

**[Report 1928] / Medical Officer of Health, Rotherham County Borough.**

**Contributors**

Rotherham (England). County Borough Council.

**Publication/Creation**

1928

**Persistent URL**

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/f3cgda97>

**License and attribution**

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection  
183 Euston Road  
London NW1 2BE UK  
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722  
E [library@wellcomecollection.org](mailto:library@wellcomecollection.org)  
<https://wellcomecollection.org>



COUNTY BOROUGH OF ROTHERHAM.

---

# REPORT

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

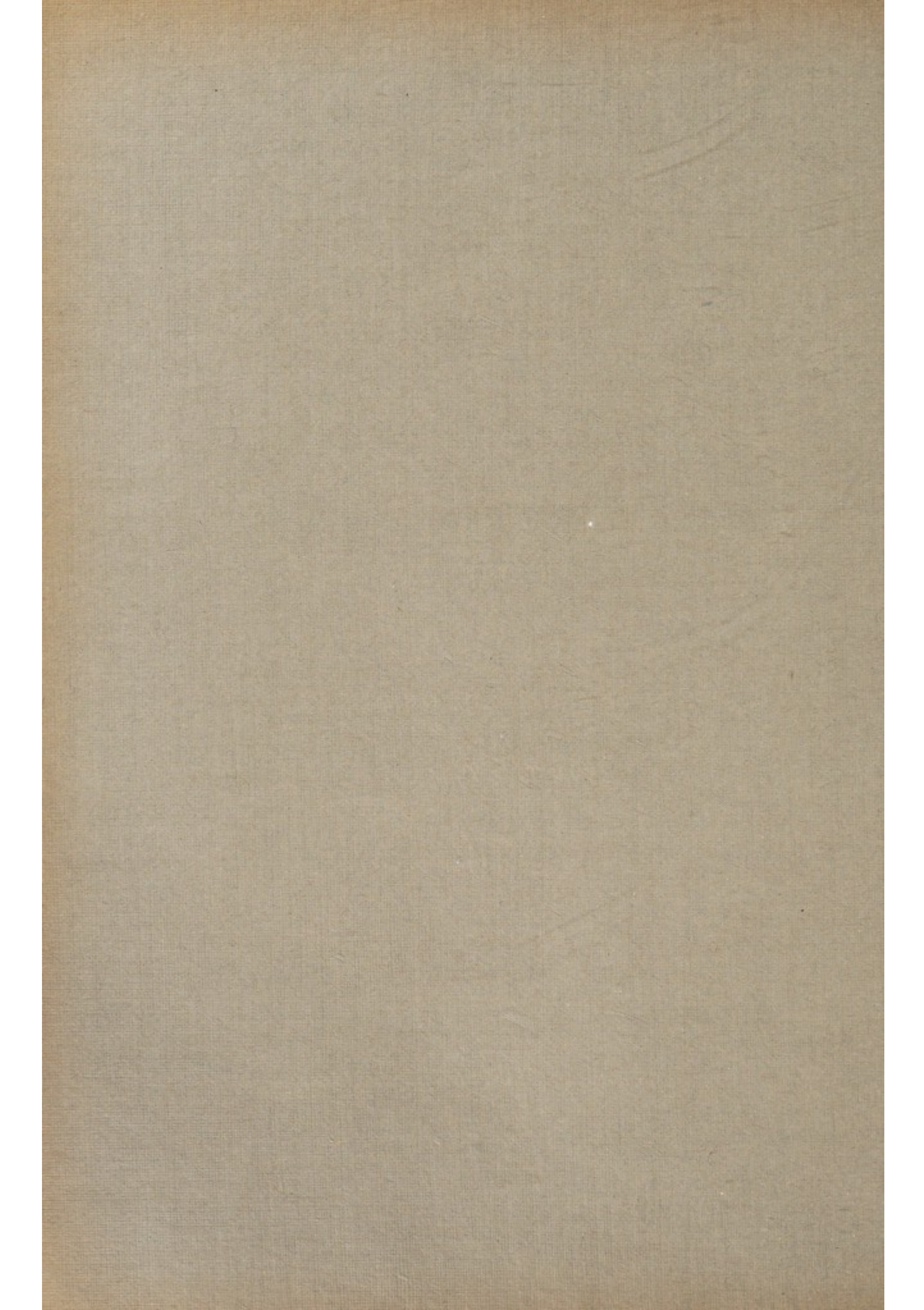
WILLIAM BARR, M.D., D.Sc., D.P.H.

FOR THE YEAR

1928.

ROTHERHAM:  
HENRY GARNETT & Co., LTD., "ADVERTISER" OFFICE  
1929.







COUNTY BOROUGH OF ROTHERHAM.

---

# REPORT

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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

FOR THE YEAR

1928.

ROTHERHAM:

HENRY GARNETT & Co., LTD., "ADVERTISER" OFFICE  
1929.



# COUNTY BOROUGH OF ROTHERHAM.

---

## HEALTH COMMITTEE

as at December 31st, 1928.

---

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR  
(ALDERMAN S. HALL, J.P.)

*Chairman :*  
COUNCILLOR F. HARPER.

*Vice-Chairman :*  
COUNCILLOR G. C. BALL.

ALDERMAN	P. B. COWARD, J.P.	COUNCILLOR	W. J. CLARK.
„	W. WORMALD, O.B.E., J.P.	„	W. G. DENHAM.
COUNCILLOR	G. A. BARKER.	„	MRS. F. L. GREEN.
„	F. A. BARLOW.	„	H. GUEST.
„	B. BENNETT.	„	W. MANN.
„	W. BROOKE, J.P.	„	H. NORTH.

---

---

### SUB-COMMITTEES :

HOSPITALS SUB-COMMITTEE.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY SUB-COMMITTEE.

Public Health Department,  
Town Hall,  
Rotherham.

TO THE CHAIRMAN—COUNCILLOR F. HARPER—AND MEMBERS OF THE  
PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

I beg to submit, for your consideration, my Annual Report on the General Health Circumstances of the County Borough of Rotherham for the year 1928.

Following the outline of previous years the report is set out under various sections, but in conformity with the instructions of the Ministry of Health certain new matter has been introduced. The year has been somewhat arduous, mainly owing to Staff sickness and change, throwing a greater burden of strain on those who were left to cope with the work. Of necessity there has been a slowing down in certain less pressing but still important activities, yet it is with pleasure I have to report the general enthusiasm with which all in the Department took on their share of extra duties. On 31st October, Dr. H. L. Barker resigned on his well-deserved appointment as Medical Officer of Health to the Borough of Ilkeston, and I take this opportunity to pay tribute to the earnest work of a helpful and loyal colleague.

I wish also to express my thanks to my colleagues in the other Departments of the Corporation for their generous help in all our various contacts.

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), 1928 ... ..	70,530
Number of inhabited houses, 1921 ... ..	13,593
Number of families or separate occupiers, 1921 ... ..	14,695
Rateable value ... ..	£375,141
Sum represented by a penny rate ... ..	£1,420

#### VITAL STATISTICS.

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

		Total.	Male.	Female.		
Births	{ Legitimate ...	1295	665	630	}	Birth rate ... 19.05
	{ Illegitimate ...	49	30	19		
Deaths	... ..	746	389	357		Death rate ... 10.58
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth					{	from sepsis ... 2
					{	from other causes 4
Deaths of infants under one year of age, per 1,000 births :						
Legitimate, 70.		Illegitimate, 81.		Total, 71		
Deaths from measles (all ages) ... ..				2		
Deaths from whooping cough (all ages) ... ..				1		
Deaths from diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ... ..				18		

In the tables which follow are given the detailed vital statistics of the County Borough.

Other tables of a more specific nature are incorporated in the later sections of this report dealing with Infectious Diseases generally, Tuberculosis, Venereal Diseases, Maternity and Child Welfare, Mental Deficiency, and Blind Persons.

In the following table the causes of death at different periods of life, as supplied by the Registrar General, are given for the year 1928. The inclusion of this is considered desirable by the Ministry of Health for the purpose of comparison with the figures for other areas, and relates to deaths **registered** in the calendar year, which totalled 747.

The remainder of the figures relating to deaths in other tables of this report are those of the actual deaths which **occurred** during the year, totalling 746, and have been compiled locally.

CAUSES OF DEATH.				Sex	All ages	0-	1-	2-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-
ALL CAUSES	...	...	...	M.	388	46	9	15	6	21	45	122	79	45
				F.	359	47	12	12	10	18	48	83	61	68
1 Enteric fever	...	...	...	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Small-pox	...	...	...	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
3 Measles	...	...	...	M.	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				F.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 Scarlet fever	...	...	...	M.	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
				F.	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Whooping cough	...	...	...	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				F.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Diphtheria	...	...	...	M.	3	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
				F.	4	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—
7 Influenza	...	...	...	M.	5	—	—	2	—	1	1	1	—	—
				F.	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1
8 Encephalitis lethargica	...	...	...	M.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
				F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9 Meningococcal meningitis	...	...	...	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				F.	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
10 Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	...	...	M.	33	—	—	—	—	7	9	17	—	—
				F.	25	1	—	1	1	4	11	6	1	—
11 Other tuberculous diseases	...	...	...	M.	5	1	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
				F.	9	1	1	3	2	1	—	1	—	—
12 Cancer, malignant disease	...	...	...	M.	39	—	—	—	—	—	4	25	10	—
				F.	34	—	—	—	—	1	6	17	3	7
13 Rheumatic fever	...	...	...	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				F.	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
14 Diabetes	...	...	...	M.	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	1
				F.	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
15 Cerebral haemorrhage	...	...	...	M.	17	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	5	3
				F.	19	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	3	10
16 Heart disease	...	...	...	M.	49	—	—	—	—	1	4	18	14	12
				F.	48	—	—	—	—	1	2	10	20	15
17 Arterio-sclerosis	...	...	...	M.	22	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	9	10
				F.	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	7
18 Bronchitis	...	...	...	M.	25	5	—	—	—	—	1	7	5	7
				F.	28	5	1	—	—	—	1	7	2	12
19 Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	M.	45	10	6	3	1	—	3	12	9	1
				F.	31	9	4	2	—	—	3	4	6	3
20 Other respiratory diseases	...	...	...	M.	10	—	—	1	1	—	1	3	3	1
				F.	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1
21 Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	...	...	...	M.	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
				F.	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
22 Diarrhoea, &c.	...	...	...	M.	8	5	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
				F.	12	8	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—



Table showing ages and causes of death for the year 1928—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Sex	All ages	0-	1-	2-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-
23	Appendicitis and typhlitis	...	M.	5	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	—
			F.	3	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
24	Cirrhosis of liver	...	M.	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
			F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	Acute and chronic nephritis	...	M.	12	—	—	—	—	1	7	2	2
			F.	15	—	—	1	1	3	4	5	1
26	Puerperal sepsis	...	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			F.	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
27	Other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition	...	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			F.	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
28	Congenital debility and malforma- tion, premature birth	...	M.	19	18	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			F.	15	14	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
29	Suicide	...	M.	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
			F.	3	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
30	Other deaths from violence	...	M.	25	—	—	3	—	4	7	6	5
			F.	9	—	—	3	1	2	1	1	—
31	Other defined diseases	...	M.	52	6	—	1	1	5	5	12	14
			F.	64	7	—	1	—	3	9	19	14
32	Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			F.	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

