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COUNTY BOROUGH OF ROTHERHAM.

REPORT

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

WILLIAM BARR, M.D., D.Sc., D.P.H.

FOR THE YEAR

1926.





COUNTY BOROUGH OF ROTHERHAM.

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ROTHERHAM:

HENRY GARNETT & Co., LTD., "ADVERTISER" OFFICE

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Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
Rotherham.

TO THE CHAIRMAN—ALDERMAN W. WORMALD, O.B.E., J.P.—AND MEMBERS OF
THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

I beg to submit, for your consideration, my Annual Report for the year 1926, on the General Health circumstances of the County Borough of Rotherham. In conformity with the requirements of the Ministry of Health, the Report for the year is an Ordinary Report, and less comprehensive than the Survey Report issued last year.

In order, however, to preserve the formal continuity of the Survey Report, and to facilitate comparative reference, parallel sections have been employed, with one addition.

These are as follow :—

1. Statistical and Social Conditions of the Area.
2. General Provision of Health Services in the Area.
3. Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.
4. Housing.
5. Inspection and Supervision of Food.
6. Infectious Diseases generally.
7. Tuberculosis.
8. Venereal Diseases.
9. Maternity and Child Welfare.
10. Mental Deficiency.
11. Blind Persons.
12. Health Publicity.

Mention may here be made of several outstanding points dealt with, in greater detail, later in the Text. Despite the time of stress and anxiety, when large demands were made on Health and Social Services generally, the year was one of great activity and great achievement.

The infantile mortality rate—that most sensitive index of Health Administration—reached the remarkably low figure of 65, as contrasted with 83 for the year 1925, hitherto the record for the County Borough.

The further fact of the illegitimate infantile mortality rate of 62 being actually lower than that of the legitimate rate of 65, when the ratios are usually as 2 to 1, is very striking.

The general death-rate, also, constitutes a further record, 10.34 being the lowest figure ever reached.

Small-pox, prevalent in all contiguous areas to the extent of approximately 650 cases, happily invaded Rotherham only slightly, 30 cases occurring in all.

Under the Food and Drugs Acts, more samples than usual were taken, and more convictions obtained, the total in penalties, etc., amounting to £54 13s. 6d.

Finally, Health Week, although its benefits cannot naturally be so immediately recognisable, must figure largely as one of the prominent features of the year.

Again, I desire to bring to your notice the unflagging loyalty of the Staff, central and peripheral, in their devotion to duty and sincerity to myself.

Much of their work is intensely personal—the intimate contact of the official unit with that of the public generally; in Rotherham, this contact relationship has been uniformly and consistently happy.

In conclusion, may I express to you, Sir, and to the members of the Public Health Committee, my personal thanks for your continued help and encouragement in making the work of the Department at all times congenial.

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM BARR.

SECTION I.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,893
Population (Census), 1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68,045
Population (estimated), 1926	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70,600
Number of inhabited houses, 1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,593
Number of families or separate occupiers, 1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,695
Rateable value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£363,847
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£1,335

VITAL STATISTICS.

In the following summary, extracts from the vital statistics of the year are given:—

Births	{			Total.		Male.		Female.	}	Birth Rate, 21.82	
		Legitimate	...	1477	...	728	...	749			
		Illegitimate	...	64	...	31	...	33			
Deaths		...	...	730	...	397	...	333		Death Rate, 10.34
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth										{	From sepsis, 0
											From other causes, 4

The Ages and Causes of Death during the year 1926 are shown in the following table:—

DISEASES.	AGES.															All
	0-	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85-	Ages		
Measles	2													2		
Scarlet Fever		1	2		1									4		
Epidemic Influenza	1				1			1		1	1	1		6		
Whooping Cough	1		1											2		
Diphtheria		2	1											3		
Diarrhœa, Dysentery	3	1												4		
Epidemic Enteritis				1										1		
Other Allied Diseases	1													1		
Syphilis	1													1		
Gonorrhœa										1				1		
Erysipelas							1				1	2		4		
Pyæmia								1		1				2		
Other Allied Diseases		1							2	1	2	1		7		
Tuberculosis of Brain	1	4	1											6		
Phthisis		1		4	8	5	9	13	9	8	2			59		
Abdominal Tuberculosis		3	2		1									6		
General Tuberculosis	2	1			1		1							5		
Other forms, Tuberculosis				1		1			1	1				4		
Osteo-arthritis									1		2			3		
Cancer					1			6	10	16	21	7		61		
Diabetes Mellitus				1	1			1		3	1	2		9		
Anæmia							1		2	2	1	1		7		
Premature Birth	22													22		
Injury at Birth	2													2		
Debility at Birth	8													8		
Atelectasis	1													1		
Congenital Defects	7													7		
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	17	1												18		
Old Age, Senile Decay											7	32	12	51		
Convulsions	3	2												5		
Meningitis		1												1		
Apoplexy											1			1		
Softening of Brain										1				1		
Hemiplegia											1	1	1	3		
Other forms of Insanity									1			3		4		
Chorea								1						1		
Cerebral Tumour									1					1		
Epilepsy							1							1		
Locomotor Ataxy										1				1		
Paraplegia				1						1	1			3		
Other forms, Brain Diseases	1			1						1	1			4		
Otitis				1	1	1						1		4		
Endocarditis	1			2	2	1	2		5	11	13	5		42		
Aneurism									1	1				2		
Senile Gangrene											2			2		
Embolism, Thrombosis											2	1	1	4		
Varicose Veins									1					1		
Other Diseases, Heart and Vessels		1					2	2	5	23	24	19		76		
Laryngitis				1										1		
Acute Bronchitis	7	2						2	2	3	8	6	1	31		
Chronic Bronchitis							1		4	3	13	8	2	31		
Lobar Pneumonia		2		2	1	1	1	4	6	5	3	2		27		
Lobular Pneumonia	10	15	2	1				6	2	1	5			42		
Pneumonia	2		1	1	1		2		2	2	3	2		16		

Table showing Ages and Causes of Death for the Year 1926—Continued

DISEASES.	AGES.														All Ages
	0-	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85-		
Emphysema, Asthma	2	...	...	1	...	3	
Pleurisy	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Other Diseases, Respiratory System	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	6
Diseases of Mouth and Annexa	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	
Diseases of Pharynx	1	...	...	...	...	1	
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	1	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	9	
Other Diseases of Stomach	1	...	...	1	
Enteritis ...	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Appendicitis	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	
Obstruction of Intestine	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	1	6
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	2	1	...	...	4	
Other Diseases of Liver	1	1	3	2	2	...	9	
Peritonitis	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	4	
Diseases Lymphatic System and Glands	1	...	...	...	1	
Acute Nephritis	1	1	1	...	3	2	2	...	1	...	11	
Bright's Disease	1	...	2	4	3	1	...	...	11	
Diseases of Bladder and Prostrate	1	...	3	1	...	...	5	
Diseases of Ovaries	2	...	...	...	...	2	
Diseases of Uterus and Appendages	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Puerperal Convulsions	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Other Diseases, Pregnancy and Childbirth	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Other Diseases, Osscous System	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ulcer, Bedsore	1	...	1	
Pemphigus ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Accidents and Negligence															
In Mines and Quarries	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	
In Vehicular Traffic	4	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	8	
On Railways	2	...	...	...	...	2	
By Machinery	1	...	...	...	...	1	
By Weapons and Implements	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Burns and Scalds	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Drowning	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	
Suicides—															
By Poison	1	1	...	...	...	2	
By Asphyxia	2	...	...	...	2	
By Drowning	1	1	...	...	2	
Ill defined and unspecified causes	1	...	1	...	2	
Grand Totals ...	100	42	18	19	22	15	28	53	76	114	125	100	18	730	

In the following table the Vital Statistics of the Borough in relation to the months of the year are given

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	T
Rainfall—No. of Wet days	24	16	9	16	22	17	14	19	16	15	19	14	2
Inches of Rain	2.23	1.31	.67	1.27	2.13	2.64	2.16	3.20	1.04	2.25	2.70	.83	2
Maximum daily fall—day	18th	6th	3rd	16th	21st	14th	26th	9th	1st	12th	1st	5th	
Maximum daily fall—inches .39 s'w	.36	.33	.33	.41	.54	.58	.75	.28	.45	.48	.20		
Births— Legitimate	116	133	139	130	128	132	142	133	96	105	122	101	1
Illegitimate	10	2	7	7	5	6	7	6	4	5	4	1	
Total	126	135	146	137	133	138	149	139	100	110	126	102	1
Birth Rate	21.41	22.94	24.81	23.28	22.60	23.45	25.32	23.62	17.00	18.70	21.41	17.34	2
Deaths— Gross	97	112	74	66	59	54	57	60	59	66	63	75	
Outward Transfers	15	19	14	7	10	10	17	12	11	16	13	17	
Inward Transfers	5	4	3	3	6	5	3	2	6	3	2	7	
Nett	87	97	63	62	55	49	43	50	54	53	52	65	
Death Rate	14.79	16.49	10.71	10.54	9.21	8.33	7.31	8.70	9.18	9.01	8.84	11.05	1
Nett Deaths under 1 year of age ...	10	11	12	10	5	1	8	8	11	8	4	12	
Infantile Mortality Rate per 1000 b'ths	79	81	82	73	38	7	53	58	110	73	32	117	
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE REPORTED													
Small Pox	8	4	4	8	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	
Diphtheria	1	3	5	2	1	2	...	2	2	2	2	1	
Scarlet Fever	17	14	18	8	19	16	25	19	15	14	19	12	
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	1	
Erysipelas	5	5	5	2	3	5	3	4	5	1	3	1	
Pneumonia	51	42	29	33	25	25	16	13	24	20	23	22	
Chicken Pox	37	30	42	11	19	29	34	31	19	78	140	99	
Encephalitis Lethargica	2	...	1	1	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Malaria ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	38	53	57	61	118	49	16	7	28	9	15	3	
German Measles	6	1	7	9	26	19	4	4	2	...	2	2	
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	...	2	1	2	1	1	1	...	2	1	1	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis— Males	12	6	9	10	10	6	4	6	5	4	11	4	
Females	10	7	8	8	9	5	7	14	8	2	7	5	
Other forms of Tub'culosis—Males	2	1	4	3	3	2	4	2	...	1	...	...
Females	1	1	3	1	2	3	3	...	2	1	1	2	
DEATHS													
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	
Whooping Cough	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria ... ..	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhoid Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Influenza	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Diarrhoea & Enteritis (under 2 yrs)	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	1	...	2	1	
Tuberculosis— Respiratory	8	11	4	2	7	5	3	2	2	6	4	5	
„ Other Forms	3	...	3	4	1	3	2	2	1	1	...	1	
Bronchitis	6	9	7	8	5	2	2	...	4	6	8	5	
Pneumonia	14	15	6	10	7	5	3	2	6	2	8	7	
Malignant Disease	9	5	5	6	3	8	1	5	4	8	2	5	
Diseases of Circulatory System ...	12	16	14	11	13	7	7	10	7	6	14	8	
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ...	2	2	4	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	

In the subsequent table the Vital Statistics of the Borough in relation to the various Wards are shown :—

	East Ward	St. Ann's Ward	Clifton Ward	South Ward	West Ward	North Ward	Thorn-hill Ward	Mas-bro' Ward	Kimber-worth Ward	Total 1926
Estimated Population	12652	8887	5744	6233	5432	8094	7550	7805	8203	70600
Number of Houses	2793	1962	1268	1354	1179	1787	1689	1723	1811	15566
Acreage	742.016	121.500	519.228	430.500	563.000	300.000	197.300	411.300	2878.961	5893.805
Density of Houses per acre	3.77	16.14	2.44	3.14	2.09	5.69	8.57	4.19	.63	2.63
Density of Population per acre	17.05	73.14	11.07	14.49	9.65	26.95	38.32	19.00	2.85	11.97
Births— Legitimate	266	167	76	66	126	281	178	175	142	1477
Illegitimate	3	6	1	...	24	10	11	2	7	64
Total	269	173	77	66	150	291	189	177	149	1541
Birth Rate	21.34	19.47	13.40	10.59	27.61	35.95	25.03	21.38	18.15	21.82
Deaths— Gross	78	93	109	61	158	79	93	97	74	842
Outward Transfers	1	...	54	...	98	2	1	3	2	161
Inward Transfers	6	8	3	3	5	5	5	6	8	49
Nett	83	101	58	64	65	82	97	100	80	730
Death Rate	6.56	11.38	10.09	10.27	11.89	10.13	12.85	12.81	9.75	10.34
Nett Deaths under 1 year of age	16	19	3	5	8	7	18	16	8	100
Infantile Mortality Rate per 1000 Births	59	110	39	76	60	26	95	90	54	65
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE REPORTED	Small-pox	3	3	5	5	7	4	2	1	30
	Diphtheria	7	...	...	2	1	3	4	4	23
	Scarlet Fever	37	30	14	17	10	21	28	17	196
	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	5	10
	Erysipelas	6	4	2	3	10	3	3	10	42
	Pneumonia	22	45	14	29	42	24	65	57	323
	Chicken Pox	74	52	20	19	7	91	67	149	569
	Encephalitis Lethargica	1	1	1	3	...	...	1	2	10
	Dysentery ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	Malaria ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Measles	77	43	31	34	68	45	48	46	454
	German Measles	13	23	11	12	5	5	5	4	82
	Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Puerperal Pyrexia	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	...	...	3	1	6	2	14
	Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Males	10	13	6	3	7	14	16	12	87
	Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Females	13	11	5	7	11	9	13	14	90
	Other forms of Tuberculosis, Males	6	1	2	1	...	3	4	1	22
	Other forms of Tuberculosis, Females	6	2	...	2	3	2	2	1	20
	Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Measles	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
	Scarlet Fever	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	4
	Whooping Cough	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
DEATHS	Diphtheria	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
	Typhoid Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erysipelas	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	4
	Influenza	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	6
	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 yrs)	2	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	9
	Tuberculosis, Respiratory	4	6	6	1	11	5	7	13	59
	Tuberculosis, Other forms	3	3	...	...	...	4	4	5	21
	Bronchitis	7	11	4	8	4	9	4	5	62
	Pneumonia	7	12	8	10	6	9	16	9	85
	Malignant Disease	7	4	4	7	6	11	8	8	61
	Diseases of Circulatory System	17	18	9	13	4	17	25	11	125
	Nephritis and Bright's Disease	2	4	4	5	2	1	3	...	22

The following table shows the Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Analysis of Mortality, during the year 1926, compared with England and Wales as a whole and various other areas.

