sheffield Children's Homes, which are also administered by the Council.

DAY NURSERIES.

This scheme commenced on 1st April, 1942. A total of 17 nurseries have been established in the City and these, in all, are capable of accommodating a total of 705 children. From the outset the nurseries have been of great service to the working mothers.

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 which were supplied by the Ministry of Health and which are 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.

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 1946.

Nursery.	Date of Opening.	Accommodation (Number of Children)	Daily average number of Children maintained —Year 1946.
Beet Street	1-4-42	45	43
Parson Cross	29-6-42	40	39
Attercliffe	4-8-42	40	38
Darnall	17-8-42	40	44
Hillsborough	31-8-42	40	43
Carbrook	21-9-42	40	42
Broadfield Road ..	1-10-42	40	42
Royal Infirmary ..	12-11-42	40	44
Firth Park	18-11-42	40	47
Moore Street	30-11-42	40	40
Craddock Road ..	14-12-42	40	40
Prince of Wales Road..	19-1-43	40	40
Meersbrook Park ..	28-1-43	40	51
Cricket Inn Road ..	17-2-43	40	37
Abbeyfield Park ..	1-4-43	40	40
Langsett Road ..	15-6-43	50	47
Swinton Street ..	9-8-43	50	43

HOME HELPS.

The Home Helps Service was set up in the City on 29th January, 1945. The object of this service is to provide domestic help for (a) Maternity cases, where the confinement takes place at home, and (b) General cases, such as those of sickness or of old age or infirmity, where there is especial need of help.

The Home Helps are engaged and paid by the Council, being under the general supervision of the Superintendent Health Visitor, and a scale of daily charges for their services has been formulated, the amount payable being according to the income of the family concerned.

Application for the services of the Home Helps is made to the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Orchard Place.

Normally the period of duty of the Home Help in Maternity cases is limited to ten days after the confinement, but General cases, which include the aged and infirm, usually require help over a longer period. In any event the Home Help is not available beyond a period of eight weeks unless such extension has been granted after a review of all the circumstances.

Five whole-time and three part-time Home Helps were appointed at the outset of the scheme in January, 1945. At 31st December, 1946, this complement had increased to 22 whole-time and twelve part-time staff.

During the year 1946 this service was supplied in connection with 184 Maternity cases at which a total of 1,988 full days were worked by the Home Helps, and 411 General cases at which (making allowance for the fact that most of these were part-time engagements) the equivalent of a total of 3,890 full days were worked. A full working day consists of two periods of four hours each and part-time engagements are for four hours daily.

CHILDREN'S HOMES AND BOARDING-OUT OF CHILDREN.

The service in Sheffield relating to the maintenance of 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 there are certain Sheffield children who are maintained in special Institutions in various parts of the country and also a small number boarded out in other areas.

A total of 285 children were accommodated in Fulwood Cottage Homes at 31st December, 1946, and a further 32 children at Thornsett Lodge. In addition there were 141 children who were boarded out with foster parents in the City, 44 Sheffield children maintained in special institutions and 20 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 1946, the nurses of this organisation attended a total of 706 cases of notifiable and other diseases, 97 of them being children under five years of age and 609 patients of five years of age or over. These nurses made a total of 15,856 visits during the year, 10,105 of these visits being to cases of Cancer, 1,692 to cases of Pneumonia and 2,038 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 under arrangements made by the Health Committee whereby any medical practitioners may immunise children of Sheffield residents without charge to the parents or guardians, the fee for the immunisation being paid by the Health Committee and Antigen supplied to the doctors without payment. In every case in which immunisation is undertaken by a medical practitioner under these arrangements the medical practitioner completes a record card giving all details of the immunisation and this co-operation has been of great assistance in the maintenance of accurate immunisation records.

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 9,377 children under 15 years of age completed the course of immunisation in the year 1946, as against 9,094 in 1945. The following statement gives particulars of the number of persons who have been immunised in each year since 1937, the first year in regard to which there are records available :—

Year.	Number of persons who completed the course.				Total.
	Aged under 5 yrs.	Aged 5 yrs. and under 15 yrs.	Over 15 yrs.		
1937-40	347	241	—	..	588
1941	4,335	5,530	76	..	9,941
1942	8,995	22,145	257	..	31,397
1943	6,965	14,461	626	..	22,052
1944	5,489	2,669	51	..	8,209
1945	7,213	1,881	27	..	9,121
1946	7,717	1,660	16	..	9,393
Totals	41,061	48,587	1,053	..	90,701

It will be appreciated that within these age groups there is a considerable movement year by year owing to children attaining to a higher age group. After adjustment for this circumstance the records show the number of persons in the various age groups who had been immunised up to 31st December, 1946, to be as in the statement below :—

	Aged under 5 yrs.	Aged 5 yrs. and under 15 yrs.	Over 15 yrs.	Total.
Number of persons immunised as at 31st December, 1946 ..	21,392	52,793	16,516	90,701

Importance is attached to the necessity of each child who has been immunised in infancy being given a re-inforcing injection at the age of five years, or when entering school. The first of the re-inforcing injections was given in May 1944, and the following statement shows the number of children in the age group of five and under 15 years who have been given these injections from the outset until 31st December, 1946 :—

Year.	Number of children given re-inforcing injections.
1944 (8 months)	1,972
1945	2,311
1946	5,006

PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

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

There were 638 notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis received during the year 1946. To this must be added 19 non-notified deaths, thus bringing the total of new notifications in the year to 657 as against 665 in 1945. In 227 of the 657 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, 1946, was 7,284, and of these cases there were 1,445, including one child under 15 years of age, who were infectious cases. 525 of the 657 cases which were notified in 1946 were examined by the medical staff of the Dispensary prior to notification. 132 cases were not examined prior to notification—67 because they were undergoing institutional treatment elsewhere than in a municipal sanatorium at the time of notification, 27 because they did not desire treatment and 38 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 1946 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 XXIII.—Tuberculosis—Notifications and Deaths during the year 1946.

Age Periods	PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS						OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS					
	Notifications			Deaths			Notifications			Deaths		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
— 1	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	3	5	2	1	3
— 5	10	14	24	—	1	1	12	12	24	7	10	17
—10	33	28	61	—	—	—	14	11	25	1	—	1
—15	25	14	39	—	1	1	14	12	26	—	1	1
—20	25	29	54	3	4	7	7	9	16	2	—	2
—25	42	56	98	16	24	40	2	6	8	1	—	1
—35	62	82	144	25	29	54	8	6	14	4	2	6
—45	59	29	88	31	20	51	2	2	4	2	—	2
—55	60	10	70	45	6	51	3	—	3	—	—	—
—65	49	10	59	40	4	44	2	—	2	—	—	—
+65	15	5	20	15	3	18	1	—	1	—	—	—
Totals	380	277	*657	176	92	268	67	61	128	19	14	33

* Includes non-notified deaths.

Attendances at the Tuberculosis Dispensary.—The Tuberculosis Dispensary has sessions arranged as follows:—

	MORNING.	AFTERNOON.	EVENING.
Monday	Males	Females	—
Tuesday	—	New Cases	Males and Females
Wednesday	Children	Children	—
Thursday	Males	Females	—
Friday	Artificial Pneumo- thorax Refills	New Cases	—
Saturday	Children	—	—

New cases may be seen at any of the above Clinics, excepting at the Artificial Pneumothorax Refills Clinic on Friday mornings and the Children's Clinic on Saturday mornings.

The total number of attendances of patients at the Tuberculosis Dispensary in the year 1946 was 24,309, a figure which excludes 1,678 attendances of cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis who came to the Dispensary for ultra violet light treatment. 4,629 notified cases of Tuberculosis of the Lungs attended the Dispensary during the year, for treatment and supervision, and the attendances of these cases numbered 16,126. At the 31st December, 1946, there was a total of 4,700 notified cases of Tuberculosis of the Lungs who remained under treatment at the Dispensary, and in addition, 2,584 who were under general supervision.

Diagnosis of Suspects and Contacts—Tuberculosis of the Lungs.—There were 3,817 patients who were referred to the Dispensary in the year 1946 as suspects, in order that a diagnosis might be made to ascertain whether they were suffering from Tuberculosis of the Lungs. 2,925 of them were sent by private medical practitioners, 98 by the School Medical Department, 45 came from General Hospitals, 52 from the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, 282 were referred by Services' Medical Boards, 146 came from the Mass Radiography Centre and the remaining 249 from various other sources. 991 of these suspects were retained for observation or treatment and 2,826 were found not to be suffering from Tuberculosis of the Lungs. 5,543 attendances at the Dispensary were made during the year by suspect cases and, in addition, 85 similar cases were examined at home in personal consultation with private medical practitioners.

During the year, 235 Mantoux tests were carried out on suspects and the Blood Sedimentation Reaction was done in 50 cases. 166 Artificial Pneumothorax Refills were carried out at the Tuberculosis Dispensary.

1,019 contacts from the homes of notified cases were examined at the Dispensary during the year. 360 of these contacts were retained for further observation or for treatment, and the remainder were discharged as there was no evidence of tuberculosis.

525 of the 657 notifications of Tuberculosis of the Lungs in the year 1946, or 80 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 1946 :—

TABLE XXIV.—Tuberculosis of the Lungs—Examination of Suspects and Contacts in the year 1946.

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	58	29	29	44	19	25
Females	28	10	18	45	15	30
Totals	(86)	(39)	(47)	(89)	(34)	(55)
5 Years and under 15 Years						
Males	250	67	183	140	49	91
Females	204	53	151	129	59	70
Totals	(454)	(120)	(334)	(269)	(108)	(161)
15 Years and Over—						
Males	1,950	395	1,555	245	88	157
Females	1,327	437	890	416	130	286
Totals	(3,277)	(832)	(2,445)	(661)	(218)	(443)
GRAND TOTALS	3,817	991	2,826	1,019	360	659

Treatment of School Children.—The services of the Tuberculosis Dispensary amongst school children continued in close co-operation with the School Medical Department. 3,742 attendances at the Dispensary were made by school children in 1946, and of these there were 1,669 attendances by notified cases of Tuberculosis of the Lungs and 2,073 by cases under observation. Tubercle bacilli were found in the sputum of one school child during the year and the name was removed from the school register.

Examination of Sputa.—4,715 specimens of sputa were examined during the year—4,120 at the Dispensary and 595 at Crimicar Lane Sanatorium. 1,188 of the specimens were found to contain typical tubercle bacilli.

X-Ray Examinations.—The amount of X-Ray work continues to increase and, during the year, 7,402 skiagrams were taken. In addition, there were 1,932 screening examinations. This represents more than double the amount of work which was being done in the X-Ray Room in 1938. While the pressure on the X-Ray facilities will probably continue to increase it is doubtful whether it will be possible to increase much further the amount of X-Ray work done without additional facilities.

