ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH

OF THE

CITY OF SHEFFIELD

For the year 1947.

LLYWELYN ROBERTS, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health.

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Medical Officer of Health.

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

City of Sheffield.

HEALTH COMMITTEE

as at 31st December, 1947.

THE LORD MAYOR :
(ALDERMAN W. E. YORKE, J.P.)

Chairman :
ALDERMAN MRS. G. TEBBUTT.

Deputy-Chairman :
COUNCILLOR J. S. WORRALL.

Alderman Mrs. A. E. LONGDEN, J.P.
,, L. F. MILNER, O.B.E., J.P.
Councillor G. ARMITAGE.
,, A. C. FOULDS.
,, G. H. FROGGATT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S., etc.
,, H. S. GENT.
,, E. S. GRAHAM, J.P.
,, Mrs. L. E. GRAHAM.
,, Mrs. A. IVES, J.P.
Councillor H. LAMBERT.
,, J. W. MATE.
,, J. PATE.
,, J. W. RACE.
,, Mrs. F. ROEBUCK, J.P.
,, E. SCOTT.
,, J. SHAW.
,, Mrs. P. SHEARD, B.A.
,, H. SLACK.
,, C. THIRSK.

SUB-COMMITTEES.

General Sub-Committee.

Chairman : Councillor J. S. WORRALL.

Councillor A. C. FOULDS.
,, G. H. FROGGATT.
,, H. S. GENT.
Councillor E. S. GRAHAM, J.P.
,, H. LAMBERT.
,, Mrs. F. ROEBUCK, J.P.
,, Mrs. P. SHEARD.

Hospitals Sub-Committee.

Chairman : Alderman Mrs. G. TEBBUTT.

Alderman Mrs. A. E. LONGDEN, J.P.
Councillor A. C. FOULDS.
,, G. H. FROGGATT.
,, E. S. GRAHAM, J.P.
,, Mrs. L. E. GRAHAM.
,, Mrs. A. IVES, J.P.
Councillor J. W. MATE.
,, J. PATE.
,, Mrs. F. ROEBUCK, J.P.
,, J. SHAW.
,, Mrs. P. SHEARD,
,, J. S. WORRALL.

Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee.

Chairman : Alderman Mrs. G. TEBBUTT.

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

Mental Welfare Sub-Committee.

Chairman : Councillor J. SHAW.

Alderman Mrs. A. E. LONGDEN, J.P.
,, L. F. MILNER, O.B.E., J.P.
Councillor G. ARMITAGE.
Councillor Mrs. A. IVES, J.P.
,, H. LAMBERT.
,, J. W. MATE.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

AT 1st APRIL, 1948.

MEDICAL STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health :
LLYWELYN ROBERTS, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health :
E. L. M. MILLAR, M.B., Ch.B., M.Sc., D.P.H.

City General Hospital—

Medical Superintendent	JAMES CLARK, M.D., Ch.B., F.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Superintendent and Obstetrician	W. J. CLANCY, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., M.R.C.O.G.
Honorary Physician	Professor C. H. STUART-HARRIS, M.D., F.R.C.P.
Physicians	K. J. G. MILNE, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.
	E. G. G. RHIND, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P.
Surgeons	*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.

Thoracic Surgeon (*Part-time*)	A. W. FAWCETT, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.
Orthopædic Surgeon	S. PAPPWORTH, M.B., Ch.B., M.Ch.ortho.
Surgical Registrar, Thoracic Unit	BETTY V. SLESSER, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (Edin.)
Anæsthetist	K. J. POWELL, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.A.
Radiologist	ELEANOR K. ABBOTT, M.B., Ch.B., D.M.R.
Radiologist, Locum tenens	ELSIE L. METTAM, M.B., Ch.B., D.M.R.
Dermatologist (*Visiting*)	H. R. VICKERS, M.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P.
Assistant Medical Officer (*Surgical*)	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.
Junior Assistant Medical Officers	M. J. TWOHIG, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.
	J. MACNAMARA, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.
	E. D. DILLON, D.Sc., M.B., B.Ch.
	C. KEY, M.D.
	R. P. SHIELDS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
	T. D. HERRIOTT, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.
	J. G. MACQUILLAN, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.
	A. T. BROMLEY, B.Sc., M.B., B.S.

City Hospitals for Infectious Disease—

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

Nether Edge Hospital—

Medical Superintendent	L. P. de ABREW, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Medical Officer	ANNA M. WALSHE, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.
Assistant Medical Officer	MARY B. SARSFIELD, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

King Edward VII Hospital—

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

Tuberculosis—

Clinical Tuberculosis Officer and Medical Superintendent of City Sanatoria	H. MIDGLEY TURNER, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Senior Assistant Tuberculosis Officer	D. H. ANDERSON, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.
Assistant Tuberculosis Officers	MARY E. NELSON, L.R.C.P.I. & L.M., L.R.C.S.I. & L.M.
	J. F. MacCARTHY, M.B., Ch.B.
	H. B. KELLY, M.D., M.R.C.P., T.D.D., B.Sc.
	P. F. MAGUIRE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

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.
I. JEAN McLARTY, M.B., Ch.B.
JOAN MACKENZIE, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B.
(*Part-time*) J. BLYTH, M.D. (Edin.)
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.
NORAH 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 13 Clerical and other Assistants.

Sanitary Administration—

Senior Administrative Assistant - - - - - - - - R. P. HARPHAM

4 Senior and 7 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

23 District Sanitary Inspectors.

Disinfection, Disinfestation, Transport of Stores, etc.—

Superintendent - - - - - - - - - - - - J. SISSONS

Assistant Superintendent and 24 General Assistants.

Food Inspection—

Superintendent Food and Drugs Inspector - - - - - - - G. A. KNOWLES

Assistant Superintendent Food and Drugs Inspector - - - - F. M. COCKCROFT

1 Food and Drugs Inspector.

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—

Superintendent Smoke Inspector - - - - - - - - J. LAW
Assistant Superintendent Smoke Inspector - - - - - - - H. STENTON
2 Smoke Inspectors.

Rodent Control—

Rodent Officer - - - - - - - - - - - M. BEEVOR
5 Rodent Operatives.

City General Hospital—

Steward - - - - - - - - - - - - R. CUMMINGS
Assistant Steward - - - - - - - - - - G. J. HARMAN
Almoner - - - - - - - - - - - Miss M. E. DOBSON
1 Senior and 23 other Clerical Assistants; Farm Bailiff.
Senior Radiographer - - - - - - - - - - P. ALLOTT
Superintendent Physiotherapist - - - - - - - - Miss N. M. HORNER
Physiotherapist, 2 Radiographers, Auxiliary Occupational Therapist, Visiting Chiropodist.
Chief Pharmacist - - - - - - - - - - W. L. BAILEY
Deputy Chief Pharmacist - - - - - - - - - J. EARNSHAW
3 Assistant Pharmacists.
Matron - - - - - - - - - - - - Miss B. L. BEACHAM
First Assistant Matron - - - - - - - - - Miss G. M. WALTON
Second Assistant Matron - - - - - - - - - Miss M. A. ASHMORE
Senior Sister Tutor - - - - - - - - - - Miss A. WETHERELL
Superintendent Midwife - - - - - - - - - VACANCY
240 other Nursing Staff. 209 Domestic and other Staff.

City Hospitals for Infectious Disease (including Sanatoria)—

Steward - - - - - - - - - - - - F. WILLIAMSON
Assistant Steward - - - - - - - - - - R. WALKLAND
6 Clerical Assistants.
Pharmacist - - - - - - - - - - - - W. MOTT

Lodge Moor Hospital—

Matron - - - - - - - - - - - - Miss A. HOLDER
Assistant Matron - - - - - - - - - - Miss M. B. YOUNG
Sister Tutor - - - - - - - - - - - Miss E. DRIVER
64 other Nursing Staff. 67 Domestic and other Staff.

Winter Street Sanatorium—

Matron - - - - - - - - - - - - Miss E. M. ATKINSON
26 other Nursing Staff. 33 Domestic and other Staff.

Crimicar Lane Sanatorium—

Matron - - - - - - - - - - - - Miss S. E. OUTRAM
14 other Nursing Staff. 31 Domestic and other Staff.

Commonside Sanatorium—

Sister-in-Charge - - - - - - - - - - Miss M. A. ASHLEY
6 other Nursing Staff. 8 Domestic and other Staff.

Nether Edge Hospital—

Steward - - - - - - - - - - - - W. R. BEEVERS
Assistant Steward - - - - - - - - - - R. WALKER
5 Clerical Assistants.
Matron - - - - - - - - - - - - Miss E. E. BROWN
Assistant Matron - - - - - - - - - - Miss F. BOWER
Superintendent Midwife - - - - - - - - - Miss G. I. E. WEBB
131 other Nursing Staff. 107 Domestic and other Staff.

King Edward VII Hospital—

Steward - - - - - - - - - - - - H. SHORT
3 Clerical Assistants.
Superintendent Physiotherapist - - - - - - - - Miss C. A. MITCHELL
2 Physiotherapists.
Matron - - - - - - - - - - - - Miss E. J. FOUNTAIN
Assistant Matron - - - - - - - - - - Miss E. JONES
43 other Nursing Staff. 43 Domestic and other Staff.

Tuberculosis—

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

Mass Radiography—

Organising Secretary - - - - - - - - - - F. B. HATFIELD

6 Clerical Assistants and 1 General Assistant.

Senior Radiographer - - - - - - - - - A. H. BOOTH

Maternity and Child Welfare (Including Domiciliary Midwifery Service)—

Chief Administrative Assistant - - - - - - - - Miss E. A. MARTIN

Chief Clerk - - - - - - - - - - - Miss D. LEIGHTON.

1 Senior and 36 other Clerical Assistants; 18 General Staff.

Supt. Health Visitor and Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives - - - Miss M. G. BAKER

Assistant Supt. Health Visitor - - - - - - - - Miss M. STENTON

Senior Health Visitors - - - - Miss C. RANDALL Miss D. A. COOLING

42 Health Visitors and 11 Clinic Attendants.

Domiciliary Midwifery Service—

50 Midwives directly employed by City Council.

2 Midwives employed under arrangements with voluntary organisations.

Home Helps Service—

1 Senior Clerical Assistant. 25 whole-time and 15 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. G. E. SMITH	Meersbrook Park	Mrs. E. A. FEARN
Carbrook	Mrs. A. BARTON	Moore Street	Mrs. E. NEWSTEAD
Cradock Road	Mrs. J. ROBERTS	Parson Cross	Miss M. WOODWARD
Cricket Inn Road	Mrs. G. M. HAWLEY	Prince of Wales Road	Mrs. V. HOLLINSHEAD
Darnall	Mrs. P. G. SAVAGE	Royal Infirmary	Mrs. M. E. OLLERENSHAW
		Swinton Street	Mrs. R. M. HERBERT

136 Nurses, Nursery Assistants and Probationers. 54 Domestic Staff.

Children's Homes—

Superintendent - - - - - - - - - - L. HILDRETH

Assistant Superintendent - - - - - - - - - S. R. BEALES

Chief Clerk and 2 Clerical Assistants. 39 Foster Mothers and 30 General Staff.

Matron - - - - - - - - - - - Mrs. F. HILDRETH

Assistant Matron - - - - - - - - - - Mrs. G. BEALES

Second Assistant Matron and 25 Nursery Nurses and Nursery Maids.

Boarding-Out of Children—

Chief Inspector - - - - - - - - - - Miss H. TRICKETT

3 Boarding-Out Inspectors. 1 Clerical Assistant.

Vaccination—

Vaccination Officer - - - - - - - - - - J. A. LEEDING

1 Clerical Assistant.

Public Health Laboratory—

Senior Administrative Assistant - - - - - - - - D. NORTON

5 Clerical Assistants and 4 General Staff.

Chief Laboratory Technician - - - - - - - - - J. L. HERRICK

1 Senior Laboratory Technician, 2 Laboratory Technicians, 9 Student Laboratory Technicians.

Mental Welfare Service—

Senior Administrative Assistant - - - - - - - - T. W. SHEPHERD

3 Clerical Assistants. 5 Mental Welfare Inspectors.

Occupation Centre—

Superintendent - - - - - - - - - - V. H. BAKER

3 Nursing and 3 Domestic and other Staff.

Hollow Meadows Institution—

Matron - - - - - - - - - - - Miss M. M. CARROLL

11 Nursing and 9 Domestic and other Staff.

Wales Court Institution—

Matron - - - - - - - - - - - Miss A. MacCOLL

5 Nursing and 5 Domestic and other Staff.

Girls' Hostel—

Matron - - - - - - - - - - - Miss G. BATTERBEE

1 Nursing and 1 Domestic and other Staff.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

AREA (at 31st December, 1947)	(acres) 39,598
POPULATION—Census 1931	511,757
Estimate of Registrar General—Civilian population year 1947	508,370
APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF HOUSES (at 31st December, 1947)	150,873
RATEABLE VALUE (1st October, 1947)	£3,453,449
SUM REPRESENTED BY A PENNY RATE (Year 1947-48)	£13,487

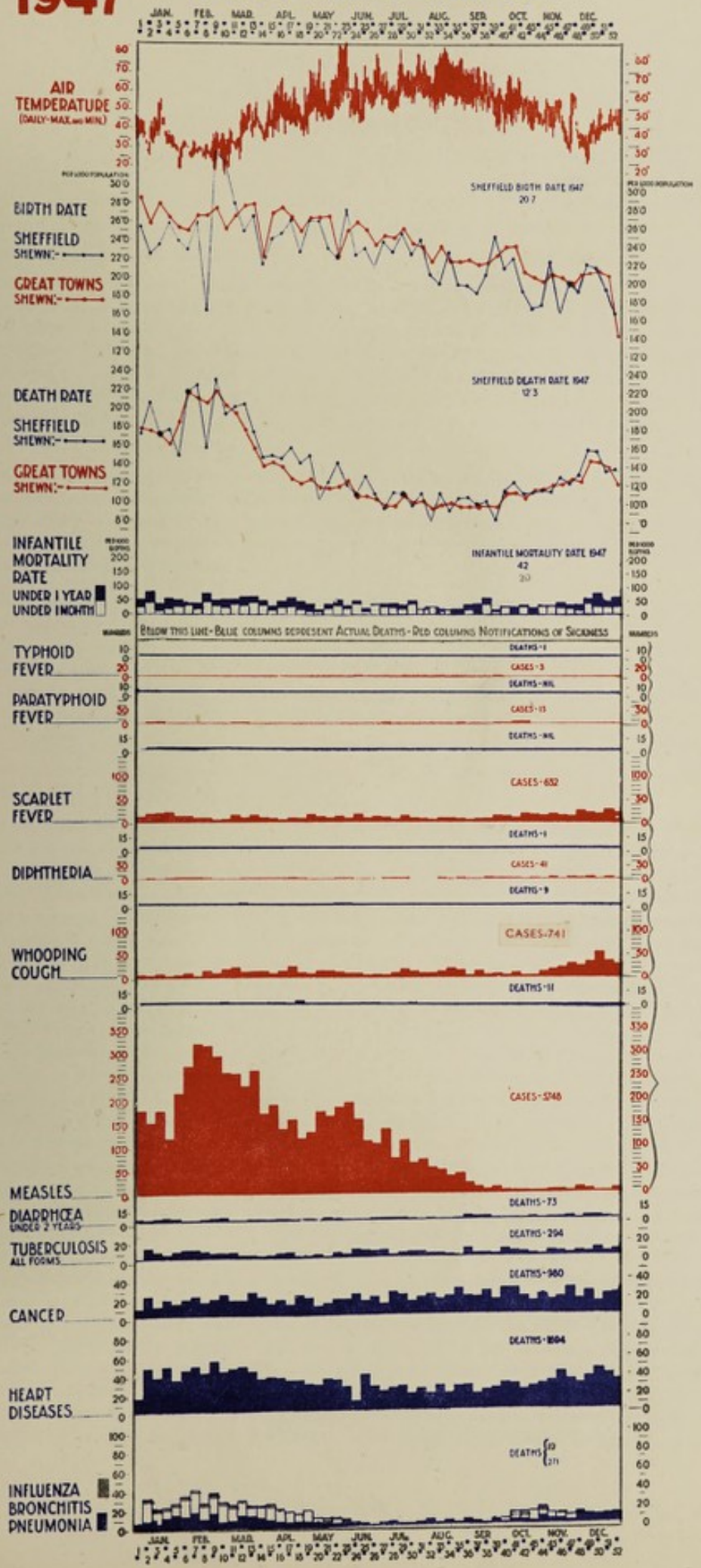
EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR 1947.

	Total.	Males.	Females.		
LIVE BIRTHS—					
Legitimate	10,123	5,295	4,828	Birth Rate *per* 1,000 *of population*	20·7
Illegitimate	399	206	193		
Totals	10,522	5,501	5,021		
STILLBIRTHS	289	159	130	Rate *per* 1,000 *total (live & still) births*	27
DEATHS (All Causes)	6,260	3,409	2,851	Death Rate *per* 1,000 *of population*	12·3

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE—				
All Infants	Deaths ..	437	Rate *per* 1,000 *live births*	42
Legitimate Infants	Deaths ..	418	Rate *per* 1,000 *legitimate live births*	41
Illegitimate Infants	Deaths ..	19	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*	0·18
Other Maternal Mortality	Deaths ..	12		1·11
Total Maternal Mortality	Deaths ..	14		1·29
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	Deaths ..	254	Rate *per* 1,000 *of population*	0·50
Other forms of Tuberculosis	Deaths ..	40		0·08
Cancer	Deaths ..	980	Rate *per* 1,000 *of population.*	1·93

CITY OF SHEFFIELD

1947 VITAL AND MORTAL STATISTICS



CITY OF SHEFFIELD.

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
September, 1948.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit the Annual Report on the Health of the City of Sheffield for the year 1947. I cannot begin these comments without remarking upon the fact that this is a Report relating to a year during the greater part of which my predecessor, Dr. John Rennie, held the office of Medical Officer of Health. Dr. Rennie relinquished his appointment on 5th November, 1947, upon reaching the age of 65 and after completing 35 years in the service of the Council. I feel it incumbent upon me to acknowledge in these paragraphs how much I owe to him for his wise counsel and constant help in the period of rather less than twelve months during which I acted as his deputy.

The birth rate of Sheffield has been consistently on the up grade, with only two exceptions, since the year 1933. It increased for the second successive year in 1947, when it reached a rate of 20·7 per 1,000 as against an England and Wales rate of 20·5 per 1,000. The general death rate was 12·3 per 1,000, which was the same as the rate of the previous year and just slightly above the England and Wales rate.

It is perhaps scarcely surprising that the infant mortality rate exceeded that of the previous year, when the rate of 36 per 1,000 births was much the lowest which has ever been recorded in the City. This rate rose to 42 per 1,000 in 1947, but apart from the years 1944 and 1946 it was the lowest rate which has yet been recorded in Sheffield. It compares with an England and Wales infant mortality of 41 per 1,000. Deaths of infants occurring in the first four weeks of life gave a neo-natal mortality rate of 20 per 1,000 births as against a rate of 19 per 1,000 in 1946.

The maternal mortality rate increased from 0·58 per 1,000 (live and still) births in 1946, when as few as six women died in childbirth, to a rate of 1·29 per 1,000 with fourteen deaths. The England and Wales rate was 1·01 per 1,000.

Measles and Acute Poliomyelitis apart, the sickness incidence and mortality of the notifiable diseases was on the whole relatively low in 1947. The incidence of Scarlet Fever was considerably reduced and there was no death. As few as 41 cases of Diphtheria were notified in the twelve months and there was only one death, this being a child aged five years of whose immunisation there was no record. There seems to be little doubt that the decline in the Diphtheria incidence and death rate in recent years is due to the increase in the proportion of the child population of the City who have been immunised against this disease. There were less cases of Whooping Cough than in the previous year and less deaths, and after the outbreak of Paratyphoid Fever in 1946 there were relatively few cases notified in 1947. There was one death from Typhoid Fever. Three cases of Small Pox were notified in the City in 1947, the first cases since the year 1931. They occurred in the month of May at a time when there was Small Pox in the country. The first was an unvaccinated boy aged 11 years, who suffered from a moderately severe attack from which he recovered. Eight members of the household and three others who had been in contact with this child were immediately vaccinated when the diagnosis was made. All escaped infection except the father and the child's aunt, both of whom suffered from a mild attack from which they soon recovered. All possible measures were taken in the tracing of contacts and these contacts were vaccinated and kept in isolation or under closest supervision for the requisite period. An outbreak of Poliomyelitis occurred in the second half of the year, when this disease was prevalent throughout the country. From the beginning of July until the end of December, when the outbreak subsided, there were in all 88 cases of Acute Poliomyelitis and five of Polioencephalitis reported to the Department. Full information relating to this outbreak and of the measures which were taken for the treatment of the patients are given within this Report. Four of the cases proved fatal. Mention should be made of the fact that by regulations which were made by the Minister of Health and became operative on 1st October, 1947, Sheffield was selected along with certain other areas for a trial period of notification of Acute Rheumatism in children under the age of 16 years. It is thought that the experience of notification and of a review of cases which is now in progress may form the basis of a new approach to the causation of this disease and to the further development of preventive action.

There was some little increase in 1947 in the death rate from Enteritis and Diarrhoea amongst children under two years of age.

There was a very appreciable decline in the mortality of the group of respiratory diseases—Influenza, Pneumonia and Bronchitis—and, taken as a whole, the death rate in this group was considerably below the average of the five preceding years.

A decrease was recorded for the second successive year in the death rate from Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System and this rate was below that of any year since 1938, which was the City's lowest rate on record. The death rate from Other Forms of Tuberculosis increased very slightly from the record low rate of the previous year, but apart from that year it was the lowest which has ever been recorded in the City.

The death rate from Cancer, which increased very slightly in 1946 after two successive years in which it fell a little, showed a slight increase in 1947. The rate just exceeded that of the country as a whole.