The rates for England and Wales have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1926, while those for the towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1925. The mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of towns.

	BIRTH-RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION.	ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.								RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS.		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS.				
		All Causes.	Enteric Fever.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under Two years).	Total Deaths under One year.	Causes of Death certified by Medical Practitioners.	Inquest Cases.	Uncertified Causes of Death.	
England and Wales...	...	17.8	11.6	0.01	0.00	0.09	0.02	0.10	0.07	0.22	0.47	70	8.7	91.8	7.2	1.0
105 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London.		18.2	11.6	0.01	0.00	0.12	0.02	0.10	0.10	0.22	0.43	73	11.8	92.0	7.5	0.5
158† Smaller Towns (1921 Adjusted Populations 20,000-50,000).		17.6	10.6	0.01	0.00	0.07	0.02	0.11	0.06	0.23	0.40	67	6.6	92.6	6.3	1.1
London	17.1	11.6	0.01	0.00	0.20	0.02	0.05	0.12	0.17	0.48	64	11.8	90.6	9.4	0.0
Rotherham	21.8	10.3	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.06	0.03	0.04	0.08	0.32	65	5.8	92.8	5.6	1.6

† Hanwell U.D. having been added to Ealing M.B. on the 1st October, 1926, the figures relate to 158 towns for the first nine months and to 157 towns for the rest of the year.

The Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Analysis of Mortality, during the years 1922-1926 for Rotherham alone are summarised herewith:—

YEAR.	RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.										RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS.				
	BIRTH RATE.	DEATH RATE.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years).	Total Deaths under One year.	Deaths under one week.	Deaths under one month.	Maternal Deaths.
1922 ...	25.45	12.06	...	0.01	0.07	0.04	0.59	0.12	0.56	0.20	7.3	86	26	38	3.4
1923 ...	23.85	11.30	...	...	...	0.03	...	0.25	0.68	0.18	3.6	100	27	52	0.6
1924 ...	23.88	12.75	...	0.03	0.06	0.08	0.18	0.03	0.91	0.26	18.4	96	20	41	1.8
1925 ...	22.27	12.74	...	...	0.04	0.07	0.11	0.19	0.96	0.27	7.0	83	23	36	6.4
1926 ...	21.82	10.34	...	...	0.04	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.83	0.30	5.8	65	19	28	2.6
Average ...	23.45	11.84	...	0.01	0.04	0.06	0.18	0.15	0.79	0.24	8.4	86	23	39	3.0

SECTION II.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

HOSPITALS.

The County Borough of Rotherham is especially well equipped with Hospitals provided by the Local Authority for (1) Tuberculosis, (2) Maternity, (3) Infectious Diseases, and (4) Small-pox.

All, with the exception of the Tuberculosis Hospital, which is just outside the Borough boundary, are within the area, and each is of easy access.

The following summary gives details of each:—

Name of Hospital.	Situation.	Purpose.	Accommodation.
Oakwood Hall	Moorgate Street	Tuberculosis	70 beds for C. B. of Rotherham. 30 beds for W. R. C. C.
Ferham House	Kimberworth Road	Maternity	12 beds.
Isolation Hospital	Badsley Moor Lane	Infectious Diseases	64 beds.
Kimberworth Hospital	Kimberworth	Small-pox	17 beds.

No institutional provision is made specifically for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants, and homeless children, in the area.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

In February, 1926, a new motor ambulance was acquired for the removal of Small-pox cases to Kimberworth Hospital. As the control of Small-pox depends so much on rapidity of action, in the isolation of the infective person in hospital, in the movement of the immediate contacts to the quarantine station, and in getting all infectious articles taken from the house for thorough disinfection, the ambulance has been of great assistance. For other infectious diseases treated at the Isolation Hospital there is also a motor ambulance, whilst clothing and bedding are removed by a horse drawn van. Accident and non-infectious cases are dealt with by the Police.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

These, which are all provided by the Local Authority, are herewith classified in tabular form.

Name of Centre.	Situation.	Purpose.	Accommodation. Visits in 1926.
Ferham House	Kimberworth Road	Maternity and Child Welfare	5500
St. George's Hall	Effingham Street	Do.	4080
Tuberculosis Dispensary	Frederick Street	Tuberculosis	3730
Venereal Diseases Dispensary	Frederick Street	Venereal Diseases	8469

There are no day nurseries in Rotherham, and the two School Clinics at Ferham House and St. George's Hall are under the control of the Local Education Authority.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

These are as under :—

*WILLIAM BARR, M.D., D.Sc., D.P.H.	Medical Officer of Health.
*H. L. BARKER, M.D., D.P.H.	Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Venereal Diseases Medical Officer and Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer.
*J. MUNRO CAMPBELL, M.B., D.P.H.	Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Tuberculosis Officer and Sanatorium Medical Officer.
*MR. J. E. FULLER (1), (2), (3), (4), (5)	Senior Sanitary Inspector.
*MR. W. PEARCE (1), (2), (4), (5)	Assistant Senior Sanitary Inspector.
*MR. G. TRINDER (1)	District Sanitary Inspector.
*MR. T. W. PEARCE (1), (2), (4), (5)	District Sanitary Inspector.
MR. G. E. WESTBY (1), (4)	Chief Clerk.
*MISS J. BARRACLOUGH (1), (6)	Senior Health Visitor.
*MISS E. G. CRESSWELL (6), (7), (8)	Health Visitor.
*MISS M. M. RIGBY (1), (6)	Health Visitor and Inspector of Midwives.
*MISS M. F. SENIOR (6), (7), (9)	Health Visitor and Nurse Venereal Clinic.
*MISS P. E. JACKSON (6), (7)	Health Visitor and Mental Deficiency Officer.
*MISS E. HILL (7), (9)	Nurse, Tuberculosis Dispensary.
MISS E. EVERATT (7), (8)	Matron, Isolation Hospital.

*MISS A. SMEETON (7)	Matron, Oakwood Hall Sanatorium.
*MISS W. TULETT (6), (7)	Home Sister, Oakwood Hall Sanatorium.
MRS. EYRE	Certificated Teacher, Oakwood Hall Sanatorium.
*MISS A. BUFFHAM (6), (7)	Matron, Ferham House Maternity Home.
*MISS J. BROADHEAD (6), (7)	Sister, Ferham House Maternity Home.
MR. R. LEEMAN.	Disinfector.
MR. F. JESSOP.	Venereal Diseases Orderly.
G. GREEN, M.R.C.V.S.	Veterinary Inspector. Part time.
J. EVANS, F.I.C., F.C.S.	Analyst. By fees.
Detective Inspector F. SHORE.	Inspector of Common Lodging Houses.
MISS N. BROOKES.	Visitor of Blind Persons.
Public Health Department.	Three Clerks.
Ferham House Maternity Centre.	One Clerk.

*Salary contribution by Exchequer grants.

Qualifications.

- (1) Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute (Sanitary Inspector).
- (2) Do. do. (Meat and other Foods).
- (3) Certificate, San. Insp. Assoc. Exam. Bd. (Sanitary Inspector).
- (4) Certificate, Board of Education, Building Construction.
- (5) Certificate, City and Guilds Institute, Plumbing.
- (6) Certificate, Central Midwives Board.
- (7) General Trained Nurse.
- (8) Fever Trained Nurse.
- (9) Certificate, Gynaecological Training.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

There is no scheme provided by the Local Authority for Professional Nursing in the Home of either (a) general cases or (b) infectious cases.

A Grant, however, of £50 a year is made by the Corporation to the Rotherham District Nursing Association, whose valuable work cannot be too highly praised. Advice of a general or special nature is also available in the case of certain infectious diseases, such as Measles or Pneumonia, in the course of the routine visits of the Health Visitors.

MIDWIVES.

There are eighteen midwives, to whom no subsidy is granted, in practice in the County Borough.

Two midwives, who, by the approval of the Central Midwives Board, undertake the training of pupils from the Municipal Maternity Home, are paid by the Local Authority at the rate of 7s. 6d. per case.

CHEMICAL WORK.

Chemical investigations are carried out by the Public Analyst on behalf of the Local Authority, the Senior Sanitary Inspector and the Assistant Senior Sanitary Inspector being the authorised Inspectors under the Acts.

In Section V. of this Report, details are given of, samples taken, summonses issued, convictions obtained, and the amounts of the penalties received.

LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

The Local Acts, general adoptive Acts, special local regulations, and bye-laws relating to the public health, in force in the area, together with the dates at which the provisions became operative, are as follow :—

LOCAL ACTS.

The First Public Health Supplement Act, 1852.
 Rotherham and Kimberworth Local Board of Health Act, 1863.
 Rotherham and Kimberworth Local Board of Health Act, 1870.
 Rotherham Borough Extension and Sewerage Act, 1879.
 Rotherham Corporation Act, 1904.
 Rotherham Corporation Act, 1911.
 Rotherham Corporation Act, 1915.
 Rotherham Corporation Act, 1921.
 Rotherham Corporation Act, 1924.

GENERAL ADOPTIVE ACTS.

The Public Libraries Act.
 The Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890.
 The Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890, Parts 1, 2, 3 and 5.
 The Notification of Births Act, 1907.
 Sections of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907 in force as follows :—
 Part 2. (Streets and Buildings) Sections, 16, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 32, and 33.
 Part 3. (Sanitary Provisions) Sections 34, 36, 43, 48, 49, 50, and 51.
 Part 4. (Infectious Diseases) Sections 52, 55, 56, 63, and 64.
 Part 5. (Common Lodging Houses) Sections 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, and 75.
 Part 7. (Police) Section 78 (Regulations as to Street Traffic) Sections 79, 80, 85, and 86.
 Part 8. (Fire Brigade) Sections 87, 88, 89, and 90.
 Part 10. (Miscellaneous) Section 93.
 Public Health Act, 1925, Sections 14, 15, 16, 20, 24, 26, 30, 35, 37, 45, 51, and 55.

SPECIAL LOCAL REGULATIONS.

Measles and German Measles, 1920.

BYE-LAWS.

Nuisances, the Keeping of Animals and the Cleansing of Footways and Pavements, 1893.
 Slaughterhouses, 1893.
 Common Lodging Houses, 1893.
 Locomotives on Highways, 1901.
 Houses Let in Lodgings, 1920.
 Offensive Trades, 1922.
 Pleasure Fairs, 1922.
 Tents, Vans, Sheds, and similar structures used for human habitation, 1923.
 Maternity Homes, 1925.
 New Streets and Buildings, 1925.
 Drainage of Existing Buildings 1926.

SECTION III.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER.

The bulk supplies received from the Derwent Valley and Langsett reservoirs (Sheffield Corporation) during the year have been as follows:—

Derwent, 700,000 gallons per day.

Langsett, 1,600,000 gallons per day.

The supply from Ulley reservoir (Rotherham Corporation) has only been used very intermittently, the total quantity put into circulation during the year being $5\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons.

During the last few years extensive renewals of old mains have been made; and the incrustation has been removed by scraping from a great length of mains, which, though sound, had become much reduced in capacity from this cause.

All mains laid on the new housing schemes are of ample capacity, and are interconnected to ensure a good circulation.

The new two million gallon service reservoir at Kimberworth has been completed and tested, and will be put into regular service when the increased Derwent supply becomes available during the present year.

The whole of the distribution in the Borough is effected by gravitation, pumping only being employed to feed Langsett water into the Boston overhead tank, and occasionally to supply a small quantity of Ulley water to the Cranworth service reservoir.

The excellent quality of the supply water has been repeatedly confirmed by tests and by the continued absence of complaints.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The supervision of rivers and streams in the County Borough rests with the West Riding Rivers Board.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

By means of a high level and a low level main sewer, the sewage of the greater part of Rotherham is conveyed to the Aldwarke Sewage Works on the banks of the river Don.

The village of Thorpe Hesley has a separate sewerage system and sprinkler filter, and the sewage from the village of Blackburn is treated at the adjacent disposal works of the City of Sheffield.

There are about 219 houses in rural and unsewered portions of the Borough. The sewage from 87 of these empties into 34 cesspools, whilst that from the remaining 132 houses flows on to the land or into woods.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

In the following statement, details are given of the closet accommodation in the Borough:—

Privies:

Within the drainage area	...	...	...	...	...	46
Used chiefly for dry ashes	...	...	...	...	...	15
Outside the drainage area	...	...	...	...	...	168
						<hr/> 239
Pail Closets	...	...	...	...	...	32

(Many of these are of a temporary character, and are used in connection with vans and sheds used for human habitation.)

Water Closets:

Waste water closets	...	...	...	...	...	21
Trough closets (with automatic flushing cisterns)	...					516

(In addition to these, many of the schools and factories are provided with trough closets.)

The remainder of the closet accommodation consists of ordinary water closets with 2-gallon flushing cisterns, and is approximately 13,730.

The majority of the privies are situated outside the drainage area in the rural parts of the Borough. Very few of those within the drainage area are in populous centres, and the conversion of several is under consideration.

SCAVENGING.

The cleansing of privies and cesspools, and the removal and disposal of house refuse, are undertaken by the Department of the Borough Engineer.

Privies in the urban parts of the Borough are emptied about every two or three weeks. Those in the rural parts are emptied about every eight weeks.

Pail closets, fixed ashpits, cesspools, and movable bins, are emptied weekly.

About 45 per cent. of the dry refuse is burned at the Destructor, and 55 per cent. is "tipped." Of privy refuse, 76 per cent. is taken by farmers, and the remaining 24 per cent. is burned at the Destructor.

There are five tips in the Borough, all used for the reclamation of land.

The total amount of refuse collected during 1926 amounted to 27,624 tons, and represents 21.4 cwts. per 1,000 population per day. The weight per house per year was 35.5 cwts.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The following is a summary of the work done by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year, together with a statement of the sanitary work performed by the Female Health Visitors.

MALE STAFF.

Complaints investigated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	682
Miscellaneous Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5852
Re-inspections of Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4566
Inspections of work in progress	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	305
Visits for sanitary alterations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Interviews with owners, agents, or builders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	478
Inspections of Vans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
" " Workshops, Factories and Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128
" " Offensive trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	236
" " Cowsheds and Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180
" " Common Lodging Houses (including visits by Police Inspector)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	392
" " Canal Boats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
" " Premises where made-up goods are prepared	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	207
Visits to Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1396
" " Canal Wharfe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Cases of Infectious Diseases investigated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	263
Visits to Small-pox Contacts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4457
Old Drains examined	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184
Drains tested	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104
Number of Verbal Intimations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	265
" " Notices and Letters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1475
Matters referred to other Departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92
Samples obtained under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	203
Samples of Water obtained for analysis (from well)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

FEMALE STAFF.