Visits by Tuberculosis Inspectors and Health Visitors.—The Dispensary Tuberculosis Inspectors made a total of 2,169 visits, chiefly to the homes of tuberculous patients, during the year. 2,012 of these visits were for Tuberculosis of the Lungs and 157 for other forms of Tuberculosis. Visits with regard to Tuberculosis (all forms) are also made by the staff of Health Visitors and by one whole-time Tuberculosis Visitor. The Health Visitors and the Tuberculosis Visitor made a total

of 5,711 visits and thus there were, in all, 7,880 visits during the year, as detailed in the statement below. In addition, the staff of the Disinfecting Station carried out 936 disinfections in regard to cases of Tuberculosis of the Lungs.

VISITS BY TUBERCULOSIS INSPECTORS.

Tuberculosis of Lungs :—

Investigating new cases	645
Periodic re-visits to positive cases	250
Other visits for general investigation	1,117
	<hr/> 2,012

Other Forms of Tuberculosis :—

Investigating new cases	113
Other visits for general investigation	44
	<hr/> 157

Total	<hr/> 2,169
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VISITS BY HEALTH VISITORS AND TUBERCULOSIS VISITOR.

Tuberculosis (All Forms) :—

In regard to notified cases	5,176
Re home conditions upon discharge from Sanatoria	535

Total	<hr/> 5,711
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Re-Housing of Infectious Cases of Tuberculosis.—Since the commencement of the Scheme, which was in the year 1928, a total of 578 families have been rehoused on Corporation Estates. During 1946 there were 56 families rehoused under the Scheme, as against 25 in 1945, and at the 31st December, 1946, there were 163 families living on the Estates under the Special Conditions of Tenancy.

Treatment Allowances to Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—This scheme of maintenance allowances to patients under treatment for tuberculosis, which was introduced by the Government, has been in operation in Sheffield since June, 1943.

The application of the scheme is somewhat limited, and only a proportion of patients with tuberculosis are able to benefit under it. In spite of limitations the introduction of maintenance allowances for tuberculosis cases has done good and may be regarded as a step in the right direction. Details with regard to the operation of the scheme in 1946 are as follows :—

Number of patients on allowances at 31st December, 1945	196
Number of patients who commenced allowances during 1946 :—	
(1) Maintenance allowances	265
(2) Discretionary allowances—	
(a) Included in Item (1)	97
(b) Other Patients	1
(3) Special payments—	
(a) Included in Item (1)	2
(b) Other patients	11
	277
Total Number of patients on allowances during year 1946	473
Number of patients whose allowances terminated during 1946 :—	
(a) Returned to work	130
(b) Discharged non-tuberculous	26
(c) Died	24
(d) Eligibility ceased	132
	<hr/> 312
Number of patients continuing on allowances at 31st December, 1946	161
Total net disbursements during 1946	£12,497 1s. 1d.
Number of patients assisted to obtain part-time employment	2
Number of patients assisted to change employment on medical advice	76
Number of Forms R.D.1 (Re-settlement of Disabled Persons) completed	84

After-Care.—The organisation for Tuberculosis after-care is administered through the Tuberculosis Dispensary. 55 beds with mattresses were loaned in the year 1946 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 280 beds out on loan at 31st December, 1946. Bed clothing is also loaned to certain patients and there were 59 sets of bed clothing lent in the year 1946. The difficulty of 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 31st December, 1946, totalled 358 beds. Details of such accommodation is as follows :—

Sanatorium.	Men.	Number of beds provided for			Total beds provided.
		Women.	Boys.	Girls.	
Crimicar Lane ..	101	—	—	—	101
Commonsides ..	—	40	—	—	40
Winter Street ..	22	43	30	16	111
Nether Edge ..	54	52	—	—	106
Totals ..	177	135	30	16	358

There was a certain shortage of women's beds between 1st April and 26th July, 1946. During this time, the beds at Winter Street Hospital, set apart for girls, were utilised for women. Girls were admitted, as a temporary arrangement, to a separate ward block at Lodge Moor Hospital.

Admissions, Discharges and Deaths.—An aggregate of 1,207 patients were admitted to the four Sanatoria during the year 1946, either for treatment for Tuberculosis or as observation cases. 533 were men, 410 women and 264 children. 1,042 patients were discharged from the Sanatoria during the year and there were 154 deaths. Of this total of 1,196, there were 432 patients who had been admitted for observation, 253 were early cases of the disease, 387 were at an intermediate stage and 124 were advanced cases. 511 of the 1,196 patients were sputum positive.

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

TABLE XXV.—*City Sanatoria—Admissions, discharges, deaths, etc., in the year 1946.*

SANATORIUM	Under Treatment at 31st December, 1945	Admissions	Discharges	Deaths	Under Treatment at 31st December, 1946
CRIMICAR LANE SANATORIUM—					
Adult Males	80	285	239	51	75
COMMONSIDES SANATORIUM—					
Adult Females	25	121	107	12	27
WINTER STREET HOSPITAL—					
Adult Males	28	69	57	19	21
Adult Females	30	137	112	17	38
Boys	15	142	141	—	16
Girls	17	71	73	1	14
LODGE MOOR HOSPITAL—					
Girls Sanatorium Ward ..	—	51	51	—	—
NETHER EDGE SANATORIUM—					
Adult Males	36	179	125	40	50
Adult Females	42	152	137	14	43
	273	1,207	1,042	154	284

In spite of shortage of staff both medical, nursing and domestic, a great deal of active treatment has been carried out in the sanatoria and every effort has been made to keep abreast of modern lines of treatment.

Details with regard to treatment are given below :—

Artificial Pneumothorax.—During 1946, Artificial Pneumothorax was attempted in 63 cases and was successfully induced in 51 of these. One case came into the City with an Artificial Pneumothorax already induced. In 12 of these cases thoracoscopy was necessary and in ten cases adhesions were divided. This part of the treatment was carried out in the Thoracic Surgery Unit at the City General Hospital. 2,354 artificial pneumothorax refills were given in Sanatoria during the year, 1,152 to in-patients and 1,202 to out-patients. Removal of fluid from the chest was carried out in 148 cases.

Other Forms of Collapse Therapy.—In three cases the diaphragm was paralysed by a phrenic crush and, during the year, there were 14 patients passed on to the Thoracic Surgery Unit for Thoracoplasty. Of these 14 patients, two died, ten were successfully completed and two are proceeding with operative treatment.

In two cases, one of tuberculous bronchiectasis and one of a large tuberculous cavity in the lower lobe, the operation of lobectomy was carried out. In both cases the operations were successful but in one case the patient died several months later from a spread of tuberculosis to other organs.

Tuberculin Treatment.—Following a very satisfactory review of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis treated with tuberculin over ten years ago, it was decided to recommence this method of treatment for suitable cases, and 913 tuberculin injections were given, during the year, to cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. The cases selected for the treatment were mainly sputum positive cases in which both lungs were involved.

Gold Treatment.—This method of treatment is not now in frequent use and during the year only 96 gold injections were given.

Investigations.—The following tests were carried out for purposes of investigation :—Mantoux tests 253; Blood sedimentation tests 425; Blood sugar estimations 15; Blood cultures 27; Wassermann Reactions 25; Blood Counts 29; Blood Urea 21; Sputum cultures 15; Faeces cultures 11; Guinea Pig Inoculations 6.

In the Children's Wards of the Sanatoria the opportunity was taken of immunising children against Diphtheria and, during the year, 41 children were immunised.

Tuberculin Treatment		Gold Treatment		Investigations	
253	425	15	27	25	29
101	20	10	10	21	15
101	20	10	10	11	6
218	72	140	140		

MASS RADIOGRAPHY.

The year 1946 was the first full year of the working of the Mass Radiography Unit, which is established at the Centre in Ellin Street.

For a period of three months during the year, by arrangements with the County Council of the West Riding of Yorkshire, the Unit was removed from its base to undertake three surveys in the area of that authority. Two of these surveys were at collieries and one at a Works' premises. A further six similar surveys were undertaken during the year within the City—five Works' premises and one at the General Post Office.

The co-operation of Labour Managers and Welfare Officers in industry in these surveys has been uniformly good. Experience has shown that the "contracting-out" method of booking, by which employees who do not wish to have the examination are asked to sign a form to that effect, results in a better response than the "contracting-in" method. In the nine surveys to which there is reference above, the "contracting-out" method was employed in six instances and the "contracting-in" method in the remaining three. The percentage response is set out below:—

	Total number examined.	Percentage of total employees
"Contracting-out" method	20,421	82%
"Contracting-in" method	5,193	67%

For two periods during the year, one of six days and another of three days, a general invitation was extended to the housewives of the City to attend at the Centre to be X-Rayed. The response on each occasion was very good.

Details with regard to the work done during the year 1946 are given in the following statement:—

	MALES	FEMALES	Total
Number of miniature films	23,505	9,652	33,157
Recalls for large films	1,380	464	1,844
Suspects referred to Tuberculosis Dispensary ..	130	64	194
Suspects from other Areas referred elsewhere ..	79	4	83
Non-tuberculous conditions referred to patients' doctors	146	72	218

Of the 194 suspects who were referred from the Mass Radiography Centre to the Tuberculosis Dispensary there were 166 who attended the dispensary and were examined. The result of the examination of these 166 cases is given below:—

Already on Dispensary Register as notified cases of Tuberculosis of the			
Lungs			13
Found to be suffering from Tuberculosis of the Lungs:—			
Sputum positive		29	
Sputum negative		78	
		—	107
Still under observation at December 31st, 1946 ..			30
Discharged as non-tuberculous			16
Total			166

35 of the 166 cases were admitted to sanatorium either for treatment or further investigation. It should be appreciated that, as a group, the cases of tuberculosis or suspected tuberculosis found by Mass Radiography tend to be much less co-operative in so far as treatment is concerned than do patients reaching the Department by reference from their own doctor.

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

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

There were 119 notifications of non-pulmonary tuberculosis received during the year 1946, to which must be added nine non-notified deaths so that the total of the new notifications in 1946 was 128. The table which follows gives a classification of the types of these cases and a similar classification of the 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 XXVI.—*Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis—Classification of Cases and Deaths in the year 1946.*

Classification	Number of cases notified	Number of Deaths
Meningeal	10	13
Abdominal	25	2
Genito-Urinary	8	—
Bones and Joints	45	5
Skin	2	—
Other	38	13
Totals	128	33

Hospital Treatment.—All forms of non-pulmonary tuberculosis are treated in King Edward VII Hospital, where 130 beds are now available. This is a reduction of 10 beds on the previous number because two wards are now occupied by adult patients who need more room. Most of the beds are used for tuberculosis cases, but there were 43 non-tuberculous cases of crippling discharged during the year as described under the section of this report dealing with the orthopaedic work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic.