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.	Total 1928
Rainfall—No. of wet days ...	23	16	19	18	15	21	7	20	7	23	26	15	210
Inches of rain ...	3.47	2.30	1.99	.87	1.58	2.90	.51	2.33	.30	3.68	2.85	1.51	24.29
Maximum daily fall—day ...	21st	10th	29th	30th	19th	7th	31st	19th	10th	10th	16th	30th	—
Maximum daily fall—inches ...	.75	.81	.37	.21	.57	.72	.23	.60	.09	.78	.51	.56	—
Births— Legitimate ...	113	103	115	109	112	113	118	105	99	106	101	101	1295
Illegitimate ...	4	—	2	4	2	3	3	8	8	6	3	6	49
Total ...	117	103	117	113	114	116	121	113	107	112	104	107	1344
Birth rate ...	19.91	17.52	19.91	19.24	19.39	19.82	20.59	19.24	18.20	19.05	17.69	18.20	19.05
Deaths— Gross ...	73	107	77	81	76	77	63	71	62	63	47	99	896
Outward transfers ...	13	17	13	16	12	20	15	26	20	13	7	21	193
Inward transfers ...	—	4	6	4	3	4	3	2	7	3	4	3	43
Nett ...	60	94	70	69	67	61	51	47	49	53	44	81	746
Death rate ...	10.21	15.99	11.91	11.74	11.40	10.38	8.68	8.00	8.34	9.02	7.49	13.78	10.58
Nett deaths under 1 year of age ...	14	12	5	8	10	8	5	4	7	7	4	11	95
Infantile mortality rate per 1000 b'ths ...	120	116	43	71	88	69	42	35	65	63	38	103	71
Small-pox ...	—	1	2	7	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31
Diphtheria ...	15	17	1	8	4	4	2	2	5	6	3	3	70
Scarlet fever ...	19	16	13	9	16	10	17	6	13	24	19	15	177
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas ...	3	7	3	4	4	4	5	3	5	8	3	6	55
Pneumonia ...	48	42	24	22	14	15	10	11	7	20	19	34	266
Chicken-pox ...	30	12	12	15	22	41	44	20	15	35	49	124	419
Encephalitis lethargica ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	4
Cerebro spinal fever ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Acute polio-myelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Malaria ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Measles ...	38	46	16	11	34	92	115	42	11	3	6	9	423
German measles ...	1	1	—	2	5	2	12	5	1	3	6	3	41
Puerperal fever ...	1	1	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	6
Puerperal pyrexia ...	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	8
Ophthalmia neonatorum ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	6
Pemphigus neonatorum ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	4
Pulmonary tuberculosis— Males ...	9	15	8	5	5	3	3	2	6	2	6	5	69
Females ...	11	9	12	9	6	4	4	1	4	5	7	2	74
Other forms of tub'culosis— Males ...	3	5	1	1	3	—	2	—	2	1	—	1	19
Females ...	1	1	—	4	—	2	2	1	2	2	—	—	15
Small-pox ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Measles ...	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Scarlet fever ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
Whooping cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Diphtheria ...	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	6
Typhoid fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Influenza ...	—	—	3	—	1	1	2	1	—	1	—	1	10
Diarrhoea & enteritis (under 2 yrs) ...	3	2	2	1	—	4	2	—	1	2	1	—	18
Tuberculosis— respiratory ...	3	8	7	7	5	8	2	5	3	1	1	7	57
„ other forms ...	3	2	1	2	—	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	14
Bronchitis ...	6	7	7	10	4	3	3	1	1	4	—	4	50
Pneumonia ...	10	15	7	8	8	5	2	7	2	4	1	9	78
Malignant disease ...	7	5	5	9	7	5	4	4	5	8	4	8	71
Diseases of the heart ...	7	7	12	8	8	7	11	3	8	9	8	15	103
Nephritis and Bright's disease ...	—	8	4	3	—	—	—	1	3	1	1	—	21

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE REPORTED

DEATHS



				East Ward	St. Ann's Ward	Clifton Ward	South Ward	West Ward	North Ward	Thorn- hill Ward	Mas- bro' Ward	Kimber- worth Ward	Total 1928
Estimated population ... ..				12496	8893	6213	6033	5195	7917	7288	7629	8866	70530
Number of houses ... ..				2836	2018	1410	1369	1179	1796	1654	1731	2012	16005
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 ... ..				3.82	16.61	2.71	3.18	2.09	5.99	8.38	4.21	0.70	2.72
Density of population per acre ... ..				16.84	72.37	11.99	14.01	9.23	26.39	36.93	18.55	3.08	11.97
Births— Legitimate ... ..				201	133	58	60	116	289	123	151	164	1295
Illegitimate ... ..				6	6	1	—	13	5	4	8	6	49
Total ... ..				207	139	59	60	129	294	127	159	170	1344
Birth rate ... ..				16.56	15.63	9.50	9.95	24.83	37.13	17.43	20.84	19.17	19.05
Deaths— Gross ... ..				82	80	109	59	190	97	91	109	79	896
Outward transfers ... ..				3	1	57	2	123	2	—	2	3	193
Inward transfers ... ..				8	6	2	3	5	5	4	4	6	43
Nett ... ..				87	85	54	60	72	100	95	111	82	746
Death rate ... ..				6.96	9.56	8.69	9.95	13.86	12.63	13.03	14.55	9.25	10.58
Nett deaths under 1 year of age ... ..				10	10	2	2	11	13	18	16	13	95
Infantile mortality rate per 1000 births ... ..				48	72	34	33	85	44	142	106	82	71
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE REPORTED	Small-pox ... ..			28	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	31
	Diphtheria ... ..			17	17	4	2	1	7	6	6	10	70
	Scarlet fever ... ..			48	10	5	7	16	33	12	20	26	177
	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers ... ..			1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Erysipelas ... ..			6	3	2	3	17	3	6	8	7	55
	Pneumonia ... ..			34	37	13	9	31	38	36	29	39	266
	Chicken-pox ... ..			130	31	23	26	11	64	52	56	26	419
	Encephalitis lethargica ... ..			—	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	4
	Cerebro-spinal fever ... ..			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	Acute polio-myelitis... ..			—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Malaria ... ..			—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	Measles ... ..			59	60	19	21	23	77	39	47	78	423
	German measles ... ..			5	1	3	—	—	8	3	14	7	41
	Puerperal fever ... ..			2	—	—	—	1	4	—	1	—	8
	Puerperal pyrexia ... ..			—	1	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	6
	Ophthalmia neonatorum ... ..			—	—	—	—	1	—	3	2	—	6
	Pemphigus neonatorum ... ..			1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	4
	Pulmonary tuberculosis— Males			9	8	2	6	15	8	12	5	4	69
	Females			15	14	3	6	10	10	6	7	3	74
	Other forms of tuberculosis— Males			3	3	1	—	—	4	2	4	2	19
Females			7	—	1	—	2	2	1	1	1	15	
DEATHS	Small-pox ... ..			—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Measles ... ..			—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
	Scarlet fever ... ..			1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3
	Whooping cough ... ..			—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	Diphtheria ... ..			3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	6
	Typhoid fever ... ..			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Erysipelas ... ..			—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
	Influenza ... ..			—	—	1	1	1	—	3	3	1	10
	Diarrhoea and enteritis (under 2 yrs)			3	2	1	—	1	3	3	3	2	18
	Tuberculosis—respiratory ... ..			11	3	1	5	7	9	7	9	5	57
	other forms ... ..			1	1	1	—	—	1	4	4	2	14
	Bronchitis ... ..			4	4	3	3	4	12	5	8	7	50
	Pneumonia ... ..			8	10	4	9	9	8	10	9	11	78
	Malignant disease ... ..			6	10	9	8	8	8	7	10	5	71
	Diseases of the heart ... ..			12	13	12	17	14	7	11	10	7	103
	Nephritis and Bright's disease ... ..			1	—	—	1	3	4	2	8	2	21



The following table shows the birth-rate, death-rate, and analysis of mortality, during the year 1928, compared with England and Wales as a whole and various other areas.

(Provisional figures. The rates have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1928. 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).

	RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION.		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.								RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS.		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS.				
	Live births.	Still births.	All causes.	Enteric fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.	Whooping cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and enteritis under two years.	Total deaths under one year.	Certified by registered medical practitioners.	Inquest cases.	Certified by Coroner after P.M.	Uncertified causes of death.
England and Wales...	16.7	0.70	11.7	0.01	0.00	0.11	0.01	0.07	0.06	0.19	0.53	7.0	65	90.9	6.7	1.4	1.0
107 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London.	16.9	0.70	11.6	0.01	0.00	0.15	0.02	0.09	0.09	0.17	0.48	9.6	70	91.0	6.5	1.9	0.6
155* Smaller Towns (1921 adjusted populations 20,000-50,000).	16.6	0.73	10.6	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.01	0.06	0.08	0.21	0.41	4.8	60	92.6	5.7	0.5	1.2
London ...	15.9	0.53	11.6	0.01	0.00	0.30	0.02	0.09	0.09	0.13	0.55	10.2	67	88.7	7.6	3.7	0.0
Rotherham ...	19.0	0.90	10.6	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.08	0.14	0.48	13.3	71	92.2	2.8	1.5	3.5

\* By the union of Morecambe M.B. and Heysham U.D. on the 1st October, 1928, the number of Smaller Towns is increased to 156.

The birth-rate, death-rate, and analysis of mortality during the years 1924-1928 for Rotherham alone are summarised herewith:—

YEAR.	RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.										RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS.				
	BIRTH RATE.	DEATH RATE.	Small-pox.	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.
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
1927	20.76	13.46	—	0.01	0.24	0.01	0.23	0.37	0.94	0.21	5.5	90	19	36	2.7
1928	19.05	10.58	0.01	—	0.08	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.81	0.20	13.3	71	13	30	4.5
Average	21.56	11.97	0.002	0.01	0.09	0.05	0.12	0.13	0.89	0.25	10.0	81	19	34	3.6



## SECTION II.

### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

#### HOSPITALS.

The County Borough of Rotherham is 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.

Cases of puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia are treated at the Rotherham General Hospital as the necessity arises.

Orthopaedic cases under five years of age are dealt with at Kirbymoorside Hospital, where two beds for residential treatment are retained.

At the Isolation Hospital six observation beds are reserved for contacts, and two for male venereal cases, whilst at Ferham House there are two beds for female venereal cases.

These are exclusive of the beds above mentioned.

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

#### AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

There are two motor ambulances, one specifically used for small-pox, and one for the other infectious diseases requiring removal to the Isolation Hospital.

Accidents and non-infectious cases continue to be dealt with by the Police in a highly efficient manner.

### 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 1928.
Ferham House	Kimberworth Road	Maternity and Child Welfare	5974
*St. George's Hall	Effingham Street	Do.	5463
Tuberculosis Dispensary	Frederick Street	Tuberculosis	2901
Venereal Diseases Dispensary	Frederick Street	Venereal diseases	8639

\*St. George's Hall Centre was closed on 1st December, 1928.

Since May, by arrangement with the Education Committee, children under five years of age can now be treated at the School Dental Clinic when referred by the Child Welfare Medical Officer. Up to the end of the year the number so treated was 58.

Orthopaedic cases are seen by arrangement with the visiting specialist. During the year 35 children were examined and the requisite treatment outlined.

There are no day nurseries in Rotherham, and the two School Clinics at Ferham House and Cranworth Road 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. (Resigned 31st October, 1928).	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. T. W. PEARCE (1), (2), (4), (5)	District Sanitary Inspector.



MR. W. HORTON (1), (2)	District Sanitary Inspector.
MR. W. W. WILKINSON (1), (2)	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 Visitor.
*MISS E. HILL (7), (9)	Nurse, Tuberculosis Dispensary.
MISS C. BARRACLOUGH (6), (7), (8)	Matron, Isolation Hospital.
*MISS A. SMEETON (7)	Matron, Oakwood Hall Sanatorium.
*MISS B. C. COLLINGS (6), (7), (10)	Home Sister, Oakwood Hall Sanatorium.
MRS. EYRE	Certificated Teacher, Oakwood Hall Sanatorium.
*MISS A. BUFFHAM (6), (7)	Matron, Ferham House Maternity Home.
*MISS M. I. FROST (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. (Part time).
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.
- (10) Certificate, Society of Superintendents of Tuberculosis Institutions.

#### 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 seventeen 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 7/6 per case.

### MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

Prior to 1st July, 1928, the two Maternity Homes in the Borough were both registered under the provisions of the Rotherham Corporation Act, 1924, Part X, after which they were both registered under the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927, one as a Maternity Home only and the other as a Nursing and Maternity Home. Each has been conducted in an entirely satisfactory manner. No orders were made during the year refusing or cancelling registration, and no applications for exemption from registration were received.

### 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.  
 Rotherham Corporation Act, 1928.

#### 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.  
 New Streets and Buildings, 1925.  
 Drainage of Existing Buildings, 1926.  
 Nursing Homes, 1928.

## SECTION III.

---

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

#### WATER.

The supplies obtained during 1928 were as follows :—

From Derwent Valley Water Board (via Sheffield), 725,000 gallons per day.

From Langsett (Sheffield Corporation), 1,600,000 gallons per day.

From Ulley (Rotherham Corporation). Total, 34,497,000 gallons.

From July 20th, 1928, an additional supply from the Derwent Valley Water Board became available, and during the remainder of the year the daily supply from this source varied between 750,000 and 975,000 gallons.

The service reservoir capacity of the existing works is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  million gallons, which is equivalent to  $1\frac{4}{5}$ ths days supply for the Borough.

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

Since 1st June, 1928, the water supply to the first section of the Herringthorpe Fields Housing Scheme has been completed, affording a supply to 264 houses.

Throughout the year the new meter testing plant has been continually employed to assist in the overhaul and repair of meters of all sizes.

Scraping operations have been continued as and where necessary, and great economy in maintaining the efficiency of the distribution mains has resulted therefrom.

The trunk mains supplying water in bulk to Rawmarsh and Greasbrough have been considerably improved in condition and carrying capacity. Assistance in this direction has been given by the Water Department to the Authorities concerned.

Alterations to the pumping plant at the Waterworks Yard have improved the rate of supply to Cranworth Service Reservoir, especially during periods of water shortage.

The water supply of the Borough is entirely satisfactory both as regards quality and quantity.



One sample of Ulley water was taken during the year for chemical and bacteriological analyses, and the following is the report thereon:—

### ULLEY WATER.

Filtered and chlorinated.

#### PHYSICAL CHARACTERS.

Suspended matter	...	...	...	...	...	...	None.
Appearance of a column 2 ft. long	...	...	...	...	...	...	Clear, yellowish.
Taste	...	...	...	...	...	...	Normal.
Odour	...	...	...	...	...	...	None.

#### CHEMICAL EXAMINATION.

Parts per 100,000

Total solid matter	...	...	...	...	...	...	34.40
Loss on ignition	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.80
Chlorine	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.57
Equivalent to sodium chloride	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.23
Nitrates	...	...	...	...	...	...	None.
Nitrates as nitrogen	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.32
Poisonous metals (lead, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	None.
Total hardness	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.3
Temporary hardness	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.1
Permanent hardness	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.2
Oxygen absorbed, 4 hours at 80° F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.120
Ammoniacal nitrogen	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0018
Albuminoid nitrogen	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0128

#### BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

B. coli. test.

Presumptive coli organisms (MacConkey's salt lactose broth).  
Positive with 100 c.c. Negative with 50 c.c.

Subcultures showed these organisms to be atypical.

REMARKS. Satisfactory.

### 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 also a low level sewer, the sewage of the greater part of Rotherham is conveyed to the Aldwarke Sewage Works on the banks of the river Don. The method of purification is by the bio-aeration process.

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

Cesspools exist in the unsewered parts of the district.

## CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

During the year 14 privies connected with dwelling houses were abolished and water closets substituted, and one privy was converted to a pail closet.

The number of privies remaining in the Borough at the end of 1928 was as follows :—

Within the drainage area	...	...	...	38
Outside the drainage area	...	...	...	162
				<hr/>
				200
				<hr/>

Several of the privies within the drainage area are used for dry ashes only.

The pail closets number about 33. During the year two trough closets were converted to water closets. The number of waste water closets remained unchanged.

## SCAVENGING.

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

Privies in the urban parts of the Borough are emptied every fortnight. Those in the rural parts are emptied every 8 weeks, or more frequently as required.

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

The total amount of refuse collected and disposed of during 1928 amounted to 25,925 tons, and represents 19.7 cwts. per 1000 population per day.

Refuse was disposed of by means of incineration at the Destructor and controlled tipping. Three of the four tips of the Borough are reclaiming low lying areas which, when completed, will be used as recreation grounds.



The percentage of refuse tipped was 84% and incinerated 16%.

Street cleansing is undertaken by the Highways Department of the Borough Engineer.

There are 63 miles of roads in the Borough, of which approximately 11 miles are cleansed daily.

6	Do.	3 times per week.
20	Do.	twice per week.
26	Do.	once weekly.

During the year 59½ million square yards of streets were cleansed exclusive of footpaths.

### 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 periodic sanitary work performed by the Health Visitors.

MALE STAFF.

[illegible]

## FEMALE STAFF.

Inquiries in respect of various infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	1066
Visits to houses let in lodgings	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
„ „ workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
„ „ public lavatories	...	...	...	...	...	...	295
„ „ houses, anti-fly campaign	...	...	...	...	...	...	1031
Other miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	27

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

Drains relaid and new drains provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
„ repaired, trapped, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
„ cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	289
Soilpipes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cesspools abolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Water closets rebuilt	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
„ repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	239
„ provided (additional)	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
„ provided in place of privies	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
„ cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Trough closets converted to waterclosets	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Privies abolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Wet ashpits abolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Dry ashpits abolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Moveable ashbins provided in place of wet ashpits	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Moveable ashbins provided in place of dry ashpits	...	...	...	...	...	...	93
Moveable ashbins renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	337
Yards paved or paving repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Walls pointed (houses)	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Stagnant water removed from cellars	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Chimneys repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	175
Eaves gutters and fall pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Fall pipes disconnected from drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Sinks renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Sink waste pipes cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Sink wastes renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Sink wastes disconnected from drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
House floors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Defective plaster work repaired (houses)	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Defective ceilings repaired (houses)	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Ranges and fireplaces repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Washing coppers and underworks repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Stairs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Window defects remedied (houses)	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Door defects remedied (houses)	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Water supplies carried inside houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Nuisances from the keeping of animals abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Dangerous structures remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	15



Urinals repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Street nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Wells filled in	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dangerous well covers remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nuisances connected with offensive trades remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Defects connected with factories and workshops remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Dairies improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Cellars drained	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Coal stoves provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Outbuildings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Outbuildings demolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Dirty houses cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Yards cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Other nuisances remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15

One summons was issued for non-compliance with a statutory notice for the abatement of a nuisance. The necessary work was carried out before the hearing, and the case was withdrawn on payment of costs.

The bulk of the work of the District Inspectors is concerned with dwelling houses, and whilst the result of wartime neglect has in many instances been made good, there are others in which improvement is but slow. The greater part of the repairs have been done by informal action, and it is a common practice when submitting lists of defects to owners to agree to the work being done in instalments, so much being done during each quarter.

Defects remedied in this way are included in the foregoing table, the actual number of houses involved being included in the table under "Housing."

#### SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Under the arrangement between the Councils of the City of Sheffield and the County Borough of Rotherham whereby all the powers relating to the abatement of nuisance from smoke, conferred by the Public Health Act, 1875, and the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926, were conferred on the Joint Smoke Abatement Committee, the following work was done in Rotherham during the year:—

No. of observations on chimneys of one hour each	...	...	...	...	...	...	1059
No. of minutes during which black smoke was emitted	...	...	...	...	...	...	3248
Average number of minutes during which black smoke was emitted	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.4
Number of intimations served	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Do. works visited	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Do. statutory notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Do. complaints received and attended to	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Do. chimneys dismantled	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Do. chimneys raised	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Do. new chimneys erected	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Do. prosecutions (an abatement order made in each case and costs obtained)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

The soot deposit guage on the Town Hall was taken over by the Sheffield and Rotherham Joint Committee for Smoke Abatement as from 1st April, 1928. Later on in the year the Committee decided to instal four other guages in their area, three in Sheffield and one in Rotherham, and also to take readings of ultra violet rays at these stations. This scheme came into operation on 1st November, 1928, and the second guage was placed at Oakwood Hall Sanatorium.

The following table gives the monthly details of the observations with the soot deposit guage taken at the Town Hall to 31st October, 1928 :—

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.
January ... ..	93.19	.402	.669	24.32	14.62	38.94
February ... ..	66.03	.288	.845	36.72	10.47	41.19
March ... ..	57.51	.218	.556	20.19	7.94	28.13
April ... ..	23.28	.123	.801	29.10	4.48	33.58
May ... ..	36.92	.165	.787	28.59	5.99	34.58
June ... ..	68.44	.256	.728	26.47	9.29	35.76
July ... ..	14.20	.121	.466	16.95	4.40	21.35
August ... ..	62.48	.182	.602	21.89	6.60	28.49
September ... ..	5.47	.155	.527	19.15	5.63	24.78
October ... ..	90.17	.332	.670	24.35	12.06	36.41

The ultra violet ray readings and details of the observations of the soot deposit guages at the Town Hall and Oakwood Hall Sanatorium for November and Dec., 1928, are given in the following table :—

Month.	Ultra-violet ray readings.		Soot deposit guage.					
	Total units.	Daily average	Rainfall m/m.s.	Total solids dissolv'd grams.	Total insoluble matter. grams.	Equivalent to tons per square mile.		
						Total insoluble	Total soluble	Total solids.
TOWN HALL.								
November ...	17	.56	73.70	.498	.973	35.37	18.10	53.47
December ...	7	.22	42.00	.225	.586	21.30	8.18	29.48
OAKWOOD HALL SANATORIUM.								
November ...	11.5	.46	55.90	.374	.140	4.70	12.54	17.23
December ...	8.5	.27	34.00	.133	.132	4.42	4.46	8.89



The monthly average soot deposit recorded on the Town Hall during the year 1928 equalled 33.84 tons of solid matter per square mile, comprising 24.86 tons of insoluble and 8.98 tons of soluble matter.

#### OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The following offensive trades existed in the Borough at the end of December, 1928 :—

Fish friers	...	...	...	...	...	...	87
Tripe boilers	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Gut scrapers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rag and bone dealers	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Hide and skin dealers	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Blood driers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
							—
							96
							==

During the year one business of a fish frier was discontinued, one was transferred to new premises, and one new business was commenced. Two applications for the consent of the Council to the establishment of the business of a fish frier were refused.

One business of a tripe boiler was discontinued.

Blood drying, which ceased at the Public Slaughterhouse during 1927, was recommenced during 1928, and now forms part of the larger process of the treatment of slaughterhouse waste and condemned food.

Three fish friers were cautioned on account of lack of cleanliness, and one tripe boiler was cautioned on account of lack of cleanliness and the non-removal of refuse, after which a marked improvement was observed in all cases.

#### COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

In all, 371 visits were paid to the 7 Common Lodging Houses in the Borough. On no occasion were all the beds occupied. Out of a total accommodation of 269 there was, when visited, an average of 82 unoccupied beds, ranging from 70 to 100.

The premises were maintained in a cleanly condition.

At the end of the year the keeper of one house was under notice to quit, as the premises were intended for demolition.

### HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

The number on the register of houses let in lodgings is now 16.

During the year there were 49 inspections made, and 6 written notices were sent calling attention to various faults.

### TENTS, VANS, AND SHEDS.

Rotherham is not seriously troubled by a great many of these structures. Occasionally a travelling van "pitches" on an unsuitable site, when efforts are at once made to effect a removal.

The majority of the more or less stationary dwellings, of which twelve are really "buildings" and sixteen are stationary vans, were maintained in a satisfactory state. In a few instances fouling of the site was observed, when the occupiers were cautioned.

The bye-laws relating to tents, vans, and sheds are of great value in controlling their sanitary condition, and continued improvement in the supply of orthodox houses will no doubt be a great factor towards reducing in the future the number of those of the stationary type. No serious difficulty was encountered during the year.

### FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The number of workshops on the register at the end of 1928 was as follows :—

Workshops and workplaces (excluding bakehouses)	...	104
Bakehouses (including factory bakehouses)	...	11
		<hr/>
		115
		<hr/>

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	...	...
	2		2		...	...



As shown by the preceding table there are very few outworkers in the Borough. Inquiries after notifications of infectious disease have not revealed any un-notified outworkers, and the majority of the industries in the area are of such a nature that the work cannot be let out.

Details of the inspection of factories and workshops, including inspections made by the Health Visitors, are given herewith:—

Premises.	Inspections.	Written. notices.	Verbal. notices.
Factories (including factory laundries) ... ..	45	7	5
Workshops (including workshop laundries) ... ..	176	—	4
Workplaces (other than outworkers' premises)...	10	—	—
	231	7	9

In the following statement particulars of the defects found in factories and workshops are given :

Particulars.	Number of defects	
	Found.	Remedied.
Want of cleanliness ... ..	4	4
Sanitary accommodation not separate for sexes ... ..	2	1
Unsuitable or defective sanitary accommodation ... ..	9	6
Insufficient means of escape in case of fire ... ..	1	—
	16	11

The unremedied defects were receiving attention at the end of the year.

Fifteen complaints were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories, eleven referring to factories and four referring to workshops.

#### CANAL BOATS.

The County Borough Council is not a Registration Authority for the purposes of the Canal Boats Acts.

Very few canal boats stay at the Wharfe for any length of time, the majority stopping for a few hours to unload part of the cargo or exchange horses prior to continuing their journey.

The following statement summarises the work :—

Number of visits paid to the canal wharfe	...	...	17
Number of canal boats inspected	...	...	6
Number of infringements observed	...	...	2

The boats examined were in good condition and clean.

The nature of the infringement in both instances was the absence of the certificate of registration on board. Intimations were given that such certificate must be kept on board. One master stated that he had recently acquired the boat, and the certificate was with the Registration Authority being endorsed.

#### DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD.

Although the most modern facilities for cremation are available at the City Road Cemetery, Sheffield, no recent increase in the disposal of the dead by this method can be shown.

I am indebted to the Superintendent, Mr. C. Cook, for the following figures relating to the past 15 years :—

Year.	Number of cremations.			
1913-1924	...	...	...	One each year.
1925	...	...	...	6
1926	...	...	...	4
1927	...	...	...	5
1928	...	...	...	5

#### SCHOOLS.

These are divisible into (1) provided schools and (2) non-provided schools.

In each group the water supply is from the main.

With regard to the sanitary conditions of the provided schools, there are now no serious defects among these. One school (Thorpe Hesley) where conditions were bad has now been replaced by a new building, whilst another (Thornhill) has been extensively reconstructed. The Education Committee is proceeding steadily with minor improvements in the remaining schools, such as the substitution of electric light for gas, and of central heating for stoves and open fireplaces.

Of the six non-provided schools in the Borough, at four of them (Kimberworth National, St. John's, Eastwood, and Parish Church) conditions are far from good.

Lighting, heating, and ventilation are inadequate, whilst cloak room, washing, and water closet accommodation, are altogether insufficient.



For the foregoing information, I am indebted to Dr. A. C. Turner, School Medical Officer for the Borough.

Throughout the year there has been the closest co-operation between the work of the School Medical Service and that of the Public Health Department in relation to the health of the scholars, and for preventing the spread of infectious disease.

The general outline of this scheme of co-operation was given in the survey report for the year 1925.

It will be recalled that during 1926 the first batch of children under the child welfare scheme reached school age, when over 200 record cards, giving their medical history as far as was known, were handed over to the School Medical Officer. In 1927 there were 514 cards so transferred, and during 1928, 617.

## SECTION IV.

## HOUSING.

In the following table housing statistics for the year 1928 are given :—

## NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR.

(a)	Total (including those given separately under (b) ... ..	155
(b)	With State assistance under the Housing Acts :—	
	(i) By the Local Authority ... ..	132
	(ii) By other bodies or persons ... ..	13

## I.—INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR :—

(1)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... ..	1720
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (i) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ... ..	234
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... ..	109
(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 ... ..	102

## II.—REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICE :—

	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ... ..	1279
--	--	------

## III.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR :—

## 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 ... ..	52
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	
	(a) By owners ... ..	59
	(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 ...	68
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which closing orders were made ...	68
(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 ...	—



## SECTION V.

---

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

#### MILK.

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

Registered cowkeepers (producers within the Borough)	...	...	30
Retail milk purveyors :—			
Cowkeepers within the Borough retailing their own milk	...	17	
Roundsmen with premises within the Borough	...	...	22
Retailers (not roundsmen) from shops within the Borough	...	27	
Retailers (roundsmen) from premises outside the Borough	...	51	
			117
Registered dairies :—			
Where cows are kept	...	...	32
Where milk is sold or stored	...	...	34
Where receptacles are stored	...	...	15
			81

During the visits to dairies and dairy farms, advice has been given and suggestions made to owners of cattle with a view to improving the conditions under which milch cows are housed and kept, so that milk intended for human consumption may be produced under conditions as hygienic as possible.

Consideration continues to be paid to the question of lighting, ventilation, and drainage of cowhouses ; and alterations to several buildings have been made so as to conform to the requirements necessary for the production of clean and wholesome milk.

The question of the temporary storage of milk before sale to the consumer, the grooming of the cattle, the cleansing of the udders of the cows, and of the hands and clothing of the attendants, has received special attention.

Improvements, as under, were made at seven dairy farms :—

1. Underground drains provided to cowsheds.
2. Drains of house reconstructed, connected with sewer, and privy and cess-pool abolished.

3. Lighting and floor of cowshed improved.
4. Floor of cowshed improved.
5. Lighting and ventilation improved.
6. Lighting and ventilation improved, new floor, channels, and stall partitions provided, and roof and eaves gutters overhauled and partly renewed.
7. Dairy wash-house provided.

Three retailers' dairies were improved, one by the provision of a new concrete floor; one by the provision of a new floor, drainage, outside paving, water supply, and improved lighting and ventilation; and the other by the provision of steam for the sterilising of milk vessels.

During the year it was necessary to issue twelve cautions to producers, two for obstruction of cowshed ventilators, five for lack of cleanliness and the lime-washing of the cowshed, and five for insufficient grooming of the cows. Subsequent visits showed an improvement in these matters.

Visits to dairy farms were paid by the Veterinary Inspector.

Clinical examinations of 1011 bovines were made, particular attention being paid to the udders of milch cows with a view to detecting any evidence of tuberculosis.

Sixteen samples of milk were forwarded to Sheffield University for examination for tubercle bacilli by the biological test. The details are as follow :—

					From individual cows.	From bulk milk.	
Number	...	...	...	...	15	...	1
Positive	...	...	...	...	2	...	1
Negative	...	...	...	...	13	...	0

Four samples of milk from pathological udders were examined microscopically, but in no case were tubercle bacilli found.

The tuberculin test was applied in three cases with a positive re-action in each case.

Nine cows were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, post mortem examination in each case showing tubercular lesions. The total compensation paid amounted to £33 and the salvage received to £18 5s.

During the year one dealer's licence for the sale of Grade "A" milk was issued under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.



One sample of the milk was submitted for examination and conformed to the Order, the Bacteriologist reporting that it contained 15000 bacteria per c.c., and was negative for b. coli in 1/100 c.c.

### MEAT.

The number of slaughterhouses in the County Borough remains unchanged, being as follows :—

The Public Slaughterhouse.

Private slaughterhouses :

Registered	...	...	...	...	2
Licensed	...	...	...	...	2
Annually licensed	...	...	...	...	2
					—
					6
					—

Most of the slaughtering in the Borough continues to take place at the Public Slaughterhouse, and the following figures, kindly supplied by the Superintendent, give the numbers of animals slaughtered there during 1928, the whole of which were examined by the Inspector.

The figures for 1927 are also given for comparison.

					1928		1927
Beasts	...	...	...	...	5278	...	4398
Calves	...	...	...	...	311	...	399
Sheep and lambs	...	...	...	...	8427	...	7897
Pigs	...	...	...	...	11814	...	12007
					—		—
					25830		24701
					—		—

The number of visits paid to the whole of the slaughterhouses, including the Public Slaughterhouse, during the year was 1375.

In addition to the written notices of regular slaughter at the private slaughterhouses the following notices were received in compliance with the Public Health (Meat) Regulations 1924 :

Nature of notices.	Notices received.	Number visited.
<b>A. Private premises (other than private slaughterhouses) :—</b>		
Notices of intention to slaughter ... ..	86	86
Emergency slaughter (in the Boro') ... ..	9	9
<b>B. Private slaughterhouses :—</b>		
Notices of intention to slaughter ... ..	15	14
Emergency slaughter ... ..	1	1
Emergency slaughter outside the Borough and carcasses brought into the Borough for inspection ... ..	2	2
Notices to examine meat where there is evidence of disease ...	18	18
	131	130

One notice of slaughter on private premises was not accepted owing to the premises not being suitable. The animal was subsequently slaughtered at the Public Slaughterhouse.

Owing to the magnitude of the work, the greatest part of the time of one Inspector is devoted to meat inspection, and other members of the staff assist in the work at private slaughterhouses and private slaughterings during certain busy days of the week.

The following summary gives details of the meat seized or surrendered and destroyed during 1928 as unfit for human food, from all causes (including tuberculosis) :—

Number of	Goats.	Beasts.	Calves.	Sheep and lambs.	Pigs.	Total.
Carcases (including offal)	1	75	6	46	25	153
Portions of carcases	—	8	—	1	—	9
Heads (including tongues)	—	174	1	2	361	538
Tongues (only) ...	—	7	—	—	—	7
Lungs ... ..	—	900	1	25	410	1336
Livers ... ..	—	495	—	152	429	1076
Tripes or stomachs ...	—	223	—	—	6	229
Spleens ... ..	—	166	—	1	96	263
Kidneys ... ..	—	37	—	—	5	42
Hearts ... ..	—	25	—	1	1	27
Udders ... ..	—	108	—	—	—	108
Fats (mesenteries, etc.)	—	357	—	—	650	1007

The total weight of fresh meat and offals condemned was allocated as follows :—

	tons.	cwts.	stones.
Public Slaughterhouse ... ..	42	2	1
Private slaughterhouses ... ..	1	14	0
Other private premises ... ..	—	4	5
	44	0	6
	—	—	—



Particulars of the tuberculous meat seized or surrendered and destroyed during 1928 are given herewith:—

Number of	Beasts.	Calves.	Pigs.	Total.
Carcases (including offal) ... ..	61	1	12	74
Portions of carcases (quarters) ... ..	6	—	—	6
Heads (including tongues) ... ..	167	1	359	527
Lungs ... ..	870	—	380	1250
Livers ... ..	302	—	350	652
Tripes or stomachs ... ..	200	—	6	206
Spleens ... ..	160	—	95	255
Hearts ... ..	19	—	1	20
Udders ... ..	26	—	—	26
Mesenteries ... ..	355	—	645	1000
Kidneys ... ..	11	—	—	11

The total weight of tuberculous meat and offals condemned was 35 tons, 5 cwt., 6 stones.

Tuberculosis was the reason for the condemnation of 80% of the total weight of fresh meat and offals condemned during the year.

Three tuberculous animals were slaughtered outside the Borough and taken to the Public Slaughterhouse for inspection before sale in the Borough. Two of the carcasses were condemned.

Under the Tuberculosis Order, 17 cows were taken to the Public Slaughterhouse for slaughter from the West Riding, 11 of which were entirely condemned, whilst 2 were slaughtered for the County Borough, with part offals condemned.