Cases of Infectious Diseases investigated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	983
Visits to Houses let in Lodgings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114
" " Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
" " Public Lavatories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	288
Other miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	640

In the following summary, details are given of the defects remedied:—

Drains cleansed, relaid, repaired, trapped etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	382
Water closets rebuilt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	167
„ provided (additional)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
„ provided in place of privies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76
Privies abolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Wet ashpits abolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Dry ashpits abolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Moveable bins provided in place of wet ashpits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Moveable bins provided in place of dry ashpits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116
Moveable bins renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1075
Yards paved or paving repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
Damp houses remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Stagnant water removed from cellars	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Chimney Stacks repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
Eaves, gutters, and fall pipes repaired or disconnected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108
Sinks renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Sink wastes renewed, repaired or disconnected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
House floors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Defective plaster and ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Ranges and fireplaces repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Set pots renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Stairs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Window and door defects remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Coal stores repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Manure pits abolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Dirty houses cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Dirty yards cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Nuisances from the keeping of Animals abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Dangerous structures remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Urinals rebuilt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Street Nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Wells filled in	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nuisances connected with Offensive Trades remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Nuisances connected with Factories and Workshops remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Following up the measurement of ultra-violet radiation in Rotherham made in 1925 during 53 days in August and September, the same seven stations were utilised during 1926 from 1st May till 15th October.

In order to establish a comparison, the average figures for 1925, together with the figures for 1926, are given in the following table:—

It will be seen that nearly twice as much ultra-violet light was obtained in Rotherham during the times of measurement in 1926 as compared with 1925, the average for 1926 being 4.0 as against 2.2 for 1925.

It seems fair to assume that much of this increase was due to the industrial stoppage, with its greatly lessened output of smoke.

Week Ending	Town Hall.	Isolation Hospital.	Ferham House	Kimber- worth Hospital.	Oakwood Sana- torium.	Union Infir- mary.	Central High- ways Depot.	Average For the Borough.
	Daily Average	Daily Average	Daily Average	Daily Average	Daily Average	Daily Average	Daily Average	Daily Average
1st May 1926 (1 day)	1.5	2.0	1.5	1.5	2.5	1.5	2.0	1.8
8th May 1926	4.2	4.5	4.1	4.4	4.6	4.3	4.5	4.3
15th " "	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.7	4.4	4.0	4.6	4.2
22nd " "	3.9	4.5	4.1	4.7	4.4	3.8	4.2	4.2
29th " "	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.6	4.3	3.7	4.5	4.2
5th June 1926	3.6	3.3	4.0	4.4	3.9	3.3	4.1	3.8
12th " "	3.9	4.3	3.6	4.7	4.3	4.0	4.3	4.2
19th " "	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.3
26th " "	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.9
3rd July 1926	5.2	5.1	4.9	5.2	5.2	4.6	5.2	5.1
10th " "	4.4	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.6
17th " "	5.3	5.6	5.1	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.6	5.4
24th " "	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.1	3.3	3.4
31st " "	3.9	4.0	4.7	4.7	4.3	3.7	4.2	4.2
7th August 1926	5.0	5.2	5.0	5.5	5.1	4.3	5.1	5.0
14th " "	4.0	4.2	3.6	4.4	3.9	3.6	3.7	3.9
21st " "	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.4	3.9	3.4	3.7	3.9
28th " "	5.0	5.2	4.9	5.1	4.5	3.9	5.3	4.8
4th September 1926	3.1	3.2	2.9	3.3	3.1	2.2	3.1	3.0
11th " "	4.3	4.6	4.3	4.8	4.3	3.4	4.3	4.3
18th " "	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.7	3.9	3.2	4.1	4.1
25th " "	3.3	3.2	3.1	4.3	3.6	2.1	3.3	3.3
2nd October 1926	2.9	2.5	2.6	3.3	2.8	2.1	2.7	2.7
9th " "	3.6	3.7	3.3	3.4	3.3	2.5	3.6	3.3
15th " "								
(6 days)	2.4	2.9	2.2	2.8	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.5
Average (168 days)	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.4	4.1	3.5	4.1	4.0
Average (53 days) 1925	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.2
Average (same period) 1926	3.8	3.9	3.8	4.3	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.8

Coincident with this increment in ultra-violet light, there is the remarkable drop in the infantile mortality rate for the year to 65, a hitherto unattained figure. Since so many factors, however, enter into the question of infantile mortality, it would be unwise to do other than simply mention what was observed, although significance is not wanting.

During the year, and working in conjunction with the Meteorological Office, Air Ministry, London, a soot deposit guage was erected, and observations were taken from May till December.

The following table gives the monthly details as supplied to the Advisory Committee on Atmospheric Pollution :—

Month.	Rainfall m/m's.	Total Solids. Dissolved grammes.	Total Insoluble Matter. grammes.	Equivalent to :— tons per square mile.		
				Total. Insoluble.	Total. Soluble.	Total. Solids.
May	53.85	.236	.469	16.31	8.21	24.52
June	74.80	.232	.600	20.88	8.07	28.95
July	34.00	.120	.769	26.78	4.17	30.95
August	77.66	.158	.715	24.88	5.50	30.38
September	27.06	.199	.714	24.86	6.91	31.77
October	59.13	.271	1.014	35.30	9.42	44.72
November	60.37	.294	.800	27.85	10.24	38.09
December	23.32	.179	.690	24.01	6.22	30.23
Average (8 months) ...	51.26	.211	.721	25.11	7.34	32.45

It will be seen from the results of the measurements that the equivalent of 32.45 tons of solid matter was deposited monthly per square mile in Rotherham, comprising 25.11 tons of insoluble and 7.34 tons of soluble matter.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

No new business scheduled as an offensive trade was established during 1926, and, on 31st December, 1926, the following trades existed in the Borough :—

Fish friers	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
Tripe boilers	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Dealers in hides and skins	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
(also dealers in fat and bones by wholesale)							
Blood-drier	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gut scraper	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dealers in rags and bones	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

—
96

During the year, one dealer in rags and bones was cautioned for having an excessive quantity of rags and bones on his premises, and a tripe-boiler was cautioned on account of the infrequent removal of refuse from his premises.

A new concrete floor was laid at the blood-drying establishment.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

The seven Common Lodging-houses were regularly visited during the year, and, with the following exceptions, were kept in a cleanly condition.

It was necessary to complain to the keepers of two of the premises on account of the dirty condition of the bedclothes, and to two others on account of insufficient receptacles for refuse. These matters, however, were quickly remedied.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

The following statement gives details of the work relating to houses-let-in-lodgings:—

Number on the Register	...	...	...	...	...	34
Number of inspections made	...	...	...	...	...	114
Demolished	...	...	...	...	...	2
Closed for conversion into shops	...	...	...	...	...	2
Discontinued	...	...	...	...	...	2
Action taken under the Bye-laws	...	...	...	...	...	None.

There has been a marked reduction in the amount of overcrowding in these premises due to the provision of new houses by the Corporation.

TENTS, VANS, AND SHEDS.

The provisions of the Bye-laws relating to this class of dwellings are being conformed to by the occupiers of the 23 vans and other structures which were in the County Borough at the end of the year; occupiers, to whom representations have been made with regard to such matters as lack of proper receptacles for refuse and untidiness of site, have made good the defects.

Of the 23 dwellings, 12 are fixed structures, and the remainder are vans, and all are satisfactory examples of their respective types; there is no large aggregation on any one "pitch"; nine is the largest number of structures on a single site, the remainder being scattered about, for the most part singly.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The Registered Workshops in the Borough are as follow:—

Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	119
Bakehouses (including Factory Bakehouses)	...	...	...	...	...	10
						—
Total Workshops on Register at end of year	...	...	...	...	...	129

The accompanying statement relating to the Outworkers' List (Sec. 107) gives particulars of Homework:—

Nature of Work.	Lists received from Employers.					
	Sending twice in the year.				Sending once in the year.	
	List.		Outworkers.		List.	Outworkers.
			Workmen.			
	Feb.	July	Feb.	July		
Wearing apparel making, etc. ...	1	1	1	1	...	...
Total ...	2		2		...	...

Details of the inspection of Factories and Workshops, including inspections made by the Female Health Visitors, are given herewith:—

Premises.	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Verbal Notices.
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses) ...	39	3	5
Workshops	144	1	5
	183	4	10

In the following statement particulars of the defects found in Factories and Workshops are given:—

Particulars.	Number of Defects	
	Found.	Remedied.
Want of Cleanliness	5	5
Other Nuisances	4	4
Insufficient Sanitary Accommodation	1	1
Unsuitable or defective Sanitary Accommodation	3	2
Sanitary Accommodation not separate for Sexes	2	2
Total	15	14

Thirteen notices were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories, three having reference to cleanliness of workshops, one to cleanliness of factory, five with respect to sanitary accommodation for factories, one to insufficient fire-escape for workshop, one to insufficient fire-escape for factory, one to dangerous structure of factory, and one having reference to fumes from an iron heater in a workshop.

These matters have received attention, and one, having reference to unsuitable sanitary accommodation, was not remedied by the end of the year, but was in hand.

CANAL BOATS.

On 39 occasions there were no boats at the canal wharfe when visited by the Inspector.

The following statement summarises the work :—

Canal boats inspected	...	...	...	...	...	18
Infringement of Regulations found (affecting 3 boats)	...					4

Nature of infringements :—

No certificate on board	...	...	...	...	...	3
Boats not properly marked	...	...	...	...	...	1
Number of cases of Infectious Diseases on board	...	...				0

Number of children under 12 years :

Males	...	...	...	...	...	16
Females	...	...	...	...	...	15
						—
						31

Number of adults on board :

Males	...	...	...	...	...	27
Females	...	...	...	...	...	14
						—
						41

Intimation was given that registration certificates must be obtained and kept on board. In one case the boat had been recently sunk, the repairs were not completed, and the certificate was said to be at the place of registration being revised.

SECTION IV.

HOUSING.

In the following table housing statistics for the year 1926 are given :—

1.—NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR.

(a) Total (including those given separately under (b)	772
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts, 1919 or 1923 :—	
(i) By the Local Authority	691
(ii) By other bodies or persons	76

2.—UNFIT DWELLING-HOUSES.

I.—INSPECTION.

(1) Total number of Dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	2438
(2) Number of Dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	37
(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
(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	25

II.—REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICE.

Number of Defective Dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	2049
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------

III.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

A. Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(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	—
(3) Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by Owners of intention to close	—

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	—
(2) Number of Dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notices	
(a) By Owners	—
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	—

C. Proceedings under Sections 11, 14, and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders ...	1
(2) Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made ...	—
(3) Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the Dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	—
(4) Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ...	—
(5) Number of Dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ...	—

Three houses were closed voluntarily by the owners, without the making of Closing Orders ; and two others were demolished by the owners, without the making of Demolition Orders.

The houses inspected during the year chiefly had minor defects due to failure on the part of the owners to maintain them in good repair.

Practically all the houses which are considered as unfit for human habitation were noted and recorded prior to the year 1926, and await a suitable opportunity to be dealt with.

Administratively, four aspects of the housing question may be considered, namely :—

1. The provision of new houses.
2. The removal or improvement of unsatisfactory groups of houses, usually referred to as Unhealthy Areas.
3. Closure of individual houses which may be classed as unfit for human habitation.
4. Repairs to defective houses or houses which are not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.

The matters which fall within the first three of these heads are dealt with by the Housing Committee.

With regard to the provision of new houses, Rotherham has been very active, and this activity is being continued. The preceding Table shows that 691 houses were erected by the Corporation during last year, making a total of over 1,700 houses completed from 1920 to December 31st, 1926.

During the year under review it was not found possible to take active steps concerning the several scheduled Unhealthy Areas within the Borough.

Closure of unfit houses is a very serious question which is not so easily settled by the provision of new houses as may be imagined.

Most of these houses are small and let at a low rental, and it is necessary for a sufficient number of low rented houses to exist to meet the needs of that portion of the populace which cannot afford to pay the higher rents usually required for new houses.

It was not found possible to deal actively with this branch of the housing question during 1926.

As regards repairs to existing houses, this forms the bulk of the work carried out by the District Sanitary Inspectors. Whilst, ostensibly, this aspect of housing may come within the purview of the Housing Committee, from another standpoint, it falls under the Public Health Acts, and is largely done by the Public Health Committee.

The Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, Art. 28, state the matters in connection with dwelling-houses which the Inspecting Officer should particularly note. Most of these matters definitely fall within one or other of the sections of the Public Health Acts. The difference, however, is that under the Public Health Acts the matters are to be dealt with as individual defects under the various sections, whilst, under the Housing Acts, the matters may be dealt with collectively as making a house not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation. At this point, then, the housing question is a matter for either the Public Health Committee or the Housing Committee, whichever method of dealing with it is considered the better, having regard to the nature of the defects.

During last year most of the houses inspected had either minor defects which were dealt with in an informal manner, or defects which definitely fell within the Public Health Acts, when they were dealt with either informally or by the Public Health Committee.

The continued activities of the Inspectors in this respect are the means of preventing many houses in the Borough from deteriorating to an extent which would require the more comprehensive treatment provided by the Housing Acts.

SECTION V.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK.

The following summary gives the details of producers and retailers of milk, and of the registered dairies within the Borough:—

Registered Cowkeepers (producers within the Borough)	...	33
Retail Milk Purveyors:—		
Cowkeepers within the Borough retailing their own milk		19
Roundsmen with premises within the Borough	... ..	23
Retailers (not roundsmen) from shops within the Borough		22
Retailers (roundsmen) from premises outside the Borough		42
		—
		106
Registered Dairies:—		
Where cows are kept	... ..	33
Where milk is sold or stored	... ..	28
Where receptacles are stored	... ..	18
		—
		79

During the year leaflets explaining the Milk and Dairies Order were sent to all producers and retailers in the Borough, and, in addition, posters to fix in their cowsheds were given to producers.

Owing to pressure brought to bear on one cowkeeper whose cowshed was quite unsuitable for cowkeeping, the business was given up, and the premises are now used for other purposes.

At the end of the year four cowsheds on one farm were being improved by the provision of roof lights, ventilation, and drainage; and the owners of two other farms were making arrangements for improving the light, ventilation, and sanitary condition, of their premises.

Under the provisions of the Milk and Dairies Order, one Scarlet Fever contact was suspended for seven days from taking part in the distribution of milk and the handling of milk vessels.