The Reports of the several Municipal Hospitals and of the Mental Deficiency Institutions are included within this Annual Report although on 5th July of the present year, the Appointed Day under the National Health Service Act 1946, these hospitals and institutions ceased to be administered by the City Council and became a part of the Hospital and Specialist Services which are administered by the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board. For some time prior to the transfer of these services to the Board there were certain new schemes of building and other new schemes of a capital nature which were under contemplation to extend and improve the hospitals services but I need make mention of only two of these schemes here, since no work has commenced on the remainder and they remain in abeyance as matters of policy to be decided by the Regional Hospital Board. One scheme, to which reference has been made in previous Reports and upon which work is in progress at the present time, is the conversion of one of the blocks of Nether Edge Hospital into a modern maternity unit. Building operations upon this scheme are in an advanced stage and the 40 lying-in beds which will be provided will be an important augmentation of the City's maternity provision. The second scheme is that of the Grange at Kimberworth, which is a large building purchased by the Council some time ago and now in course of being adapted as an institution to accommodate approximately 60 mentally defective children.

The increase in attendances at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres throughout the war years and the high level reached by those attendances has been the subject of comment in earlier Reports. Again in 1947 a considerably greater number of children attended at the Infant Clinics than in the previous year, although a rather less number of women attended the ante-natal clinics in this twelve months period. The municipal midwives engaged in the Domiciliary Midwifery Service again attended more confinements, both as midwives and maternity nurses.

The Day Nurseries in Sheffield provide accommodation daily, at seventeen nurseries, for an aggregate of about 700 children. These nurseries have been full throughout the year and they continue to be of great service to the working mothers.

There was a further expansion of the Home Helps Service in 1947 and at the end of the year the strength had reached 26 whole-time and 15 part-time home helps. The services of home helps in the household were made available during the year 1947 in 288 cases of confinements and 514 general cases, these latter being cases of sickness, old age or infirmity. This scheme has since its inception proved of the utmost value in providing domestic help in the household, when such help has not been obtainable otherwise. It is the intention to extend this service as opportunity arises.

The Tuberculosis Dispensary, since it has functioned almost entirely as an outpatient clinic of the sanatoria, went over to the Hospital and Specialist Services on the Appointed Day, as also did the Mass Radiography Unit. As regards the work of this unit in 1947, the second complete year following its inception, it examined rather more than 28,500 persons during this period of twelve months as against approximately 33,000 in the previous year. The current records of the unit indicate that considerably more persons will be examined in 1948.

The Public Health Laboratory, within the grounds of the City General Hospital, is another service which passed over to the Minister on the Appointed Day and thus became primarily a hospital laboratory. This should be qualified, however, by explaining that the Medical Research Council will be responsible for carrying out the functions relating to public health bacteriology at this laboratory and in this branch of the service will collaborate with the City Council in the general field of diagnosis, research and investigations of outbreaks of infectious disease.

The Proposals of the City Council for carrying out duties under those sections of the National Health Service Act, 1946, which relate to the provision of local health services received the approval of the Minister of Health some time ago and will form the basis of the development of the services. In future reports it is hoped to give detailed information regarding all the services—some of them extensions of existing functions and some new services—which the Health Committee is required to administer under the Act. At this stage, however, I think it will suffice and I hope it will be of interest to indicate briefly the changes which have so far taken place.

With the advent of the National Health Service Act, the Vaccination Acts have ceased to have effect and the compulsory vaccination of infants and the functions of the Public Vaccinators and the Vaccination Officer have come to an end; facilities for voluntary vaccination similar to the existing facilities for immunisation against Diphtheria have been substituted. The arrangements for the provision of a Home Nursing Service as required by Section 25 of the Act came into operation on the Appointed Day, when the staff of the Sheffield Queen Victoria District Nursing Association was transferred to the employment of the City Council and became part of the staff of the Public Health Department. This service continued without interruption in the change-over and at the time of writing it has a strength of 53 nurses. Arrangements were made before the Appointed Day with three existing Nursing Associations whereby they continued to provide home nursing services under the general supervision of the Health Committee, the Council paying the net cost of providing the services. These associations are the Intake, Gleadless and Hollinsend Nursing Association, the Darnall and District Medical Aid Society and the Tinsley and District Nursing Association. In all they employ seven nurses. A Care and After-Care Service was instituted on 5th July, 1948, in the implementing of the Council's Proposals under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act. This service is as yet in its infancy, but it is hoped to develop the Care organisation and co-operate with the staff of the Regional Hospital Board so as to effect the co-ordination of the preventive and curative sides of the health services in every way. Arrangements have recently been made in this service whereby nursing equipment and apparatus is readily available to be loaned to patients who are being confined or nursed at home.

It should be placed on record that the ambulance facilities, hitherto a corporate service in which the Sheffield Hospitals Council participated along with the Health and Watch Committees of the City Council, have been administered since the Appointed Day wholly as a service of the Health Committee. The duties of the Council under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, formerly under the control of the Social Welfare Committee, have been co-ordinated with the duties under the Mental Deficiency Acts and the unified service, which is named the Mental Health Service, is controlled by the Health Committee. The Committee also assumed responsibility on 5th July, 1948, for the functions which are due to be discharged by the Council under the National Assistance Act, 1948, and for this purpose set up a Social Care Service.

The reconstitution of the health services has thrown a heavy burden upon the staff and some considerable time must elapse before the processes of adjustment to the changes in administration can be fully effected. In the meantime I desire to thank all members of the staff for the loyal support which they have given me since I took up office.

As a concluding remark, Mr. Chairman, I also wish to express my appreciation to you, as well as to the members of the Health Committee, for your constant support and for the help which you have made available to me upon all occasions.

LLYWELYN ROBERTS,
Medical Officer of Health.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Special Features.—The birth rate of 20·7 per 1,000 for the year 1947 represented a rise from the previous year and again exceeded the England and Wales rate. The general death rate of 12·3 per 1,000 was identical with the 1946 rate although again rather higher than the England and Wales rate.

The Infant Mortality rate of 42 per 1,000 live births represented an increase from the previous year when a new low record for the City was created. The 1947 rate for England and Wales was 41 per 1,000 live births. The neo-natal mortality rate of the City in 1947 was 20 per 1,000 live births, which was a slight increase from the year 1946 when the rate was a new low record.

The death rate from Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System was 0·500 per 1,000 which was a decrease from the year 1946 and 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 0·079 per 1,000, as compared with 0·066 per 1,000 in 1946, which was a new low record for the City.

The death rate of children under two years of age from Enteritis and Diarrhœa showed an increase from the 1946 rate, and it was above the rate for England and Wales.

Three cases of Small-Pox were notified during the year. They were the first cases notified since the year 1931. All recovered. 88 cases of Acute Poliomyelitis and 5 cases of Polioencephalitis were notified in an outbreak in the latter half of the year. There were four deaths.

There was an increase in the attack rate from Measles from the previous year and there were eleven deaths.

There was one death from Typhoid Fever in 1947.

The attack rate from Scarlet Fever continued to decrease and there was no death during the year.

The incidence of Diphtheria during 1947 was a low record and there was only one death.

There was a decrease in the incidence of Whooping Cough and the death rate was also lower than in the previous year.

The incidence rate from Cerebro-spinal Fever increased slightly from the previour year, and there was also an increase in the death rate.

The maternal mortality rate of 1·29 per 1,000 total (live and still) births represented a rise from the record low rate of the previous year.

Mortality from Cancer again increased slightly and was slightly above the England and Wales rate.

The death rates from Influenza, Pneumonia and Bronchitis each showed a decrease from the rates of the previous year.

Area.—The total area of the City at 31st December, 1947, was 39,598 acres.

Population.—The Registrar General's estimate of the civilian population of the City for the year 1947 was 508,370, 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 1947 was 4,761, and the marriage rate (or persons married per 1,000 of the population) was 18·7 as against 19·3 per 1,000 in 1946. The 1947 rate exceeded the England and Wales rate, which was 18·6 per 1,000. It will be seen, too, from the table which follows that the average Sheffield rate for the quinquennium, 1942 to 1946, also exceeded the average rate of England and Wales.

TABLE I.—*Marriages and Marriage Rates in Sheffield and in England and Wales, years* 1942 *to* 1946 *and year* 1947.

Year.	Total Number of Marriages in Sheffield.	Persons Married per 1,000 of the population. Sheffield.	England and Wales.
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
1946	4,829	19·3	18·0
Average (Quinquennium 1942-1946)	4,546	18·9	16·6
1947	4,761	18·7	18·6

Live Births.—There were 11,059 live births registered in the City in 1947, and after making allowances for births transferable inwards and outwards the figure of net live births is 10,522. The birth rate was 20·7 per 1,000 of the population as against a rate of 20·1 in 1946. The England and Wales rate for 1947 was 20·5 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 1937 to 1944. It declined in 1945 and rose again in 1946 and 1947. The statement also gives the illegitimacy rates of Sheffield and of England and Wales since the year 1937. It will be seen that of the 10,522 live births in 1947 there were 399 illegitimate births and that the illegitimacy rate was 38 per 1,000 live births as against an England and Wales illegitimacy rate of 52 per 1,000. The average of the illegitimacy rates of the City for the ten years 1937 to 1946 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.
1937	7,962	15·4	229	29	42
1938	8,144	15·7	273	34	42
1939	8,192	15·7	280	34	42
1940	7,702	15·5	240	31	43
1941	7,477	15·5	263	35	54
1942	7,958	16·6	291	37	56
1943	8,613	18·2	356	41	63
1944	10,072	21·2	453	45	70
1945	8,629	18·1	503	58	92
1946	10,073	20·1	433	43	65
Average 1937–46	8,482	17·2	332	39	57
1947	10,522	20·7	399	38	52

Still Births.—Still births allocated to the City in 1947, after making allowance for transferable births, numbered 289 and gave a rate of 0·57 per 1,000 of the population, as against a rate of 0·60 for 1946. The 1947 rate for England and Wales was 0·50. The still births of the City in 1947 also represent a rate of 27 per 1,000 total (live and still) births, as compared with 29 per 1,000 in 1946.

Deaths.—There were 6,609 deaths registered in the City in 1947 and the transferable deaths numbered 254 inwards and 603 outwards. Net deaths allocated to the City therefore totalled 6,260 of which 3,409 were males and 2,851 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 identical with the 1946 rate and is slightly lower than the average rate for the decade 1937-1946. It is rather above the 1947 rate for England and Wales of 12·0 per 1,000.

	Year	Number of Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 of the Population
	1937	6,492	12·5
	1938	5,906	11·4
	1939	6,201	12·0
	1940	7,538	15·2
	1941	6,583	13·6
	1942	5,697	11·9
	1943	6,215	13·1
	1944	5,905	12·5
	1945	5,968	12·5
	1946	6,167	12·3
Average	1937-46	6,267	12·7
	1947	6,260	12·3

Small-Pox.—Three cases of Small-Pox were notified during the year. They were the first cases since 1931. All recovered.

Measles.—There were 5,748 cases of Measles notified during the year, and the attack rate was 11·31 per 1,000 of the population as against 3·37 per 1,000 in 1946. Admissions to Municipal Hospitals, as classified after certain cases had been re-diagnosed in hospital, numbered 351.

There were eleven deaths, and the death rate was 0·022 per 1,000 of the population. In 1946 there were no deaths. The average death rate for the five years 1942-1946 was 0·011.

Scarlet Fever.—631 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 434. The attack rate was 1·24 per 1,000 of the population as against 1·58 for 1946, and an average rate of 3·82 for the quinquennium 1942-1946. There were no deaths. In 1946 there was one death. The average death rate for the City for the quinquennium 1942-1946 was 0·002.

Diphtheria.—41 cases of Diphtheria were notified in 1947, and admissions to Municipal Hospitals, as classified after certain cases had been re-diagnosed in hospital, numbered 23. The attack rate was 0·08 per 1,000 of the population, which has to be compared with a rate of 0·25 for 1946 and an average rate of 1·17 for the quinquennium 1942-1946. There was one death from Diphtheria in the year 1947, and the death rate was 0·002 per 1,000 of the population, which compares with 0·01 for England and Wales. The death rate for the City for 1946 was 0·006 and for the quinquennium 1942-1946 it was 0·035 as against 0·025 for England and Wales.

Whooping Cough.—741 notifications of Whooping Cough were received in the year 1947, and the attack rate was 1·46 per 1,000 of the population as against 2·39 in 1946. There were nine deaths and the death rate was 0·018 per 1,000 of the population. In the year 1946 there were fourteen deaths, and a death rate of 0·028 per 1,000. The average death rate for the quinquennium 1942-1946 was 0·025.

Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers.—There were sixteen cases under the heading of Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers notified during the year 1947. Three were Typhoid Fever and thirteen Paratyphoid Fever. There was one death under this heading. It was from Typhoid Fever. In 1946 there were 170 cases notified in this group, two Typhoid Fever and 168 Paratyphoid Fever and there were two deaths, both from Paratyphoid Fever.

Enteritis and Diarrhœa under Two Years of Age.—Mortality from this group of diseases, stated per 1,000 live births, was 6·93 in 1947 as compared with 5·8 for England and Wales. The rate for 1946 was 5·26 as against 4·4 for England and Wales.

Cerebro-spinal Fever.—There were 39 cases of Cerebro-spinal Fever notified in 1947, as against 31 cases in 1946. The attack rate was 0·08 per 1,000 of the population, comparing with a rate of 0·06 for 1946 and an average rate for the five years 1942 to 1946 of 0·09. There were nine deaths, as against five deaths in 1946 and the death rate was 0·018 per 1,000 of the population, as against 0·010 in 1946 and an average death rate for the quinquennium 1942 to 1946 of 0·020 per 1,000.

Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis.—The outbreak of Acute Poliomyelitis which occured in 1947 affected Sheffield along with many other parts of the country. The first of a total of 93 cases which occurred in the City—88 of Poliomyelitis and five of Polioencephalitis—was notified at the beginning of July. These cases appeared to have occurred quite at random throughout the City. The attack rate was 0·18 per 1,000 of the population, and there were four deaths, giving a death rate of 0·01 per 1,000 of the population. Three cases were treated at home and two in general hospitals. All the others were admitted to Lodge Moor Hospital, 46 of them being later transferred to King Edward VII Hospital for further orthopædic treatment. Those who were more mildly affected were given treatment as out-patients at the Orthopædic clinic upon their discharge from hospital. The outbreak subsided at the end of December and an analysis made in July 1948 revealed that there were 42 cases which by then had completely recovered. As regards the rest of the cases there were 27 where a moderate degree of paralysis remained and 18 where severe paralysis still persisted. Two cases were lost sight of.

Encephalitis Lethargica.—No cases of Encephalitis Lethargica were notified during the year. There were ten deaths under this heading, all of them from sequelæ of this disease. No cases were notified in 1946, and there were twelve deaths resulting from this condition.

Dysentery.—33 cases of Dysentery, the majority of them being of the Sonne type, were notified during the year. There was one death. In 1946 there were 40 cases and no death.

Malaria.—Four cases of Malaria were notified during the year. In 1946 there were nine cases notified, all of which were contracted abroad.

Food Poisoning.—Five cases of Food Poisoning were notified during 1947. There was no death from this cause. In 1946 there were six notifications and no death.

Influenza.—The Influenza death rate was 0·037 per 1,000 as against 0·09 for England and Wales, the corresponding 1946 figures being 0·100 and 0·15 respectively. The average City rate for the five years 1942-1946 was 0·118 per 1,000.

Pneumonia.—The Pneumonia incidence rate was 2·93 per 1,000 of the population, as against 3·59 per 1,000 in 1946. 1,488 cases were notified in 1947 and there were 588 treated in the City General Hospital and 234 in the City Fever Hospital, an aggregate of 822 which represents 55 per cent of the cases. A total of 271 persons died from Pneumonia during the year—157 males and 114 females—and the death rate was 0·533 per 1,000 of the population. There were 306 deaths from Pneumonia in the year 1946 and the death rate was 0·612 per 1,000. The average death rate for the five years 1942 to 1946 was 0·652 per 1,000. Home cases of Pneumonia requiring nursing attention were visited by nurses of the Queen Victoria District Nursing Association under arrangements made by the Health Committee. It has been indicated earlier in this Report that this Home Nursing Service was transferred to the direct administration of the City Council on 5th July, 1948.

Bronchitis.—There were 429 deaths from Bronchitis during the year as compared with 487 deaths in 1946. The death rate was 0·843 per 1,000 of the population, which compares with a rate of 0·973 for the year 1946. The average City rate for the five years 1942-1946 was 0·856 per 1,000.

Acute Rheumatism.—Sheffield was selected as one of the areas in which, by the Acute Rheumatism Regulations, 1947, Acute Rheumatism in children under 16 years of age became notifiable for a trial period. Notification commenced on 1st October, 1947, and from that date until the end of the year there were 71 cases reported to the department.

Cancer.—A total of 980 persons, 553 males and 427 females, died from Cancer in the year 1947. The death rate was 1·928 per 1,000 of the population, as against 1·869 in 1946.

Below is a table which gives details of deaths of Sheffield residents from Cancer in the period 1942 to 1947 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* 1947 *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
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	1·93
1946	499	436	935	1·87	1·84
5 yrs' av'ge (1942-46)	471	423	893	1·86	1·88
1947	553	427	980	1·93	1·85

There is a completely equipped National Centre for Radiotherapy established in the City providing Radium Treatment and Deep X-Ray Therapy for Cancer, governed by a Committee consisting of representatives of the four Voluntary Hospitals, the Health Committee of the Sheffield Corporation and the University of Sheffield. From this Centre all forms of Radium and Deep X-Ray Therapy are provided, not only for Sheffield residents but also for cases from a number of surrounding districts, including Barnsley, Chesterfield, Doncaster, Rotherham and Worksop where the Centre's clinics are held. To this National Centre in the City are affiliated the Radiotherapeutic Centres at Derby, Leicester and Nottingham, the Medical and Technical staffs of the former assisting these when help is required. The Radiotherapists in charge of these affiliated Centres also rank as Assistant Medical Directors of the National Centre at Sheffield and there are frequent staff meetings, thus ensuring collaboration and co-ordination in radiation treatment.

The Medical Director of the Centre has entire control of all radiological treatment and has the assistance of a staff of whole-time Radiotherapists and Assistant 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, where the Centre has at its disposal 50 beds, and at the Jessop Hospital for Women, where the Centre has the use of 10 beds for gynæcological cases. 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 766 patients who received one or more of these forms of treatment in the year 1947, as compared with 719 in the year 1946.

Every measure has been taken in Sheffield to assist the medical practitioner in the matter of the diagnosis of Cancer. When a doctor has reason to suspect the presence of this disease he can 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.

It will be appreciated that the foregoing comments relate to the organisation prior to the introduction of the National Health Service on 5th July, 1948; there have been considerable administrative changes since that date.

Tuberculosis.—There were 638 notifications of Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System in 1947, and the incidence rate was 1·25 per 1,000 of the population as against 1·31 per 1,000 in 1946 . There were 127 notifications of Other Forms of Tuberculosis, giving an incidence rate of 0·25 per 1,000 which corresponds with a rate of of 0·26 per 1,000 for 1946.

Deaths from Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System numbered 254 of whom 169 were males and 85 females. The death rate per 1,000 of the population was 0·500. This figure compares with a rate of 0·536 in 1946, an average rate of 0·576 for the five years 1942 to 1946, and an England and Wales rate for 1947 of 0·470 per 1,000.

There were 40 deaths from Other Forms of Tuberculosis, 22 of males and 18 of females. The death rate was 0·079 per 1,000 of the population, as against a rate for 1946 of 0·066 per 1,000, an average rate of 0·101 for the five years 1942 to 1946 and an England and Wales rate of 0·08 for the year 1947.

Death rates from Tuberculous Diseases per million of the population for Sheffield and England and Wales in the ten year 1938 to 1947 are given in the table below :—

TABLE III.—*Death Rates per Million from Tuberculosis, ten years,* 1938 *to* 1947.

Year	Respiratory System		Other Forms		All Forms	
	Sheffield	England and Wales	Sheffield	England and Wales	Sheffield	England and Wales
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	104	635	628
1945	561	515	107	100	668	615
1946	536	464	66	83	602	547
1947	500	470	79	79	579	549

Infant Mortality.—There were 437 deaths of Infants under one year of age in 1947 as compared with 364 in 1946. The infant mortality rate of 36 per 1,000 live births in 1946, which was a low record for the city, rose to 42 per 1,000 in 1947. The England and Wales rate for 1947 was 41 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 seen that since the year 1933 the Sheffield rate has been almost consistently lower than the England and Wales rate.

TABLE IV.—*Infant Mortality, Sheffield and England and Wales, 20 years, 1928 to 1947.*

Year	Infant Mortality		Year	Infant Mortality	
	Sheffield	England and Wales		Sheffield	England and Wales
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	45
1935	52	57	1945	46	46
1936	59	59	1946	36	43
1937	55	58	1947	42	41

In the table which follows in regard to infant mortality are given particulars of the deaths of infants in the year 1947, 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, but many were due to the infectious conditions Enteritis, Diarrhœa and Pneumonia.

TABLE V.—*Infant Mortality; Deaths in the year 1947 from stated causes at various ages under One Year.*

Causes of Death	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 9 months	9 months and under 12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
Small-Pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken Pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	4
Scarlet Fever..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	1	7
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Tuberculosis of Nervous System ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Tuberculosis of Intestines and Peritoneum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	3
Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ..	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	4	8
Convulsions	3	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	4
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	2	1	9
Pneumonia	5	2	6	..	13	8	20	11	1	53
Inflammation of Stomach	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	..	..	1	..	1	17	23	24	5	70
Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction ..	..	1	..	..	1	1	4	1	..	7
Congenital Malformations	22	5	2	1	30	12	6	4	2	54
Congenital Debility	3	..	2	1	6	6	2	2	3	19
Icterus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Premature Birth	96	4	6	1	107	3	1	..	..	111
Injury at Birth	23	..	..	..	23	..	1	..	..	24
Diseases of Umbilicus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atelectasis	13	1	..	..	14	..	1	..	..	15
Suffocation, Overlying	1	2	..	..	3	6	4	1	..	14
Other Causes	10	1	1	1	13	5	2	5	6	31
All Causes	177	16	18	4	215	65	73	58	26	437

Neo-Natal Mortality.—Deaths of infants occurring within the first four weeks of life numbered 215 in the year 1947, giving a neo-natal mortality rate of 20 per 1,000 live births. The rate for the year 1946 was 19 per 1,000. The neo-natal deaths in 1947 comprise 49 per cent. of the total deaths of children under one year of age as against 52 per cent. in 1946.