TABLE XXVII.—*Patients discharged from King Edward VII Hospital in the year 1946, after treatment for Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis.*

Classification.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Vertebrae	17	18	35
Hip Joint	17	16	33
Knee Joint	4	8	12
Sacroiliac Joint	3	2	5
Wrist Joint	1	—	1
Femur	3	3	6
Tarsus	—	2	2
Humerus	1	—	1
Ischium	1	—	1
Fibula	—	1	1
Rib	1	1	2
TOTAL (BONE OR JOINT) ..	48	51	99
Peritoneum and Mesenteric Glands ..	16	7	23
Cervical Glands	4	7	11
Generalised Tuberculosis	1	—	1
Skin	2	—	2
Observation	10	3	13
TOTAL (OTHERS)	33	17	50

There were thus 149 patients with non-pulmonary tuberculosis who completed treatment in 1946, leaving 108 in Hospital at the end of the year. Of these 149 cases, 99 were suffering with bone or joint lesions. 56 adult patients were included (29 males and 27 females). Adult patients with infectious lung conditions who have also bone or joint tuberculosis are treated in Nether Edge Hospital.

Operations.—42 operations requiring general anaesthesia were performed, and there were also 382 aspirations for tubercular abscesses.

Included in the operations on bone and joint tubercular cases were :—

Arthodesis of the Knee	..	..	..	4
Incision of abscesses	..	..	..	8
Sequestrectomies	..	..	..	4
Drainage of hip joints	..	..	..	2
Removal of femoral head	..	..	..	1
Manipulation of joints	..	..	..	2

Plasters.—340 plaster of Paris splints were applied.

Celluloid Splints.—58 celluloid splints were made.

Surgical Appliances.—All crutches were made in the hospital both for our in-patients and out-patients, and many of the other splints.

X-Rays.—421 Skiagrams were taken.

The following table sets out the number of patients under treatment in the hospital at 31st December, 1945, the number of admissions in the year 1946, and the number of discharges and deaths in the year, together with the number of patients remaining under treatment at 31st December, 1946 :—

TABLE XXVIII.—*King Edward VII Hospital—Admissions, Discharges and Deaths in the year 1946.*

	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Orthopaedic Cases.	Total Patients.
Patients under treatment at 31st December, 1945	85	21	106
Year 1946—			
Patients admitted	177	38	215
Patients discharged	149	43	192
Deaths	5	—	5
Patients remaining under treatment at 31st December, 1946	108	16	124

Out-Patient Department.—An out-patient clinic is held at the Tuberculosis Dispensary. Patients who attended for the first time in the year 1946 numbered 290, of whom ten were from outside Sheffield and were sent by the West Riding County Council for consultation. 236 of these 290 cases were retained for treatment (Men 39, Women 45, Boys 86, Girls 66). 90 patients were admitted to King Edward VII Hospital.

Patients were sent to this clinic by Medical Practitioners, the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer, the School Medical Officer and Voluntary Hospitals.

The total attendances in the year was 3,642, the average being 36 in each session. 1,678 attendances were made by patients who came for ultra violet light treatment. In addition to the above, 233 Mantoux tests were made.

Lupus.—Six patients were treated by Calciferol, five of them with satisfactory results.

TABLE XXIX.—*New Cases of Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis—Out-patients Treated in 1946.*

Classification.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Vertebrae	19	26	45
Hip Joint	12	10	22
Knee Joint	7	2	9
Elbow Joint	1	1	2
Tarsus	2	5	7
Ribs	4	—	4
Shoulder	1	1	2
Sacroiliac joints	2	1	3
Other bones	6	4	10
Peripheral Glands	32	28	60
Peritoneum and Mesenteric Glands	28	25	53
Skin	3	4	7
Genito-Urinary	7	1	8
Other Cases	2	2	4
TOTALS	126	110	236

PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES.

By D. O. STEVENSON, M.B. Ch.B. Medical Officer.,

There are four Venereal Disease Treatment Centres in Sheffield. Three are established at Voluntary Hospitals, under arrangements with the City Council. These Centres are at the Royal Infirmary, the Royal Hospital and the Jessop Hospital for Women. The fourth Centre, which is at a Municipal Hospital—the City General Hospital, was opened on the 7th August, 1945, and on 1st January, 1946 was approved by the Minister of Health as a Venereal Disease Treatment Centre.

A trained Social Worker is engaged in the Scheme. 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.

Particulars follow of the total number of persons treated and the attendance of out-patients at these Centres during the year 1946 :—

TABLE XXX.—*Persons treated and attendances of Out-patients at the separate Venereal Disease Treatment Centres during the year 1946.*

Treatment Centre	Persons treated			Attendances of Out-patients		
	Venereal Disease	Non-Venereal conditions (or undiagnosed)	Totals	Sheffield Residents	From other Areas	Totals
Royal Infirmary ...	662	335	997	8,151	1,298	9,449
Royal Hospital ...	634	447	1,081	8,641	610	9,251
Jessop Hospital ...	463	372	835	6,487	1,654	8,141
City General Hospital	97	30	127	1,334	33	1,367
Totals ...	1,856	1,184	3,040	24,613	3,595	28,208

Information is given in the table below relating to the total number of persons treated and the total 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 in the year 1946 in the total persons treated and in the attendances at the out-patient clinics. The total of in-patient days of treatment is also rather higher.

TABLE XXXI.—*Venereal Disease Treatment Centres—total persons treated; attendances of Out-patients; In-patients days of treatment; Years 1942 to 1946.*

Year	Total Persons treated			Attendances of Out-patients	In-patient days of treatment
	Venereal Disease	Non-Venereal conditions (or undiagnosed)	Total		
1942 ...	1,194	523	1,717	22,545	741
1943 ...	1,266	728	1,994	23,682	873
1944 ...	1,269	720	1,989	24,692	1,595
1945 ...	1,413	886	2,299	24,258	1,634
1946 ...	1,856	1,184	3,040	28,208	2,180

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 1946. It will be noted from this table, in comparing the year 1946 with the previous year, that there were increases in the number of new cases of Syphilis and Gonorrhœa amongst males. As regards females there was an increase in new cases of Syphilis, but a little decrease in the figure for Gonorrhœa. This increase in the incidence of Venereal Disease is no doubt associated with the cessation of hostilities and the recent records of the Treatment Centres indicate that there is likely to be a fall in 1947.

The majority of the non-venereal cases attended at the Treatment Centres as a result of the Propaganda Campaign.

TABLE XXXII.—*Persons treated for the first time at Venereal Disease Treatment Centres, in quinquennia from 1919 to 1934 and in each year from 1935 to 1946.*

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	1,758	1,033
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
1944	111	135	—	—	213	101	301	187	625	423
1945	132	145	—	—	270	119	401	223	803	487
1946	206	194	2	—	357	113	661	239	1,226	546

The above figures include cases from areas other than Sheffield. The following table shows the number of Sheffield residents treated for the first time for Syphilis and Gonorrhœa in each year since 1937 :—

TABLE XXXIII.—*Sheffield Residents treated for the first time at Venereal Disease Treatment Centres, Years 1937—1946.*

Year	Total Males and Females		
	Syphilis	Gonorrhœa	Total
1937	148	372	520
1938	210	335	545
1939	208	321	529
1940	195	300	495
1941	215	260	475
1942	197	223	420
1943	190	265	455
1944	212	274	486
1945	240	329	569
1946	343	394	737

Penicillin Treatment.—513 cases of Venereal Disease were treated with Penicillin during the year 1946. 367 were Gonorrhœa patients and 145 Syphilis patients. Penicillin treatment of Gonorrhœa is given at the Venereal Disease Treatment Centres. This is now recognised as a most efficient method of treating Gonorrhœa. The 145 Syphilis patients were all admitted for their Penicillin treatment to the City General Hospital. These patients remain in the hospital for a period of approximately eight days, after which they are given one or more courses of treatment with arsenic and bismuth.

Pathological Examinations.—In the table below are given particulars of pathological examinations made during the past five years of specimens sent for diagnostic purposes by treatment centres, hospitals and other institutions and by private medical practitioners in regard to Sheffield residents. Until April 1946 these examinations were carried out by the Pathology and Bacteriology Department of the Sheffield University. Subsequently they were done at the new Public Health Laboratory at the City General Hospital. In the year 1946, in addition, the medical officers of the Venereal Disease Treatment Centres made an aggregate of 50 microscopical examinations of specimens for Syphilis, 1,001 microscopical examinations for Gonorrhoea and 574 other examinations for the diagnosis of Venereal Disease.

TABLE XXXIV.—*Venereal Diseases.—Pathological Examinations carried out during the five years 1942 to 1946.*

NATURE OF TEST.	NUMBER OF TESTS.				
	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Microscopical Detection of Spirochetes—					
Treatment Centres	—	—	—	—	52
Hospitals, Institutions and Private Practitioners	—	—	—	—	1
Microscopical Detection of Gonococci—					
Treatment Centres	495	620	641	626	500
Hospitals, Institutions and Private Practitioners	2,338	2,505	2,896	3,126	2,766
For Wassermann Reaction—					
1. Treatment Centres—					
(a) Serum	1,012	1,274	1,389	831	443
(b) Cerebro-spinal Fluid	57	59	47	—	4
2. Hospitals, Institutions and Private Practitioners					
(a) Serum	11,029	12,542	14,225	14,659	17,075
(b) Cerebro-spinal Fluid	418	649	445	710	976
Other Tests for Syphilis—					
Treatment Centres	324	328	222	420	2,196
Hospitals, Institutions and Private Practitioners	231	282	361	497	925
Other Gonococcal Tests—					
Treatment Centres	166	190	222	255	227
Hospitals, Institutions and Private Practitioners	90	91	160	196	202
TOTALS	16,160	18,540	20,608	21,320	25,367

Defence (General) Regulation No. 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 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.

Part of the duties of the Social Worker consist of making visits in the operation of Regulation 33B and every effort is made to induce persons only once named as contacts to attend a Treatment Centre for examination.

In the year 1946 there were 48 persons—six males and 42 females and including one transferred from another area—who were notified on Form 1 as contacts; in regard to two of these, both of whom were females, there were two or more notifications received. Of the 46 contacts in respect of whom there was a single notification there were ten who could not be traced owing to inadequate identification in the notification, two who stated that they were not infected and required no treatment and 26 of the remaining 34 who were persuaded to attend a Treatment Centre for examination. As regards the two contacts in respect of whom there were two or more notifications, both attended for examination after being served with a notice on Form 2.

MENTAL WELFARE SERVICE.

By DR. F. J. S. ESHER, MEDICAL OFFICER.

At the end of the year 1946 there were 1,629 mental defectives on the Register as compared with 1,452 at the end of 1940, which is the year of the last Report upon this service. The 1,629 cases have been dealt with as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under Statutory Supervision	453	499	952
Under Statutory Supervision and awaiting admission to Institutions	39	39	78
Under Guardianship	2	1	3
In Institutions	250	273	523
On licence from Institutions	23	50	73
	767	862	1,629

ASCERTAINMENT.

During the year 85 cases of possible mental defect were referred to the Department in order that they might be examined and their mental state ascertained; 66 were referred by the local Education Authority, seven by Probation Officers and twelve were sent from other sources. 76 of the cases were ascertained to be mental defectives, three were found not to be certifiable, one died and the remaining five were awaiting examination at the end of the year.