Under the provisions of the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, and the Tuberculosis Order, one hundred and sixteen visits to farms were made by the Veterinary Inspector, and 1089 bovine animals were examined.

Fifteen samples of milk were taken from individual cows and examined microscopically for Tubercle Bacilli. All were negative.

The Tuberculin Test was applied to three cows; two proved negative and one cow reacted.

Seven Milch Cows were slaughtered during the year, the compensation paid amounting to £21 15s., and the salvage amounting to £13 5s.

They were affected as follows:—

Animals with Tuberculosis of the Udder	...	...	...	1
Animals with Tuberculosis Emaciation	...	...	...	3
Animals otherwise affected	...	...	...	3
				—
				7

No applications under the provision of the Milk (Special Designations) Order were received during the year for licences for the production or sale of Graded Milk, and no licences were issued.

MEAT.

The number of private slaughter-houses in use at the end of the year was 6, made up as follows:—

Registered Slaughter-houses	...	...	...	...	2
Licensed Slaughter-houses	...	...	...	...	2
Slaughter-houses with Annual Licences	...	...	...	...	2
					—
					6

Of these, one is used solely for the slaughter of pigs, one for the slaughter of beasts, sheep, and calves, and four for the slaughter of beasts, sheep, calves, and pigs.

The majority of the slaughtering in the Borough continues to take place at the Public Slaughter-house, and the following figures, kindly supplied by the Superintendent, give the number of animals slaughtered there during 1926:—

Beasts	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,030
Calves	...	...	...	...	...	...	310
Sheep and Lambs	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,848
Pigs	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,269
							—
							22,457

A great deal of attention continues to be paid to meat inspection, 1,396 visits being made to slaughter-houses, and 34 to other premises where slaughtering took place, during the year.

Written notices of regular slaughter on fixed days were accepted from five butchers occupying the six slaughter-houses, and the following table gives the number of other notices received under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations :—

Nature of Notices.	Notices Received.	Number visited.
Private premises (other than private slaughterhouses) :—		
Notices of intention to slaughter	26	25
Emergency slaughter (in the Boro')	9	9
Emergency slaughter outside the Borough and carcasses brought into the Borough for inspection and sale	5	5
Private Slaughterhouses :—		
Notices of intention to slaughter	22	22
Emergency slaughter	1	1
Emergency slaughter outside the Borough and carcasses brought into the Borough for inspection	3	3
Notices to examine meat where there is evidence of disease ...	32	32
	98	97

The following summary gives details of the meat seized or surrendered and destroyed during 1926, as unfit for human food, from all causes (including Tuberculosis) :—

Number of	Beasts.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Total.
Carcases (including offal)	48	9	25	15	97
Portions of Carcases	10	...	1	...	11
Heads (including tongues)	45	...	...	80	125
Tongues (only)	7	...	...	...	7
Lungs	495	1	17	132	645
Livers	317	...	47	150	514
Tripes or Stomachs	139	...	...	3	142
Spleens	120	...	...	71	191
Kidneys	19	...	...	6	25
Hearts	22	...	1	5	28
Udders	106	...	...	...	106
Fats (Mesenteries, etc.)	194	...	...	78	272

	Tons.	Cwts.
Total weight of fresh meat and offals condemned	25	12

Particulars of the tuberculous meat seized or surrendered and destroyed during 1926, are given herewith :—

Number of							Beasts.	Calves.	Pigs.	Total.
Carcases (including offal)	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	9	46
Portions of carcases (quarters)	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4
Heads (including tongues)	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	80	120
Lungs	...	...	...	...	...	...	449	...	120	569
Livers	...	...	...	...	...	...	173	...	114	287
Tripes or Stomachs	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	...	3	133
Spleens	...	...	...	...	...	...	117	...	70	187
Hearts	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	2	20
Udders	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	25
Mesenteries	...	...	...	...	...	...	187	...	77	264
Kidneys	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5

Tons. Cwts.

Total weight of tuberculous meat and offals condemned 19 9½

The following summary gives an analysis of the whole carcasses condemned on account of diseases or conditions other than tuberculosis :—

Condition or disease which rendered the meat unfit for food.							Beasts.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Total.
Pyæmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	2
Septicæmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	—	—	—	3
Fevered	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	2
Traumatic Pericarditis and Hydraemia	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1
Hydraemia	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	14	—	16
Peritonitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	—	1
Emaciation	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	8	1	11
Jaundice	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1	—	2
Congested	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	3	1	4	8
Immature	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	3	—	—	3
Swine Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	1	1
Decomposition	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	—	—	1
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	9	25	6	51

OTHER FOODS.

Hawkers' carts, and markets, were regularly inspected during the year.

Hawkers and shopkeepers continue to report the possession of unsound food, and 39 certificates of unsoundness were granted.

The following table gives details of other foods seized or surrendered and destroyed during the year 1926, as unfit for human food :—

							Number.	Weight in lbs.
Frozen or Chilled Meat	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1385
Frozen Offals (boxes)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
Fish (boxes)	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	—
Mussels (bags)	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	—
Prawns (tins)	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	—
Apples (cases)	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	—
Potatoes (sacks)	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	—
Tinned Food (tins)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1246	—
Salted Maws (chitterlings) (barrels)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—

FOOD POISONING.

No cases of food poisoning were brought to the notice of the Department during the year.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

In the subsequent tables details are given of the administration of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, the Milk and Cream Regulations, 1912 and 1917, the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923, and the Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations, 1923.

The following is a summary of the samples procured for analysis during the year 1926 :—

Total No.	Nature of Sample.	Genuine		Not reported as Genuine.		Formal Samples			
		Formal.	Informal.	Formal.	Informal.	Prosecutions instituted.	Dismissed or withdrawn.	Convictions.	Penalties including costs.
114	Milk	81	11	19	3	9		9	£28 8 6
3	Cream		3						
3	Preserved Cream ...		3						
19	Butter	3	16						
7	Margarine		7						
5	Lard	5							
10	Condensed Milk ...		7	2	1	1		1	£20 14 6
4	Ground Ginger ...		4						
4	Baking Powder ...		4						
4	Pepper		4						
1	Self Raising Flour		1						
1	Compound Mustard		1						
2	Cocoa		2						
3	Vinegar	3							
3	Sponge Buns		1	1	1	1		1	£5 10 6
1	Sausage Roll	1							
2	Cream of Tartar ...		2						
6	Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine ...		6						
4	Sweet Spirit of Nitre		4						
2	Compound Liquorice powder ...		2						
5	Apples		5						
203		93	83	22	5	11		11	£54 13 6

The following summary gives particulars of the samples not reported to be genuine and the action taken :—

Identification. Mark.	Article.	Result of Analysis			Action taken or result of prosecution.
		Fat.	Non-fat.	Water.	
3	Milk	3.02	7.78	89.20	Fined £1/10/6 including costs.
4	Milk	5.47	8.19	86.34	No action taken.
10	Milk	2.82	8.63	88.55	Fined £1/10/6 including costs.
35	Milk	4.05	8.41	87.54	No action taken.
84	Milk	4.15	8.38	87.47	No action taken.
85	Milk	2.95	8.94	88.11	Letter of caution.
88	Milk	2.22	8.34	89.44	Fined £3/15/6 including costs.
91	Milk	3.15	8.25	88.60	Letter of caution.
94	Milk	2.69	8.98	88.33	Fined £5/10/6 including costs.
95	Milk	2.76	9.06	88.18	Fined £2/10/6 including costs.
98	Milk	2.90	9.02	88.08	Letter of caution.
99	Milk	2.95	8.74	88.31	Letter of caution.
103	Milk	2.91	8.96	88.13	Letter of caution.
132	Milk	3.25	8.43	88.32	Letter to Vendor.
133	Milk (Informal) ...	2.94	8.46	88.62	Vendor cautioned.
134	Milk (Informal) ...	2.96	8.82	88.22	Formal samples taken in transit (genuine).
135	Milk (Informal) ...	2.43	6.25	91.32	Formal samples taken in transit (142, 143, 144).
142	Milk	2.28	5.95	91.77	Fined £3/13/6 including costs.
143	Milk	2.95	5.95	91.10	Fined £3/13/6 including costs.
144	Milk	2.89	5.98	91.13	Fined £3/13/6 including costs.
150	Milk	3.23	8.12	88.65	Letter of caution.
201	Milk	2.68	8.63	88.69	Fined £2/10/6 including costs.
59	Condensed Milk (Informal) ...	Milk fat 8.76% : All Milk Solids 30.72%. Tin labelled as containing the equivalent of 2 pints of milk. It contained 1.67 pints.			Two formal samples purchased, Nos. 74 and 75
74	Condensed Milk ...	Milk fat 9.06% : All Milk Solids 30.03%. Tin labelled as containing the equivalent of 2 pints of milk. It contained 1.68 pints.			Fined £20/10/6 including costs, summons against servant dismissed on payment of 4/- costs
75	Condensed Milk ...	Milk fat 9.02% : All Milk Solids 30.24%.			No action taken. From the same vendor as of sample No. 74.
72	Sponge Buns (Informal) ...	Contained .13% of Boric Acid			Formal sample purchased. No. 113
113	Sponge Buns ...	Contained .31% of Boric Acid			Fined £5/10/6 including costs.

In the following, details are given of the action taken under the Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations, 1912 and 1917:—

1. MILK AND CREAM NOT SOLD AS PRESERVED CREAM.

Number of Samples examined for the presence of a Preservative.							Number in which Preservative was reported to be present and Per- centage of Preservative found in each sample			
Milk	...	...	...	114	...	...	...	...	...	0
Cream	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	0

2. CREAM SOLD AS PRESERVED CREAM.

(a) Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis to ascertain if the statements on the label were correct.

(i) Correct statements made	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
(ii) Statements incorrect	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

(iii) Percentage of Preservative found in each sample.	Percentage stated on Statutory label.						
.2740
.2240
.340

(b) Determination made of Milk Fat in cream sold as Preserved Cream.

(i) Above 35 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
(ii) Below 35 per cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

(c) Instances where (apart from analysis) the requirements as to labelling or declaration of preserved cream in Article V (1) and the proviso in Article V (2) of the Regulations have not been observed.

None.

(d) Particulars of each case in which the Regulations have not been complied with, and action taken.

None.

3. Thickening substances. Any evidence of their addition to cream or to preserved cream. Action taken where found.

None.

4. Other observations, if any.

None.

Preservatives were found in thirteen samples, of which the following table gives the details :—

Nature of Article.	Amount and Nature of preservative.
Preserved Cream ... ..	.27% Boric Acid.
Preserved Cream ... ..	.22% " "
Preserved Cream ... ..	.3% " "
Sponge Buns ... ..	.13% " "
Sponge Buns ... ..	.31% " " (Vendor fined).
Margarine ... ..	.47% " "
Margarine ... ..	.28% " "
Margarine ... ..	.25% " "
Margarine ... ..	.4% " "
Margarine ... ..	.29% " "
Margarine ... ..	.18% " "
Margarine ... ..	.3% " "
Sausage Roll ... ..	.13% " "

The Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, which came into operation on 1st January, 1927, except so far as the undermentioned foodstuffs are concerned, now prohibit the use, as preservatives, of boric acid and other substances except sulphur dioxide and benzoic acid. These two preservatives, sulphur dioxide and benzoic acid, are allowed in certain specified articles of food only, and under certain conditions as to amounts and labelling. So far as the following foodstuffs are concerned, the dates when the Regulations come into operation are given.

- (1) Bacon, ham, egg-yolk, and articles of food containing preservative necessarily introduced by the use in their preparation of preserved margarine—1st July, 1927.
- (2) Butter, cream, and articles of food containing preservative necessarily introduced by the use in their preparation of preserved bacon, preserved ham, preserved egg-yolk, or preserved cream—1st January, 1928.
- (3) Articles of food containing preservative necessarily introduced by the use in their preparation of preserved butter—1st July, 1928.

The Regulations also prohibit the addition of certain specified colouring matters of food.

In response to the circular issued by the Minister of Health, and dated 21st December, 1925, concerning the contamination of imported apples by arsenic, five samples were obtained during the first quarter of the year. They were all reported by the Public Analyst to be practically free from arsenic.

The following is a summary of the quality of the various milk samples taken during the year :—

Total number of milk samples procured during the year 1926, 114.

Highest percentage of milk fat 5.47, associated with 8.19 per cent. of non-fatty solids (January).

Highest percentage of non-fatty solids 9.44, associated with 3.75 per cent. of milk fat (November).

The average composition of the samples was as follows :—

Period.			Milk-fat.	Non-fatty solids.	No. of Samples.
1st Quarter	...	...	3.59%	8.84%	34
2nd	„	...	3.24%	8.84%	20
3rd	„	...	3.41%	8.41%	30
4th	„	...	3.65%	8.93%	30
The whole year	...	...	3.50%	8.75%	114

The figures for the third quarter of the year show the average of non-fatty solids to be below the presumptive standard contained in the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901. During this period four samples were obtained which contained 6.25 per cent., 5.95 per cent., 5.95 per cent., and 5.98 per cent. of non-fatty solids respectively.

Details of these samples are contained in the table on page 32.

The average composition of the remaining 26 samples taken during the third quarter was 3.53 per cent. milk fat and 8.78 per cent. non-fatty solids.

Eight “appeal to the cow” samples were taken during the year, and two “appeal” samples were taken at the place of delivery.

SECTION VI.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES GENERALLY.

The prevalence of the infectious diseases notifiable in the County Borough is shown in the following table:—

Disease.	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Small-pox	1	...	13	68	30
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	81	30	53	49	23
Erysipelas	70	38	29	64	42
Scarlet Fevers	271	272	459	296	196
Malaria ... ..	...	2	...	2	1
Enteric Fever	1	3	2	4	10
Continued Fevers ... ..	...	1	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	2	1	2	4	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	3	1	14	4	10
Measles	2537	425	1120	1168	536
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	21	8	15	20	14
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	103	129	179	215	177
Other forms of Tuberculosis	21	30	40	43	42
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ... ..	...	5	...	...	...
Pneumonia	199	311	406	444	323
Chicken Pox	64	129	245	333	569
Dysentery	1	...	...	...	1
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis ... ..	...	...	1	1	...
Acute Polio-Encephalitis ... ..	...	...	...	1	...
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	...	...	...	...	4
Totals	3375	1385	2578	2716	1979

In the subsequent table particulars are given of the incidence of the notifiable infectious diseases during the year, showing age grouping, ward distribution, cases removed to hospital, and total deaths.