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

Condition or disease which rendered the meat unfit for food.	Beasts.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.	Total.
Pyæmia ... ..	—	—	1	—	—	1
Septicæmia ... ..	6	—	—	—	—	6
Swine erysipelas ... ..	—	—	—	5	—	5
Jaundice ... ..	—	—	—	3	—	3
Johne's disease and hydraemia ... ..	2	—	—	—	—	2
Caseous lymphadenitis ... ..	—	—	1	—	—	1
Tranmatic pericarditis and hydraemia ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	1
Nephritis and hydraemia ... ..	—	—	—	1	—	1
Hydraemia ... ..	1	2	31	—	1	35
Emaciation ... ..	1	1	5	3	—	10
Immature ... ..	—	1	—	—	—	1
Moribund ... ..	2	1	7	—	—	10
Fevered ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	1
Extensively bruised ... ..	—	—	1	—	—	1
Congested ... ..	—	—	—	1	—	1
	14	5	46	13	1	79

During the year five persons were cautioned for contravening the Meat Regulations, three for exposing meat outside the front of their shops, and two for insufficient covering of meat whilst being conveyed through the streets. These matters were immediately remedied and repetition of the offences has not been observed.

There are no butcher meat stalls in the Borough, and the few meat hawkers from vehicles who traverse the outskirts of the Borough were not observed to contravene the regulations.

During the year a by-product plant was installed at the Public Slaughterhouse, in which the whole of the condemned meat of the Borough is disposed of, fat being extracted and the residue utilised for commercial purposes.

### OTHER FOODS.

The following table gives the details of food, other than fresh killed meat, condemned during 1928 as unfit for human food :—

	Number.	Weight.
Frozen or chilled meat ... ..	—	537 lbs.
Frozen offals (box) ... ..	1	—
Fish... ..	—	70 lbs.
Mussels (bags) ... ..	2	—
Cockles (bags) ... ..	2	—
Crayfish (box) ... ..	1	—
Crabs ... ..	30	—
Rabbits ... ..	22	—
Prawns (tins) ... ..	8	—
Tinned food (tins) ... ..	59	—
Eggs ... ..	360	—
Potatoes ... ..	—	5 tons.

Thirty-three certificates of unsoundness were given.

One hundred and ten visits were paid to food factories and pork butchers' making up places. Two food factories were not maintained in a cleanly condition. On complaint being made these matters were quickly remedied. With these exceptions a satisfactory standard of cleanliness was observed, and no food of a doubtful character was found.

### FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

In the subsequent tables details are given of the administration of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, the Condensed Milk Regulations, the Dried Milk Regulations, and the Preservatives in Food Regulations.



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

Total No.	Nature of sample.	Genuine		Not reported as genuine.		Formal samples			Penalties including costs.
		Formal.	Informal.	Formal.	Informal.	Prosecutions instituted.	Dismissed or withdrawn.	Convictions.	
3	Ammoniated tincture of quinine ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Baking powder ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	Butter ...	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Camphorated oil ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Condensed milk ...	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	Coffee ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Coffee and chicory ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Cream ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Cream of tartar ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Glycerine ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Ground almonds ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Ground ginger ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Lard ...	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Liquorice powder ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Margarine ...	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
104	Milk ...	84	6	11	3	3	—	3	£14 3 0
3	Mincemeat ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Olive oil ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Pepper ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Potted meat ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Sausages ...	—	4	—	3	—	—	—	—
3	Self-raising flour ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Sponge buns ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Sweet spirit of nitre ...	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
3	Vinegar ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
197		87	92	11	7	3	—	3	£14 3 0

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

Identification mark.	Article.	Result of analysis.			Remarks and action taken or result of prosecutions.
		Fats.	Non-fats.	Water.	
13	Milk ...	3.25	8.31	88.44	Letter of caution.
68	Milk ...	2.79	9.07	88.14	Samples taken at place of delivery, outside the Borough (Nos. 72 and 73) followed by "appeal to the cow" samples.
72	Milk ...	2.78	9.15	88.07	Letter to vendor. Informal sample taken at place of delivery, outside the Borough.
73	Milk ...	2.73	8.88	88.39	Letter of caution to producer.
83	Milk ...	2.35	7.70	89.95	Do.
86	Milk ...	2.68	8.60	88.72	Fined £4 10s. 6d., including costs.
87	Milk ...	2.97	8.81	88.22	"Appeal to the cow" sample subsequently taken, No. 93.
93	Milk ...	2.90	8.59	88.51	Letter to vendor.
119	Milk ...	2.80	8.99	88.21	Letter to vendor.
120	Milk ...	2.97	8.76	88.27	"Appeal to the cow" sample in connection with No. 86.
121	Milk ...	3.30	8.45	88.25	Letter to the producer.
161	Milk ...	2.93	9.19	87.88	Fined £3 10s. 6d., including costs.
167	Milk ...	2.92	8.96	88.12	Letter to vendor.
168	Milk ...	2.67	8.96	88.37	No action taken.
148	Sweet spirit of nitre ...	Slightly deficient in ethyl nitrite, but not to any material extent.			No declaration of presence of preservative made at the time of purchase. Vendor cautioned.
192	Sausages ...	Contained 13 parts per million of sulphur dioxide.			No declaration of presence of preservative made at the time of purchase. Vendor cautioned.
195	Sausages ...	Contained 16 parts per million of sulphur dioxide.			No declaration of presence of preservative made at the time of purchase. Vendor cautioned.
196	Sausages ...	Contained 13 parts per million of sulphur dioxide.			No declaration of presence of preservative made at the time of purchase. Vendor cautioned.

The total number of milk samples procured during 1928 was	...	...	104
The highest percentage of milk fat was	...	...	5.45
associated with solids not fat (July)	...	...	8.96
The highest percentage of solids not fat was	...	...	9.28
associated with milk fat (February)	...	...	3.75



The quarterly average composition of the samples was as follows :—

Period.	Milk-fat.	Solids not fat.	No. of samples.
1st quarter ... ..	3.65	8.90	32
2nd quarter ... ..	3.32	8.86	21
3rd quarter ... ..	3.48	8.87	17
4th quarter ... ..	3.40	8.88	34
The whole year ... ..	3.48	8.88	104

During the year 12 milk samples were found to contain 4 per cent. or over of milk fat, and 36 samples to contain 9 per cent. or over of solids not fat ; 5 exceeding 4 per cent. of fat and 9 per cent. non-fats.

Two milk samples were taken at the place of delivery. Six “ appeal to the cow ” samples were taken during the year, the analyses being as follows :—

Number of sample.	Milk fat.	Solids not fat.
74 ...	3.20 ...	9.13
75 ...	3.05 ...	8.72
76 ...	3.15 ...	8.97
93 ...	2.90 ...	8.59
186 ...	3.25 ...	8.94
187 ...	3.45 ...	9.01

Preservatives were found in the following articles analysed :—

Potted meat ...	98 parts sulphur dioxide per million.	Presence of sulphur dioxide may be due to gelatine used in the manufacture of the potted meat. Sulphur dioxide allowed in gelatine to the extent of 1000 parts per million.
Potted meat ...	21 parts sulphur dioxide per million.	Do.
Sausages ...	27 Do.	Notice of the presence of the preservative given at the time of sale.
Sausages ...	27 Do.	Do.
Sausages ...	13 Do.	Notice of the presence of preservative not given.
Sausages ...	13 Do.	Do.
Sausages ...	16 Do.	Do.

The vendors of the three sausage samples last enumerated, in response to cautionary letters, disclaimed all knowledge of the presence of the preservative.

Samples of the sausage binder, casings, and seasonings, were subsequently examined and found to be free from preservative.

## SECTION VI.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES GENERALLY.

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

Disease.	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Small-pox ... ..	13	68	30	27	31
Cholera ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Plague ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ... ..	53	49	23	104	70
Erysipelas... ..	29	64	42	63	55
Scarlet fever ... ..	459	296	196	174	177
Malaria ... ..	—	2	1	2	1
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers ... ..	2	4	10	3	1
Continued fevers ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal fever ... ..	2	4	1	1	6
Encephalitis lethargica ... ..	14	4	10	3	4
Measles ... ..	1120	1168	536	2199	464
Ophthalmia neonatorum ... ..	15	20	14	7	6
Pulmonary tuberculosis ... ..	179	215	177	169	143
Other forms of tuberculosis ... ..	40	43	42	42	34
Cerebro-spinal meningitis ... ..	—	—	—	1	1
Pneumonia ... ..	406	444	3 3	606	266
Chicken-pox ... ..	245	333	5 9	478	419
Dysentery... ..	—	—	1	—	—
Acute anterior poliomyelitis ... ..	1	1	—	—	1
Acute polio-encephalitis... ..	—	1	—	—	—
Puerperal pyrexia ... ..	—	—	4	13	8
Pemphigus neonatorum ... ..	—	—	—	7	4
Totals ... ..	2578	2716	1979	3899	1691

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.





It is gratifying to have to record such a considerable drop in the incidence of the infectious diseases notifiable in the Borough, and particularly with regard to pneumonia, of which there were 266 cases during the year, with 78 deaths.

Of encephalitis lethargica, 4 cases were notified, the ages being 30, 35, 48, and 50 years of age. In no instance was the onset of the disease related historically to vaccination, 3 having been vaccinated in infancy only, and the fourth as an infant and also unsuccessfully in 1915 and 1926.

Thirty-one cases of small-pox were notified during 1928, 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.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
0—5	—	—	1	1	2
5—10	—	—	2	8	10
10—15	—	—	2	8	10
15—20	—	—	2	—	2
20—25	—	—	—	—	—
25—30	1	—	—	—	1
30—35	—	—	—	1	1
35—40	—	—	1	—	1
40—45	—	—	1	1	2
45—50	—	—	—	1	1
50—55	—	—	—	—	—
55—60	—	—	—	—	—
60—65	—	—	—	—	—
65—70	—	—	—	—	—
Over 70	—	—	—	1	1
Total ...	1	—	9	21	31

It will be noticed that of the 31 cases 30 were unvaccinated; the remaining one was vaccinated in infancy and had 2 vaccination cicatrices.

All cases were of the "modified" type of the disease, there was one death, and the average stay in hospital was 18.5 days.

The details of the fatal case are as follow :—The patient was an old lady of 73 years and unvaccinated. She became ill with the usual prodromal influenza on 5th February; the rash appeared on 11th February; she was notified as mild small-pox on the 13th, and removed on the same day to Hospital. At this time the patient felt quite well, and remained so until 29th February, when she had a slight attack of bronchitis. On March 3rd she had almost completely recovered,



and as the rash had practically gone it was contemplated to discharge her on Thursday, 8th, or Friday, 9th March. Unfortunately she collapsed and died suddenly on the morning of 4th March. It was stated by the relatives and by the private medical attendant that the patient had been subject to periodical heart attacks for several years.

The death was certified as (1) bronchitis, (2) cardiac failure, (3) small-pox.

In connection with the various outbreaks, 119 small-pox contacts were admitted to the Isolation Hospital for short quarantine, and spent in all 441 days.

Under the Public Health (Small-pox Prevention) Regulations, 1917, the total number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations performed was 634, comprising 407 primary and 227 revaccinations.

#### 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 1928	In hospital 31st Dec 1927	Admissions. 1928	Discharges 1928	Deaths 1928	Remaining in hospital 31st Dec. 1928	Total patient days.
Scarlet fever ...	177	28	144	146	3	23	5691
Diphtheria ...	70	25	68	80	6	7	3321
Typhoid fevers ...	1	—	1	1	—	—	15
Other diseases ...	—	1	11	10	—	2	245
Total ...	248	54	224	237	9	32	9272

The average number of patients daily was 25.