Pregnancy, Child Birth and the Puerperal State.—There were 147 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia notified during the year 1947 and the incidence rate, calculated per 1,000 total (live and still) births, was 13·59 as against a rate of 14·27 in 1946.

There were fourteen maternal deaths during the year 1947, as compared with six in 1946. The death rate from Puerperal Sepsis was 0·18 per 1,000 total (live and still) births, as against 0·19 per 1,000 in 1946 and an average rate for the five years 1942 to 1946 of 0·24. The 1947 England and Wales death rate for Puerperal Sepsis was 0·16. The total maternal mortality rate of the City, which was 0·58 per 1,000 total (live and still) births in 1946 rose to 1·29 per 1,000 in 1947, in which year the corresponding England and Wales rate was 1·01 per 1,000. The average Sheffield rate for the period 1942 to 1946 was 0·96. 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* 1942-1947.

Year.	Total Maternal Deaths in Sheffield (excluding Abortion)	Rates per 1,000 total (live and still) Births.				
		Sickness incidence from Puerperal Pyrexia	Maternal Mortality.			
			Puerperal Sepsis	All Other Causes	Total Maternal Mortality	
					Sheffield	England and Wales
1942	6	21·59	0·24	0·49	0·73	2·02
1943	11	19·37	0·23	1·02	1·25	1·83
1944	9	18·34	0·19	0·68	0·87	1·52
1945	12	20·16	0·34	1·01	1·35	1·47
1946	6	14·27	0·19	0·39	0·58	1·24
Average 5 years 1942-1946	9	18·75	0·24	0·72	0·96	1·62
1947	14	13·59	0·18	1·11	1·29	1·01

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 1947. Notifications of each disease are tabulated in specified age groups.

TABLE VII.—*Cases of Infectious and other notifiable Diseases during the year* 1947 *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	3	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..
Measles	5,748	294	3,616	1,784	37	13	4	..	..
Whooping Cough	741	94	455	190	1	1	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	631	6	168	394	43	14	4	1	1
Diphtheria	41	..	15	19	2	3	2	..	..
Typhoid Fever	3	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..
Paratyphoid Fever	13	2	9	2	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Pyrexia	147	..	..	..	55	67	24	1	..
Erysipelas	126	2	1	2	5	10	24	56	26
Cerebro-spinal Fever	39	9	10	4	4	4	4	4	..
Acute Poliomyelitis	88	4	23	27	17	12	2	2	1
Polioencephalitis	5	1	3	..	..	1	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	26	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia	1,488	153	345	181	63	109	133	302	202
Malaria	4	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..
Dysentery	33	4	16	7	1	2	2	..	1
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Food Poisoning	5	1	2	1	..	..	..	1	..
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	638	9	50	113	139	127	77	99	24
Other Forms of Tuberculosis ..	127	4	24	53	23	9	7	3	4
*Acute Rheumatism	71	..	2	64	5	..	..	..	..
Totals	9,977	609	4,739	2,842	399	375	285	469	259

*Compulsorily notifiable from 1st October, 1947.

Causes of Death.—In Table IX on page 22 are given particulars of the number of deaths of Sheffield residents in the year 1947, 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 comparisions 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 1947 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 1947 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	Neepsend	Firth Park	Saint Peter's	Sharrow	Broomhill	Woodseats	Nether Edge	Hallam	Ecclesall	Norton	Brightside	Burngreave	Attercliffe
Estimated Population	39,218	41,549	7,484	17,994	21,687	20,476	15,532	21,282	22,757	17,256	20,786	16,495	15,658
Acreage	1,810	1,534	260	283	981	1,668	529	9,089	2,779	5,433	1,569	396	379
Persons per Acre ...	22	27	29	64	22	12	29	2	8	3	13	42	41
Small Pox...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	0·051	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·047	0·044	...	0·048	...	0·064
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	...	0·024	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough... ...	0·051	0·024	...	...	...	...	...	0·047	...	...	...	0·061	...
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·061	...
Paratyphoid Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza	...	0·048	0·134	...	0·046	0·147	...	...	0·044	...	0·096	0·061	0·128
Diarrhœa and Enteritis ...	0·102	0·144	...	0·278	0·276	...	0·129	0·141	0·044	0·116	0·144	0·364	0·319
Pneumonia	0·765	0·505	0·401	0·556	0·369	0·098	0·451	0·376	0·395	0·174	0·625	0·909	0·511
Cancer	1·887	1·420	2·272	2·501	2·490	2·100	2·253	1·833	2·504	1·622	1·251	2·000	1·788
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	0·714	0·385	0·935	0·500	0·231	0·391	0·451	0·328	0·220	0·348	0·770	0·303	0·319
Tuberculosis—Other Forms	0·077	0·096	0·134	0·111	0·046	0·147	...	...	0·044	0·058	...	0·061	0·192
Rheumatism, &c. ...	0·025	0·048	...	...	0·138	...	...	0·047	...	0·116	0·144	...	0·064
Diseases of: Nervous System and Sense Organs ...	1·250	1·252	0·668	1·723	1·107	1·465	1·867	1·786	1·802	1·217	1·347	1·637	1·405
Diseases of: Circulatory System ...	4·003	3·153	3·340	5·835	4·795	5·665	6·181	5·028	5·712	4·346	4·137	4·789	4·215
Diseases of: Respiratory System except Pneumonia	1·147	0·698	1·202	1·000	0·692	0·586	0·772	0·846	0·747	0·579	1·732	1·334	1·916
Diseases of: Digestive System except Diarrhœa and Enteritis	0·357	0·265	0·401	0·500	0·415	0·342	0·258	0·470	0·220	0·290	0·241	0·242	0·255
Diseases of: Genito Urinary System except Venereal Disease ...	0·357	0·313	0·267	0·611	0·184	0·537	0·386	0·282	0·352	0·348	0·385	0·242	0·383
Diseases of: Early Infancy ...	0·484	0·217	0·534	0·445	0·138	0·244	0·193	0·094	0·088	0·116	0·481	0·606	1·086
Suicide	0·051	0·072	0·134	...	0·231	0·147	...	0·094	0·088	0·290	0·096	0·182	...
Violence—except Suicide	0·331	0·337	0·668	0·500	0·692	0·244	0·129	0·328	0·220	0·348	0·337	0·182	0·383
Other Causes	0·510	0·505	1·069	1·167	0·738	0·634	0·579	0·705	0·703	0·521	0·818	0·485	0·575
Death Rates—All Causes	12·162	9·506	12·159	15·727	12·588	12·747	13·649	12·452	13·227	10·489	12·652	13·519	13·603
Infant Mortality Rates ...	49	34	47	51	34	31	48	16	19	23	43	60	69
Birth Rates	23·892	14·826	19·909	21·840	20·150	18·851	16·225	17·292	15·951	14·951	24·872	23·340	27·781
Municipal Wards	Neepsend	Firth Park	Saint Peter's	Sharrow	Broomhill	Woodseats	Nether Edge	Hallam	Ecclesall	Norton	Brightside	Burngreave	Attercliffe
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 1947.

North-East		North-West					East					City	Registration Sub-Districts / Municipal Wards
Tinsley	Darnall	Hillsboro'	Owlerton	Walkley	Crookesmoor	Saint Philip's	Park	Manor	Heeley	Handsworth	Moor		
15,026	19,801	26,674	16,555	16,570	16,895	9,389	18,730	30,191	18,298	31,823	10,244	508370	Estimated Population
1,822	800	2,072	487	334	308	214	1,049	1,402	593	3,569	238	39,598	Acreage
8	25	13	34	50	55	44	18	22	31	9	43	13	Persons per Acre
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Small Pox
0·067	...	...	...	...	0·059	...	0·053	...	...	0·063	...	0·022	Measles
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Scarlet Fever
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·002	Diphtheria
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·053	0·033	0·109	...	...	0·018	Whooping Cough
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·002	Typhoid Fever
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Paratyphoid Fever
0·067	0·051	...	...	0·060	0·059	...	0·053	...	...	0·031	...	0·037	Influenza
0·333	0·202	0·112	0·121	0·181	0·414	0·106	0·160	0·099	0·109	0·189	0·098	0·163	Diarrhœa and Enteritis
0·599	0·656	0·337	0·664	0·664	0·888	1·704	0·587	0·431	0·492	0·283	0·781	0·533	Pneumonia
1·863	2·323	2·287	1·752	2·293	1·894	1·917	1·442	1·921	1·804	1·508	2·343	1·928	Cancer
0·466	0·454	0·600	0·362	0·422	0·474	0·852	0·587	0·961	0·710	0·283	0·683	0·500	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System
0·200	0·051	0·263	...	0·060	...	0·106	...	0·099	...	0·063	0·195	0·079	Tuberculosis—Other forms
...	0·051	0·037	...	...	0·177	0·320	...	0·033	...	0·031	...	0·045	Rheumatism, &c.
1·464	1·414	1·012	0·846	1·750	1·775	1·598	1·442	1·325	1·366	1·005	2·147	1·393	Diseases of: Nervous System and Sense Organs
3·793	4·848	3·749	4·349	4·587	4·321	5·432	3·951	3·511	5·793	4·085	5·174	4·467	Circulatory System
0·532	1·061	0·862	1·148	1·267	1·006	2·237	1·228	1·126	1·093	0·974	1·074	1·027	Respiratory System except Pneumonia
0·399	0·151	0·225	0·423	0·181	0·474	0·106	0·107	0·398	0·328	0·251	0·195	0·303	Digestive System except Diarrhœa and Enteritis
0·266	0·202	0·600	0·121	0·302	0·474	0·213	0·641	0·331	0·601	0·157	0·879	0·368	Genito-Urinary System except Venereal disease
0·333	0·202	0·225	0·483	0·121	0·474	0·320	0·481	0·596	0·273	0·346	0·390	0·348	Early Infancy
0·067	0·051	0·112	0·060	0·060	0·059	0·106	0·160	...	0·109	0·189	0·098	0·096	Suicide
0·266	0·303	0·450	0·242	0·302	0·355	0·639	0·587	0·364	0·109	0·189	0·781	0·350	Violence—except Suicide
0·798	0·757	0·525	0·423	1·147	0·296	1·065	0·534	0·398	0·384	0·754	0·488	0·633	Other Causes
11·513	12·777	11·396	10·994	13·397	13·199	16·721	12·066	11·626	13·280	10·401	15·326	12·314	Death Rates—All Causes
57	30	27	53	32	50	43	35	58	42	39	33	42	Infant Mortality Rates
21·097	25·251	16·683	18·121	20·941	24·919	22·260	26·054	22·722	22·024	21·965	20·597	20·698	Birth Rates
Tinsley	Darnall	Hillsboro'	Owlerton	Walkley	Crookesmoor	Saint Philip's	Park	Manor	Heeley	Handsworth	Moor	City	Municipal Wards / Registration Sub-Districts
North-East		North-West					East						

TABLE IX.—*Deaths of Sheffield Residents in the Year 1947 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	3409	263	17	12	23	45	92	174	356	635	993	799
	F	2851	174	18	15	23	57	82	124	204	403	760	991
Totals ...		6260	437	35	27	46	102	174	298	560	1038	1753	1790
1. a. Typhoid Fever ...	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
b. Paratyphoid Fever	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Cerebro-spinal Fever	M	5	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
	F	4	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Scarlet Fever ...	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Whooping Cough ...	M	5	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Diphtheria	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	M	169	2	—	—	—	18	32	33	41	28	14	1
	F	85	—	—	—	2	24	32	12	6	7	2	—
7. Other forms of Tuberculosis	M	22	3	4	3	4	2	—	3	—	2	1	—
	F	18	1	2	3	2	4	1	3	1	—	1	—
8. Syphilitic diseases ...	M	12	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	2
	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2
9. Influenza	M	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	1
	F	11	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	4	3
10. Measles	M	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	8	2	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Acute Poliomyelitis & Polioencephalitis	M	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	3	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
12. Acute Infectious Encephalitis	M	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	1	—
	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—
13. Cancer of Buccal cavity & œsophagus (M) Uterus (F)	M	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	6	18	18
	F	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	13	10	13	4
14. Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	M	106	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	18	26	42	15
	F	77	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	10	18	24	22
15. Cancer of Breast ...	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	80	—	—	—	—	—	1	12	18	19	21	9
16. Cancer of all other sites	M	402	—	1	—	1	2	6	25	65	96	136	70
	F	229	1	—	1	—	1	4	11	26	67	56	62
17. Diabetes	M	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	—
	F	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	6	8	5
18. Intra-cranial vascular lesions (cerebral hæmorrhage, etc.)	M	265	—	—	—	2	—	2	6	19	48	110	78
	F	362	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	17	57	141	136
19. Heart diseases ...	M	888	—	1	—	1	3	10	32	75	175	314	277
	F	806	1	—	—	2	4	7	19	47	95	260	371
20. Other diseases of Circulatory System	M	308	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	7	24	103	171
	F	269	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	10	79	169
21. Bronchitis	M	275	7	—	—	1	2	4	7	24	81	89	60
	F	154	2	—	—	3	3	5	3	5	21	44	68
22. Pneumonia	M	157	32	3	1	—	—	1	11	19	39	37	14
	F	114	21	7	1	1	3	3	5	4	16	28	25
23. Other Respiratory Diseases	M	64	1	—	—	—	2	—	7	14	23	12	5
	F	29	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	2	5	9	7
24. Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum ...	M	49	—	—	—	—	1	3	6	12	11	13	3
	F	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	3
25. Enteritis and Diarrhœa ...	M	45	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—
	F	32	28	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
26. Appendicitis ...	M	6	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	1
	F	8	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	3	1	2
27. Other Digestive Diseases	M	43	6	—	—	1	—	1	8	6	7	12	2
	F	46	2	—	—	—	2	—	4	3	10	15	10
28. Nephritis	M	62	1	1	—	—	2	7	4	9	11	15	12
	F	60	—	—	—	—	3	3	6	10	9	16	13
29.*Puerperal and post-abortive infections (Sepsis, etc.)	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—
30. Other Maternal Causes	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	12	—	—	—	—	2	7	3	—	—	—	—
31. Premature Birth ...	M	69	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	42	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. Congenital malformations, birth injuries, infantile diseases	M	78	72	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	1	1	—
	F	55	48	—	2	—	—	1	1	2	—	1	—
33. Suicide	M	28	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	7	5	7	3
	F	21	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	5	6	3	2
34. Road Traffic Accidents	M	35	—	—	—	4	1	5	—	13	4	8	—
	F	12	—	—	1	3	2	—	—	—	3	1	2
35. Other Violent Causes	M	69	10	2	2	2	3	3	8	6	7	13	13
	F	62	7	1	3	2	1	3	3	3	6	9	24
36. All other Causes ...	M	178	9	3	4	3	7	11	9	14	28	37	53
	F	161	10	1	2	5	5	5	17	16	26	23	51

* Item 29 includes three deaths 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 1947 and previous years.*

Year.	Population. (Estimated)	Sheffield. Live Births. Number of Births	Sheffield. Live Births. Birth Rate per 1,000 of Population	Sheffield. Deaths. Number of Deaths	Sheffield. Deaths. Death Rate per 1,000 of Population	England and Wales. Birth Rate per 1,000 of Population	England and Wales. 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	12·3
1943	474,100	8,613	18·2	6,215	13·1	16·5	13·0
1944	474,180	10,072	21·2	5,905	12·5	17·6	12·7
1945	476,360	8,629	18·1	5,968	12·5	17·8	12·6
1946	500,400	10,073	20·1	6,167	12·3	19·1	11·5
1947	508,370	10,522	20·7	6,260	12·3	20·5	12·0

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.

It was remarked in the 1946 Report that demands upon the hospital accommodation are constantly increasing. This remains true despite that as regards the City General Hospital, which is the principal general hospital, the total of 12,316 admissions in 1947 (including children born in the hospital) represent a decrease of 286 from the previous year. As the Medical Superintendent points out in his Report this decrease is more than accounted for by two unusual circumstances. The first was a policy which was adopted, as a precautionary measure, of ceasing to admit children for tonsils and adenoids operations during the outbreak of Acute Poliomyelitis in the City in the later months of the year; the second was the enforced closing down of a number of maternity beds, also in the later months of the year, owing to a shortage of pupil midwives. As a result there was a decrease in the number of births occurring in the hospital.

Detailed information with regard to the administration of the several Municipal Hospitals during the year 1947 is to be found in the Reports of the particular hospitals which follow in this Annual Report under their several headings. It is necessary to remark, however, that these hospitals ceased to be administered by the City Council on 5th July, 1948, the Appointed Day under the National Health Service Act 1946. On this date they became a part of the Hospital and Specialist Services which are administered by the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board. Building operations are now in an advanced stage upon a scheme, to which there was reference in the 1946 Annual Report, for converting one of the Ward Blocks of Nether Edge Hospital into a modern maternity unit. Certain other schemes which were under contemplation, the work upon which has not begun, are held in abeyance for review by the Regional Hospital Board.

LODGE MOOR HOSPITAL FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

By J. M. Kennedy, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Medical Superintendent.

At the 31st December, 1947, 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 1947, 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* 1947.

Disease	Remaining in, Jan. 1st, 1947	Admissions during year	Admissions as classified after re-diagnoses	Total under Treatment during year	Remaining in, Dec. 31st, 1947	Completed Cases	Deaths.	Mortality per cent Calculated on completed cases	
Lodge Moor Hospital.									
Scarlet Fever ...	25	500	434	459	45	414	—	—	
Do. Imported	—	1	2	2	—	2	—	—	
Diphtheria	10	201	23	33	1	32	1	3·13	3·13
Do. Imported	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
†Paratyphoid Fever ...	74	17	13	87	1	86	1	1·16	1·15
Do. Imported	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	
Pneumonia	16	314	234	250	34	216	19	8·80	8·76
Do. Imported	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	
Measles	18	298	334	352	1	351	11	3·13	3·13
Do. Imported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	98	22	23	2	21	1	4·76	3·70
Do. Imported	1	10	5	6	—	6	—	—	
Meningitis (other than C.S.F.)	—	6	16	16	1	15	9	60·00	61·11
Do. Imported	—	—	3	3	—	3	2	66·67	
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	159	98	98	5	93	3	3·23	2·68
Do. Imported	—	23	19	19	—	19	—	—	
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Do. Imported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chicken Pox... ...	1	45	45	46	5	41	—	—	
Do. Imported	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Erysipelas	—	45	32	32	—	32	—	—	
Do. Imported	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	
Whooping Cough ...	2	85	78	80	16	64	5	7·81	7·46
Do. Imported	—	2	3	3	—	3	—	—	
Dysentery	1	90	20	21	—	21	—	—	
Do. Imported	—	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	
Combined Infectious Diseases	1	24	8	9	—	9	1	11·11	10·00
Do. Imported	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	
Miscellaneous Diseases	44	325	852	896	50	846	71	8·39	8·56
Do. Imported	—	3	9	9	2	7	2	28·56	
Service Cases (Infectious) ...	—	29	29	29	2	27	—	—	
Totals ...	194	2,284	2,284	2,478	165	2,313	126	5·45	

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

Scarlet Fever.—There were 501 cases of Scarlet Fever admitted to the hospital in the year 1947, and there were no deaths. In the year 1946 there were 608 admissions with no deaths. Particulars are given below of the various complications amongst the Scarlet Fever cases treated during the year 1947. 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· 4
Adenitis	,,	0·84
Nephritis	,,	0·56

Diphtheria.—Admissions of Diphtheria or suspected Diphtheria cases in the year 1947 totalled 202, as against 368 in 1946. Of the admissions in 1947 only 23 were actual cases of Diphtheria. There was one death—a child of whose immunisation there was no record—and the death rate per cent of the 32 cases treated to a conclusion was 3·13. The comparable death rate for 1946 was 1·26.

Of the 32 cases treated to a conclusion in the year there were 17 clinical cases and 15 bacteriological cases, and of this number there were 6 which proved to be virulent and 9 avirulent. The one death amongst the 32 clinical cases produced a death rate of 3·13 per cent.

Return Cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria.—These are cases who contract the disease at home whilst in contact with a patient who has been discharged from hospital and where the new case occurs within 28 days of the discharge of the other case. The records show that of the 416 cases who had been treated for Scarlet Fever and discharged from hospital during the year, there were only 4 cases admitted which were recognised as Return Cases; as regards Diphtheria there were 32 cases discharged and there were no Return Cases.

Re-diagnosis in Hospital.—The table which follows gives information over the 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 1947 and gives a classification of the disease headings under which they fall after re-diagnosis.

TABLE XII.—*Re-diagnosis in Hospital, year* 1947.

Corrected Diagnosis in Hospital (Disease headings under which Diagnosed)	CASES ADMITTED AS																					
	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Do. (Imported)	Pneumonia	Measles	Cerebro-spinal Fever	Do. (Imported)	Meningitis (other than C.S.F.)	Chicken Pox	Do. (Imported)	Erysipelas	Whooping Cough	Dysentery	Do. (Imported)	Combined Infectious Diseases	Do. (Imported)	Acute Poliomyelitis	Do. (Imported)	Miscellaneous Diseases	Paratyphoid Fever	Encephalitis Lethargica	TOTALS
Scarlet Fever	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	—	—	—	7	—	—	19
Do. (Imported) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3
Pneumonia	1	10	—	—	9	18	—	1	1	—	—	7	1	—	—	—	1	—	9	—	—	58
Do. (Imported) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Measles	13	4	—	26	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	6	—	1	—	7	1	—	66
Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Do. (Imported) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Meningitis—(other than C.S.F.) ...	—	—	—	2	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	14
Do. (Imported) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Acute Poliomyelitis... ...	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	14
Do. (Imported) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Chicken Pox	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Whooping Cough	1	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	8
Do. (Imported) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	4
Combined Infectious Diseases	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Do. (Imported) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Miscellaneous Diseases ...	67	160	—	107	17	34	—	2	1	—	13	4	71	—	7	—	70	—	—	5	1	559
Do. (Imported) ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	6
TOTALS	85	178	1	138	30	78	6	4	3	1	13	15	74	1	21	1	76	5	32	7	2	771

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 1937 to 1946 and the year 1947.