Notifiable Disease.	No. of Cases Notified										Total Cases Notified in each Ward of the District.								Total Cases removed to Hospital.	Total Deaths.				
	At Ages—Years.																							
	At all ages.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2 years.	2 to 3 years.	3 to 4 years.	4 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	15 to 20 years.	20 to 35 years.	35 to 45 years.	45 to 65 years.	65 years and over.	East.	St. Ann's.	Clifton.	South.	West.			North.	Thornhill.	Masbro'.	Kimberworth.
Small-pox	30	...	1	...	...	1	3	9	4	2	1	5	4	3	3	5	5	7	4	2	1	...	30	...
Cholera (C) Plague (P) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	23	1	1	2	...	2	8	3	1	4	...	1	...	7	...	...	2	1	3	4	4	2	20	3
Erysipelas	42	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	3	8	4	17	5	6	4	2	3	10	3	3	10	1	...	...
Scarlet Fever	196	1	5	10	12	17	94	33	8	13	3	...	...	37	30	14	17	10	21	28	17	22	173	4
Dysentery	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fevers	10	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	1	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	5	10	...
Puerperal Pyrexia... ..	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	10	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	3	...	...	1	2	1	...	2
Measles and German Measles	536	42	41	42	55	67	243	28	5	13	...	...	...	90	66	42	46	73	50	53	50	66	2	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	3	1	6	2	...	...	...
Pneumonia	323	35	44	24	25	20	38	18	8	27	28	33	23	22	45	14	29	42	24	65	57	25	...	85
Chicken Pox	569	35	37	40	40	49	333	31	1	3	...	...	...	74	52	20	19	7	91	67	149	90	...	...
Malaria	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis :— males	87	2	2	...	1	...	3	8	17	21	15	18	...	10	13	6	3	7	14	16	12	6	78	37
females	90	1	1	...	...	...	8	11	13	36	9	9	2	13	11	5	7	11	9	13	14	7	54	22
Other forms of Tuberculosis :— males	22	1	2	...	...	...	1	5	2	2	...	...	...	6	1	2	1	...	3	4	1	4	13	14
females	20	1	1	1	...	2	6	3	3	2	1	...	...	6	2	...	2	3	2	2	2	1	7	7
	1979	133	134	120	136	159	749	153	68	137	65	90	35	280	230	113	137	175	226	264	323	231	387	181

It is satisfactory to note a diminution in the number of notifications to the extent of 737 as compared with the returns of the previous year.

The figures for Chicken Pox again show a substantial increase, due in great measure to the importance given to this disease in view of the sporadic presence of Small Pox in the Borough and its prevalence in neighbouring areas.

Thirty cases of Small Pox were notified during 1926, and were admitted to the Kimberworth Hospital. The following table shows the cases grouped in five yearly periods, together with the vaccinal condition of the patients.

Age Periods Years.	Vaccinal condition at time of Infection.						Totals.
	Vaccinated in Infancy only.		Unvaccinated.		Doubtful.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
0—5	—	—	2	1	—	—	3
6—10	—	—	1	3	—	—	4
11—15	—	—	2	6	—	—	8
16—20	—	—	3	1	—	—	4
21—25	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
26—30	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
31—35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36—40	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
41—45	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
46—50	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
51—55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
56—60	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
61—65	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
65—70	—	1	—	—	1	—	2
	6	3	8	11	2	—	30

It will be noticed that of the 30 cases 19 were unvaccinated; in two cases the vaccinal condition was doubtful, neither of these patients having vaccination cicatrices; and the remaining nine cases had been vaccinated in infancy.

Of the nine patients who had been vaccinated in infancy

- 1 had 1 vaccination cicatrix.
- 4 had 2 vaccination cicatrices.
- 2 had 3 " "
- 2 had 4 " "

It will be noted that every one of these nine patients was twenty-five or more years old. No case occurred in any vaccinated person under twenty-five years of age where vaccination had been performed prior to infection.

All cases were of the "modified" type of the disease, there were no deaths, and the average stay in Hospital was 21.2 days.

The procedure for dealing with Small Pox cases, detailed in the Annual Report for 1925, has been continued, and in the matter of promptitude of isolation of patients has been improved, thanks to the provision of a motor ambulance to replace the horse-drawn ambulance.

The policy of short period quarantine (usually about twenty-hour hours) for all "home contacts," during which period the infected house, bedding, etc., are disinfected and the "home contacts" vaccinated, has been found to work effectively and economically since its adoption in 1925.

With only one exception, an infant who had just previously been successfully vaccinated, every "home contact" was vaccinated during the short period of quarantine; of other "contacts," eighty per cent. were vaccinated immediately subsequent to the outbreak with which they were associated. The largest number of "contacts" traced and kept under observation in connection with a single case was 101; the total number of visits to "contacts" of all cases was 4457; and the total number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations done in connection with the Public Health (Small Pox Prevention) Regulations, 1917, was 1002.

In view of the fact that during 1926 some 650 cases of small pox occurred at our borders, Rotherham's figure of 30 cases for the same period can be regarded comparatively as satisfactorily; and when due acknowledgment has been given to such important factors in the control of the disease as early diagnosis, prompt isolation, effective disinfection, and regular and frequent observation of "contacts," there is no doubt that the satisfactory record for the year is mainly due to the large percentage of "contacts" who were vaccinated or re-vaccinated immediately their association with an outbreak was discovered; in this way the spread of infection was controlled and each outbreak stamped out as it occurred.

As a precautionary measure, all cases of Chicken Pox, whether notified by medical practitioners or parents, were visited; 569 such cases were notified during the year.

In one instance legal proceedings, under Section 65 of the Rotherham Corporation Act, 1924, were instituted against the occupier of a house for knowingly furnishing false information with respect to a case of small pox, and a fine of ten shillings was imposed by the magistrates.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The following table shows the classification of cases removed to the Borough Isolation Hospital, together with the results of treatment:—

Disease.	Cases Notified during 1926	In Hospital 31st Dec 1925	Admis- sions. 1926	Dis- charges 1926	Deaths 1926	Remaining in Hospital 31st Dec. 1926	Total patient days.
Scarlet Fever ...	196	24	*176	178	2	20	7923
Diphtheria ...	23	1	20	18	2	1	525
Enteric Fever ...	10	1	†11	9	—	3	712
Measles ...	454	—	1	1	—	—	2
Encephalitis							
Lethargica ...	10	1	—	1	—	—	7
Scarlet Fever and							
Diphtheria ...	—	—	1	1	—	—	50
German Measles ...	82	—	1	1	—	—	5
V. D. In-patients ...	—	—	1	1	—	—	17
	775	27	211	210	4	24	9241

*4 Cases of Scarlet Fever admitted from Rawmarsh U.D.C.

†1 case of Enteric Fever admitted from Rotherham R.D.C.

The average number of patients daily was 25.

Comparative annual case figures are given in the following summary:—

Year.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Other Diseases.	Total.
1922 ...	249	65	1	3	318
1923 ...	248	19	4	6	277
1924 ...	399	43	5	18	465
1925 ...	272	40	2	4	318
1926 ...	176	20	11	4	211
Total ...	1344	187	23	35	1589

The following complications occurred in cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Enteric Fever, treated in the Isolation Hospital:—

Scarlet Fever.			Diphtheria.			Enteric Fever.		
Discharging Ears ...	15		Discharging Nose ...	2		Nephritis ...	...	1
Discharging Nose ...	39		Nephritis ...	4		Haemorrhage ...	...	1
Mastoid ...	2							
Rheumatism ...	16							
Nephritis ...	11							

Operative interference was required for the following case:—Mastoid—1.

There were four "return" cases of Scarlet Fever and none of Diphtheria.

Neither the Schick nor the Dick test was employed, nor were any of the artificial immunising methods carried out for Diphtheria or Scarlet Fever.

SUPPLY OF DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXIN.

On application to the Health Department, concentrated Diphtheria Antitoxin is supplied free to all medical practitioners for use in the Borough.

During the year 26 phials, equivalent to 132,000 units, were so supplied.

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

The work performed in the Laboratory again shows an increase over that of the preceding year, 60 more specimens having been examined in 1926 than in 1925.

In the following table details are given of the examinations made during 1926:—

Examinations for :—	Positive.	Negative.	Doubtful.	Total.
Diphtheria	30	292	...	322
Tuberculosis	104	450	...	554
Typhoid Fever	11	54	2	67
Gonorrhoea	58	64	...	122
Spirochaetes	4	3	...	7
Other Examinations	9	17	...	26
Total	216	880	2	1098

NON-NOTIFIABLE ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following table indicates the incidence of various non-notifiable acute infectious diseases prevalent amongst children attending the Public Elementary Schools:—

Disease.	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Whooping Cough	184	484	164	441	227
Mumps	94	97	316	465	214
Ringworm	253	377	346	596	709
Totals	531	958	826	1502	1150

There were six deaths from Influenza.

CANCER.

During the year, 61 deaths from Cancer took place, as compared with 50 in 1922, 63 in 1923, 76 in 1924, and 85 in 1925.

Details are furnished in the following table regarding the location of the disease together with the age and sex distribution. For the purposes of the table, external carcinoma is made to include cancer of the tongue, tonsils and palate.

Location of Disease	Under 20 years M. F.	20—25 years		25—30 years		30—35 years		35—40 years		40—45 years		45—50 years		50—55 years		55—60 years		60—65 years		65—70 years		70—75 years		75—80 years		80—85 years		85 years & over		Total	Grand Total.
		M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	
Alimentary Canal	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	4	5	5	2	1	1	4	2	1	1	4	19	15	-	-	-	-	34	
Other Internal Organs	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	7	
Womb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	
External	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	5	
Breast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	6	
Sarcoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	4	
Totals	- 1	-	-	-	-	2	4	1	2	3	4	6	3	5	3	6	8	4	2	1	4	2	1	28	33	-	-	2	-	61	

The ratio of cancer deaths to deaths from all causes expressed as a percentage for the years 1922-26 is as follows:—
In 1922 the percentage was 5.9; in 1923, 7.9; in 1924, 8.4; in 1925, 9.4; and in 1926, 8.3.

SECTION VII.

TUBERCULOSIS.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1926.

Under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1924, the number of cases of Tuberculosis on the Register of Notifications on the 31st December, 1926, was 914, classified as follows:—

Total Cases ...	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
914	432	339	771	80	63	143

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease are given in the following table:—

Age Periods.		New Cases.*				Deaths.			
		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	2	1
1-5 years	...	4	1	5	5	1	...	5	3
5-10 years	...	3	8	10	7	...	...	1	2
10-15 years	...	8	12	5	4	1	3	...	1
15-20 years	...	17	14	3	3	5	3	2	...
20-25 years	...	10	12	...	...	4	1	1	...
25-35 years	...	13	26	2	2	5	4	1	...
35-45 years	...	16	12	...	1	8	5	...	...
45-55 years	...	9	7	1	...	6	4	1	...
55-65 years	...	10	6	1	...	5	2	1	...
65 years and upwards	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
Totals	...	92	101	29	23	37	22	14	7

*Primary Notifications, including other new cases which have come to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the year 1926.

The ratio of non-notified Tuberculosis deaths to the total Tuberculosis deaths was 1 in 3, due in great part to inward transfers. No action was required for cases of wilful neglect or refusal to notify.

Under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, relating to tuberculous employees in the milk trade, action was taken in one instance, and notice served under Article 5. An appeal under Article 6 was made and disallowed; and no compensation was paid.

No action was taken under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

THE DISPENSARY.

During 1926, there were 3,730 attendances made by 937 persons, of whom 247 were new cases and contacts. On 31st December, 1926, a total of 747 cases remained on the Dispensary register, as shown in the following summary:—

Old Cases.	New Cases.	Transfers In, etc.	Transfers out.	Cured, etc.	Died.	Remaining.
690	247	8	46	111	41	747

The subsequent table shows the classification of (A) new cases and (B) contacts.

	PULMONARY				NON-PULMONARY.				TOTAL.			
	Adults.		Child'n.		Adults.		Child'n.		Adults.		Child'n.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
A. New cases examined during the year (excd. contacts).												
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	43	39	10	12	2	2	11	10	45	41	21	22
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	2	1
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	8	8	6
B. Contacts examined during the year—												
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	11	13	5	6	...	...	6	1	11	13	11	7
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	3	4
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	70	46	41
									=	247		

The 63 non-tuberculous persons revealed the following conditions:—

Normal	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Bronchitis and other chest diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Other diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	8

The following summary shows the clinical condition of all patients at the end of 1926 classified as (a) pulmonary cases and (b) non-pulmonary cases, arranged according to the years in which they first came under public medical treatment:—

(a) PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates.			Previous to 1926.					1926.																
			Class T.B. minus.	Class T.B. plus				Class T.B. minus.	Class T.B. plus															
				Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus).		Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus).												
ALIVE.	Discharged as cured.	Adults	M.	5																				
			F.	6																				
		Children	M.	3																				
			F.																					
	Disease arrested.	Adults	M.	46					3															
			F.	20																				
		Children	M.	18																				
			F.	15																				
	Disease not arrested.	Adults	M.	113	3	23	5	31	44	2	5	3	10											
			F.	85	1	5	1	7	36		5	8	13											
		Children	M.	57					14	1			1											
			F.	60		1		1	17		1		1											
	CONDITION NOT ASCERTAINED DURING THE YEAR			48																				
	LOST SIGHT OF OR OTHERWISE REMOVED FROM DISPENSARY REGISTER.			61		2		2	5															
	DEAD.	Adults	M.	8		4	7	11				2	2											
			F.	4			1	1	2		1	3	4											
		Children	M.	1					2															
			F.	2					1															
Totals			552	4	35	14	53	124	3	12	16	31	32	8	13	32	85	11	4	4	13	32		

(b) NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

Previous to 1926.					1926.					
Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.	
1			1	2						
2			2	4						
1		1		2						
4	3	1	2	10						
3	1		1	5						
1		3	1	5				2	2	
5		1	6	12				1	1	2
7	2	3	4	16	6	3	1	7	17	
6		2	10	18	5		2	3	10	
	1	2	2	5						
1			3	4						
1	1			2						

The general distribution of the beds available for Borough patients is as follows :—

Sanatorium.	Hospital.	Non-pulmonary.	Total.
38	13	19	70

It is generally recognised as more advantageous to treat surgical cases in the Sanatorium than as out-patients at the Dispensary ; but as the comparatively long period of residence necessary for these cases means a diminution in the circulation of the available beds, a total of at least 80 beds for the Borough is called for.