94 new cases were registered during the year, these including a certain number which had been referred to the Department in the previous year. These new cases were classified as follows :—Feeble minded 61; Imbecile 29; Idiot 3; Moral Defective 1. 64 were placed under statutory supervision, two were admitted to institutions and the names of 28 were added to the waiting lists for Institutional Care.

CARE OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES IN THEIR OWN HOMES.

At 31st December, 1946, there were 1,106 mental defectives living in their own homes under the supervision of the Department. 73 of them were on licence from institutions, three were under Guardianship and the remainder, numbering 1,030, were under statutory supervision. This latter number was a net reduction of 16 from the previous year. As the result of a clinical review undertaken during the year, 53 cases were removed from the Register of Mental Defectives, as they had proved themselves capable of managing their own affairs without further supervision.

The Inspectorial Staff made 4,101 visits to the homes of mental defectives during the year. This number includes, in addition to visits of statutory supervision, visits for the purpose of making reports on the home circumstances of institutional cases in connection with applications for discharge, licence or holiday leave and for the purpose of providing the necessary information in regard to cases due for reconsideration under Section 11 of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913. The Inspectors also accompanied 84 mental defectives to and from institutions, were present at the medical examinations of 246 cases and attended at Court in regard to 23 cases.

The policy of paying domiciliary assistance directly through the medium of the Mental Welfare Service under the terms of the Local Government Act, 1929, has proved of great advantage and has resulted in a more friendly contact between the Inspectorial Staff and the mental defectives and their relatives. At the end of the year 1946 there were 403 cases receiving domiciliary assistance, with a total weekly expenditure of approximately £370. Eleven cases had dental treatment with the provision of dentures during the year, eight had ophthalmic treatment and were provided with spectacles and five were provided with surgical appliances for orthopaedic and other conditions.

Occupation Centre.—The Occupation Centre at Pitsmoor, which was opened in 1938 and continued to function throughout the War years, again proved its value as an essential feature in the community care of mental defectives. There were 48 mental defectives on the Register of this Centre at the end of the year, 29 being adult males, two adult females and 17 junior males. The average daily attendance of adults was 27.5 and of juniors 9.8. 13 new cases were admitted to the Senior Centre during the year and 14 left this Centre—eight took up employment, four were admitted to institutions and two left because they were unsuitable to continue with the training. A Junior Centre was opened on 1st April, 1946, and there were 17 boys in this Centre at the end of the year. Special transport is provided for the juniors and crippled seniors to and from the City.

Training is given in many useful occupations at the Centre. Much of the equipment for the Junior Centre was made by the seniors. Many attractive articles in plastics have been produced and an improved method of rug making introduced. Repairs of the patients' shoes from the Girls' Hostel and from Wales Court Institution continued to be done at the Centre, as well as many minor repairs of furniture for the Institutions generally.

INSTITUTIONAL CARE.

At 31st December, 1946, there were 523 mental defectives who were accommodated in institutions. In addition there were 73 who were on licence from Institutions, having so improved from the training and care which they had received that it was found possible to place them under the care of relatives or of employers who were prepared to accept responsibility for them. Twelve patients who had been on licence from Institutions were discharged from Orders during the year and their names removed from the Register of Mental Defectives.

Particulars of the Institutions at which mental defectives were accommodated at 31st December, 1946, and of the numbers at each institution are set out in the statement below :—

		Number accommodated at 31st December, 1946.				*On Licence.		
		Males.		Females.		Total.	Males.	Females.
Institution.		Under 16 yrs.	Over 16 yrs.	Under 16 yrs.	Over 16 yrs.			
Hollow Meadows Institution	..	—	104	—	—	104	12	—
Wales Court Institution	.. ..	—	—	—	60	60	—	4
Girls' Hostel	.. ..	—	—	—	40	40	—	29
Fir Vale Infirmary	.. ..	—	42	—	82	124	3	9
Agatha Stacey Homes, Birmingham		—	—	—	2	2	—	—
Ashton House, Birkenhead	..	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Besford Court, Worcester	..	—	2	—	—	2	1	—
Brentry Colony, Bristol	.. ..	—	2	—	—	2	—	—
Cumnor Rise, Oxford	.. ..	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
Durran Hill, Carlisle	.. ..	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Franklyn Institution, Exeter	..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Hortham Colony, Bristol	.. ..	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Monkton Hall, Jarrow	.. ..	—	14	—	—	14	2	—
Richardson House, Nelson	..	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Royal Albert Institution, Lancaster		11	69	11	39	130	4	3
St. Joseph's Institution, Sheffield		—	—	13	2	15	—	—
St. Teresa's Institution, Farnham		—	—	—	2	2	—	—
Stoke Park Colony, Bristol	..	4	7	2	6	19	—	—
Whittington Hall, Chesterfield	..	—	—	—	48	48	—	5
Moss Side State Institution	..	—	2	—	1	3	—	—
Rampton State Institution	..	—	15	—	9	24	1	—
Totals	.. ..	16	257	26	297	596	23	50

* The numbers of those on licence are included in the totals accommodated in Institutions at 31st December, 1946.

There were 23 new admissions to Institutions during the year, as shown in the statement below :—

	Males.		Females.		Totals.	
Hollow Meadows ..	5	..	—	..	5	..
Wales Court ..	—	..	2	..	2	..
Fir Vale Infirmary ..	5	..	4	..	9	..
Besford Court ..	1	..	—	..	1	..
Cumnor Rise ..	—	..	2	..	2	..
Royal Albert ..	—	..	2	..	2	..
St. Joseph's ..	—	..	2	..	2	..
Totals ..	11	..	12	..	23	..

The following are admissions and discharges, covering all the Institutions, during the year 1946 :—

Admissions	23	
Transferred from Mental Hospital	1	
Returned from licence	22	
	—	46
Discharges—		
Granted licence	36	
Transferred to Mental Hospital	5	
Discharged from Orders	2	
Deaths	7	
	—	50

In addition 30 patients were transferred from one Institution to another during the year.

There is an acute need for more beds for institutional treatment for mental defectives in the City but this will to some extent be alleviated by the opening of the Grange Institution, a building which has recently been purchased. Its adaptation is now in progress, and it will accommodate about 60 children.

At the present time there are three Mental Deficiency Institutions administered by the Health Committee with an aggregate normal accommodation of 122 beds. In addition a part of Fir Vale Infirmary, an institution which is administered by the Social Welfare Committee, is set aside for the accommodation of 115 mental defectives. Reports follow in regard to Hollow Meadows, Wales Court and the Girls' Hostel :—

Hollow Meadows Institution.

This Institution is approved by the Board of Control for the reception of patients over 16 years of age of imbecile or feeble-minded grade. On 31st December, 1946, there were 92 patients resident at this Institution and twelve on licence. The daily average number of beds occupied during the year was 90. Twelve new patients were admitted during the year. Four of these were transferred from Fir Vale Infirmary and one from the State Institution at Rampton. The remaining seven were new cases, five of them coming from the Courts where they had been charged with offences. One of the latter cases was removed to a Mental Hospital after a week's stay in the Institution as he was found to be insane. Two patients were transferred from Hollow Meadows to other Institutions during the year, one of them to the State Institution because of violence and dangerous tendencies and the other, because of his age, to the Royal Albert Institution.

Three patients were permitted to leave the Institution under licence during the year and one patient who had been on licence for a considerable time had to be sent back by his parents because of his rebellious attitude.

One patient died from Chronic Bronchitis in 1946. Otherwise all the patients were in excellent health.

The gardens of the Institution continue to provide the main occupation for the patients. Boot repairs and rug, mat and brush making are carried out in the workshops by those who are unsuitable for garden work. The lowest grades are occupied separately in simple handicrafts.

Concert parties visit the Institution regularly during the winter months and selected parties of suitable patients are allowed out on parole to visit entertainments in the City. The one day's pass each month is a regular feature. All the patients were taken by motor coach to Cleethorpes for a day during the summer.

Wales Court Institution.

This Institution is approved by the Board of Control for the reception of high grade and medium grade female patients over 16 years of age. The daily average number of beds occupied during the year was 54.6. There were 56 patients resident in the Institution at 31st December, 1946, and four were on licence.

Five patients were admitted during the year; two were new cases and three were transferred from the State Institution. Four patients were transferred to other Institutions. One patient was granted licence and one returned from licence. One patient who had been on licence for some time was discharged from the Order and her name removed from the Register.

The general health of the patients was good. There was a small outbreak of influenza in the early part of the year, when 23 patients were affected. Two developed Pneumonia and had to be removed to Hospital. The only death during the year was one from a long standing Mitral Stenosis.

Occupation and training for the girls is provided in the laundry, sewing room, house and gardens, in addition to the usual handicrafts such as rug making, embroidery, crochet work, etc.

Concert parties visited the Institution during the winter months and the patients attended the local Cinema whenever possible. All the patients had a day at Cleethorpes and those whose relatives could accommodate them had a week's holiday at home. The patients who had no relatives were taken by motor coach into Derbyshire and given special treats in the Institution as well as an extra visit to the Cinema.

Special transport arrangements were made for the girls to spend one Sunday each month during the summer with their relatives, who met them at the Mental Welfare Centre and brought them back in the evening. These arrangements were much appreciated by both patients and their relatives.

Girls' Hostel.

This small Hostel which is situated in Scott Road and has accommodation for 14 adult female patients, was opened in 1942 to meet the needs of certain patients in Institutions who had so improved as to be considered suitable for a trial in employment, but could not for various reasons return to their own homes.

The success of the scheme is indicated by the fact that on 31st December, 1946, there were 29 girls on licence from the Hostel in resident employment. Eleven were still resident at the Hostel and were receiving training with a view to being placed in employment. The daily average number of beds occupied during the year was 10.5. Eleven new patients were admitted during the year.

Eleven patients were discharged, under licence, to resident employment. Of those on licence, ten had to have their posts changed, and three proved themselves so capable in managing their own affairs that they were granted discharges from the Orders and their names removed from the Register.

The general health of the patients was good. Special attention is paid to the physical well-being of the girls before posts are found for them. Each girl in the Hostel receives a thorough training in domestic work for a minimum period of three months, followed by a similar period in a daily post. At the end of this time, if she proves to be satisfactory and her employer is willing, the girl takes up resident employment, under licence from the Hostel, for a trial period of three months. Individual progress is carefully planned and the Matron selects suitable situations and visits the girls regularly.

Most of the girls on licence are in service in private households but six were found resident employment at Hospitals during the year. All these girls are encouraged to look upon the Hostel as their home, at which they spend their weekly off-duty time.

In most cases the patients have reacted favourably to their additional freedom and have been anxious to behave well enough to earn discharge from their Orders. Most of the girls have spent many years in Institutions, time is needed for their readjustment. Choice of suitable clothing, the correct use of cosmetics, a realisation of money values, care in personal cleanliness and avoidance of clumsiness, especially in the use of household articles, requires careful training and constant guidance.

PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDICINE.