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

Disease	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	Average 10 years 1937-46	1947
	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days
Scarlet Fever	33·49	34·42	35·52	32·22	29·70	23·92	24·23	27·61	29·14	28·94	29·92	25·36
Diphtheria	50·83	44·98	42·29	44·84	48·91	43·71	47·06	48·77	38·82	31·86	44·21	39·13
Enteric Fever	43·77	36·33	60·07	49·91	38·00	49·00	28·00	69·66	—	50·95	—	81·38
Measles	19·52	28·76	20·20	13·57	29·34	19·89	28·43	25·06	26·53	24·51	23·58	23·66
Radium Cases	—	—	18·43	28·35	26·67	26·40	18·25	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	25·96	27·50	28·78	22·70	26·76	20·93	22·63	24·01	24·29	29·14	25·27	25·47
Service Cases (Infectious)	—	—	13·12	17·64	19·15	17·08	15·40	14·69	23·63	24·00	—	20·30
Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	31·63	25·92	30·50	24·79	23·70	26·78	21·91	27·05	27·03	23·00	26·23	24·66
Emergency Hospital Cases	—	—	—	27·47	—	—	—	30·95	118·32	—	—	—
All Other Diseases ...	19·75	20·87	24·58	21·56	21·13	17·55	19·58	22·31	22·91	24·54	21·48	22·57
Totals (all Diseases)	39·27	35·69	37·00	29·28	33·61	27·74	27·34	28·35	30·38	27·49	31·62	25·95

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 1938 to 1947 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* 1938 *to* 1947.

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
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
1947	155·28	198	118

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, 1947, 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 1947 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* 1947.

	Men.		Women.		Children.		Total	
Remaining in Hospital, 1st January, 1947 ...		151		222		140		513
Admitted from Home Addresses	2530		6047		1703		10280	
Admitted from Fir Vale Infirmary	12		18		—		30	
Admitted from Nether Edge Hospital ...	8		15		2		25	
Admitted from Children's Homes	—		—		4		4	
Births	—		—		1977		1977	
Total Admitted and Born		2550		6080		3686		12316
Total Treated during 1947		2701		6302		3826		12829

TABLE XVI.—*Discharges and Deaths—Year* 1947.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total
Discharged to Home Addresses	2066	5689	3496	11251
Discharged to Fir Vale Infirmary	27	47	14	88
Discharged to Nether Edge Hospital... ...	33	44	1	78
Discharged to Children's Homes	—	—	17	17
Deaths	405	284	151	840
Total Discharged and Died	2531	6064	3679	12274
Remaining in Hospital, 31st December, 1947	170	238	147	555

The total admissions and births during the year was 12,316, a decrease of 286 on the previous year's figure. There was a decrease of 143 in the number of cases admitted from home addresses. The men in this category show an increase of 160, the women an increase of 78, and the children a decrease of 381. There were 1,977 births, a decrease of 160 as compared with last year.

The average daily number under treatment was 609, an increase of three as compared with the previous year. The highest daily number in hospital was 720 on 17th April, and the lowest 465 on December 24th. The average duration of treatment was 17·33 days as against 16·85 in 1946, an increase of 0·48 days.

The fall in the total admissions and births was entirely due to the decrease in the number of children. This decrease was caused by two factors. During the epidemic of poliomyelitis it was decided nationally that no more operations on tonsils and adenoids should be performed until the epidemic abated. It was held that there was a certain risk of infection to children in this operation owing to the prevailing infection. There was therefore a reduction of 301 in the number of cases of tonsils and adenoids treated as compared with the previous year. The second factor in the decrease was the shortage of pupil midwives in the Maternity Department. Up to the end of July the number of women delivered in the hospital was the highest on record and averaged considerably over 200 each month. During this period the number of pupil midwives fell steadily from 55 to little over 20 and it was impossible to nurse the women. A complete unit had to be closed down and bookings reduced in proportion for the last five months of the year. The net result was that there was a reduction of 134 in the number of women delivered and of 160 in the number of children born. But for the above mentioned circumstances the turnover would have been greater than ever before.

A Third Obstetrician has been appointed and this has relieved the pressure on the Obstetric Unit to a considerable extent. The appointment of two specialist Anæsthetists who are "Class III Officers" under the Ministry of Health Scheme has added much to the safety of surgical operations in the hospital. In the latter part of the year Mr. Sidney Pappworth was appointed as Orthopædic Surgeon to be responsible for the treatment of injuries and diseases of the locomotor systems. He was not, however, able to take up duties until the 1st January, 1948.

In common with most hospitals in the country there is still a shortage of nurses on the staff. This has been most disastrous in the Obstetric Unit as two complete sections in the Midwifery Department had to be closed for lack of nursing staff.

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* 1947—*Classification of Diseases.*

Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	320
Cancer and other Tumours	277
Rheumatism, Diseases of Nutrition and of Endocrine Glands, and other General Diseases	243
Diseases of the Blood and Blood-forming Organs	78
Chronic Poisoning—Alcoholism	1
Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	238
,, ,, Circulatory System	459
,, ,, Respiratory System	1,007
,, ,, Digestive System	1,604
Non-Venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System	695
Diseases of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium	3,299
,, the Skin and Cellular Tissues	389
,, the Bones and Organs of Locomotion	61
Congenital Malformations	28
Diseases of Early Infancy	2,128
Injuries and Violence	336
Ill-Defined Diseases	271
Total	11,434

DEATHS.

840 patients died in the hospital during the year, an increase of 103 upon last year. The following list shows the number of deaths from the commoner diseases during the last three years :—

	1945	1946	1947
Arterio Sclerosis	30	126	30
Bronchitis	34	65	39
Lobar Pneumonia	28	32	21
Broncho-pneumonia	54	60	70
Valvular Disease of the Heart	26	27	26
Malignant Disease	70	78	127

The causes of death in the year 1947 are classified under disease groups in the table which follows :—

TABLE XVIII.—*Causes of Death—Year* 1947.

Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	22
Cancer and other Tumours	127
Rheumatism, Diseases of Nutrition and of Endocrine Glands, and other General Diseases	12
Diseases of the Blood and Blood-forming Organs	5
Chronic Poisoning	—
Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	69
,, ,, Circulatory System	170
,, ,, Respiratory System	156
,, ,, Digestive System	84
Non-Venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System	58
Diseases of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium	4
,, Skin and Cellular Tissues	1
,, Bones and Organs of Locomotion	—
Congenital Malformations	12
Diseases of Early Infancy	91
Deaths from Violence	29
Total	840

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* 1945 *to* 1947.

	1945.	1946.	1947.
Under 1 year	138	109	134
1 to 5 years	15	18	7
5 to 10 years	5	7	4
10 to 15 years	8	3	4
15 to 25 years	23	16	17
25 to 35 years	37	27	41
35 to 45 years	52	55	64
45 to 55 years	93	109	98
55 to 65 years	145	172	192
65 to 75 years	115	156	200
75 to 85 years	40	59	76
85 years and over	2	6	3
Total	673	737	840

A classification of the causes of the 134 deaths of infants under one year of age which occurred in the hospital in the year 1947 are given in the table below. The great majority of the children who died were premature or feeble from birth.

TABLE XX.—*Year* 1947—*Causes of Death of Infants under One Year of Age.*

Prematurity	57
Broncho-pneumonia	15
Intra-cranial Hæmorrhage	3
Subdural Hæmorrhage	1
Tentorial Hæmorrhage	3
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	2
Hæmolytic Anæmia	1
Scalds	1
Gastro-enteritis	12
Marasmus	15
Miliary Tuberculosis	2
Spina Bifida	1
Congenital Pyloric Stenosis	1
Meningocele	1
Pneumococcal Meningitis	1
Meningococcal Meningitis	1
Atelectasis	2
Asphyxia Neonatorum	3
Hæmophilia	1
Debility from Birth	1
Empyema	1
Neurofibromatosis	1
Congenital Diaphragmatic Hernia	1
Anencephaly	1
Rupture of Tentorium Cerebelli	1
Malformation of Œsophagus	1
Hydrocephalus	1
Congenital Heart Disease	1
Congenital Atresia of Bile Duct	1
Imperforate Anus	1
Total	134

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 588, a decrease of 109 on the previous year. This figure is much below the average for the past ten years. The mortality figures remain satisfactory, the figure being 7·7 per cent for lobar pneumonia and 22·01 per cent for broncho-pneumonia ; the over-all figure for all types being 15·47 per cent, an increase of 2·27 per cent from 1946.

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.

A new electrocardiograph machine was brought into use during the year and has had to be housed in the Public Health Laboratory which is inconvenient and precludes many investigations which could, with advantage, be carried out if the machine was placed in a more accessible position. The need for this increases as time goes by and it is important to plan for a more extended use in the immediate future.

In order to consolidate the increase of work in the special clinics, which are all expanding their scope, it will soon be necessary to arrange for a medical secretariat to cope with correspondence, records and research notes, which accompany work of this kind.

The important new development during the year has been the inauguration of a series of teaching rounds for state registered nurses who are out of touch with modern hospital practice. These are held once a month and the response has been most encouraging. The post-graduate students who attend are thus able to keep in touch with modern practice in all aspects with much benefit to their own work (e.g. as district nurses, factory nurses, school nurses, etc.). The scheme has attracted much attention in the nursing world as it is a pioneer effort to fulfil a long felt need.

Occupational Therapy has continued to prove most beneficial as an adjuvant to treatment in many cases.

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 and all essential treatment was given in spite of a continued shortage of supplies, scarcity of drugs and much delay in obtaining even ordinary equipment.

Psychiatric Unit.—This has continued to flourish during the year. A third psychiatrist was added to the staff so that sessions were held on three days a week. Dr. Cole, of the staff of the South Yorkshire Mental Hospital, came as Third Psychiatrist and enabled the increase of patients to be dealt with satisfactorily. During the year Dr. Jeffrey left Sheffield for Wakefield, and after a few weeks interval his place was taken by Dr. Kerr of the South Yorkshire Mental Hospital. There were 230 patients treated at the Psychiatric Unit as compared with 126 in the previous year.

Chiropody Clinic.—This clinic has fully justified its existence and prevented much illness in elderly diabetic patients who are very prone to infection and gangrene of the feet.

Professorial Medical Unit.—This has continued to run smoothly and has proved invaluable in the teaching of medical students and in the demonstration of cases to post-gradute students studying for higher examinations.

Medical Out-Patient Department.

The work of the out-patient clinics is increasing steadily and accommodation is becoming very cramped. It is now impossible to fit in any extra clinic as there is neither time nor space available.

The total number of patients who attended the Medical Out-Patient Department in the year ended 31st December, 1947, was 1,338, which was an increase of 90 from the previous year.

Diabetic Clinic.—Patients treated at the Diabetic Clinic numbered 218 during the year, as against 231 in the previous year. A dental survey of all diabetic patients was started during the year but is not yet complete.

Pernicious Anæmia Clinic.—Patients treated at the Pernicious Anæmia Clinic numbered 110 during the year, as against 128 in the previous year.

Gastric Patients.—Patients treated at the Gastric Clinic numbered 198 during the year, as against 189 in the previous year.

Children's Clinic.—This clinic has again provided after-care for the 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.

Venereal Diseases Clinic.—This clinic has proved its value in many ways under the supervision of Dr. D. O. Stevenson, Venereal Diseases Medical Officer. As before, in-patient treatment of syphilis was carried out in the medical wards of the hospital for Sheffield and the immediate surrounding areas.

Endocrine Clinic.—This has continued to expand under the supervision of 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 1947 was 4,602, a decrease of 120 from the year 1946. This decrease was more than accounted for by the reduction of operations for tonsils and adenoids.

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

The increasing work being done by the special Thoracic and Genito-Urinary Units has thoroughly justified their formation, and it is gratifying to report that the British Council are now sending foreign doctors to both these units for post-graduate study. One of the serious defects reported last year has been remedied by the appointment of Mr. Sidney Pappworth as Orthopædic Surgeon to the hospital as from 1st January, 1948, and we look forward to his re-organisation of the traumatic and fracture work of which he has had considerable experience.

The standard of anæsthesia is now of the highest order, thanks to the work of the Senior Anæsthetist, Dr. K. J. Powell, who has been ably assisted by Dr. H. L. J. Wilson and Dr. G. F. Purves, and many operations which could not have been undertaken several years ago are now routine procedures.

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

TABLE XXI.—*Operations—Year* 1947.

Abdominal Operations	537
Operations for Hernia	239
Amputations	25
Operations on Urinary Tract	213
,, Male Genital Organs	157
,, Female Generative Organs	1,052
,, the Breast	35
,, Bones and Joints	110
,, Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat and Chest	980
Excisions of various Tumours	68
Operations on Rectum, Anal Canal, etc.	162
Miscellaneous	249
Operations performed in the Casualty Department	775
Total	4,602

Children's Wards.

The number of children treated during the year, including children born in the hospital, was 3,826 as against 4,361 in 1946, a decrease of 535.

As previously mentioned in the Report, this decrease is due to the fact that no cases of tonsils and adenoids were admitted during the epidemic of poliomyelitis and to the fact that fewer children were born in the hospital as two sections of the Maternity Department had to be closed for lack of nurses.

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 Senior Obstetrician :—

2,127 women were confined in the hospital in the year 1947, as against 2,186 in 1946. Of these, 1,929 were booked cases who had attended the ante-natal clinic at least once, and 198 were emergency cases. 1,070 of the confinements were primiparae and 1,057 multiparae. There were 1,977 live births, of which 1,889 were legitimate and 88 illegitimate. 173 of the labours were premature, as against 113 in the year 1946. There were 52 instances of twins and one instance of triplets. Seven women died who were treated in the Maternity Unit, five being booked cases and two emergency cases.

The 2,127 confinements resulted in the following types of delivery :—Vertex 1,852 ; Breech 80 ; Breech position unrecorded 19 ; Shoulder 1 ; Face 7 ; Transverse 28 ; Hysterotomy 2 ; Presentation not made out 39 ; and Cæsarean Sections were performed on 99 patients.

There were 137 still births in the hospital in 1947, as against 122 in 1946. The 137 still births resulted upon the following causes :—

Post Maturity	4
Placenta Prævia	1
Exomphalos	1
Intra-uterine death	38
Ante-partum Hæmorrhage	22
Died during labour	15
Maternal Toxæmia	3
Atelectasis	2
Meningocele	1
Anencephalus	5
Prematurity	25
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	2
Difficult forceps delivery	1
Hydrocephalus	4
Craniotomy	7
Breech Presentation	3
Multiple Fœtal deformities	2
Cause unknown	1
	137

There were 77 deaths of newly-born children in the maternity wards as against 64 in 1946. The causes of death of the newly-born children in 1947 were as follows :—

Meningocele	1
Prematurity	51
Debility from Birth	1
Spina Bifida	1
Tracheal-œsophageal Fistula	2
Anencephalus	1
Congenital Atresia of the Bile Duct	1
Asphyxia Neonatorum	3
Erythroblastosis Fœtalis	1
Broncho-pneumonia	2
Intra-cranial Hæmorrhage	7
Convulsions	1
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	2
Atelectasis	2
Congenital Diaphragmatic Hernia	1
	77

A total of 168 children required to be artificially fed during the year or to have the breast milk supplemented. There were 74 notifications of puerperal pyrexia amongst patients treated in the hospital. There were five cases of ophthalmia neonatorum but no cases of pemphigus.

1,586 patients attended the ante-natal department in 1947, as against 1,888 in the year 1946, and the total number of attendances was 14,049, as against 14,989 in 1946. The number of emergencies was 198, as against 253 in 1946.

Altogether 722 women attended at the Post-Natal Clinic in 1947, as against 1,489 in 1946.

The emergency unit, which comprises medical and nursing staff, was called out on 24 occasions during the year to the homes of patients who were seriously ill and required specialist treatment. All the cases were admitted to hospital after blood transfusion and all made a good recovery.

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 593 during 1947, a decrease of 49 from 1946. During the year one woman died as a result of abortion, as against two in the previous year.

Surgical interference was necessary in 466 cases, a decrease of 131 from the previous year.

Treatment of Venereal Disease.

One case of Gonorrhœa and 78 cases of Syphilis were treated as in-patients at the City General Hospital in the year 1947, as well as a number of patients admitted for other diseases and treated for Venereal Diseases whilst in hospital. In addition there were 29 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 1947, there were 76 patients admitted under these arrangements, as compared with 127 in the previous year.

1,810 specimens for the Wasserman Test and 538 for the Kahn Test were prepared in the hospital during the year, for examination in the Public Health Laboratory.

Radiological Department.

18,908 skiagrams were taken in the year 1947, as compared with 18,645 in 1946, and 12,218 patients were examined by the Medical Staff of the Radiological Department during the year, as against 9,978 in 1946. Particulars follow of skiagrams taken and patients examined in the past three years :—

	1945.	1946.	1947.
Number of Patients Examined ..	8,001 ..	9,978 ..	12,218
Skiagrams	13,680 ..	18,645 ..	18,908

Physiotherapy Department.

The following statement give 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 1947 :—

Number of Patients treated	Ward Patients	424
	Out-Patients	320
		744
Number of Attendances	... ...	10,009
Number of Treatments	Radiant Heat	3,955
	Massage	3,162
	Exercises	10,797
	Electrical	1,194
	Ultra Violet Light	203
	Paraffin Wax Baths	762
		20,073

The number of attendances was doubled during 1947, and all the work of this department has increased considerably. An inductotherm machine, which has been re-installed, has proved beneficial and paraffin wax baths have increased in number.

More classes of exercises are held and these are increasing in numbers continually. An Asthma class is now held each week for out-patients to attend. Several patients have had re-education in walking following the fitting of artificial limbs or pylons after amputation of one or both lower limbs.

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. The work in this department continues to increase and details are given in the Report of the Clinical Pathologist of the Laboratory, Dr. L. Gordon Cook.

Casualty Department.

New patients treated in the Casualty Department in the year 1947 were 10,554, an increase of 1,085 from the previous year.

The attendances in the Out-Patient Department were 32,465, a decrease of 1,023 from 1946. This figure includes attendances at the Medical and Surgical Out-Patient and Fracture Clinics.

There were 775 operations under anæsthesia 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 nine 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 32 candidates who passed the examination and were placed on the register of the General Nursing Council and 48 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 assessing and collecting patients' payments continued to occupy a large part of the Almoner's time during the year. These functions ceased with the introduction of the National Health Service on 5th July, 1948, and the provision of hospital treatment without payment.

There has been a further increase in the numbers of those who have been required to attend as out-patients after their discharge from hospital, the figure for 1947 being 1,635, an increase of 300 on the previous year. The Almoner has interviewed patients from all clinics and wherever possible has investigated cases referred to the department by the medical staff, given advice and made arrangements, where necessary, for patients to be transferred to special hospitals or institutions. Convalescent holidays have been arranged for a larger number of patients than for some years.

NETHER EDGE HOSPITAL.

By L. P. de Abrew, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Medical Superintendent.

This hospital had a complement of 585 beds at 31st December, 1947, consisting of 102 Tuberculosis beds ; 387 beds for chronic sick patients ; 40 Maternity (lying-in) beds with 42 cots ; and 14 Ante-natal beds.

2,859 patients were treated during the year 1947. Admissions and births totalled 2,504, an increase of three over the previous year. The admissions are classified as follows :—

Tuberculosis Patients	Men	183	
	Women	164	
			347
General Medical and Surgical Patients ...	Men	71	
	Women	94	
			165
Maternity Patients	Women	1,050	
	Live Births	942	
			1,992
	Total number of Admissions		2,504

The average daily number of patients under treatment in the year was 344, as against 350 in 1946. 2,515 patients were discharged from the hospital during the year, and there were 166 deaths, which are classified as follows :—

Tuberculosis Patients	Men	24	
	Women	11	
			35
General Medical and Surgical Patients ...	Men	51	
	Women	69	
			120
Maternity Patients	Women	1	
	Children	10	
			11
	Total number of Deaths		166

Maternity Department.

1,050 women were admitted to Nether Edge Maternity Hospital in the year 1947, as against 1,033 in the year 1946. 932 women were confined in the hospital (470 primiparae and 462 multiparae) as against 918 in the year 1946. The 932 confinements in 1947 resulted in the following types of delivery : Vertex 849 ; Breech 36 ; Face 1 ; and Forceps 46.

There were 936 live births in the year 1947 (501 boys and 435 girls), as against 916 in 1946, and 80 of these births were premature, as against 68 in 1946. There were 12 instances of twins, the same number as in 1946. Still births totalled 15 (two of them premature) as against 14 (including two premature) in 1946. There were 10 neo-natal deaths (four of these deaths were of premature babies), the same number as in 1946. 876 infants were wholly breastfed on leaving hospital.

234 patients were admitted to the hospital for ante-natal treatment during the year, as against 190 in 1946.

There were 24 notifications of Puerperal Pyrexia amongst patients treated in the hospital, as against 19 notifications in the year 1946. There were no cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum or of Pemphigus. There was one maternal death during the year, this being due to accidental hæmorrhage of toxæmic origin.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

In the administration of the Maternity and Child Welfare Services there were three principal Municipal clinics at 31st December, 1947, 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 9,402 women attended during the year at the ante-natal clinics provided by the Council. 7,816 of these women attended at the clinics at Maternity and Child Welfare Centres and 1,586 at the City General Hospital. This compares with an aggregate of 10,043 women who attended at these clinics in the year 1946. There were also 2,967 women who attended during the year at the ante-natal clinic at the Jessop Hospital for Women, a voluntary hospital, as against 2,921 women who attended this clinic in 1946.

There were 16,424 children under five years of age who attended the various Infant Welfare Clinics during the year 1947, the figure for 1946 being 15,840.

As regards the Domiciliary Midwifery Service, the midwives directly employed by the Council attended a total of 3,113 confinements as Midwives and 1,164 as Maternity Nurses in the year 1947, the corresponding figures for the year 1946 being 2,918 and 901 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 126 midwifery cases as against 119 in 1946.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

Compulsory notification of births is a requirement under the Public Health Act, 1936, 10,972 live births and 362 still births, making a total of 11,334 births, were notified in the year 1947. These births were attended as follows :—

At Home—		
By Private Medical Practitioners	1,884	
By Midwives	3,784	
		5,668
In Nursing Homes		747
In Municipal Hospitals—		
City General Maternity Hospital	2,173	
Nether Edge Maternity Hospital	941	
		3,114
In Voluntary Hospitals—		
Jessop Hospital for Women		1,805
		11,334

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 86,549 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* 1947.