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

Year.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid fevers.	Other diseases.	Total.
1924 ...	399	43	5	18	465
1925 ...	272	40	2	4	318
1926 ...	176	20	11	4	211
1927 ...	156	92	2	43	293
1928 ...	144	68	1	11	224
Total ...	1147	263	21	80	1511

The following complications occurred amongst the cases treated :—

Scarlet fever.					Diphtheria.				
Empyema	...	...	...	1	Adenitis	...	...	...	1
Cellulitis	...	...	...	1	Pneumonia	...	...	...	1
Impetigo	...	...	...	1	Bronchitis	...	...	...	2
Herpes	...	...	...	1	Carriers	...	...	...	2
Nephritis	...	...	...	2	Otorrhoea	...	...	...	2
Rheumatism	...	...	...	4	Laryngeal obstruction	...	...	...	2
Pneumonia	...	...	...	4	Nasal paralysis	...	...	...	3
Albuminurea	...	...	...	5	Cardiac irregularity	...	...	...	7
Tonsillitis	...	...	...	6					
Adenitis	...	...	...	15					
Rhinorrhoea and/or otorrhoea	...	...	...	18					

Surgical interference was required in the case with cellulitis and in that with empyema, as also in the two cases of laryngeal obstruction. There were two "return" cases of scarlet fever and none of diphtheria.

#### PROPHYLAXIS OF DIPHTHERIA.

During the year the Schick test was performed on 11 persons, 6 of whom, together with 3 babies, were subsequently immunised.

#### 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 37 phials, equivalent to 178,000 units, were so supplied.

#### BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

In the following table details are given of the examinations made during 1928 :

Examinations for :—				Positive.	Negative.	Doubtful.	Total.
Diphtheria	...	...	...	126	744	—	870
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	66	484	—	550
Typhoid fever	...	...	...	2	25	6	33
Gonorrhoea	...	...	...	69	51	—	120
Other examinations	...	...	...	3	20	—	23
Total	...	...	...	266	1324	6	1596



## 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.				1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Whooping cough	...			164	441	227	525	173
Mumps	...	...	...	316	465	214	160	877
Ringworm	...	...	...	346	596	709	637	547
Totals	...	...	...	826	1502	1150	1322	1597

There were 10 deaths from influenza.

## CANCER.

During the year, 71 deaths from cancer took place, as compared with 76 in 1924, 85 in 1925, 61 in 1926, and 82 in 1927.

Details are furnished in the following table regarding the location of the disease, together with the age and sex distribution.

Location of disease	Under 20 years		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.	M. F.		
Buccal cavity	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	2	9
Pharynx, œsophagus, stomach, M. liver & annexa F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	2	2	5	2	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	8	23	
Peritoneum, intestines, M. and rectum F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	8	
Female genital organs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10		
Breast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4		
Skin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other organs	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	7	17	
Totals	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	3	2	2	3	3	6	6	4	3	11	4	7	1	3	2	-	3	-	3	-	1	38	33	71

The ratio of cancer deaths to deaths from all causes expressed as a percentage for the years 1924-28 is as follows :—  
In 1924 the percentage was 8.4 ; in 1925, 9.4 ; in 1926, 8.3 ; in 1927, 8.7 ; and in 1928, 9.5.



### CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION.

Two steam sterilizers are available, one at the Isolation Hospital and one at the Small-pox Hospital. Articles from premises where infectious disease has occurred are disinfected free of charge, whilst clothing, etc., from non-infectious cases is charged for at the rate of 5/- to cover costs.

Infected articles in the home are dealt with by fumigation, and infected premises by a combination of spraying and fumigation. In the case of books from the Public Library, these are returned to the Public Health Department direct, where they are fumigated in a special chamber. They are then sent to the Library and kept there 14 days prior to reissue.

With regard to verminous persons, children are dealt with at the School Clinic, and adults at the contact block in the Isolation Hospital. Premises infected with vermin are subjected to a special spray.

## SECTION VII.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

## NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1928.

Under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1924, the number of cases of tuberculosis on the register of notifications on the 31st December, 1928, was 1001, classified as follows:—

Total cases ...	Pulmonary.			Non-pulmonary.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1001	466	359	825	91	85	176

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

Age periods. Years.	New cases.*				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 ...	1	—	2	—	—	1	1	1
1-5 ...	2	5	4	7	—	1	2	4
5-10 ...	10	11	6	5	—	—	—	2
10-15 ...	4	6	3	1	—	1	—	—
15-20 ...	5	7	1	2	3	2	—	—
20-25 ...	13	9	2	3	4	2	—	1
25-35 ...	13	23	1	—	4	6	—	—
35-45 ...	9	10	—	—	5	5	—	—
45-55 ...	13	4	3	—	8	1	2	—
55-65 ...	9	6	1	—	9	4	—	1
65 and upwards ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Totals ...	79	81	23	18	33	24	5	9

\*Primary notifications, including other new cases which have come to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the year 1928.



The ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to the total tuberculosis deaths was 1 in 4. 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, 1926.

### THE DISPENSARY.

The following return shows the work of the Dispensary during the year 1928 :

	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 ...	38	42	8	14	2	1	5	7	40	43	13	21
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	8	6
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	8	17	10
B. Contacts examined during the year—												
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	4	9	5	5	—	—	—	1	4	9	5	6
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	4	—
C. Cases written off the Dispensary register as												
(a) Cured ...	10	13	3	9	—	—	3	3	10	13	6	12
(b) Diagnosis not confirmed or non tuberculous (including cancellation of cases notified in error)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	12	25	13
D. Number of persons on Dispensary register on December 31st												
(a) Diagnosis completed ...	272	187	113	121	6	13	44	46	278	200	157	167
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	2

1. Number of persons on Dispensary register on January 1st ...	767	10. Number of consultations with medical practitioners :—	
2. Number of patients transferred from other areas and of "lost sight of" cases returned ...	17	(a) At homes of applicants ...	13
3. Number of patients transferred to other areas and cases "lost sight of" ... ..	56	(b) Otherwise ... ..	223
4. Died during the year ... ..	32	11. Number of other visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes	4
5. Number of observation cases under A (b) and B (b) in which period of observation exceeded 2 months ... ..	—	12. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes ... ..	2920
6. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including contacts)	2901	13. Number of	
7. Number of attendances of non-pulmonary cases at Orthopaedic Out-stations for treatment or supervision ... ..	—	(a) Specimens of sputum, &c., examined ... ..	87
8. Number of attendances at General Hospitals or other Institutions approved for the purpose of patients for		(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work ... ..	11
(a) "Light" treatment ... ..	—	14. Number of insured persons on Dispensary register on the 31st December ... ..	399
(b) Other special forms of treatment ... ..	*4	15. Number of insured persons under domiciliary treatment on the 31st December ... ..	29
9. Number of patients to whom dental treatment was given at or in connection with the Dispensary ... ..	0	16. Number of reports received during the year in respect of insured persons :—	
		(a) Form G.P. 17 ... ..	107
		(b) Form G.P. 36 ... ..	76

\* No. of lupus patients attending a Sheffield Hospital.

The 78 non-tuberculous persons, classified according to sex and age, revealed the following conditions :—

	M.	M.ch.	F.	F. ch.	Total.
Normal ... ..	6	8	4	4	22
Bronchitis ... ..	10	10	5	4	29
Heart disease ... ..	1	1	0	0	2
Other diseases ... ..	14	6	2	3	25
	—	—	—	—	—
	31	25	11	11	78
	==	==	==	==	==



The following summary shows the clinical condition of all patients at the end of 1928 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.				1927.				1928.			
		Class t. b. minus.				Class t. b. plus				Class t. b. minus.				Class t. b. minus			
		Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (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).	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (class t. b. plus).
Discharged as cured.	Adults	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Chil-dren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disease arrested.	Adults	21	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Chil-dren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disease not arrested.	Adults	102	3	17	4	24	30	1	3	1	5	32	1	5	3	9	27
	Chil-dren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONDITION NOT ASCERTAINED DURING THE YEAR	Adults	50	-	3	2	5	25	-	3	2	5	21	-	4	3	7	48
	Chil-dren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LOST SIGHT OF OR OTHERWISE REMOVED FROM DISPENSARY REGISTER.	Adults	139	1	4	-	5	31	1	1	1	3	17	-	1	1	2	1
	Chil-dren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DEAD.	Adults	7	-	1	1	2	3	-	3	9	12	2	-	-	-	-	2
	Chil-dren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals		555	6	38	17	61	124	3	13	17	33	121	1	15	24	40	116
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ALIVE.



D



## THE SANATORIUM.

The following table gives the distribution of the beds at Oakwood Hall Sanatorium during the year :—

	Observation.	Pulmonary tuberculosis.		Non-Pulmonary tuberculosis.		Total.
		"Sanatorium" beds.	"Hospital" beds.	Disease of bones and joints.	Other conditions.	
Adult males ...	—	16	4	—	—	20
Adult females ...	—	11	3	2	—	16
Children under 15	1	20	—	10	3	34
Total ...	1	47	7	12	3	70

The following is a return showing the extent of residential treatment during the year :—

Number of patients in hospital.				1/1/28	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	31/12/28
Patients.	Adults.	M.	...	24	44	44	5	19
		F.	...	11	48	39	2	18
	Children.	M.	...	13	21	27	—	7
		F.	...	21	31	31	—	21
Observa- tion cases.	Adults.	M.	...	—	1	1	—	—
		F.	...	1	2	3	—	—
	Children.	M.	...	—	5	5	—	—
		F.	...	—	4	3	—	1
				70	156	153	7	66

The immediate results of treatment of patients and of observation of doubtful cases discharged from the Sanatorium during the year are given in the following table :—





The Sanatorium school continues to be a very effective unit under the teacher, Mrs. Eyre.

During the year, 87 children were admitted to the Sanatorium, of whom 27 were unable to read or write.

Many of these children have been absent from their elementary school from one to five years, and in some instances have never been sufficiently healthy to attend school at all. In fact, quite 80% of them have attended their schools with such irregularity that their elementary knowledge is exceptionally limited.

The time given to actual teaching in the school is 18 hours 45 mins., allotted to the various subjects as follows :—

#### TIME TABLE.

Assembly	...	...	...	...	5 mins.
Scripture	...	...	...	...	45 mins.
Writing	...	...	...	...	65 mins.
English	...	...	...	...	45 mins.
History	...	...	...	...	45 mins.
Modelling	...	...	...	...	30 mins.
Reading	...	...	...	...	1 hr. 10 mins.
Physical	...	...	...	...	45 mins.
Arithmetic	...	...	...	...	1 hr. 30 mins.
Story	...	...	...	...	20 mins.
Dramatisation	...	...	...	...	30 mins.
Gardening	...	...	...	...	40 mins.
Geography	...	...	...	...	45 mins.
Singing	...	...	...	...	1 hr.
Recitation	...	...	...	...	55 mins.
Nature	...	...	...	...	1 hr.
Drawing	...	...	...	...	45 mins.
Needlecraft and raffia	...	...	...	...	3 hrs.
Paper and toy making	...	...	...	...	1 hr.
Games	...	...	...	...	25 mins.
Chat	...	...	...	...	20 mins.

In addition, five hours' instruction per week is given to the bedfast surgical cases.

## SECTION VIII.

---

### VENEREAL DISEASES.

The general scheme for the treatment of venereal diseases has remained very much the same.

During the year there has been a still further increase in the number of new cases, from 195 in 1927, to 215 in 1928, the main increase being due to gonorrhœa. The total number of individuals attending has also increased to 373 in 1928, as compared with 322 in 1927. The number of females attending for treatment as out-patients rose to 59 in 1928, relatively to 38 during the preceding year.

The total attendances registered show the marked increase from 7,860 in 1927, to 8,639 in 1928.

From the figures available it would appear that approximately the top level has been reached with regard to men, and that the increase in the number of women shows a lessening of reluctance to attend for treatment, which is significant and encouraging.