In July 1946 the duties of the Medical Officer of the Mental Welfare Service were extended so as to include those of Psychiatrist at the City General Hospital. From the commencement of work in this new branch of the service until the end of the year there were 60 patients who were treated under these arrangements. The greater proportion of them were cases of psychosomatic illness and attempted suicides and the treatment which is available to these cases at this Municipal Hospital clinic includes electric convulsion therapy, insulin sopor, prolonged narcosis and most of the special forms of treatment which are usually available only in mental hospitals. The Psychiatric interviews with these patients normally last for 45 minutes. Of the 50 cases who completed the course of treatment during the year, 21 recovered, 19 showed improvement after treatment and five showed no improvement. Five were considered insane and transferred to the Mental Observation Ward at Firvale Infirmary.

In addition to the Psychiatric work at the Hospital there are requests constantly reaching the Mental Welfare Service from doctors, probation officers and others for medical opinion upon cases which have a psychological background. The result is that it has been found necessary to establish a new clinic for this branch of the work. This clinic is held at the Mental Welfare Centre in Surrey Street, where patients are seen by appointment. The clinic is likely to become a very important part of the service in the future.

I feel the outstanding developments noted in this Report are the Girls' Hostel and the Psychiatric Clinics. The Hostel is proving the value of a halfway house to bridge the wide gap which exists between institutional life and its many controls and supervision, and life at home with its freedom and emphasis on personal responsibility for one's conduct.

The municipal hospital clinic is halfway to deal with the emotional difficulties that lie behind so many apparently physical ailments or that lead at times to attempts at suicide. The Central Clinic in addition to treating neurosis is acting as a valuable clearing-house in assisting patients and their relatives to obtain the treatment they need.

POOR LAW MEDICAL OUT-RELIEF.

At 31st December, 1946, there were 30 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 1946 was 62,160, which corresponds to a figure of 62,069 for the year 1945.

At the end of the year there were 140 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. 79,449 prescriptions were dispensed in the year 1946, as against 76,399 in the year 1945.

VACCINATION.

Particulars are given in the table below regarding the vaccination of children whose births were registered in the period of five years from 1941 to 1945. The year 1945 is the latest year for which complete figures are available.

TABLE XXXV.—*Return as to the Vaccination of children whose births were registered in the City during the five years 1941 to 1945.*

YEAR	Number of Births Registered	Number of successful Vaccinations	In susceptible of Vaccination	Had Small Pox	Number of conscientious objections	Died unvaccinated	Vaccination Postponed	Pending, Not Accounted for and Removals	PERCENTAGES OF BIRTHS	
									Vaccinated successfully	Exempted by conscientious objections
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
1943 ..	8,950	3,733	36	—	4,166	366	105	544	41·7	46·5
1944 ..	10,469	4,302	28	—	5,062	352	79	646	41·1	48·4
1945 ..	9,037	3,738	35	—	4,299	341	64	560	41·4	47·6

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY.

By L. GORDON COOK, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Clinical Pathologist.

The Public Health Laboratory started to function as a separate entity on 8th April, 1946, in the new Laboratory Buildings in the grounds of the City General Hospital. It brought together under one roof and one administration the Public Health Laboratory work of the City and the Laboratory investigations of the Municipal Medical Services. This work had been done previously by the Departments of Bacteriology, Pathology and Biochemistry of the University of Sheffield.

Until I took up duty as Clinical Pathologist in charge of the new service Dr. Margaret Pownall had charge of the Laboratory and great credit is due to her for the efficient manner in which she organised and effected the transfer of a staff of technicians, with clerical staff and equipment and records, from the Department of Bacteriology of the University of Sheffield.

The full complement of apparatus and equipment has been difficult to obtain but the Ministry of Health has been of great service in making considerable quantities of apparatus available from national stores and the laboratory now has all that is necessary for routine procedures.

At the beginning of August the Laboratory was doing Bacteriology, Serology, Biochemistry, Haematology, Basal Metabolic Rate Estimations, and Electrocardiographs, and in addition had taken over the post-mortem examinations at the City General Hospital.

Later in August, after the arrival of a few pieces of Histology equipment, it was found possible to start histological examinations of tissue from the operating theatres.

By September 1946 the Laboratory was functioning in all its Departments. Examinations made in the first nine months of working in 1946 numbered 43,314 and the following statement sets out the totals of these examinations month by month. Complete details of the examinations appear in the table at the end of this section of the Report :—

Month	Number of Examinations
April	2,557
May	4,175
June	3,765
July	4,294
August	4,559
September	5,650
October	6,478
November	6,860
December	4,976
Total number of examinations	43,314

BACTERIOLOGY.

Examination of Milk.

The following are particulars in regard to the examination of milk in the nine months ended 31st December, 1946 :—

BIOLOGICAL TEST.—This test was applied to a total of 344 milk samples during the nine months. 320 of these were from the City milk supply and 24 were examinations on behalf of other local authorities. Tubercle bacilli were detected in 22, or 6·9 per cent, of the City milk samples and in one of the samples which were examined for other authorities.

BACTERIAL COUNT.—This test was applied to 216 samples of pasteurised milk. 199 of the samples were satisfactory in that they contained less than 100,000 bacteria in a millilitre of the milk.

METHYLENE BLUE TEST.—237 samples were examined by the methylene blue test and 227 were satisfactory.

BACILLUS COLI TEST.—487 samples were examined by this test during the period. Of these there were 249 which contained no bacillus coli in a millilitre of the milk.

Examination of Water.

Ten samples of water were examined in the period. All were examined on behalf of other authorities.

General Infectious Diseases.

DIPHTHERIA.—Reports upon specimens submitted for the diagnosis of Diphtheria are based upon cultural and microscopic characteristics. In the nine months' period there were 1,198 swabs examined to determine the presence of diphtheria bacilli, virulence tests being applied to these swabs where necessary. The results of these tests are shown below :—

	Number of swabs.	Number with negative C. diphtheria.	Number with positive C. diphtheria.
City specimens	1,198	1,108	90

In addition there were 25 swabs submitted by other local authorities for the virulence test.

ENTERIC GROUP.—The outbreak of Paratyphoid Fever in the City in the later months of the year led to a considerable increase in the number of tests which were made in this group. Details of these tests are as follows :—

2,627 blood agglutination tests	267 positive
187 blood cultures	67 positive
1,599 cultures of faeces and urine (including clearance examinations)	385 positive

A number of primary isolations of the causal organism were sent for typing to Dr. Felix at the Central Reference Laboratories of the Medical Research Council. All were reported as being *B. Paratyphosus B. Type 2*. Eleven specimens were also found to contain *Salmonella Aertrycke*. The typing of enteric organisms is now a routine procedure.

DYSENTERY.—Relatively few isolations of dysentery organisms were made in the nine months. The following are the details :—

Flexner. Group 1	2
Flexner. Group 2	2
Flexner. W.	5
Flexner. Z.	1
Unclassified	9

Venereal Diseases.

WASSERMANN AND KAHN REACTIONS.—The number of serological tests carried out for venereal disease was 21,238. Of these 17,203 were submitted to the Wassermann reaction and 3,631 to the Kahn reaction.

In addition to doing the latter test on those sera where it is specifically asked for, all Wassermann positive sera have a Kahn reaction done on them as a routine check. This has proved a valuable check on the Wassermann reaction.

In addition Wassermann tests were performed on Cerebro-spinal fluids.

The results were :—

	Number of tests.	Number positive.
BLOODS.		
Wassermann	17,203	944
Kahn	3,631	820
CEREBRO-SPINAL FLUIDS.		
Wassermann	464	28

The Gonococcal Fixation Test was done on 404 specimens of which 40 were positive.

The Colloidal Gold test was done on 220 specimens of Cerebro-spinal fluid.

556 smears were examined for the presence of the *Gonococcus*, of which 86 were positive.

Streptococcal Infections.

Examinations for the presence of hæmolytic streptococci and staphylococci are made of swabs which are submitted from maternity cases at the City General and Nether Edge Hospitals. 2,131 swabs were examined in the period.

Biological Examinations.

101 Biological examinations were carried out in the nine months of working in 1946.

BIOCHEMISTRY.

The biochemistry undertaken at the laboratory has of necessity had to be confined to the usual routine examinations. As more equipment and chemicals become available the nature of these tests will be extended. The number of examinations made from August to December was 1,930.

Gastric Lavage	4
Fluids of various types for examination	16
Specimens for preparation of Vaccine	1
Blood Films	9
Solutions for Sterility	2
Hairs for Ringworm	1
Cultures for Identification	3
Venules for Sterility Tests	3
Specimens for culture of Tubercle Bacilli	2
Specimens of Bone	1
Cerebro-spinal Fluid :—	
Protein Estimation	215
Chloride Estimation	129
Sugar	110
Cell Counts	353
Cultures	128
Colloidal Gold Test	220
Globulin Estimation	60
Tubercle Bacilli	72
Albumen	1
Non-protein Nitrogen	1
Examination of milk bottles for the presence of B. Coli.	4
Examination of milk bottles for Bacterial Count	4
Specimens of Ice Cream	53
Specimens of Ice Cream Powder	1
Specimens of Orange Juice	1
	<hr/>
	7,437
	<hr/>

BIOCHEMISTRY.

Estimations for Blood Non-protein Nitrogen	423
" " Urea	31
" " Cholesterol	19
" " Calcium	13
" " Phosphorus	1
" " Phosphatase	22
" " Acid Phosphatase	1
" " Sugar	33
" " Phosphate	9
" " Uric Acid	1
Glucose Tolerance Tests	36
Van den Bergh Test	13
Estimation for Serum Protein	10
Icteric Index	2
Blood Sedimentation Rate	475
Urines for Chemical Examination	46
" Urea Clearance Test	72
" forwarded for Pregnancy Tests	52
Faces for Estimation of Occult Blood	389
" " Fat	1
" " Benzidine	1
Fractional Test Meals	135
Histamine Estimations	10
Basal Metabolic Rate Estimations	37
Electrocardiograph Examinations	96
Vital Capacity	1
Fluid from Pancreatic Cyst	1
	<hr/>
	1,930

HÆMATOLOGY.

Red Cell Counts	399
White Cell Counts	445
Hæmoglobin Estimations	2,010
Differential Counts	419
Blood Groups	527
Blood Cross Grouping	122
Bleeding Time	20
Coagulation Time	20
Platelet Count	2
Prothrombin Index	1
Splenic Puncture Material	1
Reticulocyte Count	1
Bone Marrow Count	1
	<hr/> 3,968 <hr/>

PATHOLOGY.

Post-mortems	91
Sections cut and examined	246
	<hr/> 337 <hr/>
TOTAL NUMBER OF EXAMINATIONS	43,314 <hr/>

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

Cases of Non-Infectious Disease and Accidents.—The bulk of the Ambulance Services of the City, so far as they concern the transporting of cases of non-infectious disease and accident cases to and from the Hospitals, 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 belonging to each of these bodies are housed at the Ambulance Station, their use being general to all the services. At 31st December, 1946, 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 there were four sitting case cars at 31st December, 1946, one of these belonging to the Hospitals Council, two to the Health Committee and one jointly owned by the Health and Watch Committees. These cars are used principally for emergency journeys of municipal midwives in the night hours or for the conveying of mothers and babies to their homes after confinements at the maternity hospitals.