		Number of Visits.
Infants under 1 year—First Visits	10,911	
Subsequent Visits	15,818	
		26,729
Infants between one and five years of age		35,923
Nursed-out Children (Child Life Protection)		72
Acute Rheumatism in Children		98
Whooping Cough		520
Scabies		551
Ophthalmia Neonatorum		52
After-care Visits—Hospital Cases		37
Expectant Mothers—First Visits	1,541	
Subsequent Visits	2,957	
		4,498
Post-Natal Cases		18
Puerperal Pyrexia		120
Venereal Disease		214
Midwives		165
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	4,959	
Surgical	888	
		5,847
School Complaints		7
Houses let-in-Lodgings		7
Re Cleanliness of Houses		100
Diphtheria Immunisation Visits		6,190
Other Reasons		5,401
		86,549

MATERNITY CLINICS.

BY ANN KIRK BLACK, M.B., Ch.B.
Senior Assistant Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer.

Ante-Natal Clinics.—Particulars follow relating to attendances at the ante-natal clinics at Maternity and Child Welfare Centres during the year 1947. The figures include certain cases transferred to the ante-natal clinic at the City General Hospital. Information regarding attendances at the Hospital clinic will be found in the appropriate section of the Report.

ATTENDANCES AT ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

Centre	Total New Cases	Total Attendances of all Cases	†No. of Sessions	Average Attendance per Session
Orchard Place	6,101	22,083	1,022	22
Firth Park	431	8,167	393	21
Manor	436	6,269	275	23
Woodhouse	—	189	51	4
Carbrook	—	4,504	203	22
Abbeydale	—	3,919	151	26
Hillsborough	—	6,193	202	31
*Tinsley	—	151	19	8
TOTALS	6,968	51,475	2,316	—

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

* Ante-natal clinic opened August 1947.

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.
1943	6,798	50,370
1944	6,811	54,604
1945	6,482	46,005
1946	7,736	55,975
1947	6,968	51,475

Post-Natal Clinics.—Particulars follow relating to the attendance at the post-natal clinics at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres during the year 1947. 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	73	120	62
Firth Park	25	39	27
Manor	16	24	23
TOTALS	114	183	112

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

Laboratory Tests.—A total of 7,319 specimens were submitted for examination from the various Maternity and Child Welfare Centres during the year. 6,955 of these were specimens sent for Wassermann tests, which were carried out at the Public Health Laboratory at the City General Hospital. 18 specimens for the Zondek Aschheim test were sent for examination in the Laboratory at Firth Auxiliary Hospital. 6,713 specimens of blood from expectant mothers, and in certain cases from the husband, were sent to the Ministry of Health Regional Blood Transfusion Depot during the year for the ascertainment of the Rhesus factor.

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, three patients were referred from the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres to the Skin Department of the Royal Infirmary, 33 were sent to the Tuberculosis Dispensary for examination of the chest, and 391 to the City General Hospital for X-Ray examination. There were also 262 women who were sent from the centres for dental treatment at 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 1947, there were 29 children from 12 families admitted to the Homes under these arrangements.

Special Certificates for Expectant Mothers.—During the year 1947, the supply of certificates to enable expectant mothers to obtain the priorities ration book was continued. In November, 1944, at the request of the Ministry of Health, distribution of dockets 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 152,485 attendances were made during the year 1947 at the Infant Welfare Clinics. 114,701 of these were made at Infant Consultations and 37,784 at the various treatment clinics. Details of these attendances are given below.

Attendances at Infant Consultations.

Centre.	Infant Consultations. Under 1 yr.	Infant Consultations. 1 to 5 yrs. and over	Orthopædic Consultations. Under 1 yr.	Orthopædic Consultations. 1 to 5 yrs. and over	Total Attendances	Number of Sessions	Average Attendance per Session
Orchard Place	11,111	3,268	197	1,196	15,772	571	28
Firth Park	15,808	7,015	—	—	22,823	720	32
Manor	11,862	5,277	—	—	17,139	598	29
Woodhouse	1,611	520	—	—	2,131	100	21
Handsworth	2,817	729	—	—	3,546	122	29
Carbrook	5,651	1,192	—	—	6,843	258	26
Abbeydale	7,570	3,063	—	—	10,633	348	31
Walkley	4,219	1,654	—	—	5,873	203	29
Hillsborough	7,709	2,823	—	—	10,532	271	39
Chantrey Road	3,242	1,604	—	—	4,846	202	24
Totley	756	375	—	—	1,131	49	23
Endcliffe	3,191	1,146	—	—	4,337	128	34
Broomhill	2,895	1,031	—	—	3,926	102	38
Tinsley	1,258	398	—	—	1,656	59	28
Wordsworth Drive	2,524	641	—	—	3,165	132	24
Dore	245	103	—	—	348	26	13
Totals	82,469	30,839	197	1,196	114,701	3,889	

Attendances at Treatment Clinics.

Centre.	Minor Ailments. Under 1 yr.	Minor Ailments. 1 to 5 yrs. and over.	Orthopædic Treatment Under 1 yr.	Orthopædic Treatment 1 to 5 yrs. and over.	Ultra Violet Ray. Under 1 yr.	Ultra Violet Ray. 1 to 5 yrs. and over.	Totals.
Orchard Place	1,182	1,204	434	1,584	100	18,144	22,648
Firth Park	1,305	740	—	—	64	5,883	7,992
Manor	1,270	613	—	—	151	5,110	7,144
Totals	3,757	2,557	434	1,584	315	29,137	37,784

A total of 8,067 new cases attended during the year 1947 at the Infant and Orthopædic Consultations as shown below :—

New Cases Attending Infant and Orthopædic Consultations.

Centre.	Under 1 yr.	Over 1 yr.	Totals.
Orchard Place	1,885	150	2,035
Firth Park	1,169	78	1,247
Manor	1,047	40	1,087
Woodhouse	127	5	132
Handsworth	171	10	181
Carbrook	557	17	574
Abbeydale	628	25	653
Walkley	267	11	278
Hillsborough	685	25	710
Chantrey Road	225	14	239
Totley	71	9	80
Endcliffe	234	12	246
Broomhill	241	13	254
Tinsley	102	2	104
Wordsworth Drive	207	14	221
Dore	24	2	26
Totals	7,640	427	8,067

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 children.	Total Children attending for first time.
1943	147,448	6,336
1944	158,409	7,870
1945	135,647	5,956
1946	140,720	7,283
1947	152,485	8,067

1,071 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 (and subsidiary Centres), there were 265,813 lbs. of dried milk and other foods distributed during the year as compared with 234,397 lbs. in 1946. At Firth Park Centre, in addition, there were 47,780 lbs. distributed as against 45,920 lbs. in 1946, and 46,173 lbs. were distributed from Manor Centre as compared with 40,702 lbs. in 1946.

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 1946 and 1947 :—

Foods	Quantities Distributed—Years. 1946.	1947.
National Dried Milk—1¼ lb. tins (No. of tins).	80,463	111,049
Cod Liver Oil—6 oz. bottles (No. of bottles).	98,377	133,896
Orange Juice—6 oz. bottles (No. of bottles).	525,967	464,353
Vitamin A and D Tablets—Pkts. of 45 tablets (No. of Pkts.).	15,446	20,258

Minor Ailments.—At the Minor Ailments Clinic at Orchard Place 911 children received treatment and made 2,386 attendances; at Firth Park 505 children received treatment, making a total of 2,045 attendances and at Manor Centre 676 children received treatment, making a total of 1,883 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, Rivelin.—During the year 1947 there were 53 patients with non-tuberculous orthopædic conditions who completed treatment in this Hospital as shown in the following statement :—

Rickets	4
Anterior Poliomyelitis	30
Cerebral Spastic Paralysis	7
Congenital Talipes	1
Congenital Dislocation of Hip	3
Chronic Osteomyelitis	3
Other Deformities	5
Total	53

An outbreak of Anterior Poliomyelitis occurred in the summer and autumn of the year. During this outbreak a Physiotherapist from the King Edward VII Hospital visited Lodge Moor Hospital to help in the initial treatment of cases admitted to that hospital. All Sheffield cases who required further institutional treatment were transferred to the King Edward VII Hospital at the end of their infectious period and after discharge home were given treatment at the orthopædic out-patient department of the hospital in the Child Welfare Orthopædic Clinics at Orchard Place. Cases sent home direct from Lodge Moor were also kept under supervision at the orthopædic clinics.

Although many of the patients were severely crippled the permanent amount of disability of the majority appeared on the whole, to be less than that remaining in the occasional cases which have occurred from time to time in previous years.

The work of the Physiotherapy Department is under the care of three fully trained Physiotherapists.

Orthopædic Consultation Clinics.—These were held at the Orchard Place Centre throughout the year. 337 new patients attended and these were classified as follows :—

Rickets	154
Hæmatoma of Sternomastoid	39
Cerebral Spastic Paralysis	5
Foot Strain	12
Congenital Talipes	20
Congenital Dislocation of Hip	3
Other Congenital Deformities	25
Anterior Poliomyelitis	28
Postural Conditions	12
Tuberculosis of Bone and Joint	1
Cervical Adenitis	5
Unclassified	33
TOTAL	337

Orthopædic Treatment for Out-Patients.—There were 2,018 attendances for treatment, 106 new cases and 142 old cases being treated. Classification of these patients is given below :—

	Old Cases.	New Cases.
Postural Cases	18	4
Rachitic Deformities	3	11
Congenital Talipes	24	21
Other Congenital Deformities	7	7
Anterior Poliomyelitis	26	20
Spastic Paralysis	37	5
Sternomastoid Hæmatoma	19	23
Unclassified	8	15
TOTAL	142	106

Lack of staff caused an unavoidable reduction in the number of treatments given during the year.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

There were 26 notifications of Ophthalmia Neonatorum during the year 1947, and it is gratifying to report that the vision was unimpaired in all cases following the treatment given.

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 72 visits during the year 1947.

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

Number of children on the Register at 1st January, 1947	14
New cases added to the Register during the year	11
Cases removed from the Register during the year	5
Number of children on the Register at 31st December, 1947	20

The five children who were removed from the Register during the year were taken off for the following reasons :—One child became nine years of age, one child returned to the care of the mother, two were legally adopted, and one was placed with a view to adoption.

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY.

Municipal Midwifery Service.—At the end of the year 1947, there were 48 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 4,842 engagements of Municipal Midwives in the year 1947 :—

	Engagements as Midwife	Engagements as Maternity Nurse	Total
Cases attended and nursed at home	3,037	1,154	4,191
Cases attended at home for confinement but transferred to hospital after delivery	76	10	86
Total cases delivered at home by Municipal Midwives	3,113	1,164	4,277
Cases where midwife was in attendance ante-natally but patient was transferred to hospital before delivery	102	8	110
Cases delivered by private Midwives, subsequently attended by Municipal Midwives	3	2	5
Cancelled Cases—			
For admission to hospital	274	13	287
For other reasons	132	31	163
Total of original engagements	3,624	1,218	4,842

The Midwives visit patients ante-natally and for fourteen days after delivery. During the year 1947 they made 11,405 visits to ante-natal patients and 76,462 visits to lying-in mothers. They also assisted at a total of 42 infant and ante-natal sessions at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres during the year.

General Domiciliary Midwifery.—At the end of the year 1947 there were 67 trained midw ives, inclusive of Municipal Midwives, who were in practice in Domiciliary Midwifery in the City. These consisted of 48 Municipal Midwives, two Domiciliary Midwives engaged by the Jessop Hospital for Women, 12 Midwives in private practice and five in the service of Nursing Associations.

There were 1,309 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 was one application received during the year for the registration of premises as a Nursing Home and this was granted. There were no new applications for registration of Maternity Homes. Two registrations of Nursing Homes 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 14 Nursing Homes on the Register at the 31st December, 1947 and as required these were visited at intervals.

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 1947 a total of 508 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 35 of such visits during the year. These cases are followed up in order to supervise the welfare of the mother and child and to provide assistance where necessary.

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 1947 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.—This home for unmarried expectant mothers is situated at No. 22, Broomgrove Road and has a complement of 25 beds. After the confinements, which take place in hospital, the mothers return to the Home with their babies until the necessary arrangements can be 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 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.

In this scheme, which commenced on 1st April, 1942, a total of 17 Day Nurseries were 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 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 nursery assistants, 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 1947.

Nursery.	Date of Opening.	Accommodation (Number of Children)	Daily average number of Children maintained —Year 1947.
Beet Street	1-4-42	45	41
Parson Cross	29-6-42	40	42
Attercliffe	4-8-42	40	40
Darnall	17-8-42	40	41
Hillsborough	31-8-42	40	46
Carbrook	21-9-42	40	42
Broadfield Road	1-10-42	40	38
Royal Infirmary	12-11-42	40	47
Firth Park	18-11-42	40	47
Moore Street	30-11-42	40	46
Cradock Road	14-12-42	40	40
Prince of Wales Road	19-1-43	40	42
Meersbrook Park	28-1-43	40	50
Cricket Inn Road	17-2-43	40	41
Abbeyfield Park	1-4-43	40	37
Langsett Road	15-6-43	50	52
Swinton Street	9-8-43	50	41

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, 1947, this complement had increased to 26 whole-time and 15 part-time staff.

During the year 1947 this service was supplied in connection with 288 Maternity cases at which a total of 3,084 full days were worked by the Home Helps, and 514 General cases at which (making allowance for the fact that most of these were part-time engagements) the equivalent of a total of 4,913 full days were worked, 253 of the General cases were new applications and 261 re-applications. 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 264 children were accommodated in Fulwood Cottage Homes at 31st December, 1947, and a further 34 children at Thornsett Lodge. In addition there were 157 children who were boarded out with foster parents in the City, 44 Sheffield children maintained in special institutions and 26 Sheffield children boarded out in other areas.

HOME NURSING.

For many years Home Nursing has been undertaken on behalf of the Health Committee by the Sheffield Queen Victoria District Nursing Association. During 1947 the nurses of this organisation attended a total of 683 cases of notifiable and other diseases, 132 of them being children under five years of age and 551 patients of five years of age or over. These nurses made a total of 15,066 visits during the year, 9,065 of these visits being to cases of Cancer, 1,364 to cases of Pneumonia and 1,631 to cases of Tuberculosis. On 5th July, 1948, the Home Nursing Services of this Association was transferred to the City Council, as a part of the National Health Service.

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. This co-operation has been of great assistance in the maintenance of accurate immunisation records.

Constant efforts are made to effect increases in the numbers of children who are immunised, and parents are being made aware by every possible means 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 9,541 children under 15 years of age completed the course of immunisation in the year 1947, as against 9,377 in 1946. 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 :—

	Number of persons who completed the course.			
Year.	Aged under 5 yrs.	Aged 5 yrs. and under 15 yrs.	Over 15 yrs.	Total.
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
1947	8,133	1,408	39	9,580
Totals	49,194	49,995	1,092	100,281

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, 1947, 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, 1947	23,902	55,088	21,291	100,281

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, 1947 :—

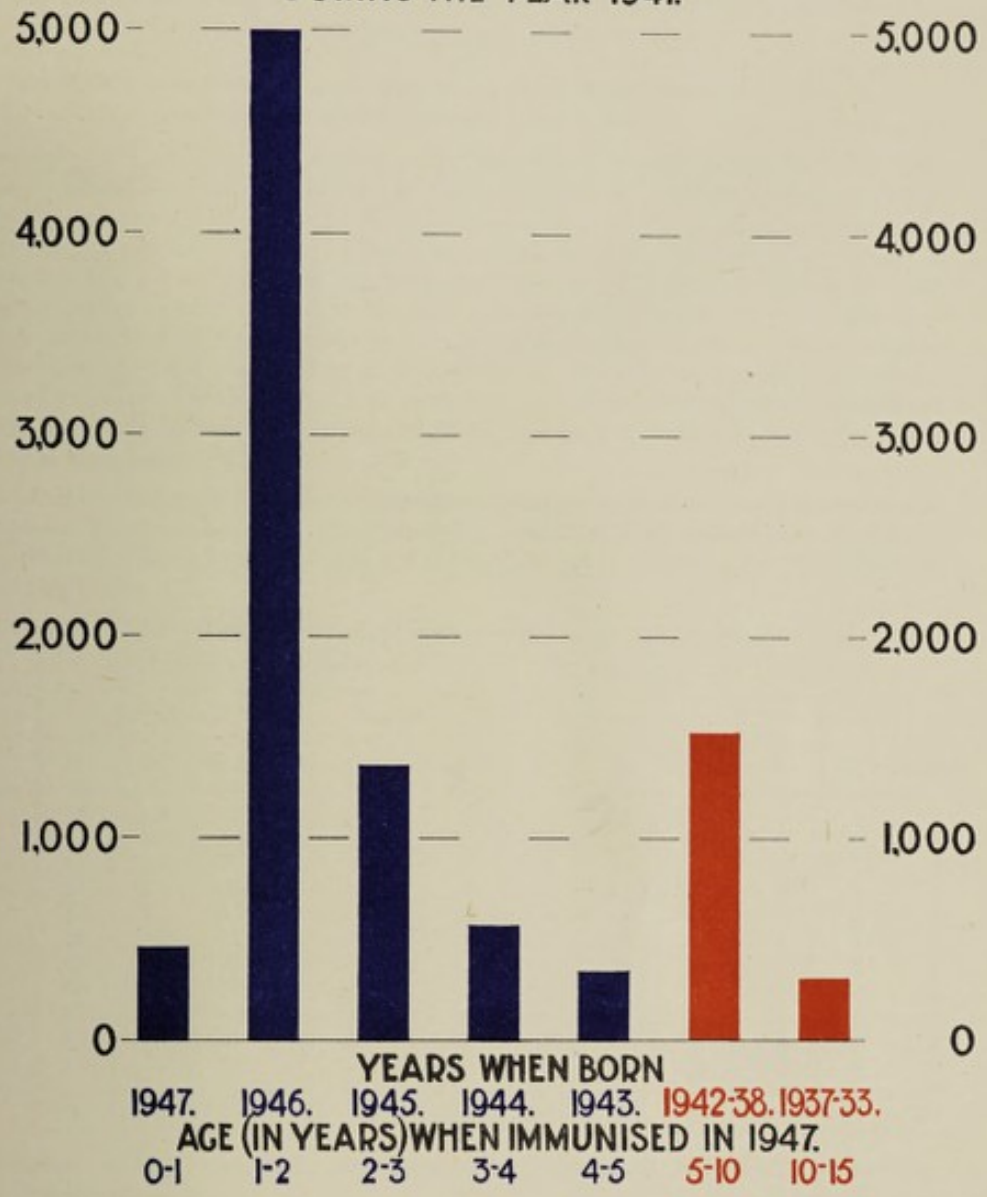
Year.	Number of children given re-inforcing injections.
1944 (8 months)	1,972
1945	2,311
1946	5,006
1947	3,515

The following statement gives a classification of immunisations in the year 1947 with reference to the section of the Health Services by which the immunisation was provided :—

	Primary immunisations completed	Reinforcing injections given
At Maternity and Child Welfare Centres	6,323	—
By School Health Service	1,950	3,202
At Hospitals	216	—
By General Medical Practitioners	1,091	313
TOTALS	9,580	3,515

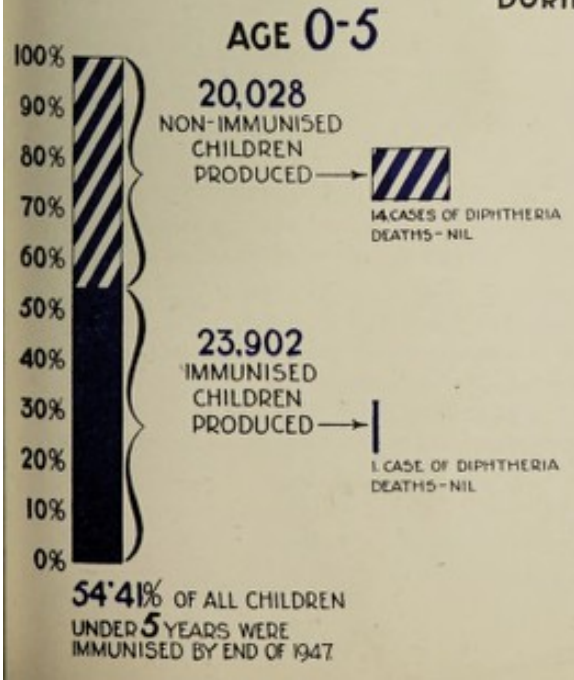
DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

NUMBER OF CHILDREN IMMUNISED IN RESPECTIVE AGE GROUPS DURING THE YEAR 1947.



IMMUNISATION IN RELATION TO CHILD POPULATION

MORBIDITY AND DEATHS FROM DIPHTHERIA DURING YEAR 1947.



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 621 notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis received during the year 1947. To this must be added 17 non-notified deaths, thus bringing the total of new notifications in the year to 638 as against 657 in 1946. Of the 638 cases there were 229 in whom tubercle bacilli were found in the sputum. The total number of notified cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis on the Dispensary Register at 31st December, 1947, was 7,367, and of these cases there were 1,465, including six children under 15 years of age, who were infectious cases. 513 of the 638 cases which were notified in 1947 were examined by the medical staff of the Dispensary prior to notification. 125 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, 33 because they did not desire treatment and 25 because they died either prior to or within fourteen days after being notified.

The table which follows gives particulars of the numbers of new cases of Pulmonary and Other Forms of Tuberculosis in 1947 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* 1947.

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	6	3	9	2	—	2	3	1	4	3	1	4
— 5	31	19	50	—	—	—	18	6	24	7	5	12
—10	41	34	75	—	1	1	21	10	31	2	1	3
—15	21	17	38	—	1	1	11	11	22	2	1	3
—20	27	38	65	6	6	12	5	8	13	1	2	3
—25	25	49	74	12	18	30	6	4	10	1	2	3
—35	69	58	127	32	32	64	1	8	9	—	1	1
—45	55	22	77	33	12	45	5	2	7	3	3	6
—55	57	12	69	41	6	47	—	1	1	—	1	1
—65	27	3	30	28	7	35	2	—	2	2	—	2
+65	19	5	24	15	2	17	3	1	4	1	1	2
Totals	378	260	638	169	85	254	75	52	127	22	18	40

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 Pneumothorax Refills ..	New Cases	——
Saturday	Children (from Open Air Schools)	——	——

New cases may be seen at any of the above Clinics, except 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 1947 was 26,901 of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 3,162 cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis. 4,156 notified cases of Tuberculosis of the Lungs attended the Dispensary during the year for treatment and supervision, and the attendances of these cases numbered 15,722. At the 31st December, 1947, there was a total of 4,832 notified cases of Tuberculosis of the Lungs who remained under treatment at the Dispensary, and in addition, 2,535 who were under general supervision.