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, 1928:—

	Syphilis.		Soft chancre.		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 ... ..	41	14	2	1	75	15	—	—	118	30
(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	3	—	—	5	—	1	—	7	3
TOTAL—Items 1 (a) and 1 (b) ...	42	17	2	1	80	15	1	—	125	33
2 (a) Number of cases dealt with at the Treatment Centre during the year for the first time ... ..	33	15	13	—	84	27	26	17	156	59
TOTAL—Items 1 (a), 1 (b) and 2 (a)	75	32	15	1	164	42	27	17	281	92
2 (b) Number of cases included in Item 2 (a) known to have received previous treatment at other Centres for the same infection ... ..	2	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	7	1
3 Number of cases which ceased to attend—										
(a) before completing the first course of treatment for ... ..	7	4	—	—	4	12	—	—	11	16
(b) after one or more courses but before completion of treatment for ...	17	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	2
(c) after completion of treatment, but before final tests as to cure of ...	4	3	—	—	53	8	—	—	57	11
4 Number of cases transferred to other Treatment Centres after treatment for...	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
5 Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and observation for	5	3	15	1	47	—	—	—	67	4
6 Number of cases which, at the end of the year under report, were under treatment or observation for ... ..	42	20	—	—	58	22	—	—	100	42
TOTAL—Items 3, 4, 5, and 6 ... ..	75	32	15	1	164	42	—	—	254	75
7 Out-patient attendances—										
(a) For individual attention by the Medical Officer ... ..	938	351	127	2	600	394	42	61	1707	808
(b) For intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation, dressings, etc. ... ..	61	13	20	—	54	106	8	6	5499	625
TOTAL ATTENDANCES ... ..	999	364	147	2	6010	1000	50	67	7206	1433
8 Aggregate number of " in-patient days " of treatment given to persons who were suffering from ... ..	—	11	—	—	—	81	—	—	—	92
9 Examinations of pathological material :—	For detection of									
(a) Specimens which were examined at and by the Medical Officer at the Public Health Laboratory ... ..	Spirochetes		Gonococci		Other organisms		For Wassermann reaction.			
(b) Specimens from persons attending at the Treatment Centre which were sent for examination to an approved laboratory ... ..	—		117		—		—			
	—		—		—		230			



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	Shef- field	London	Hull	TOTAL
Syphilis ... ..	29	18	1	—	—	48
Soft chancre ... ..	7	5	—	1	—	13
Gonorrhoea ... ..	66	42	1	1	1	111
Conditions other than venereal ...	25	17	1	—	—	43
Total ... ..	127	82	3	2	1	215
B. Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area ...	5314	3172	107	18	28	8639
C. Aggregate number of "in-patient days" of all patients residing in each area ... ..	92	—	—	—	—	92
D. Number of doses of arsenobenzol compounds given in the :—						
1. Out-patient clinic ... ..	417	274	22	—	—	713
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.	<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 past five 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 :—								
1924	...	...	...	...	2	30	—	—
1925	...	...	...	...	12	88	—	—
1926	...	...	...	...	7	107	—	—
1927	...	...	...	...	5	123	—	—
1928	...	...	...	...	—	117	—	—
(b) Specimens from persons attending at the Treatment Centre which were sent for examination to an approved laboratory during the years :—								
1924	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	128
1925	...	...	...	...	—	3	—	151
1926	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	178
1927	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	209
1928	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	230

Besides the 230 tests for the Wassermann re-action which were sent from the Centre, there were 208 tests for Wassermann re-action and 7 for gonococci 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 1928 :—





## SECTION IX.

### MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

#### MIDWIVES.

During 1927, seventeen midwives notified their intention of practising in the County Borough. Of this number, twelve were trained midwives holding the certificate of the Central Midwives Board, and five were bona-fide midwives who were in practice prior to 1903.

Each midwife has been visited and her house and equipment inspected at intervals of three months. Special enquiries have been made by the Inspector as occasion demanded.

Whenever suspension and disinfection were considered necessary, this was carried out by the Local Authority, the Central Midwives Board being notified in each case.

Compensation was paid to three midwives during the year for loss of work during periods of suspension from practice.

Two cases of puerperal fever, one terminating fatally, and three cases of puerperal pyrexia, occurred amongst the midwives' cases.

Amongst the infants, there occurred four cases of ophthalmia neonatorum (one resulting in permanent injury to one eye) and two cases of pemphigus.

There were 728 maternity cases attended by midwives during the year, as compared with 805 in 1927. Medical aid was sought by midwives on 338 occasions, 84 of which arose during the ante-natal period. It is apparent, therefore, that the midwives realised their responsibilities under the Board's regulation of 1927 regarding ante-natal care.

The expansion in co-operation between the midwives and medical practitioners fostered by the Midwives Act of 1918 is indicated by the increase, year by year, in the number of occasions on which the midwives call in medical assistance. The calls have increased from 234 in 1925, 261 in 1926, 324 in 1927, to 338 in 1928, which, considered in conjunction with the declining birth-rate, proves that the care of mothers in confinement is gradually attaining a higher standard.



During the year, two lectures were given to the midwives by the Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer on pemphigus neonatorum, and on the alterations of the rules of the Central Midwives Board.

The statistics for 1928 are given in the following table:—

Certificate number.	Cases.	Live births.	Still births.	Died.	Died within 3 days.	Feeding.		Ophthalmia.	Puerperal pyrexia.	Puerperal fever.	Pemphigus.	Mothers dead.	Illegitimate.	Twins.	Medical aid called.	
						Breast.	Artificial.								Ante natal.	Neo and post natal.
40344	101	97	4	2	—	91	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
39157	81	79	3	5	1	69	10	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	12	13
3857	80	79	3	8	5	74	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	22
45089	75	74	2	2	—	70	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	18	59
57198	72	71	4	6	1	64	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	20	36
34006	64	61	3	—	—	56	5	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	12	34
40576	51	50	1	1	—	46	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9
4924	41	42	—	—	—	39	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	7	12
44515	39	39	—	3	—	32	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	22
47557	22	21	1	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5
8590	20	19	2	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5
70641	18	19	—	2	—	18	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	10
2910	17	17	—	1	—	16	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
39684	9	9	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
64479	9	10	—	—	—	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
24756	8	8	—	—	—	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55602	8	9	—	1	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
26743	5	5	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
65414	4	3	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
71407	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5767	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total	728	715	25	31	7	655	60	4	2	2	2	1	2	12	84	254

## ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

As ante-natal work is considered one of the surest means of reducing the maternal mortality, it is gratifying to note that there was a considerable increase in attendance at the clinic over those recorded in previous years. During 1928 a total of 332 expectant mothers was examined, the total number of examinations made comprising 894.

The comparative figures are as follow :—

Year.	Number who attended for the first time.	Number of examinations made.	Average attendance per session.
1926 ...	192	532	10
1927 ...	270	698	13
1928 ...	332	894	17

The cases referred by midwives were nearly double those of 1927, amounting to 113 as compared with 65 in that year.

## FERHAM HOUSE MATERNITY HOME.

During the year the number of babies born in the Home was 203, an increase of 42 on the previous year.

In spite of the improved housing in the Borough and the general declining birth-rate, the number of patients admitted is taxing to its full extent the accommodation provided in the Home.

It is pleasing to note that patients who have previously been confined in the Home continue to return for successive pregnancies.

Regular courses of lectures to pupil midwives have been given, and all pupils attached to the staff of the Home have been successful in obtaining the certificate of the Central Midwives Board.

The statistics for the year 1928 are given in the following table :—

1	Number of beds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
2	Number of cases in the Home on 1st January, 1928	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
3	Number of cases admitted during 1928	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	238
4	Average duration of stay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 days
5	Number of cases delivered by—								
	(a) midwives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	193
	(b) doctors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10



6	Number of cases in which medical assistance was sought by the midwife with reasons for requiring assistance ...	99	
	(a) Ante-natal ...	12	
	(b) During labour ...	28	
	(c) After labour (ruptured perineum—37) ...	53	
	(d) For infant ...	6	
7	Number of cases notified as puerperal sepsis with result of treatment in each case ...	—	
8	Number of cases notified as puerperal pyrexia with the result of treatment in each case ...	3	<div> 2 cured.  1 transferred to General Hospital. </div>
9	Number of cases of pemphigus neonatorum ...	—	
10	Number of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum with result of treatment in each case ...	—	
11	Number of cases of “inflammation of the eyes,” however slight ...	2	
12	Number of infants not entirely breast fed while in the Institution with the reasons why they were not breast fed	1	Mother transferred to General Hospital on 14th day.
13	Number of maternal deaths with causes—		
	(1) A.P.H. ...	1	
14	Number of foetal deaths—		
	(a) Stillborn ...	5	
	(b) Within 10 days of birth and their causes—and the results of the post mortem examination if obtainable ...	2	<div> 1 Feebleness of infant.  1 Asphyxia neonatorum. </div>

### 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 :—

Births notified.							Live births.	Still births.	Total.
From institutions and by doctors	...	...	...	...	...	...	628	29	657
By midwives	...	...	...	...	...	...	704	24	728
By sundry persons	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	—	4
Total notified prior to registration							1336	53	1389

## SUMMARY OF REGISTRARS' NOTIFICATIONS.

Births notified by Registrars and							Live births.	Still births.	Total.
Attended by midwives	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	12
Born in institutions or attended by doctors...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	9	53
							—	—	—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	10	65
							—	—	—

## HOME VISITING.

Home visiting has been unavoidably curtailed during the year owing to staff sickness. One health visitor reported sick on the 6th June, 1928, and was still off duty on the 31st December. Another was off duty for three weeks in March.

Poverty consequent upon continued unemployment has been a marked feature in home visiting. The minimum income of the homes visited was generally found to be the Unemployment Insurance Benefit.

Few cases were found in which the family income was below this level. One has only to visualise a long period of unemployment, and the consequent meagre family income over that period, to realise the poverty of clothing, bedding, and household gear, and of resistance to disease after protracted under-feeding and the inability to obtain the urgent necessities of healthy life. The adverse effects of these conditions on child life have been only too frequently met with by the Health Visitors during 1928.

Special supervision of the illegitimate was again continued with gratifying results.

The mortality rate of these children was 81 per 1,000, as compared with the legitimate rate of 70 per 1,000 births. Not many years ago, every Medical Officer of Health expected the former to be twice as high as the latter, so that the chances of survival of the illegitimate are more nearly approaching those of the legitimate.

Attention has again been paid to the removal of children within the town and to other areas; 125 notices of removal of infants have been sent to other Authorities during the year and 11 such notices have been received.

## SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS.

## INFANTILE DEATHS.

All deaths of infants under one year have been investigated and records kept.



## STILL BIRTHS.

All midwives' cases have been investigated and re-visited at intervals, so that should pregnancy have again occurred ante-natal care could be urged.

By this means it is hoped that a reduction of the still birth rate arising from accidental causes may be achieved, but the health official has no power to attack cases where, by concealment and inattention, etc., the birth of a dead-born child is deliberately accomplished. The Destruction of Infants Bill brought before Parliament during the year, if passed into law, would no doubt reduce the number of still births arising from these causes.

## PUERPERAL FEVER AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

A professional enquiry is made into every case notified to ascertain the cause. Help and advice are offered where necessary.

## MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

Information regarding mentally defective children under school age ascertained by the Health Visitors is forwarded to the competent authority.

Two such children have died during the year.

The following table shows the work done under Maternity and Child Welfare by the Health Visitors :—

Visits in respect of expectant mothers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	265
Do. still-births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Do. births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1164
Do. infants under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3023
Do. infants 1 to 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6876
Do. illegitimate infants under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	264
Do. illegitimate infants 1 to 2 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	298
Do. school entrants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	522
Enquiries in respect of medical aid (midwives)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	224
Do. milk grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
Do. Home Helps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
Inspections of midwives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Special visits to midwives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Midwives' bags disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Attendances at child welfare clinics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	460
Minor dressings performed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89
Ophthalmia neonatorum dressings (not included in above)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
Enquiries in respect of philanthropic funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
School children referred to School Medical Service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Attendance at orthopædic consultations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Visits re orthopædic cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Escorting children to York	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

## INFANT AND CHILD WELFARE CONSULTATIONS.

The weekly number of welfare clinics has been increased from three to four during the year. This was found necessary owing to the severe congestion attributable to compulsory attendance under the Assisted Milk Scheme.