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 at works premises.

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 Lodge Moor Infectious Diseases Hospital. This fleet comprised four vehicles at the end of the year 1946.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

The staff of General Sanitary Inspectors made a total of 57,346 visits to and inspections of dwelling-houses under the Public Health Act, 1936, in the year 1946, for the investigation and abatement of nuisances, a considerable proportion of which were brought to the notice of the Department by complaints of tenants. These visits and inspections related, in all, to a total of 13,655 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 the staff of Sanitary Inspectors during the year and details of these visits are to be found in Table XXXVIII within this section of the Report.

Infectious Disease—Investigation and Disinfection.—The Sanitary Inspectors made 5,383 visits of investigation during the year at households where infectious or other notifiable diseases had occurred. 3,933 homes were visited by the staff of the Disinfecting Station for the purpose of carrying out disinfection at the houses 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 the Benzyl Benzoate treatment. A total of 2,921 persons, including 1,497 school children, attended for treatment in the year 1946, either as patients or as contacts. The number of persons treated for Scabies has steadily reduced since the peak year of 1942, when 5,729 persons were treated. 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 877 families in the year 1946. After treatment all cases are followed up by visits to the home by the Health Visitors.

Disinfestation.—The use of D.D.T. for the eradication of insect pests, a service which commenced in 1945, continued on an increasing scale in the year 1946. D.D.T. has proved to be very satisfactory for dealing with bugs, fleas, cockroaches, beetles, crickets, silverfish, steam flies and other insects. The use of D.D.T. is largely replacing Cyanide and is likely to become the standard method for house disinfestation and for the disinfestation of premises generally. It has been found convenient, according to the circumstances, to apply the D.D.T. either by spraying in the form of a five per cent emulsion or by distributing it by the use of a mechanical blower as a powder containing ten per cent of D.D.T. A charge is made to the occupiers of the premises for these services. A total of 613 premises were disinfested with D.D.T. during the year 1946, as follows :—389 Corporation Houses ; 22 other Corporation premises, including Schools, Hospitals, etc. ; 189 private houses ; and 13 miscellaneous premises, such as shops, warehouses, works' canteens and voluntary hospitals, institutions, etc.

The use of Cyanide for disinfestation continued on a small scale during the year 1946. 289 families were removed to Corporation Housing Estates during the year and their furniture and effects were disinfested by Cyanide in air-tight steel containers in order to eradicate bug infestation. The beds and bedding were treated by steam disinfestation.

Corporation houses which are found to be infested with bugs, when they become vacant upon a change of tenancy, are still treated with Cyanide in the form of Zyklon B. and 16 Corporation houses were so treated in the year 1946.

Cleansing of Verminous Persons.—There were 227 persons who attended at the Disinfecting Station during the year for treatment for the eradication of vermin. A special disinfecting bath and cleansing treatment were given in all these cases and the personal clothing and bedding were disinfected. The use of D.D.T. in common lodging houses and houses let-in-lodgings, from which most of these cases emanate, has resulted in a decreasing number of persons who are infested with vermin.

Testing of Drainage Systems.—771 smoke tests and 1,221 colour tests were applied during the year to drainage systems which were suspected of being defective. In certain instances the City Engineer's Department collaborated with the Sanitary Inspectors' staff in these tests. Where drains were found to be defective the Sanitary Inspectors supervised the works of repair or reconstruction. 1,004 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 1946 there were five privies converted into pedestal water closets and eight privies abolished; ten trough closets and one waste-water closet were converted into pedestal water closets and three trough closets were abolished; six 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. 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 in the City 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.—1,111 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 184 nuisances or defects which were found were remedied during the year.

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

Preserved Food—Preparation or Manufacture.—Seven 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 registration was granted in four of these cases. In the case of the remaining three applications, one was withdrawn and as regards the other two the work necessary to be carried out before registration could be granted had not been completed at the year end.

Ice Cream—Sale, Manufacture, etc.—Premises which are used for these trades must also be registered, as required by Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. During the year 1946 there were seven applications for the registration of premises intended to be used for the manufacture of ice cream for sale and in six cases the premises were duly registered. The remaining application was withdrawn. Seventeen applications in regard to the sale only of ice cream were received and after investigation all the premises were registered. During the year 68 premises ceased to be used for the purpose for which they were registered; 40 of them had been registered for the manufacture and sale of ice cream; three for manufacture only and 25 for the sale only of ice cream.

Fish Friers' Premises.—At the end of the year 1946, there were 476 fish friers' premises in the City which were on the Register. There were two new applications for registration during the year. In one case registration was granted and the other application was withdrawn.

Offensive Trades—There were six premises on the Register of Offensive Trades at the end of the year. These were three premises used for Tripe Boiling and Tripe Dressing, one 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. One Rag and Bone Dealer ceased business during the year.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.—There are 38 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 1946. The Canal Boats Inspector paid 62 visits to the Canal and made 78 inspections of boats during the year, the object being to ensure that there was compliance with the statutory requirements. There were 157 persons living on board the boats at the time of the inspections and these persons were all in the age group of over 14 years. 154 were males and three were females. The average number of persons per boat was 2·01.

33 infringements were found, relating to 22 inspections of the 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, neither was it necessary to detain any boats for cleansing or disinfection.

Water Supply.—Domestic Water Supplies provided by the Corporation to the City and district and bulk supplies to outside authorities have been maintained at their usual high standard of purity throughout the year. Of 1,987 drinking water samples examined at the Waterworks laboratory, 98·6 per cent were found to be free from *Bacillus Coli* in 100 millilitres.

In pursuance of the policy previously reported of protecting filtered waters from atmospheric pollution, two more of the open service reservoirs, situated at Ringinglow, have now been roofed over.

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 1946, so far as they relate to the City of Sheffield are briefly outlined below :—

Action under the Public Health Act, 1936.—The following are details of the work done by the Smoke Inspectors in the City during the year 1946—

Number of chimneys observed (half hour observations)	..	..	2,002
Number of minutes of smoke emitted	..	..	8,975
Average minutes of smoke emission per half hour	..	..	4·5
Number of Abatement Notices served	..	..	162
Number of Intimation Notices served	..	..	325
Number of Advisory Visits	..	..	508
Number of complaints dealt with	..	..	89

From the above statement it will be seen that the average of the minutes of smoke emitted per half hour from the observations of chimneys in the year 1946 was 4·5 minutes. This compares with 11·5 minutes per half hour in the year 1945 and an average of 1·4 minutes per half hour in the year 1938, prior to the War.

Legal proceedings for offences relating to the emission of smoke for periods in excess of the permitted maximum were instituted in five cases during the year. A fine of £5 was imposed against a Steelworks, together with a further fine of £2 in respect of each day upon which a recurrence of the offence should be reported. Fines of £2 and costs in each case were imposed against two other Steelworks and a Brewery. A further case against a Brewery was adjourned to enable reconstruction work to be carried out.

Atmospheric Pollution.—The recording of the extent of the atmospheric pollution continued through the year 1946. There are three fixed gauges established in Sheffield for the purpose of measuring atmospheric pollution, and these are situated at Attercliffe, Surrey Street and Nether Green. In addition there are four mobile gauges which further assist in ascertaining the variation of the pollution deposits in the City. These gauges are stationed at Manor, Firth Park, Handsworth, and Wincobank Sewage Works, this latter being a gauge which was installed on 1st June, 1946.

The averages of the monthly deposits of solid matter in tons per square mile per month at these seven stations were as follows :—

Attercliffe	39.95 tons.
Surrey Street	26.12 ..
Nether Green	10.74 ..
Manor	22.13 ..
Firth Park	20.37 ..
Handsworth	15.59 ..
Wincobank Sewage Works (seven months)	33.58 ..

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 1942 to 1946, together with the highest monthly deposit at each station in those years :—

TABLE XXXVII.—*Solid Matter deposited at the fixed Sheffield Collecting Stations, five years 1942 to 1946.*

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
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
1944	43.20	60.16	21.89	31.72	11.49	15.96
1945	42.08	58.62	22.74	28.57	11.77	20.39
1946	39.95	48.99	26.12	40.24	10.74	21.37

Sulphur Determination.—Daily records for determining the quantity of sulphur in the atmosphere were taken by the lead peroxide method at seven stations. The daily averages of the number of milligrams of sulphur per 100 square centimetres of surface area as recorded in the years 1945 and 1946 were as follows :—

	1945	1946
Attercliffe	4.83	5.46
Surrey Street	2.79	3.41
Nether Green	1.27	1.25
Manor	2.12	2.45
Firth Park	2.52	2.88
Handsworth	2.23	2.06
Wincobank Sewage Works	3.36	4.00

Additional readings by the volumetric method were taken at the Surrey Street Station, and these showed for the year a daily average of 0.13 parts of sulphur per million parts of the atmosphere.

Rodent Control.—The Rodent Control service commenced on 10th April, 1944, being instituted as the result of responsibilities which devolved upon the Public Health Department under the Infestation Order, 1943.

There are three Rodent Operatives employed in this service and a Sanitary Inspector is seconded to take charge of the work.

The services of the Rodent Operatives are made available upon application by the occupiers of infested premises, payment being upon a cost basis laid down by the Corporation.

All premises in regard to which there are complaints of infestation by rats or mice are in the first instance visited by the staff of General Sanitary Inspectors. 580 complaints were investigated in the year 1946 as against 541 in 1945.

In the statement below are given the number of applications for the services of the Rodent Operatives which were dealt with in the years 1945 and 1946, together with the number of baiting points laid and the number of rats and mice exterminated :—

	Year 1945	Year 1946
Number of Applications dealt with (Rat Infestation) ..	483	402
Number of Applications dealt with (Mice Infestation) ..	157	178
Number of baiting points laid	6,304	6,053
Number of rats exterminated	6,793	5,260
Number of mice exterminated	6,051	7,350

The scheme which commenced on 7th May, 1945 for the disinfection of the sewers, rivers and culverts of the City continued in the year 1946. This work is undertaken by the City Engineer, who provides a staff of operatives forming part of the Rodent Control service of the Public Health Department whilst engaged upon the work.

At the commencement of the scheme in May, 1945, plans were formulated to deal initially with those infestations in the central areas of the City and then to expand outwards to systematically treat the whole of the old built-up areas of the City. The sewers in the remaining outlying areas of the City, including the newer Corporation housing estates, were to receive a "Pilot" test, that is to say that one in every ten sewer manholes were to be pre-baited, and any showing evidence of infestation were to be included in a full-scale treatment area.

The Ministry of Food procedure as to the methods of pre-baiting and poisoning are adhered to throughout this work. The disinfection comprises what is known as an initial treatment, which consists of a first treatment with a second treatment after one month has elapsed followed by maintenance treatments of a similar kind at six-monthly intervals.