Diagnosis of Suspects and Contacts—Tuberculosis of the Lungs.—There were 3,556 patients who were referred to the Dispensary in the year 1947 as suspects, in order to ascertain whether they were suffering from Tuberculosis of the Lungs. 2,912 of them were sent by private medical practitioners, 145 by the School Medical Department, 58 came from General Hospitals, 51 from the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, 153 were referred by Services' Medical Boards, 125 came from the Mass Radiography Centre and the remaining 112 from various other sources. 789 of these suspects were retained for observation or treatment and 2,767 were found not to be suffering from Tuberculosis of the Lungs. 6,066 attendances at the Dispensary were made during the year by suspect cases and, in addition, 68 similar cases were examined at home in personal consultation with private medical practitioners.

During the year, 181 Mantoux Tests were carried out on suspects and the Blood Sedimentation Reaction was done in 24 cases. 386 Artificial Pneumothorax Refills were carried out at the Tuberculosis Dispensary.

1,115 contacts from the homes of notified cases were examined at the Dispensary during the year. 346 of these contacts were retained for further observation or for treatment, and the remainder were discharged as there was no evidence of tuberculosis.

513 of the 638 notifications of Tuberculosis of the Lungs in the year 1947, 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 1947 :—

TABLE XXIV.—*Tuberculosis of the Lungs—Examination of Suspects and Contacts in the year* 1947.

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	68	28	40	58	14	44
Females	54	16	38	58	16	42
Totals	(122)	(44)	(78)	(116)	(30)	(86)
5 Years and under 15 Years						
Males	248	49	199	155	45	110
Females	223	45	178	151	54	97
Totals	(471)	(94)	(377)	(306)	(99)	(207)
15 Years and Over—						
Males	1,650	296	1,354	272	77	195
Females	1,313	355	958	421	140	281
Totals	(2,963)	(651)	(2,312)	(693)	(217)	(476)
GRAND TOTALS	3,556	789	2,767	1,115	346	769

Treatment of School Children.—The Tuberculosis Service continued its close co-operation with the School Health Department. 3,644 attendances at the Dispensary were made by school children in 1947, and of these there were 1,792 attendances by notified cases of Tuberculosis of the Lungs and 1,852 by cases under observation. Tubercle bacilli were found in the sputum of five school children during the year and the names were removed from the school register.

Examination of Sputa.—4,415 specimens of sputa were examined during the year—3,886 at the Dispensary and 529 at Crimicar Lane Sanatorium. 1,054 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, 8,316 skiagrams were taken. In addition, there were 1,936 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. Towards the end of the year an X-Ray Screening Apparatus was installed at Winter Street Hospital and during 1948 the X-Ray plant at the Tuberculosis Dispensary has been replaced by a modern set. It is hoped that an X-Ray plant will soon be installed at Nether Edge Hospital, thus increasing the radiological facilities for the whole of the Tuberculosis Service.

Visits by Tuberculosis Inspectors and Health Visitors.—The Dispensary Tuberculosis Inspectors made a total of 1,575 visits, chiefly to the homes of tuberculous patients, during the year. 1,442 of these visits were on account of Tuberculosis of the Lungs and 133 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 Nurse. The Health Visitors and the Tuberculosis Nurse made a total of 6,386 visits and thus there were, in all, 7,961 visits during the year, as detailed in the statement below. In addition, the staff of the Disinfecting Station carried out 869 disinfections in regard to cases of Tuberculosis of the Lungs.

VISITS BY TUBERCULOSIS INSPECTORS.

Tuberculosis of Lungs :—		
Investigating new cases	607	
Periodic re-visits to positive cases	149	
Other visits for general investigation	686	
		1,442
Other Forms of Tuberculosis :—		
Investigating new cases	113	
Other visits for general investigation	20	
		133
Total		1,575

VISITS BY HEALTH VISITORS AND TUBERCULOSIS NURSE.

Tuberculosis (All Forms) :—	
In regard to notified cases	5,918
Re home conditions upon discharge from Sanatoria	468
Total	6,386

Re-Housing of Infectious Cases of Tuberculosis.—Since the commencement of the Scheme in the year 1928, a total of 645 families have been rehoused on Corporation Estates. During 1947 there were 67 families rehoused under the Scheme, as against 56 in 1946, and at the 31st December, 1947, there were 205 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 1947 are as follows :—

Number of patients on allowances at 31st December, 1946			161
Number of patients who commenced allowances during 1947 :—			
(1) Maintenance allowances		262	
(2) Discretionary allowances—			
(*a*) Included in Item (1)	86		
(*b*) Other Patients		—	
(3) Special payments—			
(*a*) Included in Item (1)	—		
(*b*) Other patients		9	271
Total Number of patients on allowances during year 1947			432
Number of patients whose allowances terminated during 1947 :—			
(*a*) Returned to work		109	
(*b*) Discharged non-tuberculous		26	
(*c*) Died		19	
(*d*) Eligibility ceased		115	
			269
Number of patients continuing on allowances at 31st December, 1947			163
Total net disbursements during 1947		£12,465 8s. 2d.	
Number of patients assisted to change employment on medical advice			64
Number of Forms R.D.1 (Re-settlement of Disabled Persons) completed ..			136

After-Care.—22 beds with mattresses were loaned in the year 1947 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 140 beds out on loan at 31st December, 1947. Bed clothing is also loaned to certain patients and there were 42 sets of bed clothing lent in the year 1947.

CITY SANATORIA.

Accommodation which was provided for the treatment of Tuberculosis at Crimicar Lane, Commonside, Winter Street and Nether Edge Sanatoria at 31st December, 1947, totalled 361 beds. Details of such accommodation is as follows :—

Sanatorium.	Number of beds provided for Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total beds provided.
Crimicar Lane ..	101	—	—	—	101
Commonside	—	40	—	—	40
Winter Street ..	—	54	27	27	108
Nether Edge	60	52	—	—	112
Totals	161	146	27	27	361

Admissions, Discharges and Deaths.—An aggregate of 1,251 patients were admitted to the four Sanatoria during the year 1947, either for treatment for Tuberculosis or as observation cases. 515 were men, 427 women and 309 children. 1,117 patients were discharged from the Sanatoria during the year and there were 120 deaths. Of this total of 1,237 discharges and deaths, there were 311 patients who had been admitted for observation, 371 were early cases of the disease, 394 were at an intermediate stage and 161 were advanced cases. 555 of the 1,237 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* 1947.

Sanatorium	Under Treatment at 31st December, 1946	Admissions	Discharges	Deaths	Under Treatment at 31st December, 1947
Crimicar Lane Sanatorium—					
Adult Males	75	278	219	41	93
Commonside Sanatorium—					
Adult Females	27	126	111	10	32
Winter Street Hospital—					
Adult Males	21	53	62	12	—
Adult Females	38	140	113	21	44
Boys	16	176	164	1	27
Girls	14	133	132	—	15
Nether Edge Sanatorium—					
Adult Males	50	184	157	24	53
Adult Females	43	161	159	11	34
	284	1,251	1,117	120	298

In spite of intermittent shortages of staff, 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 1947 Artificial Pneumothorax was attempted in 82 cases and was induced and maintained in 53 of these. In 35 of these cases thoracoscopy was necessary and in 32 cases adhesions were divided. This part of the treatment was carried out in the Thoracic Surgery Unit at the City General Hospital. 2,736 artificial pneumothorax refills were given in Sanatoria during the year, 1,392 to in-patients and 1,344 to out-patients. Removal of fluid from the chest was carried out on 73 occasions.

Other Forms of Collapse Therapy.—In 11 cases the diaphragm was paralysed by a phrenic crush and, during the year, there were 8 patients passed on to the Thoracic Surgery Unit for Thoracoplasty. Of these 8 patients, 5 died later of pulmonary tuberculosis.

In one case of basal tuberculosis with a large tuberculous cavity in the lower lobe, the operation of lobectomy was carried out. The operation was successful but the patient died some months later from a spread of the disease.

Pneumoperitoneum Treatment.—Pneumoperitoneum was induced in 12 patients during the year.

Investigations.—The following investigations were carried out :—Mantoux tests 366 ; Blood sedimentation tests 463 ; Blood sugar estimations 41 ; Blood cultures 13 ; Wassermann Reactions 32 ; Blood Counts 52 ; Blood Urea 10 ; Sputum cultures 12 ; Faces cultures 6 ; Guinea Pig Inoculations 96.

In the Children's Wards of the Sanatoria the opportunity was taken of immunising children against Diphtheria and, during the year, 40 children were immunised.

It should be recorded here that the Tuberculosis Dispensary and the Sanatoria left the administration of the City Council on 5th July, 1948, and passed over to that of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board as part of the Hospital and Specialist Services in the National Health Service.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY.

Outside Industrial Surveys were held at ten different sites during the year—six in the Sheffield County Borough area, three in the West Riding County Council area and one in the Rotherham County Borough area.

The co-operation and liaison assistance of Personnel Managers and Welfare Officers in Industry with the Unit has continued to prove excellent and the response to Mass Radiography from workpeople and staffs remains fairly steady between 75 per cent. to 84 per cent. of those actually at work.

The Unit returned to its Base for the three months mid-February to mid-May, during which time Surveys were conducted covering Training College Students, Senior pupils of Private Schools and Colleges, L.M.S. Railway employees, shop assistants on Thursday afternoons, small works, factories and miscellaneous groups in the immediate vicinity of the Centre. "Open Sessions" were again held for the general public from July 21st to 25th when 1,736 examinations were made.

Details with regard to the work done during the year 1947 are given in the following statement :—

Attendances for :	Males	Females	Total
Miniature film examination	21,668	6,896	28,564
Large film recall	1,161	283	1,444
Clinical interview	615	197	812
(A) Sheffield C.B. Area Surveys.			
Miniature film examination	10,975	5,285	16,260
Large film recall	501	207	708
Clinical interview	294	163	457
(B) West Riding C.C. Area Surveys.			
Miniature film examination	5,137	1,234	6,371
Large film recall	311	49	360
Clinical interview	160	22	182
(C) Rotherham C.B. Area Surveys.			
Miniature film examination	5,556	377	5,933
Large film recall	349	27	376
Clinical interview	161	12	173
T.B. Suspect cases referred to Sheffield C.B. Dispensary	95	35	130
Known cases referred to Sheffield C.B. Dispensary	8	—	8
T.B. Suspect cases referred to W. Riding C.C. Dispensary	35	4	39
Known cases referred to W. Riding C.C. Dispensary	5	—	5
T.B. Suspect cases referred to Rotherham C.B. Dispensary	27	3	30
T.B. Suspect cases referred to Derbyshire C.C. Dispensary	2	2	4
T.B. Suspect cases referred to examinees' own Doctors	2	2	4
Known cases referred to examinees' own Doctors	1	—	1
Non T.B. conditions referred to examinees' own Doctors	333	111	444

Of the 138 cases who were referred from the Mass Radiography Centre to the Tuberculosis Dispensary there were 133 who attended the dispensary and were examined. The result of the examination of these 133 cases is given below :—

Already on Dispensary Register as notified cases of Tuberculosis of the Lungs		8
Found to be suffering from Tuberculosis of the Lungs :—		
Sputum positive	15	
Sputum negative	43	
	—	58
Still under observation at December 31st, 1947		54
Discharged as non-tuberculous		13
Total		133

34 of the 133 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.

On 5th July, 1948, the Mass Radiography Unit passed over from the Council to the administration of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board under the National Health Service.

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 109 notifications of non-pulmonary tuberculosis received during the year 1947, to which must be added 18 non-notified deaths so that the total of the new notifications in 1947 was 127. 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* 1947.

Classification	Number of cases notified	Number of Deaths
Meningeal infection	10	13
Abdominal ,, ...	8	5
Genito-Urinary infection	7	5
Bones and Joints ,, ...	42	5
Skin infection	3	1
Infection of other sites	57	11
Totals	127	40

Hospital Treatment.—All forms of non-pulmonary tuberculosis are treated in King Edward VII Hospital, where 130 beds are now available. Most of the beds are used for tuberculosis cases, but there were 53 non-tuberculous cases of crippling discharged during the year as described under the section of this report dealing with the orthopædic work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic.

TABLE XXVII.—*Patients discharged from King Edward VII hospital in the year* 1947, *after treatment for Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis.*

Classification.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Tuberculosis of Vertebræ	9	11	20
,, ,, Hip Joint	17	13	30
,, ,, Knee Joint	14	12	26
,, ,, Sacroiliac Joint	2	3	5
,, ,, Wrist Joint	2	1	3
,, ,, Femur	1	1	2
,, ,, Tarsus	3	4	7
,, ,, Shoulder	—	1	1
,, ,, Pelvis	1	1	2
,, ,, Tibia	1	—	1
Tuberculous Dactylitis	3	—	3
Total (Bone or Joint)	53	47	100
Multiple Tubercular Lesions	1	—	1
Tuberculosis of Peritoneum and Mesenteric Glands	9	9	18
,, ,, Cervical Glands	6	9	15
,, ,, Kidney..	3	—	3
Generalised Tuberculosis	—	1	1
Observation Cases	2	5	7
Total (Others)	21	24	45

There were thus 148 patients with non-pulmonary tuberculosis who completed treatment in 1947, leaving 91 in Hospital at the end of the year. Of these 148 cases, 103 were suffering with bone or joint lesions. 36 adult patients were included (14 males and 22 females). Adult patients with infectious lung conditions who have also bone or joint tuberculosis are treated in Nether Edge Hospital.

Operations.—59 operations requiring general anæsthesia were performed, and there were also 404 aspirations for tuberculous abscesses.

Plasters.—360 plaster of paris splints were applied.

Celluloid Splints.—41 celluloid splints were made.

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

X-Rays.—760 Skiagrams were taken.

The following table sets out the number of patients under treatment in the hospital at 31st December, 1946, the number of admissions in the year 1947, and the number of discharges and deaths in the year, together with the number of patients remaining under treatment at 31st December, 1947 :—

TABLE XXVIII.—*King Edward VII Hospital—Admissions, Discharges and Deaths in the year* 1947.

	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Orthopædic Cases.	Total Patients.
Patients under treatment at 31st December, 1946 ..	108	16	124
Year 1947—			
Patients admitted	131	76	207
Patients discharged	145	53	198
Deaths	3	—	3
Patients remaining under treatment at 31st December, 1947	91	39	130

Out-Patient Department.—An out-patient clinic is held at the Tuberculosis Dispensary. Patients who attended for the first time in the year 1947 numbered 288, of whom 18 were from outside Sheffield and were sent by the West Riding County Council for consultation. 213 of these 288 cases were retained for treatment (Men 28, Women 41, Boys 80, Girls 64). 67 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 3,162, the average being 31·5 in each session. 1,684 of these attendances were made by patients who came for ultra violet light treatment. In addition to the above, 182 Mantoux Tests were made.

TABLE XXIX.—*New Cases of Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis—Out-patients Treated in* 1947.

Classification.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Tuberculosis of Vertebræ	10	19	29
,, ,, Hip Joint	23	13	36
,, ,, Knee Joint	10	9	19
,, ,, Wrist Joint	2	1	3
,, ,, Tarsus	5	2	7
,, ,, Ribs	3	—	3
,, ,, Shoulder	2	—	2
,, ,, Other bones	2	1	3
,, ,, Peripheral Glands	35	41	76
,, ,, Peritoneum and Mesenteric Glands	12	12	24
,, ,, Genito-Urinary System ..	—	2	2
Tuberculous Dactylitis	1	—	1
Other Cases	3	5	8
TOTALS	108	105	213

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 Treatment Centres are at the Royal Infirmary, the Royal Hospital and the Jessop Hospital for Women. The fourth Centre is at the City General Hospital. It should be explained that all these Treatment Centres ceased to be administered by the Council on 5th July, 1948, when they became a part of the Hospital and Specialist Services in the National Health Service.

A trained Social Worker is engaged by the Council 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 1947 :—

TABLE XXX.—*Persons treated and attendances of Out-patients at the separate Venereal Disease Treatment Centres during the year* 1947.

Treatment Centre	Persons treated			Attendances of Out-patients		
	Venereal Disease	Non-Venereal conditions (or undiagnosed)	Totals	Sheffield Residents	From other Areas	Totals
Royal Infirmary ...	672	228	900	6,579	1,458	8,037
Royal Hospital ...	568	334	902	7,298	720	8,018
Jessop Hospital ...	347	283	630	5,052	1,163	6,215
City General Hospital	145	23	168	1,829	38	1,867
Totals	1,732	868	2,600	20,758	3,379	24,137

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 a decrease in the year 1947 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 lower.

TABLE XXXI.—*Venereal Disease Treatment Centres—total persons treated ; attendances of Out-patients ; In-patients days of treatment ; Years* 1943 *to* 1947.

Year	Total Persons treated			Attendances of Out-patients	In-patient days of treatment
	Venereal Disease	Non-Venereal conditions (or undiagnosed)	Total		
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
1947	1,732	868	2,600	24,137	1,764

The following table gives particulars of new cases treated in intervals of five years from 1919—the first complete year from the inception of the scheme—until 1934 and thereafter in separate years until the year 1947. It will be noted from this table, in comparing the year 1947 with the previous year, that there were decreases in the number of new cases of Syphilis and Gonorrhœa both amongst males and females. It is also interesting to compare the incidence in the years following the two great wars.

The majority of the non-venereal cases attended at the Treatment Centres as a result of the widespread national propaganda.

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* 1947.

Year	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhœa		Non-Venereal Conditions or Undiagnosed		TOTALS	
Year.	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
1947	114	157	1	—	244	92	425	184	784	433

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 1938 :—

TABLE XXXIII.—*Sheffield Residents treated for the first time at Venereal Disease Treatment Centres, Years* 1938—1947.

Year	Total Males and Females		
	Syphilis	Gonorrhœa	Total
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
1947	227	291	518

Penicillin Treatment.—383 cases of Venereal Disease were treated with Penicillin during the year 1947. 278 were Gonorrhœa patients and 105 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. 70 Syphilis patients were admitted to the City General Hospital for Penicillin treatment. These patients remain in the hospital for a period of approximately nine days, after which they are given one or more courses of treatment with arsenic and bismuth. The remaining 35 Syphilis patients were treated by daily injections of Penicillin as out-patients at the Venereal Disease Clinics.

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. These examinations were carried out at the Public Health Laboratory at the City General Hospital. In the year 1947, in addition, the medical officers of the Venereal Disease Treatment Centres made an aggregate of 73 microscopical examinations of specimens for Syphilis, 1,011 microscopical examinations for Gonorrhœa and 15 other examinations for the diagnosis of Venereal Disease.

TABLE XXXIV.—*Venereal Diseases.—Pathological Examinations carried out during the five years* 1943 *to* 1947.

Nature of Test.	Number of Tests.				
	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Microscopical Detection of Spirochetes—					
Treatment Centres	—	—	—	52	15
Hospitals, Institutions and Private Practitioners	—	—	—	1	—
Microscopical Detection of Gonococci—					
Treatment Centres	620	641	626	500	212
Hospitals, Institutions and Private Practitioners	2,505	2,896	3,126	2,766	266
For Wassermann Reaction—					
1. Treatment Centres—					
(*a*) Serum	1,274	1,389	831	443	215
(*b*) Cerebro-spinal Fluid	59	47	—	4	14
2. Hospitals, Institutions and Private Practitioners					
(*a*) Serum	12,542	14,225	14,659	17,075	16,508
(*b*) Cerebro-spinal Fluid	649	445	710	976	857
Other Tests for Syphilis—					
Treatment Centres	328	222	420	2,196	2,626
Hospitals, Institutions and Private Practitioners	282	361	497	925	1,967
Other Gonococcal Tests—					
Treatment Centres	190	222	255	227	196
Hospitals, Institutions and Private Practitioners	91	160	196	202	237
Totals	18,540	20,608	21,320	25,367	23,113

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 1947 there were 28 persons—six males and 22 females and including one transferred from another area—who were notified on Form I as contacts ; in regard to three of these, all of whom were females, there were two or more notifications received. Of the 25 contacts in respect of whom there was a single notification, there were five who could not be traced owing to inadequate identification in the notification. Of the 20 who could be traced, 15 were females of whom 14 were persuaded to attend a Treatment Centre for examination. With regard to the five males who were traced, one denied risk of infection, two were in prison and letters were sent to the Medical Officer of H.M. Prison, one was in the Services (Form forwarded to the Under-Secretary of State in accordance with Circular 68/44) and one was transferred to another area.

As regards the three contacts in respect of whom there were two or more notifications, two were already under treatment and one attended for examination after being served with a notice on Form II.

MENTAL WELFARE SERVICE.

By Dr. F. J. S. Esher, Medical Officer.

At the end of the year 1947 there were 1,643 mental defectives on the Register as compared with 1,629 at the end of 1946. The 1,643 cases have been dealt with as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under Statutory Supervision	453	497	950
Under Statutory Supervision and awaiting admission to Institutions	48	32	80
Under Guardianship	1	1	2
In Institutions	252	284	536
On licence from Institutions	26	49	75
	780	863	1,643

Ascertainment.

During the year 84 cases of possible mental defect were referred to the Department in order that they might be examined and their mental state ascertained ; 65 were referred by the local Education Authority, and 19 from other sources. 72 of the cases were ascertained to be mental defectives, one was found not to be certifiable, and the remaining 11 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. 70 of these were placed under statutory supervision, 4 were admitted to institutions and the names of 20 were added to the waiting lists for Institutional Care.

Care of Mental Defectives in Their Own Homes.