The absence of X-ray apparatus proves a great handicap, as its use is really essential for modern methods of diagnosis and control of treatment. It would also prove a valuable aid in the work of the Dispensary.

Some scheme of dental treatment would be very beneficial in necessitous cases, as the dental state of many patients is certainly prejudicial to their chances of improvement. It should be noted that such a scheme is now available for West Riding patients. The Ultra-Violet Light Treatment Centre has not yet materialised, but one hopes that such a centre will become available before long.

Owing to further accommodation having become available in the West Riding area for male patients, the allocation of the 30 beds for West Riding patients at Oakwood is undergoing a change. All male patients are gradually being withdrawn, and eventually the "bed state" (for females only) will be as follows :—

Adult.	Observation.	Children.	Total.
14	6	10	30

The children's school continues to be carried out very successfully. The following statement gives some interesting details :—

Number of children who attended during the year :—

Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Children who could neither read nor write	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Not attended school previously	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Not attended school for periods varying from 2 to 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Number of children re-admitted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

The Patients' Representative Committee continues to do much useful work in helping to look after the welfare of the inmates of the Sanatorium. Their "Benevolent Fund" enables them to provide numerous games (draughts, darts, chess, ludo, etc.), and supply to necessitous cases such articles as clothing or small monetary grants.

Whist drives and concert parties are a feature of the winter months, and are helpful in keeping up the interest of the patients, who look forward to and always enjoy such entertainments.

SECTION VIII.

VENEREAL DISEASES

The present scheme for the treatment of venereal diseases and the manner in which it has developed were fully dealt with in the Report for 1925.

During the past year the number of new cases slightly diminished, but the total number of attendances increased to 8469. There were 40 new cases of Syphilis and 81 new cases of Gonorrhœa. The number of individuals who attended the Clinic in the course of the year was 295. Among those who attended the Clinic for the first time there were 55 persons who were found, after investigation, not to be suffering from venereal disease. This indicates the function which the Clinic fulfils for the purpose of consultation, and is a healthy sign that people are anxious to seek sound advice on such an important matter. The regularity of attendance is fairly good, and shows signs of improving. Those who cease to attend in one year very often come back the next in order to continue their course of treatment.

In the following table details are given concerning patients dealt with during the last five years.

	1922			1923			1924			1925			1926		
	Number of persons who were under treatment on 1st January, 1922.	Number of persons dealt with during the year for the first time.	Total.	Number of persons who were under treatment on 1st January, 1923.	Number of persons dealt with during the year for the first time.	Total.	Number of persons who were under treatment on 1st January, 1924.	Number of persons dealt with during the year for the first time.	Total.	Number of persons who were under treatment on 1st January, 1925.	Number of persons dealt with during the year for the first time.	Total.	Number of persons who were under treatment on 1st January, 1926.	Number of persons dealt with during the year for the first time.	Total.
Total number of persons dealt with during the year at or in connection with the out-patient Clinic and suffering from :															
Syphilis	39	38	77	29	35	64	36	37	73	34	46	80	36	40	76
Syphilis and Gonorrhoea ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Soft Chancres ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gonorrhoea and Soft Chancres ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gonorrhoea	5	36	41	8	55	63	12	65	77	42	107	149	68	81	149
Conditions other than Venereal ... ..	...	6	6	...	25	25	1	31	32	1	45	46	...	55	55
Totals	44	80	124	37	115	152	49	133	182	77	202	279	104	180	284

1922 1923 1924 1925 1926

Total attendances of all patients during the year at the out-patient clinic

703 1498 2314 7946 8469

Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of treatment during the year ...

105 ... 30 110 37

In the following table is given the Return relating to all persons who were treated at the Rotherham Centre during the year ended 31st December, 1926:—

		Syphilis.		Soft Chancere.		Gonorrhoea		Conditions other than Venereal.		TOTAL.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1 Number of cases which—											
(a) at the beginning of the year under report were under treatment or observation for		23	13	...	...	62	6	...	...	85	19
(b) had been marked off in a previous year as having ceased to attend or as transferred to other Centres, and which returned to the Treatment Centre during the year under report suffering from the same infection ...		1	2	...	...	7	1	...	...	8	3
TOTAL—Items 1 (a) and 1 (b) ...		24	15	...	...	69	7	...	...	93	22
2 (a) Number of cases dealt with at the Treatment Centre during the year for the first time											
		23	17	4	...	60	21	40	15	127	53
TOTAL—Items 1 (a), 1 (b) and 2 (a)		47	32	4	...	129	28	40	15	220	75
2 (b) Number of cases included in Item 2 (a) known to have received previous treatment at other Centres for the same infection											
		2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
3 Number of cases which ceased to attend—											
(a) before completing the first course of treatment for		10	9	...	...	11	5	...	...	21	14
(b) after one or more courses but before completion of treatment for ...		13	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	6
(c) after completion of treatment, but before final tests as to cure of ...		...	2	...	...	38	6	...	...	38	8
4 Number of cases transferred to other Treatment Centres after treatment for...		...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
5 Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and observation for		2	1	4	...	26	3	...	...	32	4
6 Number of cases which, at the end of the year under report, were under treatment or observation for		22	14	...	...	53	14	1	3	76	31
TOTAL—Items 3, 4, 5, and 6		47	32	4	...	129	28	1	3	181	63
7 Out-patient attendances—											
(a) For individual attention by the Medical Officer		514	302	19	...	1237	210	68	27	1838	539
(b) For intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation, dressings, etc.		34	45	44	...	5589	354	22	4	5689	403
TOTAL ATTENDANCES		548	347	63	...	6826	564	90	31	7527	942
8 Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of treatment given to persons who were suffering from											
		17	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	17	20
9 Examinations of Pathological material :—											
(a) Specimens which were examined at and by the Medical Officer of the Treatment Centre		For detection of						For Wassermann Reaction.			
		Spirochetes		Gonococci		Other Organisms					
(b) Specimens from persons attending at the Treatment Centre which were sent for examination to an approved laboratory		7		107		...		...
		...		...		...		178			

The following is a statement showing the services rendered at the Treatment Centre during the year, classified according to the areas in which the patients resided :—

A. Number of cases from each area dealt with during the year <i>for the first time</i> and found to be suffering from :—	Rotherham	Yorkshire West Riding.	Sheffield.	Derbyshire County C.	TOTAL.
Syphilis	26	14	...	...	40
Soft Chancre	2	2	...	...	4
Gonorrhoea	45	35	1	...	81
Conditions other than venereal ...	27	24	3	1	55
Total	100	75	4	1	180
B. Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area ...	5497	2838	132	2	8469
C. Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of all patients residing in each area	37	...	...	...	37
D. Number of doses of arsenobenzol compounds given in the :—					
1. Out-patient Clinic	338	183	...	...	521
2. In-patient Department ...	...	...	...	...	...
to patients residing in each area.	...	...	...	...	...
E. Give the names of arsenobenzol compounds used in the treatment of Syphilis and the usual initial and final doses.	<div>Initial dose. Final dose.</div> <div>Stabilarsan ... .. .30 gm. .60 gm.</div> <div>Sulpharsenol ... .. .24 gm. .60 gm.</div>				
F. State the amount and kind of treatment usually administered to a case of Syphilis of each of the types usually dealt with at the Treatment Centre.	<p>Stabilarsan intravenously weekly, but with rests at 4th, 7th, 10th, 11th and 12th weeks combined with intramuscular injection of Bismuth .2 gm. in the form of Bismostab. Total of 10 injections for the first course followed by two months rest. Mist. Pot. Iod. et Nuc. Vom. given during 10th, 11th, and 12th weeks and last three weeks of rest. Two and a half such courses given and repeated until Wassermann is negative. Glucose administered before each injection. Green Iodide of Mercury Pills given during rest period. Hyd. c̄ Cret. to children combined with Sulpharsenol intramuscularly.</p>				
G. State the nature of tests applied in deciding as to discharge of patients referred to in Item 5 on previous page. (See note to Item 5 and Memo. V21).	<p>SYPHILIS. Wassermann test negative at end of treatment and at three monthly intervals till end of second year.</p> <p>GONORRHOEA. Smears negative after prostate massage and instillation of Silver Nitrate. No signs or symptoms with passage of sound, urethroscopy and return to normal life for two months.</p>				

The pathological work performed during the last six years in connection with Venereal Diseases is summarised in the following :—

	For detection of			For Wassermann Re-action.
	Spirochetes.	Gonococci.	Organisms. Other	
Examinations of Pathological material :—				
(a) Specimens which were examined at the Public Health Laboratory during the years :—				
1921	...	17	...	...
1922	...	1	...	...
1923	...	6	...	...
1924	...	30	...	...
1925	...	88	...	...
1926	...	107	...	...
(b) Specimens from persons attending at the Treatment Centre which were sent for examination to an approved laboratory during the years :—				
1921	...	5	...	142
1922	...	7	...	97
1923	...	2	...	82
1924	...	3	...	128
1925	151
1926	178

Besides the 178 tests for the Wassermann re-action which were sent from the Centre, there were 79 tests sent to the Laboratory on behalf of local medical practitioners.

The following statement gives the Return relating to all patients who have been in residence at the Venereal Diseases Hostels during the year 1926 :—

(1)	(2)					(3)					(4)					(5)					(6)
	Number of Cases in residence on the 1st January, 1926.					Number of Cases admitted during the year.					Number of Cases discharged during the year.					Number of Cases in residence on the 1st January, 1927.					
	S	G	S & G	Others (State diseases)	Tl.	S	G	S & G	Others (State diseases)	Tl.	S	G	S & G	Others (State diseases)	Tl.	S	G	S & G	Others (State diseases)	Tl.	
County or County Borough in which the patient's place of residence is situated.																					Total number of days in residence during the year of all patients from the County or County Borough referred to in the first column.
FERHAM HOUSE. ROTHERHAM C.B.	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	20
(Female) Totals	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	20
ISOLATION HOSPITAL. ROTHERHAM C.B.	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	17
(Males) Totals	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	17

SECTION IX.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

MIDWIVES.

The number of midwives who actually attended maternity cases within the Borough during 1926 was 23, as opposed to 18 in the previous year.

This does not represent any great increase in the number of midwives who are regularly practising within the Borough. If only those midwives who have attended more than ten cases during the year be counted, the number is the same for 1926 as for 1925, namely, 13. Of the total number of midwives, there are still five untrained bona-fide midwives who were in practice previous to 1903; all the remainder hold the certificate of the Central Midwives Board.

The Inspector of Midwives has made periodical visits of inspection to each midwife during the year, and has carried out any necessary inquiries.

There were 864 maternity cases attended by midwives, which is equivalent to 56 per cent. of the total number of cases which occurred in Rotherham during the year.

The infant mortality, and also the number of infants who suffered from Ophthalmia, was less than in the previous year. It is especially worthy of note that only one mother died in childbirth among the midwives' cases, and even that case was complicated by the presence of tuberculosis. The maternal mortality rate was 1.15 per 1000.

The statistics for 1926 are given in the following table:—

Certificate No. of Midwife.	No. of Cases.	Infants living.	Infants deceased.	Stillbirths.	Feeding during 1st Month.		Died within 3 days.	Cases of Ophthalmia.	Puerperal Fever.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Mothers deceased.	Illegitimate Infants.	Twin Births.	Medical aid required.
					Breast.	Artificial.								
57,198	93	91	1	1	86	6	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	54
24,756	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4,924	78	70	6	2	70	6	1	..	1	..	..	3	..	22
8,590	32	28	3	1	30	1	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	4
5,767	8	8	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
31,560	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
47,557	42	40	2	..	41	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
40,344	82	76	1	5	71	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
2,910	34	33	2	..	33	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
3,857	111	104	7	2	108	3	3	3	..	1	..	6	2	15
32,508	6	6	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
69,067	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
64,479	3	2	1	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
44,515	56	51	3	2	50	4	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	32
65,414	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
67,291	3	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
39,157	78	73	4	2	72	5	2	..	..	..	..	5	1	12
40,576	33	32	1	..	29	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1
34,006	114	109	4	2	109	4	..	3	..	..	..	8	1	31
55,602	10	10	..	..	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
45,089	48	43	5	..	45	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	43
67,333	3	2	2	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
66,154	25	23	..	3	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	7
Total.	864	809	42	20	799	52	14	11	1	2	1	32	7	261

MIDWIVES ACT, 1918.

Under the provisions of Section 14 of the above Act, a midwife may call in a medical practitioner in any case in which she needs advice or assistance, and the Local Supervising Authority will pay the fee of the practitioner according to a scale which has been fixed by the Ministry of Health, and this medical attention may be given to either mother or infant for a period up to four weeks from the date of birth. In the case of those patients whose income is above a certain fixed limit, an attempt is made by the Local Authority to recover the amount of the fee, but where the patient is necessitous no such attempt is made.

Under the rules of the Central Midwives Board it is incumbent on a midwife to call in the assistance of a doctor in every case of abnormality either as regards the

mother or the baby, and the rules clearly lay down the circumstances in which medical aid is necessary.

The fact that only one maternal death occurred during the year among 864 midwives' cases is probably due in no small measure to the working of this Act, associated with the prompt and skilful assistance so readily given by the medical practitioners of the Borough.

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

The Ante-Natal Clinic has been held on every Wednesday afternoon at Ferham House Maternity Home.

In the report for last year emphasis was laid on the importance of the ante-natal supervision of expectant mothers.

It is satisfactory to be able to record that the attendances at the Clinic are increasing and midwives are sending more of their patients to be examined. The total number of expectant mothers who attended for the first time during 1926 was 192.

The average attendance per session was 10.2, and the number of examinations made was 532.

FERHAM HOUSE MATERNITY HOME.

In the course of the year, 161 babies were born in this institution, an increase of 22 on the previous year.

A prominent feature was the large number of abnormal cases, practically every kind of abnormality being dealt with during the year. In spite of this, there was only one maternal death, due to eclamptic fits coming on after the confinement. Of the two infant deaths, one was due to prematurity, and the other to the contagious disease Pemphigus Neonatorum. Efficient disinfection, however, prevented the occurrence of any other cases of the latter. There were three cases of deformed monsters among the still-born infants, and two cases of malpresentation. The other still births were due to maternal disease and prematurity.

On the 6th April there occurred the birth of the 1000th baby to be born in the Home since it was opened in December, 1920. While the mother was still in the Home a cheque was presented to her by the Vice-Chairman, Councillor Mrs. MacLagan, on behalf of the Committee.