During the year 1946, the initial treatment and "Pilot" testing and the first of the maintenance treatments were completed. The second maintenance treatment was also applied to 60 sewer areas.

After the completion of the initial treatment, it was found possible to reduce the number of men engaged upon this work from 18 to six, the remaining two squads each of three men being adequate to apply maintenance treatments to the whole area at six-monthly intervals.

The "Pilot" test was carried out over some 8,000 manholes in the outlying areas of the City and in the 803 manholes so tested, only 17 "takes" were recorded in seven small areas. It is interesting to note that these infestations occurred in old sewer lengths, and that the sewers of all the Corporation housing estates were entirely free from infestation.

The number of manholes baited or points laid during the year totalled 17,724 and the estimated number of rats exterminated totalled 41,864. Details of the treatment are given in the statements below :—

INITIAL TREATMENT—YEAR 1946.

Initial Treatment	Areas treated	Number of Manholes baited or points laid	Number of "takes" recorded	Estimated number of rats exterminated
First Treatment	Sewer Areas Nod. 47—89	2,550	481	5,751
	3 lengths of Rivers Sheaf and Don and the Meersbrook	186	73	703
	7 Areas from "Pilot" Test ..	185	40	585
Second Treatment	Sewer Areas Nod. 35—89	3,357	305	2,937
	5 lengths of Rivers Sheaf and Don and the Meersbrook	441	46	341
	7 Areas from "Pilot" Test ..	188	11	157
	Totals for both Treatments ..	6,907	956	10,474

FIRST MAINTENANCE TREATMENT—YEAR 1946.

Areas treated	Number of Manholes baited or points laid	Number of "takes" recorded	Estimated number of rats exterminated
Areas 1—96	5,162	729	11,900
12 lengths of Rivers Sheaf, Don and Porter and the Meersbrook	1,816	547	9,610
Totals for Treatment	6,978	1,276	21,510

SECOND MAINTENANCE TREATMENT—1946.

Areas treated	Number of Manholes baited or points laid	Number of "takes" recorded	Estimated number of rats exterminated
Areas 1—60	3,839	638	9,880

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 1946 :—

TABLE XXXVIII.—*Summary of the Work of the Sanitary Inspectors during the year 1946.*

1. Dwelling-houses affected by nuisances—	
(a) Number of Houses	13,655
(b) Number of Inspections	9,194
2. Number of Smoke Tests applied to Drains	771
3. Number of Water Tests applied to Drains	1,004
4. Number of Colour Tests applied to Drains	1,221
5. Visits to Work in progress	9,007
6. Miscellaneous Visits	39,145
7. Interviews with Owners or Representatives	1,596
8. Dwelling-houses where Nuisances abated	10,899
9. Yards paved	96
10. Visits for Infectious or other notifiable Diseases	5,383
11. Visits <i>re</i> Overcrowding	733
12. Visits for Disinfection of Premises	118
13. Visits to Premises <i>re</i> Vermin	5,494
14. Visits to Cowsheds	1,027
15. Visits to Dairies	1,354
16. Visits <i>re</i> Offensive Trades	32
17. Visits to Fried Fish Shops	834
18. Visits to Ice Cream Premises	653
19. Visits to Bakehouses	299
20. Visits to other Food Preparing Premises	481
21. Visits <i>re</i> Shops Acts	44
22. Visits to Workplaces	61
23. Rag Flock Acts—Number of Premises Visited	32
24. Notices served (a) Statutory	2,063
(b) Informal	8,094
25. Number of Cases in which Legal Proceedings taken	13
26. Visits <i>re</i> Diseases of Animals Acts	376
27. Visits <i>re</i> Rats and Mice Infestation	507

HOUSING.

It has been stated in earlier Reports that the progress of the Slum Clearance Scheme was halted upon the outbreak of war in 1939 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 1946, 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 a few families who were transferred to houses on Corporation Estates from houses which had been scheduled for demolition prior to the war.

Demolition of Houses.—A total of 103 houses which were in Slum Clearance Areas were demolished or rendered unusable as dwelling-houses in the year 1946, the great majority being demolished, but a few converted into Works premises. It should be explained that a considerable proportion of these 103 houses were buildings which, after having being partially destroyed by air attack in the war years, were finally demolished in the year 1946 in the arrangements for the clearance of bombed areas and not as a procedure under the Housing Acts. In addition a total of 32 houses were converted into Works or Business premises in pursuance of schemes approved under the Housing Acts, prior to the War, for dealing with individual unfit houses. There were also four individual unfit houses demolished during the year as the result of demolition orders made prior to the War.

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 58 cases of overcrowding relieved during the year 1946, and 230 new cases were reported. At the end of the year there were 3,867 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 22,207.

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.

1,191 new dwelling-houses were erected in the year ended 31st March, 1947, and in addition to this figure 231 additional housing units were provided by the conversion of existing buildings into flats. The corresponding figures for the year ended 31st March, 1946, were 368 new dwelling-houses erected and 57 additional housing units provided.

The approximate total number of houses on the Rate Books at 31st December, 1946, was 148,475.

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 13,655 houses were inspected during the year 1946. 8,950 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 6,189 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 XXXIX, being general statistics in regard to Housing, and Tables XL and XLI which relate to action which was taken under the Housing Acts in 1946 and in past years in regard to unfit houses in clearance areas and individual unfit houses respectively.

TABLE XXXIX.—*Housing Statistics of the year 1946.*

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)	13,655
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose	*9,205
(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	8,950
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	6,189
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	6,597
(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	4
(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	3,867
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	3,867
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein (equivalent No.)	22,207
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	230
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	58
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases (equivalent No.)	235
(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 XL.—Housing Acts, 1930 and 1936.—Clearance Areas. Summary of Work Done.

YEAR	OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIONS MADE BY THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH		PUBLIC INQUIRIES HELD BY MINISTRY OF HEALTH'S INSPECTORS						VACATION OF HOUSES AND RE-HOUSING OF DISPLACED TENANTS				No. of Houses Demol'd or Abolished
	No. of Areas involved	No. of Houses involved	No. of Areas for which Inquiries were held	Total No. of Houses involved	No. of Houses for which Orders were confirmed	No. of Houses changed from "Pink" to "Grey" on plan	No. of Houses Excluded from Orders	No. of Houses purchased by Corporation and for which Orders were rescinded	No. of Houses vacant when Orders made	No. of Houses from which displaced tenants were re-housed by the Corporation	No. of Houses from which tenants found their own Accommodation	Total No. of Houses vacated	
1930 (from 1st October)....	17	394	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1931	—	—	17	394	290	3	18	83	12	—	—	12	—
1932	7	435	7	435	—	—	—	—	5	298	32	335	88
1933	16	906	10	635	593	—	35	—	5	254	8	267	377
1934	67	3238	34	1636	1439	4	32	—	16	899	98	1013	857
1935	93	4558	67	3401	2437	19	38	—	17	764	23	804	776
1936	67	3239	65	3030	3730	2	86	—	40	1311	81	1432	1109
1937	125	5378	66	3232	2676	7	26	7	39	2087	136	2262	2101
1938	166	3908	40	3174	3995	4	32	—	41	2051	176	2268	2456
1939	65	752	105	2372	1207	6	15	—	45	1808	122	1975	1677
1940	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	469	24	493	195
1941	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	591
1942	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	291
1943	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67
1944	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	144
1945	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	349
1946	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	18	103
TOTALS	623	22808	411	18309	16367	45	282	90	220	9959	700	10879	11181

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 1,529 Houses.

(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 4,477 Houses.

(3)—The number 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, 1946, was 5,495.

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

YEAR	OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIONS MADE BY THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH					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 Demolition Orders made	No. of Houses for which Schemes accepted for conversion to Work, etc.	No. of Houses from which Tenants have been rehoused by the Corporation	No. of Houses from which Tenants have found their own Accommodation	No. of Houses which were vacant when Orders made or Schemes Accepted	Total No. of Houses Vacated	For which Schemes Completed for conversion to Work, etc.	In compliance with Demolition Orders	After Representation but without Demolition Order being made		TOTAL
1930 (From 1st October only)	17	48	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1931	47	230	1	206	21	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	
1932	13	52	—	52	6	110	52	6	168	7	98	7	112	
1933	25	95	—	77	15	101	21	2	124	1	89	—	90	
1934	49	151	2	98	28	100	24	5	129	23	154	10	187	
1935	63	177	3	87	43	150	13	7	170	35	124	—	160	
1936	57	398	3	335	58	162	13	15	190	32	74	1	107	
1937	50	399	—	312	39	247	34	9	290	28	122	—	150	
1938	37	427	—	134	38	351	19	14	384	21	354	—	375	
1939	15	56	1	427	11	399	16	5	420	6	616	4	626	
1940	1	12	—	12	—	17	3	—	20	5	18	3	26	
1941	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	5	
1942	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	4	
1943	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	—	8	
1944	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	
1945	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1946	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	32	4	—	36	
TOTALS	374	2045	19	1740	259	1638	196	63	1897	197	1668	25	1890	

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.

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 : (1)—There were 96 houses for which Demolition Orders had been issued where the tenants still remained in occupation at 31st December, 1940, 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 1940.

(2)—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.

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 Food Inspectors made 5,899 visits to markets, sidings and wholesale food stores during the year, 959 visits to retail food shops and 799 visits to horseflesh shops. They also inspected 518 pigs, which were slaughtered at private premises for consumption by their owners. Details in regard to these inspections are as follows:—

Home Slaughtered Pigs.

Number Inspected.	Number Passed Fit.	Weight of Meat and Offal Condemned and Surrendered.		
		cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
518	452	10	3	26

**TABLE XLII.—General Food Inspection—Food condemned as unfit for human consumption,
Year 1946.**

Description	Quantity	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Description	Quantity	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Canned Goods ...	46,471	—	—	—	—	Fruit, Dried ...	—	—	10	2	8
Apple Pulp ...	—	—	6	2	12	Horseflesh & Offal	—	—	3	2	—
Bacon and Ham ...	—	—	7	1	14	Ice Cream Powder	—	—	—	1	—
Biscuits ...	—	—	10	3	19	Margarine ...	—	—	—	—	5
Biscuit Meal and Sausage Rusk	—	—	3	3	19	Meat and Meat Products	—	2	1	2	24
Bread ...	—	2	—	2	7	Meat and Fish Paste	219 jars	—	—	—	—
Butter ...	—	—	—	—	2	Milk, Dried	—	—	—	—	4
Cakes and Pastry	—	—	2	2	9	Oatcakes, Pikelets, etc.	2,495	—	—	—	—
Cereals ...	—	2	14	2	4	Peas, Dried	—	—	19	3	17
Cheese ...	—	—	4	2	25	Pickles & Sauces	1,505 jars	—	—	—	—
Chestnuts ...	—	1	10	1	6	Poultry & Game	—	2	11	1	14
Coffee Beans ...	—	—	2	1	12	Preserves	—	—	11	—	16
Confectionery ...	—	—	3	1	15	Puddings, Sponge	—	—	—	2	19
Cream, Synthetic	2 gallons	—	—	—	—	Rabbits ...	—	—	1	14	—
Eggs ...	681	—	—	—	—	Shellfish ...	—	12	2	—	7
Eggs, Dried	—	—	—	—	3	Sugar ...	—	—	4	3	17
Fish ...	—	41	15	2	1	Syrup, Golden	—	—	3	2	23
Fishcakes	1,407	—	—	—	—	Tea ...	—	—	—	3	18
Fishpaste	—	—	—	2	4	Vegetables	—	29	18	—	20
Flour, etc.	—	1	12	2	2	Yeast ...	—	—	—	2	11
Fruit ...	—	4	4	3	27	Sundry Articles	53	—	—	—	—

THE MILK SUPPLY.