At 31st December, 1947, there were 1,107 mental defectives living in their own homes under the supervision of the Department. 75 of them were on licence from institutions, two were under Guardianship and the remainder, numbering 1,030, were under statutory supervision. During the year, 35 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 4,738 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 136 mental defectives to and from institutions, were present at the medical examinations of 239 cases and attended at Court in regard to 36 cases.

The payment of domiciliary assistance directly through the medium of the Mental Welfare Service under the terms of the Local Government Act, 1929, has continued. At the end of the year 1947 there were 425 cases receiving domiciliary assistance, with a total weekly expenditure of approximately £396. Twelve cases had dental treatment with the provision of dentures during the year, ten had ophthalmic treatment and were provided with spectacles and one was provided with surgical boots.

Occupation Centre.—The Occupation Centre at Pitsmoor continued to function throughout the year and again proved its value as an essential feature in the community care of mental defectives. There were 64 mental defectives on the Register of this Centre at the end of the year, 41 being adult males, six adult females and 17 junior males. The average daily attendance of adults was 39 and of juniors 15. 31 seniors and three juniors were admitted to the Centre during the year, and 18 seniors left this Centre—seven took up employment, five were admitted to institutions and six left because they were unsuitable to continue with the training. 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. 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.

In June 26 senior males and two females were taken for ten days to the Y.M.C.A. Holiday Camp, near Saltburn.

Institutional Care.

At 31st December, 1947, there were 536 mental defectives who were accommodated in institutions. In addition there were 75 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. Ten 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, 1947, and of the numbers at each institution are set out in the statement below :—

Institution.	Number accommodated at 31st December, 1947. Males. Under 16 yrs.	Males. Over 16 yrs.	Females. Under 16 yrs.	Females. Over 16 yrs.	Total.	*On Licence. Males.	*On Licence. Females.
Hollow Meadows Institution ..	—	112	—	—	112	15	—
Wales Court Institution	—	—	—	63	63	—	4
Girls' Hostel	—	—	—	40	40	—	28
Fir Vale Infirmary	—	43	—	83	126	3	9
Agatha Stacey Homes, Birmingham	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
Besford Court, Worcester ..	—	1	—	—	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	—	13	—	—	13	1	—
Richardson House, Nelson ..	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Royal Albert Institution, Lancaster	9	71	14	40	134	7	2
St. Joseph's Institution, Sheffield	—	—	13	2	15	—	1
St. Teresa's Institution, Farnham	—	—	—	2	2	—	1
Stoke Park Colony, Bristol ..	4	7	2	5	18	—	—
Whittington Hall, Chesterfield ..	—	—	—	49	49	—	4
Moss Side State Institution ..	—	2	—	3	5	—	—
Rampton State Institution ..	—	13	—	10	23	—	—
Totals	14	264	29	304	611	26	49

* The numbers of those on licence are included in the totals accommodated in Institutions at 31st December, 1947.

There were 38 new admissions to Institutions during the year, as shown in the statement below :—

	Males	Females.	Totals.
Hollow Meadows	10	—	10
Wales Court	—	3	3
Fir Vale Infirmary	3	10	13
Royal Albert	2	4	6
Whittington Hall	—	3	3
St. Joseph's	—	2	2
Moss Side State	—	1	1
Totals	15	23	38

The following are admissions and discharges, covering all the Institutions, during the year 1947 :—

Admissions		
New patients	38	
Transferred from Mental Hospital	2	
Returned from licence	26	
	—	66
Discharges—		
Granted licence	38	
Transferred to Mental Hospital	5	
Discharged from Orders	1	
Deaths	9	
	—	53

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

The three Mental Deficiency Institutions administered by the Health Committee have 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, 1947, there were 97 patients resident at this Institution and 15 on licence. The daily average number of beds occupied during the year was 94·7. The 13 new patients who were admitted during the year included five from the Courts where they had been charged with offences.

Seven patients were permitted to leave the Institution under licence during the year, but one of these had to be returned as he proved himself too unreliable to remain at home. Two patients who had been on licence for a considerable time proved themselves sufficiently reliable to be discharged from the provisions of the Acts.

Generally the patients maintained excellent health during the year.

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 were allowed out on parole to visit entertainments in the City. One day's pass each month is a regular feature. All the patients were taken for ten days during the summer to a seaside holiday camp, near Saltburn.

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 57·3. There were 59 patients resident in the Institution at 31st December, 1947, and four were on licence.

Five patients were admitted during the year ; two were new cases and three were transferred from the Girls' Hostel. One patient was transferred to the Girls' Hostel. One patient was granted licence, but had to be returned because of her unreliability. The general health of the patients was good.

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, crotchet work, etc.

Concert parties visited the Institution during the winter months and the patients attended the local Cinema whenever possible. All the patients had ten days holiday at a seaside holiday camp near Saltburn.

Special transport arrangements continued to be 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, 1947, there were 28 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 12·7. Six new patients were admitted during the year.

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 and 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.

This Report on the Mental Welfare Service relates to the year 1947. It should be explained that on 5th July, 1948, the duties of the Council under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, formerly under the control of the Social Welfare Committee, were co-ordinated with duties under the Mental Deficiency Act and the service unified under the administration of the Health Committee as the Mental Health Service.

POOR LAW MEDICAL OUT-RELIEF.

At 31st December, 1947, there were 29 District Medical Officers engaged in the administration of Poor Law Medical Out-Relief. All these appointments were 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 1947 was 56,216, which corresponds to a figure of 62,160 for the year 1946.

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. 78,593 prescriptions were dispensed in the year 1947, as against 79,449 in the year 1946.

This service ceased on 5th July, 1948, upon which date it became a part of the general medical services which are provided under part IV of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

VACCINATION.

Particulars are given in the table below regarding the vaccination of children whose births were registered in the period of five years from 1942 to 1946. The year 1946 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* 1942 *to* 1946.

Year	Number of Births Registered	Number of successful Vaccinations	Insusceptible of Vaccination	Had Small Pox	Number of conscientious objections	Died unvaccinated	Vaccination Postponed	Pending, Not Accounted for and Removals	Percentages of Births	
									Vaccinated successfully	Exempted by conscientious objections
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
1946 ..	10,571	4,716	54	—	4,539	353	74	835	44·6	42·9

On 5th July, 1948, the Appointed Day under the National Health Service Act, 1946, the Vaccination Acts ceased to have effect and the compulsory vaccination of infants against small pox came to an end. Arrangements which make provision for voluntary vaccination have been substituted.

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY.

By L. Gordon Cook, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Clinical Pathologist.

The Laboratory has now settled down in a very satisfactory manner. New equipment previously ordered is coming to hand slowly, and the Laboratory is now in a position to perform practically any test required of it, although there are certain limitations due to shortage of staff. The greater part of the functions of the Laboratory passed over to the administration of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board on 5th July, 1948, the public health bacteriology side of the work being undertaken by the Medical Research Council.

Examinations made during the year 1947 totalled 71,684, as against 43,314 in the first nine months of working in 1946. It will be seen from the statement below that the volume of work has now become fairly stabilised, although at a much higher figure than in 1946. The following statement sets out, month by month, the totals of the examinations made in the year 1947 :—

Month	Number of Examinations
January	6,257
February	4,993
March	6,215
April	5,902
May	5,915
June	5,854
July	6,480
August	5,626
September	6,130
October	6,627
November	5,904
December	5,781
Total number of examinations	71,684

BACTERIOLOGY.

Examination of Milk.

Biological Test.

Source of milk	Number tested	Number showing tubercle bacilli
City of Sheffield	402	65
Other local authorities	72	4

Other Tests.

	Number tested	Number satisfactory
Bacterial Count	308	300
Methylene Blue test	318	316
Bacillus Coli test	454	277

Examination of Water.

69 samples of water were examined during the year. 22 of these were examined on behalf of other authorities, the remainder being samples of water from public baths, in the City, submitted for bacteriological and biochemical tests. The water from these Baths was in all instances satisfactory.

General Infectious Diseases.

Diphtheria.—There were 1,141 swabs of Sheffield residents examined, during the year, 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 negative to C. Diphtheriæ	Number positive to C. Diphtheriæ
1,141	1,113	28

In addition, 89 swabs were submitted by other local authorities for virulence tests.

Enteric Group.—At the beginning of 1947 there were many examinations connected with the outbreak of Paratyphoid Fever during the last months of 1946. These are included in the figures given below.

Nature of test.	Number of tests.	Number positive.
Blood agglutination tests	1,041	74
Blood cultures	290	35
Fæces and urine cultures	1,853	117

Dysentery.—Once again I have to report very few isolations, the details being given below.

Group.	
Flexner Group 2	2
Flexner W	2
Flexner Z	6
Sonne	42

In addition, there were 168 blood agglutination tests in this group.

Venereal Diseases.

The Wassermann and Kahn tests are the two standard tests. In addition, Gonococcal Fixation tests and Colloidal Gold tests were done. Details of the tests made in 1947 are given below :—

	Number of tests.	Number positive.
Bloods.		
Wassermann test	22,333	830
Kahn test	5,608	1,364
Gonococcal Fixation test	527	62
Cerebrospinal Fluids.		
Wassermann test	874	36

In addition, the Colloidal Gold test was done on 148 specimens of Cerebrospinal fluid and 466 smears were examined for the presence of the Gonococcus. Of these latter 47 were positive.

Streptococcal Infections.

3,056 swabs were submitted for examinations for the presence of hæmolytic streptococci and staphylococci; the majority were submitted from maternity cases at the City General and Nether Edge Hospitals.

Biological Examinations.

320 biological examinations were performed, in addition to those detailed under the section of this Report dealing with the examination of milk.

BIOCHEMISTRY.

With better staffing, and more equipment, the scope of the biochemical examinations has been considerably broadened both in nature and in number. There are very few tests which cannot now be performed in this Laboratory.

HÆMATOLOGY.

As was anticipated, this section shows signs of continued expansion but more work cannot be undertaken until the staff has been increased. The total number of examinations made was 12,472 as compared with 3,968 in the first nine months of working in 1946.

PATHOLOGY.

With the addition of a histology technician to the staff, this branch of activity has expanded considerably. The number of post mortems performed was 275, from these 346 tissues being subjected to microscopic examination. In 1946, in five months of working, there were 91 post-mortems.

There has been a gratifying increase in the number of specimens we have been able to receive from the operating theatres at the City General Hospital for diagnostic purposes. The number has increased from 216 to 661, and on these 1,041 examinations were made. The Laboratory is capable of dealing with still more. Practically any method of fixation Hospital or staining can now be performed. In addition, we have received 10 specimens from Lodge Moor and 3 specimens from Nether Edge Hospital.

During the year, 29 sputa, and 19 pleural fluids were examined for the presence of malignant cells.

TABLE XXXVI.—*Summary of Examinations of Specimens at the Public Health Laboratory during the year* 1947.

BACTERIOLOGY.

Examinations of Milk.

For the presence of B. Coli	454
For Bacterial Count	308
For Methylene Blue test	318
For Biological test for tubercle bacilli	474
For the causative organism of "ropiness"	2
	1,556

General Infectious Diseases.

Bloods for agglutination :—	
Enteric group	1,041
Abortus group	133
Dysentery group	168
Food poisoning group	57
Swabs for Diphtheria	1,141
Swabs for Diphtheria Virulence tests	168
Fæces for Enteric group	1,830
Rectal swabs for Enteric group	111
Urines for Enteric group	23
Food for Enteric group	18
Mice for Enteric group	7
Blood for Weil's disease	3
Blood for Glandular Fever	108
Specimens for Whooping Cough	3
Sputa for Tuberculosis	708
Fæces for Tuberculosis	171
Stomach washings for Tuberculosis	78
Urines for Tuberculosis	31
Bronchoscopic aspirations for Tuberculosis	20
Pleural fluids for Tuberculosis	4
Pus for Tuberculosis	4
Rectal swabs for Tuberculosis	1
Specimens for biological test for Tuberculosis	320
Fæces for food poisoning	32
Specimens of food for food poisoning	10
Specimens of vomit for food poisoning	2
Shaving brushes examined for Anthrax spores	41
	6,233

Venereal Diseases.

Specimens for Wassermann reaction	23,207
Specimens for Kahn reaction	5,608
Specimens for Gonococcal Fixation test	527
Smears examined for Gonococcus	478
Serum for dark ground illumination	15
	29,835

General Examinations.

Sputa	595
Swabs	3,056
Urines for Direct Examination	3,224
Urines for Culture	2,885
Bloods for Culture	290
Pleural Fluids	252
Specimens of Pus	224
Penicillin sensitivity tests	531

Fæces for presence of Helminths	24
Fæces for Amœba	3
Fæces for parasites	15
Fæces for muscle fibres	1
Fluids of various types for examination	14
Solutions for sterility	21
Cultures for identification	1
Skin scrapings for Fungus	5
Fungus for identification	1
Breast Milk	2
Segments of Tapeworm	1
Serum from chancre	1
Cerebrospinal Fluids :—	
Protein Estimation	561
Chloride Estimation	525
Sugar Estimation	503
Cell counts	565
Cultures	322
Colloidal Gold	540
Globulin Estimation	524
Examinations of water from other authorities	22
Examinations of water from public baths	13
Examinations of milk bottles for the presence of B. Coli	27
Examinations of milk bottles for Bacterial Count	27
Specimens of Ice Cream	6
	14,781

BIOCHEMISTRY.

Estimations for Blood Non-protein Nitrogen	1,324
,, ,, Cholesterol	92
,, ,, Urea	27
,, ,, Uric acid	9
,, ,, Sugar	147
,, ,, Phosphates	29
,, ,, Sedimentation rate	697
Estimations for Plasma Calcium	22
,, ,, Chlorides	15
,, ,, Protein	41
,, ,, Sodium	12
Estimations for Serum Bilirubin	26
,, ,, Potassium	7
,, ,, Thiocyanate	17
,, ,, Phosphatase	141
Takata Ara Test	1
Cephalin Flocculation Test	1
Thymol Turbidity Test	1
Glucose Tolerance Test	113
Van den Bergh Test	68
Icteric Index	76
Urines for Routine examination	99
,, Osazones	24
,, Bile pigments	32
,, Chlorides	5
,, Sugar	1
,, Urea	2
,, Fermentation test	11
,, Diastatic Index	9
,, Urinary Lipase	1
,, Urinary Calculi	1
,, Urea Clearance Test	101
Urines forwarded for pregnancy test	128

Fæces for estimation of Occult Blood	1,028
" " Fat	11
Fractional Test Meals	407
Cerebrospinal fluids for Barbiturates	6
Adrenal Function Test	1
Hippuric acid synthesis	2
Basal Metabolic Rate Estimations	83
Electrocardiograph estimations	245
Examinations of water from public baths for free chlorine	34
	5,097

HÆMATOLOGY.

Red Cell Counts	1,604
White Cell Counts	1,795
Hæmoglobin Estimations	5,820
Differential Counts	1,135
Blood Groups	1,517
Blood Cross Grouping	418
Bleeding Time	31
Coagulation Time	37
Platelet Count	19
Prothrombin Time	22
Prothrombin Index	24
Reticulocyte Count	18
Blood Films for Malaria	17
Motility Tests	5
Fragility Tests	4
Sternal Marrow Punctures	4
Hæmatocrit Reading	1
Film for Punctate Basophilia	1
	12,472

PATHOLOGY.

Post-mortems	275
Sections cut and examined :—	
From Theatre	1,041
Following Post-mortem	346
Sputa for Malignant Cells	29
Pleural Fluids for Malignant Cells	19
	1,710
TOTAL NUMBER OF EXAMINATIONS	71,684

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, were provided by the Central Ambulance Service, established at the Ambulance Station in Corporation Street. The Sheffield Hospitals Council continued to co-operate 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 were housed at the Ambulance Station, their use being general to all the services. At 31st December, 1947, the fleet of ambulances at the Station consisted of 24 vehicles—17 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, 1947, 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 were 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 transport of accident and emergency cases at works premises.

Cases of Infectious Disease.—For the special requirements of cases of infectious disease there were certain ambulances not allocated to the Central Ambulance Service, but stationed at Lodge Moor Infectious Diseases Hospital. This fleet comprised four vehicles at the end of the year 1947.

As from 5th July, 1948, the ambulance facilities which are detailed above underwent a radical change with the inception of the National Health Service. A comprehensive and unified service was set up under the administration of the Health Committee, commencing with a fleet of 28 ambulances and three sitting-case cars to which it is proposed to add as circumstances permit. In addition to the service instituted under the Act, arrangements have been made for mutual assistance with adjoining authorities for the provision of ambulance facilities.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

In the year 1947, the staff of General Sanitary Inspectors made a total of 60,842 visits to and inspections of dwelling-houses under the Public Health Act, 1936, 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 17,717 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 XXXIX within this section of the Report.

Infectious Disease—Investigation and Disinfection.—The Sanitary Inspectors made 8,133 visits of investigation during the year at households where infectious or other notifiable diseases had occurred. In addition 3,521 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 treatment. A total of 1,476 persons, including 678 school children, attended for treatment in the year 1947, 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 405 families in the year 1947. 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 1947. 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. has largely replaced Cyanide and has 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 an emulsion or by distributing it by the use of a mechanical blower as a powder containing a percentage of D.D.T. A charge is made to the occupiers of the premises for these services. A total of 474 premises were disinfested with D.D.T. during the year 1947, as follows :—281 Corporation Houses ; 110 other Corporation premises, including Schools, Hospitals, etc. ; 61 private houses ; and 22 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 1947. 306 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 treated with Cyanide in the form of Zyklon B. and 11 Corporation houses were so treated in the year 1947.

Cleansing of Verminous Persons.—There were 107 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.—808 smoke tests and 1,223 colour tests were applied during the year to drainage systems which were suspected of being defective. In certain instances the staff of the City Engineer's Department collaborated with the Sanitary Inspectors in these tests. Where drains were found to be defective the Sanitary Inspectors supervised the works of repair or reconstruction. 1,185 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 1947 there were five privies converted into pedestal water closets and one privy abolished; nine pail closets and one waste-water closet were converted into pedestal water closets; ten 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.

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

Factories and Workplaces.—The following Table gives particulars of the inspections for the year under Part I of the Factories Act, 1937, and an analysis of the defects which were found, with particulars of the action taken.

TABLE XXXVII.—*Inspections under Part I of the Factories Act*, 1937.

1.—**Inspections** for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises (1)	Number of Inspections (2)	Written notices (3)	Occupiers prosecuted (4)
(i) Factories WITHOUT MECHANICAL POWER in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced	203	27	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) to which Section 7 applies :—			
(a) WITHOUT MECHANICAL POWER, but enforcement of Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 by Local Authorities revoked by the Local Authorities (Transfer of Enforcement) Order, 1938 ..	67	12	—
(b) Others—*i.e.*, factories WITH MECHANICAL POWER	541	87	—
(iii) Other Premises under the Act (excluding outworkers' premises)	10	1	—
TOTAL	821	127	—

2.—Cases in which **defects** were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found: Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (5)	Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	9	9	—	3	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	1	—	1	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ..	1	1	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ..	1	3	—	1	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ..	4	2	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—					
(a) Insufficient	56	42	—	8	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	70	52	—	18	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	19	13	—	1	—
Other offences (not including offences relating to Homework)	18	11	—	2	—
TOTAL	178	134	—	34	—

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 seven 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.—Six 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 the premises were registered in five of these cases. In the case of the remaining application the work necessary to be carried out before registration could be granted had not been completed at the end of the year. During the year four premises ceased to be used for the purpose for which they had been registered.

Ice Cream—Sale, Manufacture, etc.—Premises which are used for these trades must also be registered, as required by Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. During the year 1947 there were eight applications for the registration of premises intended to be used for the manufacture of ice cream for sale and in five cases the premises were duly registered. Of the remaining cases, one application was withdrawn and in the other two the work necessary to be carried out before registration could be granted had not been completed at the year end. 45 applications in regard to the sale only of ice cream were received and after investigation 40 of the premises were registered. In the case of the remaining five applications, two were withdrawn and in three instances the work necessary to be carried out before registration could be granted had not been completed at the end of the year. During the year, 70 premises ceased to be used for the purpose for which they had been registered; 22 of them had been registered for the manufacture and sale of ice cream and 48 for the sale only of ice cream. From the 1st May, 1947 it was a requirement under the provisions of the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947, that ingredients of Ice Cream shall be heat treated after being mixed and that the mixture shall then the be cooled until the freezing process is begun. After freezing, the ice cream must be kept at a temperature of not more than 28 deg. F. until it is sold. An exception is made in the case of a manufactured product described as a " complete cold mix " which can be made into ice cream by the addition of water only and when reconstituted for manufacture must be converted into ice cream within one hour of reconstitution.

Fish Friers' Premises.—At the end of the year 1947 there were 403 fish friers' premises in the City which were on the Register. There was one new application for registration during the year but consideration of this case had not been completed at the end of the year.

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 Storing 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. An application for registration of premises for Rag and Bone dealing was refused.

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 1947. The Canal Boats Inspector paid 60 visits to the Canal and made 87 inspections of boats during the year, the object being to ensure that there was compliance with the statutory requirements. There were 180 persons living on board the boats at the time of the inspections and these persons were in the following age groups :—five in the group of children under five years; two in the group of between five and 14 years; and 173 over 14 years, 169 of these latter were males and four females. The average number of occupants per boat was 2·06.

31 infringements were found, relating to 23 inspections of the boats. All necessary measures were taken in regard to these infringements and it was not necessary to institute any lega 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 2,101 drinking water samples examined at the Waterworks laboratory, 98·6 per cent were found to be free from Bacillus Coli in 100 millilitres.

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

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

The year under review has been a very difficult one with regard to the abatement of smoke nuisance. Very severe weather conditions early in the year caused a general shortage of fuel, so that industrial and domestic users alike were compelled to burn combustible material which would not have been used under normal conditions. The situation eased later on in the year with a slight improvement of atmospheric conditions.

Possibly for the first time in the history of Sheffield adequate supplies of fuel were not available, but this shortage made the population appreciate the necessity of using more efficient appliances in order to conserve fuel.

Systematic observations of all industrial chimneys were continued throughout the year and much useful work was carried out in advising the manufacturers and the firemen with regard to improved methods of working.

Many cases of undue emission of smoke were reported to the Committee, but in consequence of the many difficulties regarding the supplies of suitable fuel, proceedings were instituted for offences in three cases only.