Regular courses of lectures to pupil midwives have been given by the Official Lecturers, and all the three pupils attached to the staff of the Home were successful in gaining the C.M.B. Certificate.

The wards have been re-decorated and a modern drying installation has been provided in the drying room.

The statistics for the year 1926 are given in the following table:—

1	Number of beds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
2	Number of cases in the Home on 1st January, 1926	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
3	Number of cases admitted during 1926	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183
4	Average duration of stay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 days.
5	Number of cases delivered by—								
	(a) Midwives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144
	(b) Doctors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
6	Number of cases in which medical assistance was sought by the midwife with reasons for requiring assistance—								
	(a) Ante-natal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
	(b) During labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
	(c) After labour (ruptured perineum—24)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
	(d) For infant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
7	Number of cases notified as puerperal sepsis with result of treatment in each case	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
8	Number of cases notified as puerperal pyrexia with the result of treatment in each case	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
9	Number of cases of pemphigus neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
10	Number of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum with result of treatment in each case	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
11	Number of cases of “inflammation of the eyes,” however slight	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
12	Number of infants not entirely breast fed while in the Institution with the reasons why they were not breast fed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 (Death of mother.)
13	Number of Maternal deaths with causes—								
	(1) Eclampsia (Post-Natal)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
14	Number of Foetal deaths—								
	(a) Stillborn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
	(b) Within 10 days of birth and their causes—and the results of the post mortem examination if obtainable	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
									1 Prematurity. 1 Pemphigus

PRIVATE MATERNITY HOMES.

The two registered private maternity homes in the Borough have been carried on in a satisfactory manner.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, 1907.

The following Table shows the births notified under this Act in relation to the different wards of the Borough:—

Ward.	Males.	Females.	Unstated.	Still Births.	Total.
East	129	137	—	10	276
St. Ann's	82	90	1	11	184
Clifton	32	44	—	1	77
North	148	142	—	1	291
West	76	65	—	3	144
South	31	30	—	1	62
Masbro'	85	86	—	4	175
Thornhill	92	92	—	1	185
Kimberworth	64	79	—	11	154
Totals	739	765	1	43	1548

HOME VISITING.

There has been no change in the Staff.

Attention to illegitimate children was again made a special feature, and has given good results. A campaign against flies by means of the house-to-house distribution of leaflets was once more carried out. One of the leaflets showed in a striking form the danger of flies in causing disease and the means to combat them, and another leaflet gave advice regarding the prevention of infantile diarrhoea and instructions as to steps to be taken if it occurred. Fly papers were distributed at the same time. There is no doubt that good results have followed, for the mothers who attend the Welfare Centre seem to understand more than they did about the causation of infantile diarrhoea and the immediate treatment that is necessary.

There were only seven deaths from Infantile Diarrhoea during the year, in spite of the industrial dispute. The first batch of children under the Child Welfare Scheme has reached school age, and over 200 record cards, giving their medical history, as far as is known, have been handed over to the School Medical Officer.

The following table shows the work done by the five Health Visitors:—

New Birth inquiries	1364
Still-birth inquiries	17
Visits to Infants under 1 year	4444
Visits to infants 1 to 5 years	5698
Visits to illegitimate children under 1 year	445
Visits to illegitimate children 1 to 2 years	322
Visits to expectant mothers	274

Investigations in respect of :—

Medical Aid (Midwives)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	204
Milk Grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	289
Home Helps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
Philanthropic Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Inspection of Midwives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
Special Visits to Midwives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Midwives' Bags disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Attendances at Child Welfare Clinics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	454
Opthalmia Neonatorum dressings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
Minor dressings performed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
Attendances at Baby Show judging	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Special Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123

CONSULTATION CLINICS.

Three Child Welfare Clinics are held every week. That on Monday afternoon is held at St. George's Hall, and the Wednesday and Friday afternoon Clinics are held at Ferham House. The Medical Officer is present at every session. The Clinics were very well attended during the year, the total attendances of children being 3821—an increase of 66 per cent. on last year's. The following table gives the figures relating to the two Centres :—

							Ferham House.	St. George's Hall.
Number of sessions held	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	48
Infants attending under one year	...	...	...	...	...	...	1040	1146
Children 1-5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	1024	1327
Attendances made	...	...	...	...	...	...	5500	4080
Average attendances per session	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	85
Number of defects found	...	...	...	...	...	...	908	659

It is estimated that two-thirds of all the infants under one year of age in Rotherham attended during the year.

The number of children between the ages of one year and five years who attended was 2351; an increase of 500 per cent on last year's. These phenomenal figures were undoubtedly the result of the coal dispute, many of the attendances being made for the purpose of applying for the issue of milk. For four months the work at the Clinics was very arduous, and the crowded condition of the Centres impeded their proper function.

Alimentary troubles were the most frequent defects about which advice was given. Skin affections were the next frequent, and Rickets occupied third place.

Lichen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	1
Loss of Weight	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	10
Malnutrition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	6
Mastitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	2
Naevus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3
Nasal discharge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3
Phimosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	34
Paralysis, Infantile	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	1
Pemphigus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Rash	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	15
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	23
Ringworm	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	13
Scabies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	3
Seborrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	—
Septic conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	6
Stomatitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	4
Specific	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	—
Squint	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	5
Thrush	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	5
Tonsillitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	6
Teething	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	24
Threadworms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	14
Tonguetie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	29
Tumour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	—
Umbilical hernia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	17
Umbilical sore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	8
Undescended testicle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1
Vomiting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
Vaccinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	204	...	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	5

VOLUNTARY HELP.

During 1926, the Voluntary Helpers have continued their visits to the Child Welfare Clinics.

Twelve ladies have attended in rotation on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, to serve tea to the mothers and to help in other ways.

Thanks are due to the members of the circle for their regular attendance, especially to some who have kept it up carefully for ten years and who have also helped with sewing, etc.

ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN AND UNMARRIED MOTHERS.

In the course of the year, 64 illegitimate children were born in the Borough. Special attention has been paid to these children, and frequent visits have been made to those who were not thriving. Reports are made on the condition of these infants every month, and free milk is issued in all necessitous cases. Although in a few instances the home conditions are bad, yet the majority of the infants are well cared for. The attention which has been paid to these children has been well worth the trouble. Only four have died during the year. The infantile mortality rate is 62, and is even lower than the corresponding rate for legitimate children, namely, 65. This is a very striking fact, for as a general rule the infantile mortality rate for illegitimate children is double that for legitimate children.

During the year five unmarried mothers have been admitted to Ferham House Maternity Home.

FREE AND ASSISTED SUPPLY OF MILK.

In the Annual Report for last year a detailed description was given of the scheme for the supply of milk to necessitous expectant and nursing mothers and to children. The scheme was continued on the same lines for the first half of the year, every person in receipt of milk having to attend regularly at the Welfare Centres. In this way a better control was exercised. When the coal dispute commenced, a very large number of applications was received, and in one month alone, namely, June, as many as 710 applications were dealt with. In July the Council decided not to give milk to any family in receipt of Poor Law Relief. Later on in the year, in order to eke out the available funds, the scheme had to be curtailed by reducing the age of children eligible for the receipt of milk to the limit of nine months old. During the industrial dispute the scheme was of great benefit to a large number of children.

A summary of the working of the scheme is given in the following statement:—

	Cows' Milk.		Dried Milk.
Number of applications received	2,615	...	1,251
Number of applications above scale	304	...	93
Approximate quantity of milk granted	32,903 qts.	...	5,999 lbs.
Approximate cost of milk supplied	£859	...	£451

MUNICIPAL DEPOTS FOR THE SALE OF DRIED MILK, &c.

Both depôts have been well patronised. The total sales of most of the articles have increased, while the sale of Cod Liver Oil has nearly trebled.

The following summary gives details of the food disposed of at the Municipal Dried Milk Depôts during 1926:—

						Ferham House.	St. George's Hall.
Glaxo sold during the year	...	...	...	...	...	7434 lbs.	15022 lbs.
Glaxo sold at half cost	...	...	...	...	...	159 lbs.	—
Glaxo free to necessitous cases	...	...	...	...	...	5475 lbs.	—
Half Cream Glaxo sold	...	...	...	...	...	136 lbs.	174 lbs.
Virol sold	...	...	...	...	...	1035 lbs.	1630½ lbs.
Virol free	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Almata sold	...	...	...	...	...	1174 lbs.	1236 lbs.
Almata free	...	...	...	...	...	406 lbs.	—
Virolax sold	...	...	...	...	...	69 lbs.	114¾ lbs.
Lactagol	...	...	...	...	...	49 tins.	—
Cod Liver Oil sold	...	...	...	...	...	—	2775 4 oz. bottles.

HOME HELPS.

The scheme for supplying Home Helps for the purpose of managing the household of a mother who is lying-in, either at her own home or in an institution, was fully described in the report for 1925. At the beginning of 1926, there was one permanent Home Help who was paid a retaining fee when not employed, and several additional Home Helps who were paid only when actually employed at a case. During the year the services of the permanent Home Help were dispensed with, and the service now consists of a panel of approved women who are paid only when they are actually employed. This scheme has worked quite satisfactorily and has been more economical. The number of homes attended during the year was 18, and the number of days during which Home Helps were employed was 275.

CERTAIN DISEASES.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Only one case was notified during the year, and the patient recovered.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Fourteen cases were notified, and of these five cases were treated at the Child Welfare Centre.

The following table gives the results of the treatment:—

Cases.			Vision Unim- paired.	Vision Im- paired.	Total Blind- ness.	Deaths.
Notified.	Treated.					
	At home.	At Welfare Centre.				
14	9	5	13	1	0	0

MEASLES.

Two hundred and forty-seven cases have occurred in children under five years of age. All notified cases are visited by the Health Visitors.

EPIDEMIC DIARRHŒA IN INFANTS.

In spite of the distress caused by the industrial dispute, only seven deaths occurred from infantile diarrhœa. This is due in some measure to the fly-campaign mentioned previously, and to the leaflets which have been circulated giving advice as to the steps to be taken when diarrhœa occurs.

RICKETS.

Rickets is markedly prevalent, and it is doubtful if much improvement will occur as long as the atmosphere of this district remains so perpetually charged with smoke. The prevention of excessive smoke is one of the most pressing needs in connection with child welfare, and it is to be hoped that active steps will be taken now that legislative powers have been obtained. To stand on one of the neighbouring hills and to look down at the valley in which Rotherham lies, covered as it is by a smoke screen impenetrable to the vital rays of the sun, is sufficient to make one realise the enormous importance of the smoke problem. During the industrial dispute, when the atmosphere was unusually clear for some months, the appearance of well-being among the children attending the Clinic was very noticeable, in spite of the fact that their menu was often curtailed. It is a great pity that the scheme for establishing an artificial sunlight clinic had to be abandoned last year. It is to be hoped that a further attempt will be made in the coming year to instal an artificial sunlight lamp in the Infant Welfare Clinic. As regards rickets, this treatment is no longer in the experimental stage. Rickets is due to the lack of a certain substance which is manufactured in a normal child by the action of the ultra-violet rays of sunlight on the skin. Seeing that these rays are to a great extent prevented from reaching the children of Rotherham by its smoke screen, the need of artificial sunlight for the treatment of rickety infants is obvious. The expense involved is in the nature of an investment. It is undoubtedly "good business" to spend money on an approved measure if the result of it is to help to bring about the production of healthy adults and to prevent the occurrence of the crippled and the unhealthy, for it is the latter class which constitutes such a great expense to the State.

In early childhood are often sown the seeds of future disease and invalidism, and for that reason infant and child welfare schemes should be developed to the utmost extent.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The following table gives the details concerning Infantile Mortality. Once more a record has been achieved. The infantile mortality rate of 65 per 1000 births is the lowest yet recorded in Rotherham. The previous lowest figure of 83 occurred in 1925.

CAUSE 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 One Year.
All Causes : Certified				30	7	5	1	43	20	14	10	10	97
Uncertified				...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	1	2	7
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	2	2	12
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	3
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	4
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Atelectasis	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	4	...	...	...	7
Premature Birth	...	...	...	...	16	3	...	19	3	...	...	...	22
Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus	...	...	...	...	9	1	2	12	5	5	2	1	25
Other Causes	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	2	1	7
Totals	...	...	...	...	30	7	5	43	22	14	11	10	100

Nett Births in the year :				legitimate infants	...	...	...	...	1477
				illegitimate infants	...	...	...	...	64
									—1541
Nett Deaths in the year :				legitimate	...	...	...	...	96
				illegitimate	...	...	...	...	4
									—100
Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 births :				legitimate	...	...	...	...	65
				illegitimate	...	...	...	...	62
									—65

It is interesting to note that if the infantile mortality rate of 164 which obtained in the decennium 1891-1900 had been maintained during the year 1926, 252 babies would have died. As only 100 died in that year, it follows that a saving of 152 infant lives was effected for the year under consideration.

SECTION X.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

In the following table particulars are given for the year 1926, of Mental Defectives (A) Subject to be dealt with by the Local Authority, and (B) Who may become subject to be dealt with by the Local Authority, specifying those in receipt of Poor Law Relief, institutional or outdoor:—

(A) Number of cases "Subject to be dealt with."

	Males.				Females.				Total.
1. Under Order (Cases on License to be included)									
(a) In Institutions	4	...	6	...	10	
(b) Under Guardianship	-	...	1	...	1	
2. In places of Safety.									
County Borough Cases	2	...	2	...	4	
Poor Law Cases	8	...	16	...	24	
3. Under Statutory Supervision.									
County Borough cases	10	...	15	...	25	
Poor Law Cases	4	...	7	...	11	
Numbers, if any, of the foregoing									
(a) Attending Occupation Centres	-	...	-	...	-	
(b) Awaiting removal to an Institution.									
County Borough Cases	-	...	-	...	-	
Poor Law Cases	3	...	-	...	3	
4. Action not yet taken under any one of the above headings.									
(a) Notified by Local Education Authority									
(Sec. (i) (b) (v))	8	...	4	...	12	
(b) Otherwise "ascertained"	-	...	-	...	-	

(B) Number of Cases who may become "Subject to be dealt with."