The daily average consumption of milk in Sheffield during the year 1946 was 38,042 gallons, which represents 0.61 pints per head of the population. This 38,042 gallons consisted of 3,703 gallons produced in the City and 34,339 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 1,314 formal and informal samples of milk and other food commodities which were taken during the year there were 72, or 5.48 per cent, which proved to be adulterated.

TABLE XLIII.—Results of Analyses of samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, during the year 1946.

Articles	Total Samples Submitted	Formal Samples		Informal Samples	
		Genuine	Adulterated	Genuine	Adulterated
Milk	1,112	847	36	219	10
Skimmed Milk	1	1	—	—	—
Ammoniated Tinct. of Quinine	6	2	—	—	4
Aspirin Tablets	4	—	—	4	—
Baking Powder	6	—	—	6	—
Butter	22	—	—	22	—
Camphorated Oil	3	—	—	3	—
Chocolate Spread	1	—	—	1	—
Cocoa	1	—	—	1	—
Coffee	7	—	—	7	—
Coffee Extract	1	—	—	1	—
Confectionery Baking Com- pound	1	1	—	—	—
Cooking Fat	17	—	—	17	—
Epsom Salts	1	—	—	1	—
Fish Paste	4	—	—	3	1
Gelatine	2	—	—	2	—
Glycerine, Lemon, Wild Cherry and Honey	1	—	—	1	—
Gravy Powder	1	—	—	1	—
Jam	1	—	—	1	—
Lard	5	—	—	5	—
Margarine	22	—	—	22	—
Mustard	1	—	—	1	—
Oxo	1	—	—	1	—
Pepper	2	—	—	2	—
Potted Meat Paste	12	1	—	6	5
Saccharin Tablets	2	—	—	2	—
Sausage and Sausage Meat	36	17	6	5	8
Self-Raising Flour	4	—	—	4	—
Shredded Suet	1	—	—	1	—
Soya Flour	1	—	—	1	—
Sugar	3	—	—	3	—
Sweet Spirits of Nitre	3	—	—	3	—
Syrup of Figs	1	—	—	—	1
Table Cream	1	—	—	1	—
Tea (liquid)	3	—	—	3	—
Malt Vinegar	8	1	—	7	—
Non-Brewed Vinegar	15	9	1	5	—
Vinegar Essence	1	1	—	—	—
TOTALS	1,314	889	43	362	29

The following statement gives particulars of the analysis of samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, in the years 1939 to 1946 and shows, in regard to each year, the number of samples submitted and the number and percentage of the samples which were found to be adulterated :—

Year	Total Samples Submitted	Samples Adulterated	Percentage Adulterated
1939	1,264	56	4.43
1940	1,082	97	9.97
1941	1,064	117	10.98
1942	1,337	117	8.75
1943	1,228	117	9.53
1944	1,370	129	9.42
1945	1,341	97	7.23
1946	1,314	72	5.48

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

*Offences.**Penalties Imposed.*

	£	s.	d.
Selling Milk containing added water (one case)	2	0	0
„ Sausages deficient in meat content (four cases)—(Total fines)	19	2	0
„ Non-Brewed Vinegar deficient in Acetic Acid (one case)	1	4	0
Exposing unfit food (Chestnuts) for sale (two cases)—(Total fines)	8	0	0

Warnings were given in nine cases of milk fat deficiency, one of sausage deficient in meat content, and one of Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine deficient in ammonia.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDERS.

THE PRESENCE OF TUBERCLE BACILLI IN MILK.—In the table which follows will be found particulars relating to the 505 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 33, or 6·53 per cent of the samples.

TABLE XLIV.—*Results of Biological Tests of Bulk samples of Milk taken during the year 1946.*

Source of Sample	Number of Milk Samples taken	Results of Tests		Percentage Tuberculous	Number of Cows Slaughtered
		Free	Tuberculous		
City of Sheffield	212	199	13	6·13	*9
Yorkshire West Riding ..	240	226	14	5·83	3
Derbyshire	53	47	6	11·32	6
Totals	505	472	33	6·53	18

* In addition to these nine cows from Sheffield farms which were subsequently slaughtered as a result of the initial action in taking bulk samples of milk, there were five 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.—212 samples were taken during the year of raw milk which had been produced within the City. 170 samples or 80·18 per cent satisfied the Methylene Blue Test and 143 samples or 67·45 per cent were free from *Bacillus Coli* in 1/100th of a millilitre.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS, 1936 TO 1946.—Particulars are given below regarding the various types of designated milk retailed in the City.

TUBERCULIN TESTED MILK (CERTIFIED).—Approximately 101 gallons of this milk were sold in the City daily during the year. Two City farms produced 65 gallons and 36 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 756 gallons. 686 gallons were produced at twelve City farms and 70 gallons at two outside farms.

PASTEURISED MILK.—Two firms are licensed for the pasteurising of milk in Sheffield and the daily average of the sale of this milk in 1946 was 22,857 gallons, which represents 60·08 per cent of the total supply of milk to the City.

In addition to designated milks there were 1,888 gallons of sterilized milk and 8,580 gallons of heat-treated milk sold daily in the City.

It will be observed from the foregoing information as to the sale of pasteurised milk, sterilized milk and other heat-treated milk that a total of 33,325 gallons, representing 87·60 per cent of the daily milk supply of the City in 1946, had either been pasteurised or had undergone some other form of heat treatment.

Testing of Designated and Heat-treated Milk.—Details of the various tests which were applied to Designated and Heat-treated Milk during the year are given in the following statement :—

Description of Milk.	Nature of Test.	Number of Samples Tested.	Number of Samples which were satisfactory.
Tuberculin Tested Milk (Certified) ..	Methylene Blue ..	24 ..	24
" " " " ..	Bacillus Coli ..	2 ..	2
Accredited Milk	Methylene Blue ..	167 ..	150
" " " " ..	Bacillus Coli ..	18 ..	14
Pasteurised Milk	Methylene Blue ..	237 ..	227
" " " " ..	Phosphatase ..	233 ..	233
" " " " ..	Bacterial Count ..	243 ..	219
" " " " ..	Bacillus Coli ..	247 ..	*136
Sterilised Milk	Methylene Blue ..	12 ..	12
" " " " ..	Phosphatase ..	12 ..	12
Heat-treated Milk	Methylene Blue ..	28 ..	26
" " " " ..	Phosphatase ..	28 ..	28

* No *Bacillus Coli* in a millilitre of the milk.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933.

Premises on Local Authority's List of persons entitled to sell poisons included in Part II of the Poisons List (at 31st December, 1946)	618
Premises added to the List during the year	145
Number of Routine Visits and Inspections in the year 1946	465

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

Routine visits and inspections were carried out under the above Act and six samples of fertilisers were taken. All the samples conformed to the requirements of the Act.

MEAT INSPECTION.

Private Slaughterhouses.—There are two private slaughterhouses in the City. One of these is used exclusively for the slaughter of pigs and 1,039 pigs were slaughtered there in the year 1946. Of these there were one carcase and 34 part carcasses, representing a weight of 733 lbs., which were found to be unfit for human consumption and were condemned. At the other private slaughterhouse, which is the special Horse Slaughterhouse at the Corporation Abattoir, there were 2,844 horses slaughtered during the year. All were examined by the Meat Inspectors.

Corporation Abattoir.—The carcase of every animal which is slaughtered for food at the Corporation Abattoir is examined by a qualified meat inspector and any carcase suspected of being diseased is taken to the Detention Room for a final inspection. Inspections are also made 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 the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries are at once informed of any instance where an animal is suspected as suffering from a notifiable disease.

133,385 animals of all kinds were slaughtered and inspected at the Abattoir during the year, as against 112,415 in 1945, and 131,215 of them, as against 110,348 in 1945, 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 1946.

TABLE XLV.—*Animals slaughtered and inspected in the City 1946.*

Where Slaughtered	Oxen	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses	Total
Abattoir Main Slaughterhalls	31,699	17,852	78,461	2,773	—	130,785
Do. (Jewish Method)	409	—	1,761	—	—	2,170
Isolation Slaughterhall	330	34	65	1	—	430
Totals (Abattoir)	32,438	17,886	80,287	2,774	—	133,385
Private Slaughterhouses	—	—	—	1,039	2,844	3,883
Grand Totals	32,438	17,886	80,287	3,813	2,844	137,268

Of the 137,268 animals slaughtered and inspected in the City in the year 1946 there were 2,325 whole carcasses found to be in a diseased condition and condemned, and a further 1,563 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 shown in regard to carcasses which were affected with Tuberculosis.

TABLE XLVI.—*Carcasses Inspected and Carcasses Condemned in the City in the year 1946.*

Class of Animal	Oxen	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses	Total
Number killed and inspected	32,438	17,886	80,287	3,813	2,844	137,268
Affected with Tuberculosis—						
Whole carcasses condemned	655	100	5	10	—	770
Carcasses of which some part was condemned	1,158	—	1	126	—	1,285
Total affected with Tuberculosis	1,813	100	6	136	—	2,055
Affected with other diseases—						
Whole carcasses condemned	70	1,329	123	18	15	1,555
Carcasses of which some part was condemned	142	—	42	49	45	278
Total affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis	212	1,329	165	67	60	1,833

By a local bye-law which was introduced on 1st October, 1938, it is a requirement that all meat from animals killed outside the City, excepting salted or frozen meat or meat bearing the official stamp of the Minister of Health, must be brought to the Sheffield Corporation Abattoir for inspection. Particulars of the meat which was so brought to the Abattoir in the year 1946 are as follows :—5 carcasses of beef with offal, 400 quarters of beef, 1,983 sheep with offal, 117½ pigs with offal, 249 pig plucks, 11,687 pig heads and 16 tons 10 cwt. 2 qrs. of meat, bones and offal.

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 376 visits during the year 1946. 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 subject to detention and isolation for a period of twenty-eight days after leaving the market. Licences to move the swine are 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.—Cleansing and disinfecting of road vehicles used for the transporting of animals to the Corporation Abattoir and to and from Wadsley Bridge Live Stock Market is done by the Corporation at a small charge to cover expenses. 903 vehicles were cleansed and disinfected during 1946.

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. Four suspected cases were confirmed in 1946.

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 1946.