The most interesting development during the year was that of the requirement of "Prior Approval" of all heating apparatus for new buildings. Since June 1946, a clause had been inserted into the leases of all Corporation owned land, which was to be re-developed, requiring the prior approval by the Council of all heating apparatus installed in industrial premises on such land, in order that smokeless conditions could be obtained. This requirement was extended under the amenities clauses of the Town and Country Planning Acts, 1926 and 1944, so that uniform supervision of all non-domestic heating apparatus could be attained throughout the City. Under these arrangements 236 plans were supervised and approved during the year, and in only seven cases were appeals made against the requirements, but in all these cases the necessary provisional adjustments were mutually agreed upon. Thus smoke abatement enters upon a new era—that of the prevention of smoke rather than the imposition of penalties for undue emission.

Tribute must be paid to architects and manufacturers alike for their co-operation and understanding with regard to this pioneer work, which is already beginning to show results—particularly in the central area of the City where so much reconstruction is proceeding. The difficulty in obtaining delivery of material and appliances, in particular electrical appliances, within a reasonable time has made it necessary to modify some of the original approved schemes. During the year 1946, some improvement took place in the pollution figures but in 1947, owing to the difficulties described, the position deteriorated. It is hoped that the pollution figures, which rose sharply during the war years and have not yet declined to anything approaching pre-war figures, will improve in the near future.

Classes for the instruction of boiler-firemen were continued in 1947, but the number of boilermen who presented themselves for instruction was very small and at the end of the session only eleven certificates were issued to students who completed the course. It is considered that the adequate training of boilermen is very important, for the best apparatus is of little avail if the manipulation is poor.

The activities of the Committee in the year 1947, 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 1947—

Number of chimneys observed (half hour observations)	3,251
Number of minutes of smoke emitted	9,132
Average minutes of smoke emission per half hour	2·8
Number of Abatement Notices served	202
Number of Intimation Notices served	281
Number of Advisory Visits	439
Number of complaints dealt with	87
Prosecutions	3

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 1947 was 2·8 minutes. This compares with 4·5 minutes per.half hour in the year 1946 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 three cases during the year. A fine of £3 and costs with a Magistrates Order was imposed against a steelworks. In a case against a brewery, this was twice adjourned for reconstruction work to be carried out and then withdrawn as the nuisance had abated. The third case was the first prosecution of its kind in Sheffield. It was an application for an order to abate a nuisance from a chimney serving certain annealing furnaces. A strong defence was put forward that such an order would restrict output which was for export and which was essential to the well-being of the country. The result was that the Magistrates did not make an order.

Atmospheric Pollution.—The recording of the extent of the atmospheric pollution continued throughout the year 1947. 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 and Handsworth and at Wincobank Sewage Works. The gauge at Manor was discontinued at 30th June, 1947, and installed at Bramley in the Rotherham Rural District in order to obtain records of smoke drift there.

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

Attercliffe	40·49 tons.
Surrey Street	35·15 ,,
Nether Green	11·55 ,,
Manor	16·82 ,,
Firth Park	16·64 ,,
Handsworth	16·31 ,,
Wincobank Sewage Works	37·72 ,,

The table which follows gives information in regard to the averages of the monthly deposits of solid matter at the three fixed collecting stations in the five years 1943 to 1947, together with the highest monthly deposit at each station in those years :—

TABLE XXXVIII.—*Solid Matter deposited at the fixed Sheffield Collecting Stations, five years* 1943 *to* 1947.

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
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
1947	40·49	58·54	35·15	77·37	11·55	21·44

Sulphur Determination.—Daily records for determining the quantity of sulphur in the atmosphere were taken by the lead peroxide method at eight stations. The daily averages of the number of milligrams of sulphur per 100 square centimetres of surface area as recorded in the years 1946 and 1947 were as follows :—

	1946	1947
Attercliffe	5·46	4·61
Surrey Street	3·41	3·40
Nether Green	1·25	1·31
Manor	2·45	2·79
Firth Park	2·88	2·80
Handsworth	2·06	2·29
Wincobank Sewage Works	4·00	4·02
Bessemer Road	—	10·12

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 four 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. 751 complaints were investigated in the year 1947 as against 507 in 1946.

In the statement below are given the number of applications for the services of the Rodent Operatives which were dealt with in the years 1946 and 1947, together with the number of baiting points laid and the number of rats and mice exterminated. The demand for these services has increased during 1947 and considerably more baiting points have been laid. This is especially so as regards infestation by mice.

	Year 1946	Year 1947
Number of Applications dealt with (Rat Infestation) ..	402	458
Number of Applications dealt with (Mice Infestation) ..	178	504
Number of baiting points laid	6,053	12,628
Number of rats exterminated	5,260	5,544
Number of mice exterminated	7,350	22,660

The scheme which commenced on 7th May, 1945, for the disinfestation of the sewers, rivers and culverts of the City continued in the year 1947. 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, receive a " Pilot " test, that is to say that one in every ten sewer manholes are pre-baited, and any showing evidence of infestation are 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 disinfestation comprises what is known as an initial treatment, which consists of a first treatment with a second treatment after one month has elapsed and followed by maintenance treatments of a similar kind at six-monthly intervals.

The initial treatment of the whole of the areas numbered 1 to 89, which are the central areas of the City, was completed in the year 1946. During the year 1947 the outstanding second treatment of all these areas was also completed, as was the first of the six-monthly maintenance treatments in these 89 areas.

The "Pilot" test was again carried out in 1947 in the whole of the outlying areas of the City and in this test, which was applied at some 7,400 manholes, only seven "takes" were recorded. It is interesting to note that as in the previous year these "takes" occurred in old sewer lengths and that the sewers of all Corporation housing estates were entirely free from infestation.

The number of manholes baited or points laid during the year totalled 11,443, and the estimated number of rats exterminated totalled 32,407. Details of the second treatment and maintenance treatment given in 1947 appear in the statements below :—

SECOND TREATMENT—YEAR 1947.

Areas treated	Number of Manholes baited or points laid	Number of "takes" recorded	Estimated number of rats exterminated
Areas 61 to 89	1,569	151	2,545
14 lengths of Rivers Don, Sheaf and Porter and Meersbrook	2,245	474	9,710
7 areas from "Pilot" Test	280	23	247
TOTALS	4,094	648	12,502

MAINTENANCE TREATMENT—YEAR 1947.

Areas treated	Number of Manholes baited or points laid	Number of "takes" recorded	Estimated number of rats exterminated
Areas 1 to 89	5,484	735	12,600
14 lengths of Rivers Don, Sheaf and Porter and Meersbrook	1,865	396	7,305
TOTALS	7,349	1,131	19,905

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 1947 :—

TABLE XXXIX.—*Summary of the Work of the Sanitary Inspectors during the year* 1947.

1.	Dwelling-houses affected by nuisances—	
	(*a*) Number of Houses	17,717
	(*b*) Number of Inspections	12,096
2.	Number of Smoke Tests applied to Drains	808
3.	Number of Water Tests applied to Drains	1,185
4.	Number of Colour Tests applied to Drains	1,223
5.	Visits to Work in progress	8,188
6.	Miscellaneous Visits	40,558
7.	Interviews with Owners or Representatives	1,651
8.	Dwelling-houses where Nuisances abated	12,229
9.	Paving Works supervised	97
10.	Visits for Infectious or other notifiable Diseases	8,133
11.	Visits *re* Overcrowding	918
12.	Visits for Disinfection of Premises	111
13.	Visits to Premises *re* Vermin	4,830
14.	Visits to Cowsheds	794
15.	Visits to Dairies..	1,061
16.	Visits *re* Offensive Trades	39
17.	Visits to Fried Fish Shops	680
18.	Visits to Ice Cream Premises	535
19.	Visits to Bakehouses	188
20.	Visits to other Food Preparing Premises	408
21.	Visits *re* Shops Acts	76
22.	Visits to Workplaces	47
23.	Rag Flock Acts—Number of Premises Visited	30
24.	Notices served (*a*) Statutory	3,111
	(*b*) Informal	10,491
25.	Number of Cases in which Legal Proceedings taken	35
26.	Visits *re* Diseases of Animals Acts	275
27.	Visits *re* Rats and Mice Infestation	751

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 1947, these being mostly condemned houses which had become in such a dangerous state structurally as to render their demolition an urgent matter. 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 53 houses which were in Slum Clearance Areas were demolished or rendered unusable as dwelling-houses in the year 1947, the great majority being demolished, but a few converted into industrial premises. In addition, a total of four houses were converted into business premises in pursuance of schemes approved under the Housing Acts, prior to the War, for dealing with individual unfit houses. There were also five 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 87 cases of overcrowding relieved during the year 1947, and 275 new cases were reported. At the end of the year there were 4,055 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 23,644.

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.

576 new dwelling-houses were erected in the year ended 31st March, 1948, and in addition to this figure 79 additional housing units were provided by the conversion of existing buildings into flats. The corresponding figures for the year ended 31st March, 1947, were 1,191 new dwelling-houses erected and 231 additional housing units provided.

The approximate total number of houses on the Rate Books at 31st December, 1947, was 150,873

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 17,719 houses were inspected during the year 1947. 9,783 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 9,333 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 XL, being general statistics in regard to Housing, and Tables XLI and XLII which relate to action which was taken under the Housing Acts in 1947 and in past years in regard to unfit houses in clearance areas and individual unfit houses respectively.

TABLE XL.—*Housing Statistics of the year* 1947.

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)	17,719
(*b*) Number of Inspections made for the purpose	*12,100
(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	9,783
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	9,333
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(*a*) By owners	7,396
(*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	5
(*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	4,055
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	4,055
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein (equivalent No.)	23,644
(*b*) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	275
(*c*) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	87
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases (equivalent No.)	352½
(*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.

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 for Demolit'n 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
1947	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	—	36	53
Totals	623	22808	411	18309	16367	45	282	90	220	9995	700	10915	11234

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, 1947, was 5,459.

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

YEAR	Official Representations Made by the Medical Officer of Health					Vacation of Houses and Rehousing of Displaced Persons				Number of Houses Abolished or Demolished				REMARKS
	No. of Properties involved	No. of Houses involved	No. of Houses for which Representations withdrawn	No. of Houses for which Demolit'n Orders made	No. of Houses for which Schemes accepted for converting to Works, etc.	No. of Houses from which Tenants have been rehoused by the Corporation	No. of Houses from which Tenants have found own Accommodation	No. of Houses which were Vacant when Orders made or Schemes Accepted	Total No. of Houses Vacated	For which Schemes Completed for converting to Works, etc.	In compliance with Demolit'n Orders	After Representation but without Demolit'n 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	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.
1935 ...	63	177	3	87	43	150	13	7	170	36	124	—	160	
1936 ...	57	398	3	335	58	162	13	15	190	32	74	1	107	
1937 ...	50	399	—	312	39	247	34	9	290	28	122	—	150	
1938 ...	37	427	—	134	38	351	19	14	384	21	354	—	375	
1939 ...	15	56	1	427	11	399	16	5	420	6	616	4	626	
1940 ...	1	12	—	12	—	17	3	—	20	5	18	3	26	
1941 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	5	
1942 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	4	
1943 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	—	8	
1944 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	
1945 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1946 ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	32	4	—	36	
1947 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	—	9	
Totals ...	374	2045	19	1740	259	1638	196	63	1897	201	1673	25	1899	

Notes: (1)—There were 63 houses for which Demolition Orders had been issued where the tenants still remained in occupation at 31st December, 1947, and a further 29 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 1947.

(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 condemned 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 8,011 visits to markets, sidings and wholesale food stores during the year, 963 visits to retail food shops and 643 visits to horseflesh shops. They also inspected 635 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.
635	534	19	0	19

TABLE XLIII.—*General Food Inspection—Food condemned as unfit for human consumption, Year* 1947.

Description	Quantity	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Description	Quantity	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Canned Goods ...	64,147	—	—	—	—	Lentils	—	—	1	—	—
Bacon and Ham	—	—	7	1	22	Lime Juice Cordial	1 gallon	—	—	—	—
Beans (Dried) ...	—	—	8	2	5	Meat and Meat Products ...	—	2	16	3	19
Biscuits	—	—	1	0	14	Meat and Fish Paste	906 jars	—	—	—	—
Biscuit Meal ...	—	—	1	0	0	Meat Extract ...	67 jars	—	—	—	—
Bread	—	3	2	2	8	Meat Pies ...	154	—	—	—	—
Cakes and Pastry	—	—	—	1	1	Nuts	—	1	8	3	9
Cereals	—	2	16	2	21	Peas, Dried ...	—	—	9	2	25
Cheese	—	—	3	2	1	Pickles and Sauces	5,079 jars	—	—	—	—
Cocoa	—	—	—	2	1	Pikelets	1,411	—	—	—	—
Coffee Beans ...	—	—	2	1	13	Poultry and Game	—	—	11	1	3
Cream, Synthetic	1½ gallons	—	—	—	—	Preserves ...	—	—	19	3	16
Eggs	2,134	—	—	—	—	Rabbits	—	—	16	3	—
Eggs, Dried ...	—	—	—	1	19	Salad Dressing ...	22½ gallons	—	—	—	—
Egg, Frozen ...	—	—	—	1	2	Salt	—	—	—	2	16
Fat Extender ...	—	—	2	2	2	Shellfish	—	14	18	1	21
Fish	—	57	19	1	11	Shellfish	1,040 jars	—	—	—	—
Fishcakes ...	1,051	—	—	—	—	Sugar	—	—	2	3	0
Flour, etc. ...	—	1	7	2	19	Sweet Confectionery ...	—	—	5	0	9
Fruit	—	8	4	3	12	Tea	—	—	2	1	8
Fruit, Dried ...	—	—	7	2	1	Tripe Fat ...	—	—	2	—	20
Goatflesh ...	—	—	—	1	2	Vegetables ...	—	27	12	—	13
Horseflesh and Offal	—	—	—	1	11	Yeast	—	—	1	2	14
Ice Cream Powder	—	—	1	2	—	Sundry Articles	80	—	—	—	—

THE MILK SUPPLY.

The daily average consumption of milk in Sheffield during the year 1947 was 39,168 gallons, which represents 0·62 pints per head of the population. This 39,168 gallons consisted of 3,482 gallons produced in the City and 35,686 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 827 formal and informal samples of milk and other food commodities which were taken during the year there were 71, or 8·59 per cent., which proved to be adulterated.

TABLE XLIV.—*Results of Analyses of samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, during the year 1947.*

Articles	Total Samples Submitted	Formal Samples		Informal Samples	
		Genuine	Adulterated	Genuine	Adulterated
Milk	702	423	46	224	9
Dried Machine Skimmed Milk	1	—	—	1	—
Baking Powder	1	—	—	1	—
Beans (Canned)	1	—	—	1	—
Butter	14	—	—	14	—
Cockles (Tinned)	1	—	—	—	1
Cocoa	3	—	—	3	—
Cooking Fat	13	—	—	13	—
Creamola Pudding	1	—	—	1	—
Dripping	1	—	—	—	1
Effervescent Powder	1	—	—	1	—
Fat Extender	1	—	—	—	1
Fish (Canned)	5	—	—	5	—
Flour, etc.	5	—	—	5	—
Herrings (Pickled)	3	—	—	1	2
"Quality Cream Ices"	1	—	—	—	1
Ice Cream	2	—	—	2	—
Lard	1	—	—	1	—
Margarine	15	—	—	15	—
Cake Margarine	2	—	—	—	2
Malted Chocolate Food	1	—	—	—	1
Meat and Fish Pastes	19	—	—	19	—
Breakfast Oats	1	—	—	1	—
Onions (Pickled)	1	—	—	—	1
Orange Juice	1	—	—	1	—
Pastries	1	—	—	—	1
Plum Pudding	1	—	—	—	1
Pork Luncheon Meat	1	—	—	1	—
Dehydrated Mashed Potatoes	2	—	—	2	—
Sausages	12	1	1	10	—
Soyaghetti	1	—	—	1	—
Steak Puddings (Canned)...	2	—	—	2	—
Sugar, Margarine and Cooking Fat Mixture	1	—	—	—	1
Vinegar Essence	1	1	—	—	—
Non-Brewed Vinegar	6	3	1	2	—
Vitamin "B" Tablets"	1	—	—	—	1
Whalemeat Sausages	1	—	—	1	—
TOTALS	827	428	48	328	23

The following statement gives particulars of the analysis of samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, in the years 1939 to 1947 and shows, in regard to each year, the number of samples for analysis 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
1947	827	71	8·59

The decrease in the number of samples taken in the year 1947 is due to the fact that for an appreciable part of the year the staff of Food and Drugs Inspectors was depleted owing to the difficulty in replacing qualified staff who left the service.

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 (three cases)—(Total fines)	34 8 0
,, Milk containing added water (one case)	Dismissed
,, Milk deficient in Milk Fat (one case)	3 2 0
Refusal to sell a sample of Milk (Two cases)—(Total fines)	3 0 0
Selling Sausage deficient in meat content (one case)	6 15 6
,, unfit food (Tripe Fat) (two cases)—(Total fines)	20 0 0

Warnings were given in five cases of milk fat deficiency, one of non-brewed vinegar deficient in acetic acid and one of ice cream wrongly described as regards its quality.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDERS.

The Presence of Tubercle Bacilli in Milk.—In the table which follows will be found particulars relating to the 402 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 65, or 16·17 per cent. of the samples. The percentage of Tuberculosis in this period of twelve months is above the average of recent years.

TABLE XLV.—*Results of Biological Tests of Bulk samples of Milk taken during the year 1947.*

Source of Sample	Number of Milk Samples taken	Results of Tests		Percentage Tuberculous	Number of Cows Slaughtered
		Free	Tuberculous		
City of Sheffield	198	163	35	17·68	*31
Yorkshire West Riding ..	155	129	26	16·77	16
Derbyshire	49	45	4	8·16	8
Totals	402	337	65	16·17	55

* In addition to these 31 cows from Sheffield farms which were subsequently slaughtered as a result of the initial action in taking bulk samples of milk, there were eight 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.—101 samples were taken during the year of raw milk which had been produced within the City. 61 samples or 60·39 per cent. satisfied the Methylene Blue Test and 28 samples or 27·72 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).—An average of approximately 105 gallons of this milk were sold in the City daily during the year. Two City farms produced 69 gallons and 36 gallons were produced at one farm situated outside the area.

Accredited Milk.—The average daily sale of Accredited Milk in the City during the year was approximately 633 gallons. 603 gallons were produced at eleven City farms and 30 gallons at one outside farm.

Pasteurised Milk.—Three firms are licensed for the pasteurising of milk in Sheffield and the daily average of the sale of this milk in 1947 was 31,803 gallons, which represents 81·19 per cent. of the total supply of milk to the City.

In addition to designated milks there were 1,928 gallons of sterilised milk and 3,000 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, sterilised milk and other heat-treated milk that a total of 36,731 gallons, representing 93·78 per cent. of the daily milk supply of the City in 1947, 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 ..	21	21
,, ,, ,, ..	Bacillus Coli ..	4	3
Accredited Milk	Methylene Blue ..	81	68
,, ,, ...	Bacillus Coli ..	14	9
Pasteurised Milk	Methylene Blue ..	275	274
,, ,, ...	Phosphatase ..	255	255
,, ,, ...	Bacterial Count..	271	263
,, ,, ...	Bacillus Coli ..	279	*194
Sterilised Milk	Methylene Blue ..	12	12
,, ,, ...	Phosphatase ..	12	12
Heat-treated Milk	Methylene Blue ..	22	22
,, ,, ...	Phosphatase ..	22	22

* 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, 1947)	772
Premises added to the List during the year	242
Number of Routine Visits and Inspections in the year 1947	554

MEAT INSPECTION.

Private Slaughterhouses.—There are two private slaughterhouses in the City. One of these is used exclusively for the slaughter of pigs and 600 pigs were slaughtered there in the year 1947. One carcase, two part carcases, and offal representing a weight of 362 lbs. from these pigs 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 2,859 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.

118,071 animals of all kinds were slaughtered and inspected at the Abattoir during the year, as against 133,385 in 1946, and 116,058 of them, as against 131,215 in 1946, 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 1947.

TABLE XLVI.—*Animals slaughtered and inspected in the City* 1947.

Where Slaughtered	Oxen	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses	Total
Abattoir Main Slaughterhalls	29,723	14,745	69,563	1,704	—	115,735
Do. (Jewish Method)	381	—	1,632	—	—	2,013
Isolation Slaughterhall ..	240	16	51	16	—	323
Totals (Abattoir) ..	30,344	14,761	71,246	1,720	—	118,071
Private Slaughterhouses ..	—	—	—	600	2,859	3,459
Grand Totals ..	30,344	14,761	71,246	2,320	2,859	121,530

Of the 121,530 animals slaughtered and inspected in the City in the year 1947 there were 3,539 whole carcases found to be in a diseased condition and condemned, and a further 1,583 carcases some part of which was condemned. In the following table are given further particulars relating to carcases which were condemned and separate information is shown in regard to carcases which were affected with Tuberculosis.

TABLE XLVII.—*Carcases Inspected and Carcases Condemned in the City in the year* 1947.

Class of Animal	Oxen	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses	Total
Number killed and inspected	30,344	14,761	71,246	2,320	2,859	121,530
Affected with Tuberculosis—						
Whole carcases condemned ..	674	38	2	5	—	719
Carcases of which some part was condemned	1,024	—	—	63	—	1,087
Total affected with Tuberculosis ..	1,698	38	2	68	—	1,806
Affected with other diseases—						
Whole carcases condemned ..	86	2,543	157	18	16	2,820
Carcases of which some part was condemned	232	2	76	120	66	496
Total affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis	318	2,545	233	138	82	3,316

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 1947 are as follows :—152 carcases of beef with offal, 396 sides of beef, one calf with offal, 1,105 sheep with offal, 138 pigs with offal, 193 pig plucks, 8,071 pig heads and 7 tons 8 cwts. 3 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 275 visits during the year 1947. 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. 588 vehicles were cleansed and disinfected during 1947.

Swine Fever.—In cases of Swine Fever it is the duty of the Local Authority to arrange for the disposal of the carcases of infected pigs and also to carry out the necessary disinfection of all sties or premises which have housed the diseased animals. Two suspected cases were not confirmed in 1947.

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.