					Males.		Females.		Total.
1.	In Institutions or under Guardianship. Dealt with under Section 3	...	...	...	-	...	-	...	-
	(a) In regard to whom the Local Authority contributes under its permissive powers				-	...	-	...	-
	(b) Maintained wholly by parents, relatives, or others	...	...	...	-	...	-	...	-
2.	Reported to the Local Authority from any reliable source, but as to whom it has not yet been decided whether they are "subject to be dealt with" or not	...	...	...	34	...	40	...	74
3.	Under Voluntary Supervision	...	...	...	-	...	-	...	-
	Numbers, if any, of the foregoing attending Occupation Centres	...	...	...	-	...	-	...	-

Of the total number of cases notified by the Local Education Authority (Section 2 (i) (b) (v),) during the year 1926:—

					Males.		Females.		Total.
1.	Sent to Institutions.(By Order)	...	...	...	-	...	1	...	1
2.	Placed under Guardianship (By Order)	...	...	...	-	...	-	...	-
3.	Placed under Statutory Supervision	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3
4.	Placed in "Places of Safety"	...	...	...	-	...	-	...	-
5.	Died or Removed from Area	...	...	...	-	...	-	...	-
6.	Action not yet taken	...	...	...	8	...	4	...	12
					10	...	6	...	16

It will be noted that three further cases are now under Order, two in institutions and one under guardianship.

The number of visits paid by the Health Visitor was 166.

During the year, three imbeciles and two mentally defective children were notified by the Education Authority to the Local Authority under the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913. In addition, 11 feeble-minded children resident in the Borough reached 16 years of age. According to the Annual Report for 1926 of Dr. Turner, School Medical Officer, there are known to the Education Authority 26 mentally deficient children still attending school. Nothing more is required than such figures to show the magnitude of the problem of Mental Deficiency to be faced in the near future.

Concerning those of school age who are still attending the ordinary elementary schools, Dr. Turner remarks: "The main result of their presence there is to impede the instruction of normal children. A special school for these children is urgently needed, where, with smaller classes, a greater amount of individual attention, and a curriculum specially adapted to their defect, the education of these children could be undertaken with a fair measure of success."

The duty of ascertainment is carried out by one of the Female Health Visitors. Information is sought from the Education Authority, the Board of Guardians, the Maternity and Child Welfare Department, the Police, charitable agencies and homes, and from various private sources. In this way, ascertainment is kept as up-to-date as possible under the existing arrangements. The subsequent decision as to whether the patient is a mental defective is made by one or more of the medical officers. The duty of supervision is also delegated to the Health Visitor, who reports periodically on each case. In this way a consecutive history is built up, each patient having an individual dossier, with all the facts available should the defective at any time become "subject to be dealt with."

The outstanding difficulty in the administration of the Mental Deficiency Act is the shortage of institutional accommodation. On the basis of one bed to 1,000 of the population, which is the ratio given by the Board of Control, at least 70 beds would be required to meet the needs of Rotherham. Furthermore, as from the financially successful point of view, no institution of less than 500 beds is worthy of consideration, it will be necessary for the County Borough to enter into an agreement with a larger authority, or amalgamate, for the purposes of the Act, with other authorities of a similar character. Not only is such a scheme desirable from intrinsically humanitarian grounds; by the more thorough prevention of mental defect from permeating society in general it would be intensely practical.

SECTION XI.

BLIND PERSONS.

At the date of the last report, the number of blind persons registered in the Borough was 85. During the year there were three deaths, and seven new cases were added, so that the number now registered is 89.

The following table shows the blind persons classified according to age and sex :—

Age.				Male.		Female.		Total.
0-5	...	...	...	2	...	—	...	2
5-16	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	8
16-21	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3
21-30	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	6
30-40	...	...	...	5	...	4	...	9
40-50	...	...	...	6	...	2	...	8
50-60	...	...	...	14	...	4	...	18
60-70	...	...	...	7	...	8	...	15
70 years and over...	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	20
				—		—		—
				51		38		89
				—		—		—

The following summary shows the distribution of the blind persons :—

Intra-institutional :—

Employed at Royal Sheffield Blind Institution ...	...	...	...	...	Workers	...	...	5
					Pupils	...	...	6
At Sheffield Blind School...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Other Residential Institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Poor Law Institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
South Yorkshire Mental Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Extra-institutional	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
								—
								89
								—

In the following table details are given as to the employability of the blind persons over the age of 16 years :—

					Males.		Females.		Total.
Employed	...	...	...	...	11	...	4	...	15
Training	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	6
Trainable	...	...	...	...	1	...	—	...	1
Trained but not working	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	4
Unemployable	...	...	...	...	28	...	25	...	53
					—		—		—
					45		34		79
					—		—		—

The occupations of the employed blind persons are as follow :—

Factory.

Mat Makers	...	...	...	...	2
Basket Maker	...	...	...	...	1
Machine Knitting, Weaving, etc.	...	...	...	...	1
Canvasser	...	...	...	...	1

At Home.

Dealers	...	...	...	...	4
Newspaper Vendor	...	...	...	...	1
Contractor	...	...	...	...	1
Shopkeeper	...	...	...	...	1
Machine Knitters	...	...	...	...	2
Piano Tuner	...	...	...	...	1
					—
					15
					—

Special provision is made for certain classes of blind persons, and from the following particulars it will be seen that full advantage is being taken of these provisions by Rotherham blind persons.

It is not considered necessary to send either of the children under five to a home for blind babies.

Of the eight children between five and sixteen years of age, six are already being educated at a special school for blind children, one is under seven (which is the compulsory age for blind children), and arrangements for the remaining case are being made by the Education Committee.

Of the three blind persons between sixteen and twenty-one years, two are training for a trade, and the third is now in hospital and will be sent for training as soon as he is fit.

Blind persons between the age of 50 and 70 are entitled to the old age pension on the same terms as persons with sight at 70. The following table shows how many of the 33 persons of this age are in receipt of the pension and the reasons which disqualify those not in receipt of it:—

In receipt of pension	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Employed—Income over scale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Husband Employed—Income over scale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
In Institutions and disqualified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Private means—income over scale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
										—
										33
										—

There is no special provision for blind persons over seventy years of age, but they are, of course, entitled to the old age pension on the usual terms. The following table gives particulars with regard to this class:—

Table:—

In receipt of Pension	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Husband working—Income over scale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
In Institution—disqualified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Private means—Income over scale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
										—
										20
										—

The responsibility for the welfare of the blind persons in Rotherham is placed by the Blind Persons Act, 1920, upon the Town Council, and the work under this Act is done by the Blind Persons Committee of the Council, in co-operation with the Royal Sheffield Institution for the Blind.

Employment is found at the Institution for Blind Persons capable of taking advantage of the opportunity. Free passes are provided on the Rotherham trams by the Town Council, and on the Sheffield trams by the Sheffield City Council, so that the blind workers have no fares to pay. The Town Council pay a grant to the Institution for each Rotherham worker, and, in return, work is found for them, and each worker, in addition to what he earns, is paid augmentation of wages on account of blindness at the rate of 12s. per week.

Education up to the age of 16, and training for a trade as soon as this age is reached, are both provided by the Rotherham Education Committee.

The unemployable blind are helped in various ways by the Blind Persons Committee. All are provided with free tickets for the trams, and of these, 166 dozen of penny and twopenny tickets were issued during the year. When the tickets are used, half the cost is borne by the Blind Persons Committee and half by the Tramways Committee.

Monthly concerts during the winter months were again arranged by the Rotherham branch of Toc H, at the request of the Blind Persons Committee, and the Committee themselves arranged a summer outing, a tea and concert at Christmas, and a special Christmas gift for each blind person in the Borough. These events were greatly appreciated by the blind people.

The arrangements with the Royal Sheffield Institution for the Blind for the home teaching and visiting in the Borough to be done by one of the home teachers on their Staff was continued through the year. Owing to the fact that the report of the Institution is made up to the 31st March, the following figures refer to nine months' work only. During this period the home teacher paid 368 routine visits, in addition to 24 for special reasons, and also gave 46 lessons in Braille, Moon, and simple handicrafts. She also paid 94 grants of money, amounting in all to £69. This money was provided by the Blind Persons Committee, and all grants were authorised by them.

At the Health Week Exhibition there was an exhibit arranged by the Blind Persons Committee in conjunction with the Institution, at which articles made by the blind were exhibited, and the actual making demonstrated by the Rotherham workers. Much interest in the work for the welfare of the blind was shown by the public, and many orders were placed for goods made at the Institution.

One of the most important developments in this work during the year has been the preparation of a scheme of financial assistance for unemployable blind in Rotherham, which is now being considered by a Joint Committee of representatives of the Town Council and the Guardians.

SECTION XII.

HEALTH PUBLICITY.

During the year, from October 28th—November 3rd, a most successful Health Week was held, in which practically every method of Health Publicity played a part.

The central feature was a Health Exhibition held in the Drill Hall, which was kindly lent by Colonel S. Rhodes, D.S.O., T.D., for the occasion.

Laid off in a tastefully practical manner by a firm of specialists in exhibition furnishing, the hall accommodated the following stalls:—

INFANT AND CHILD WELFARE.	BLIND PERSONS.
GAS.	MENTAL DEFICIENCY.
ELECTRICITY.	TEMPERANCE.
SMOKELESS GRATES.	HOME NURSING.
SMOKE ABATEMENT.	TUBERCULOSIS.
EUGENICS.	MEAT INSPECTION.
HOUSING.	INDUSTRIAL PSYCHOLOGY.
MILK.	LABORATORY & INFECTIOUS
FOOD VALUES.	DISEASES.
LITERATURE.	SEWAGE DISPOSAL.
MUNICIPAL ENGINEERING.	VENEREAL DISEASES.
SANITARY MUSEUM.	CANCER.
NEW SANITARY FITTINGS.	THE RAT PROBLEM.

It will be noted from the above list that a departure was made from the customary health exhibition, in that no trading concerns as such were permitted.

The endeavour, which proved itself fully justified, was to present intrinsically health subjects in a way which would be both popular and educative. That the former, at any rate, was realised can be judged by the fact that in the one week 30,906 visits were made to the Exhibition. A special feature, to make the most of the educational value of the Exhibition to children, was a series of demonstrations given every morning to organised parties of pupils from the various schools in the Borough. Except on the opening day, when a small charge was made, admission thereafter was free.

In the collection of material for the various stalls, the greatest possible assistance was given by the following organisations who loaned exhibits:—

Central Council for Infant and Child Welfare.
 Smoke Abatement League of Great Britain.
 Eugenics Education Society.
 National Milk Publicity Council.
 Institute of Hygiene.
 British Humane Society.
 Central Association for Mental Welfare.
 National British Women's Total Abstinence Union (Surrey Branch).
 Rotherham and District Nursing Association.
 Model Abattoir Society.
 Heenan and Froude, Ltd.
 National Institute of Industrial Psychology.
 British Social Hygiene Council.
 British Empire Cancer Campaign (Yorkshire Council).
 Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.
 Sheffield Corporation Sewage Disposal Department.
 Hull Corporation Health Department.
 Pathological Department, Sheffield University.
 Royal Institution for the Blind, Sheffield.
 Blind Persons' Committee, County Borough of Rotherham.
 Yates, Haywood & Co., Rotherham.
 George Wright, Ltd., Rotherham.
 W. H. Micklethwait & Co., Ltd., Rotherham.
 Parkin and Parkin, Rotherham.
 Glasgow Corporation Health Department.
 Rotherham Corporation Public Analyst.
 Rotherham Corporation Borough Engineer's Department.
 Rotherham Corporation Electricity Department.
 Rotherham Corporation Gas Department.
 Rotherham Corporation Public Library Department.
 Rotherham Corporation Sewage Disposal Department.
 Rotherham Corporation Public Health Department.

In addition, many publishers and societies sent books, periodicals, special pamphlets, and posters, for sale or distribution at the Literature Stall.

During the week, full use was made of the educational facilities provided by the cinematograph film.

By the courtesy of the management of four picture houses—the Electra, Empire, Premier, and Whitehall—26 films were shown at special matinees, with an estimated attendance of 5925.

In addition, short health films were displayed at the regular evening performances, and their messages given to many who could not possibly attend during the day owing to the exigencies of work.

The following are the organisations from which films were procured on loan or on hire :—

Ministry of Health.
 National Baby Week Council.
 Dental Board of the United Kingdom.
 National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.
 Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.
 National Society of Day Nurseries.
 College of Pestology.
 National League for Health, Maternity and Child Welfare.
 British Instructional Films, Ltd.
 Gibbs' Educational Department.
 National Safety First Association.
 British Women's Total Abstinence Union.
 Anglo-American Oil Co.
 Eugenics Education Society.
 British Social Hygiene Council.
 National Milk Publicity Council.
 British Red Cross Society.
 Central Association for Mental Welfare.

During the week, also, a series of nine lectures on various topical subjects of public health interest was given. The attendance at these lectures was somewhat disappointing, 2236 in all being present, a result to be accounted for in some measure by the more dominant counter-attraction of the Exhibition.

Even wireless was utilised, and an address by Alderman Wormald, O.B.E., J.P., Chairman of the Public Health Committee, on "The Growth of Public Health Administration," broadcast from the Sheffield Station, was much appreciated.

In addition, special health sermons were preached in every place of public worship in the town, on the Sunday which fell in the middle of the week.

In connection with Health Week, a baby show was also held, open to four classes of children, namely, (1) for babies under six months, (2) for babies between six months and one year, (3) for children between one year and two years, (4) for twins under two years.

The competition was very well patronised, no less than 302 babies being entered.

Owing to this large number of entrants, preliminary judging in heats was carried out, and the final judging took place during Health Week and was witnessed by 175 visitors.

The judging was kindly undertaken by Dr. J. R. Anderson, Dr. G. H. Sedgwick, Dr. B. Morton, and Dr. J. Munro Campbell; and the arrangements were made and carried out by the Senior Health Visitor.

An interesting point in connection with the prizes, which were £1 for the first, 10s. for the second, and 5s. for the third, was that these were presented to the winners as a sovereign, half-sovereign, and five shilling piece respectively, in the hope that they might be preserved, if possible, as very useful souvenirs.

Some remarkably fine children were among the competitors, and a good deal of enthusiasm was aroused by the event.

During the week, also, the attention of the public was drawn to the various institutions and clinics of the Corporation, and, by arrangement with the Health Department, organised parties of interested people were conducted round.

By the kind permission of the Rotherham Education Committee, a display of physical training was given by the school children at Kimberworth Central School and South Grove Central School. The programme included physical training, team racing, net-ball, and play-ground activities by the boys, and physical training and folk dancing by the girls.

At the end of Health Week, a cross-word competition, the solution of which had to be accompanied by an essay of not more than 100 words on "What Health Week has taught me," was announced, with prizes of £3, £2, and £1, given by the proprietors of the "Rotherham Advertiser."