The Medical Officer attends on two sessions instead of three as in previous years. It is regrettable that other duties preclude the attendance of the Medical Officer at each session, as under the existing arrangement not more than one-third of the children attending the Centres come within the influence of the presiding Officer.

The temporary premises at St. George's Hall were closed and the work transferred to the new Welfare Centre at Cranworth Road on the 3rd December, 1928, the official opening of which was deferred until 1929 to enable Sir George Newman to perform the ceremony.

During Christmas week of 1928 the spirit of Christmas for the first time entered the Child Welfare Centres.

A decorated tree was erected in each Centre and a small toy from the tree given to each child attending during Christmas week.

The Mayoress, Mrs. S. Hall, graciously distributed the toys, and tea for the mothers was provided and served by voluntary help.

During the year £5 was spent on providing toddlers' toys for the Centres. These of wood and washable are greatly appreciated by the children, but whilst they are of great advantage in keeping the ex-baby quiet whilst the more junior member of the family is being attended to, they give rise to many audible expressions of regret when the time for departure arrives.

The following table gives the figures relating to the Centres:—

								Ferham House.	St. George's Hall.
Number of sessions held	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	71
New cases enrolled during the year—									
Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	406	396
Over 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	153
Cases brought forward from previous years and enrolled during the year—									
Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194	163
Over 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	370	411
Total number of children attending during the year—									
Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	559
Over 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	498	564
Total attendances made	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5974	5463
Average attendance per session	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58.5	77
Defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	919	1164
Vaccinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Cranworth Road opened 3/12/28.									



The following defects were found amongst the children attending the Centres :—

								Ferham	St. George's and House.	Cranworth.
Anal prolapse ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1
Adenoids and tonsils ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	25
Abscesses and boils ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
Backward ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	4
Bronchitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	20
Blepharitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	3
Birth injury ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
Burns and scalds ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
Catarrh ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	17
Chilblains ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	6
Cystic Swelling ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	0
Constipation ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	47
Cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131	...	162
Conjunctivitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	19
Chorea ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	0
Carious teeth ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	23
Congenital defect ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	3
Congenital syphilis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	0
Diarrhoea ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	54
Dermatitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2
Discharging ears ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	20
Discharging eyes ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	9
Deformity ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	1
Deafness ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	1
Debility ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	30
Defective speech ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	0
Earache ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1
Eczema ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	23
Enlarged glands ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	15
Eneursis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Fistula ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Fracture ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	4
Genu valgum ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	0
Genu varum ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	1
Hammertoe ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	0
Herpes ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Hydrocele ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Haemorrhage ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	0
Inguinal adenitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	0
Inguinal hernia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2
Impetigo ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	49
Intertrigo ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Injury ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	2
Improperly fed ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	...	112
Icterus neonatorum ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	1
Loss of weight ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	4
Microcephalus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	1
Mastitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4

										Ferham House.	St. George's and Cranworth.
Mentally defective	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Lipoma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0
Naevus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5
Nasal discharge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
Ophthalmia neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Otitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4
Pyloric stenosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0
Phimosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	52
Prematurity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
Paralysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Pemphigus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Rash	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	14
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	52
Ringworm	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	7
Strabismus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Septic conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	58
Stomatitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	10
Teething troubles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	44
Threadworms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	16
Tongue-tie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	22
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0
Tumour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0
Umbilical granulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	3
Umbilical hernia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	19
Vomiting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	16
Wasting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1
Whooping cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1

### VOLUNTARY HELP.

During 1928, the Voluntary Helpers have continued their visits to the Child Welfare Centres.

Twenty ladies attended in rotation on the four days weekly when the Clinics were held, to serve tea to the mothers, and to help in other ways. Some belts have been made and cutting-out of patterns done, etc.

### FREE AND ASSISTED MILK SCHEME.

At the commencement of the year, children up to the age of two years were eligible for milk if the family income was within the governing scale. On the 1st August the age limit was reduced to 18 months, and a new scale, in compliance with the reduced cost of living, was adopted.

The following table gives a statement of the working of the scheme during the year :—



						Cows milk.	Dried milk.
Number of applications received	...	...	...	...	...	2206	1695
Number granted free	...	...	...	...	...	1859	1521
Number granted half cost	...	...	...	...	...	143	89
Number disallowed	...	...	...	...	...	204	85
Approximate quantity	...	...	...	...	...	6884 gallons.	8737 packets.
Approximate cost	...	...	...	...	...	£542	£712

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

The total sales, including disposal under the milk scheme, have increased during the year.

The following table gives the details of foods disposed of at the municipal depôts during 1928:—

Glaxo sold during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15644 lbs.
Glaxo sold at half cost	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	353 lbs.
Glaxo free to necessitous cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6956 lbs.
Half cream Glaxo sold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33 lbs.
Virol sold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3111½ lbs.
Almata sold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3330 lbs.
Almata sold at half cost	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52 lbs.
Almata free to necessitous cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1362 lbs.
Virolax sold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	275¾ lbs.
Lactagol sold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 lbs.
Cod liver oil emulsion sold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6273 x4 oz. bottles.

### HOME HELPS.

No increased demand for the service occurred during the year, probably due to the widespread poverty and unemployment in the town.

The following table shows the extent of the scheme since its inauguration:—

Year.	Number of homes attended.	Number of days on which Home Helps were employed.
1925 ... ..	17	244
1926 ... ..	18	275
1927 ... ..	52	938
1928 ... ..	50	956

### MATERNITY OUTFITS.

The two maternity bags supplied by the Stoddart Fund in 1927 have fulfilled a useful office during the year. The bags contain all that is necessary for a confinement and are completely sterilised before each issue.

## ORTHOPÆDIC SCHEME.

Under the above scheme two beds are reserved for children of pre-school age at the South Yorkshire Orthopædic Hospital, Kirbymoorside, at a cost to the Corporation of £2 5s. 0d. per week per bed when occupied.

Contributions towards maintenance are asked of parents when the family income, after deducting rent, is more than 10s. per head per week. The maximum contribution demanded is 10s. per week.

Three crippled children were admitted to the hospital for treatment during 1928. One was discharged cured on the 31/5/28, and two remained in under treatment at the end of the year.

The Orthopædic Surgeon, Mr. Crockett, made 35 examinations of children during the year, and in each instance indicated the lines of treatment.

Two cases of genu varum were supplied with irons during the year.

## SCHOOL ENTRANTS.

Particulars of the pre-school health and progress of 617 Welfare children have been submitted to the School Medical Officer during the year.

## CERTAIN DISEASES.

## PUERPERAL FEVER.

Six cases, including one due to unattended miscarriage, were notified during the year. None of the cases was nursed at home. Two cases, including the above-mentioned, terminated fatally.

The following table gives particulars :—

Total cases notified	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Midwives' cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Doctors' cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Institution cases (extra-urban) residence	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Unattended miscarriage	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cases nursed at home	...	...	...	...	...	...	none.

## PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

Eight cases were notified, of which two were nursed at home.

Confusion in notification appears to have arisen when a case of pyrexia is later determined to be one of fever, particularly when the latter diagnosis has been made after the patient has been removed to an institution.

Particulars are given in the following table :—



Total cases notified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Midwives' cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Doctors' cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Institution cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Treated at home	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

#### OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Six cases were notified, of which two were treated at the Child Welfare Centres.

A severe case was found on the district three days after the termination of the midwife's attendance. The child was admitted to the Union Infirmary for treatment, and, unhappily, the disease resulted in permanent injury to one eye.

The following table gives details of the cases:—

Number of cases notified	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
„ treated at home	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ treated at Child Welfare Centre	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ treated in hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Vision unimpaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ impaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total blindness	...	...	...	...	...	...	none.
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	none.

#### MEASLES.

Approximately 200 cases of measles and 10 cases of German measles occurred amongst children of pre-school age. Pamphlets were distributed and home visiting was carried out by the Health Visitors, who gave advice on nursing, etc., where necessary.

#### PEMPHIGUS NEONATORUM.

Pemphigus is now a notifiable disease within the Borough. Four cases, two of which were those of midwives, were notified during the year.

Every case was immediately enquired into with a view to determining the origin of infection. The midwives concerned were suspended and their clothing and appliances disinfected, etc.

No fatal case occurred.

The following table gives the details concerning infantile mortality :—

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.
<b>All Causes :</b> certified				7	11	8	2	38	18	14	10	12	92
uncertified				1	—	1	—	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
Pulmonary tuberculosis	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Other tuberculous diseases	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Meningitis (not tuberculous)	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
Convulsions	...	...	...	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	2
Laryngitis	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	...	...	...	—	—	3	1	4	1	3	1	—	9
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	4	5	19
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteritis	...	...	...	—	—	3	1	4	2	3	2	2	13
Gastritis	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	...	...	...	—	3	—	—	3	1	—	—	1	5
Rickets	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at birth	...	...	...	2	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Atelectasis	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital malformations	...	...	...	—	1	1	—	2	4	—	—	—	6
Premature birth	...	...	...	12	4	—	—	16	3	1	—	—	20
Atrophy, debility & marasmus	...	...	...	2	2	1	—	5	1	—	—	—	6
Other causes	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	3
Totals	...	...	...	18	11	9	2	40	19	14	10	12	95

Nett births in the year : legitimate infants ... 1295

illegitimate infants ... 49

Nett deaths in the year : legitimate ... 91

illegitimate ... 4

Infantile mortality rate per 1,000 births : legitimate ... 70

illegitimate ... 81



The following is a general summary regarding Maternity and Child Welfare:—

POPULATION according to the Census of 1921—68,045

#### BIRTHS.

Registered ...	(1) Legitimate	1295	(2) Illegitimate	49	(3) Total	... 1344
(Live births only).						
Notified within 36 hours of birth	(1) Live births	1336	(2) Still births	53	(3) Total	... 1389
	(1) By midwives	728	(2) By parents and doctors			... 661

#### INFANT DEATHS.

Number ...	(1) Legitimate	91	(2) Illegitimate	4	(3) Total	... 95
Rate per 1000 births	(1) Legitimate	70	(2) Illegitimate	81	(3) Total	... 71

#### MATERNAL DEATHS.

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth—

	(a) From sepsis.	(b) Other causes.
(1) (County Councils) Whole administrative County	—	—
(2) (All Maternity and Child Welfare Authorities)		
Maternity and Child Welfare Area ...	2	4

#### MIDWIVES.

Number practising in the District. (1) Trained, 12. (2) Untrained, 5.

Number of cases attended in 1928, 728.

Number of cases in which medical aid was summoned, 338.

Number of maternal deaths notified in accordance with Rule E 22 (1) (b) of the Central Midwives Board, 1.

#### MATERNITY HOMES.

Number registered at 31st December, 1928, under the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927. (This includes Homes carried on by persons previously registered under Part II of the Midwives and Maternity Homes Act, 1926, or under Local Acts which provided for the registration of Maternity Homes.)—(See Section 12 (3) of the Act of 1927)—2

Number of institutions exempted under Section 11 of the Act of 1926 or Sections 6 and 7 of the Act of 1927—2—Ferham House Municipal Maternity Home, Rotherham Union Hospital.

#### HEALTH VISITORS. Visits paid by Health Visitors during the year:—

To expectant mothers ...	(1) First visits ...	176	(2) Total visits ...	265
To infants under 1 ...	(1) First visits ...	1164	(2) Total visits ...	4451
To children 1—5 ...	Total visits ...	7709		

#### MUNICIPAL HOMES AND HOSPITALS FOR CHILDREN UNDER 5.

Number of beds —	Number of children under 5 received during the year	...	...	—
Total number of weeks spent in the Homes by such cases		...	...	—

#### MUNICIPAL DAY NURSERIES.

Total number of attendances of children under 5 during the year—	(a) Whole	...	—
	(b) Half	...	—

## MUNICIPAL CENTRES AND CLINICS.

Address.	Whether sessions are held weekly fortnightly, etc.	Day and time of meeting.	Average attendance per session.		Number who attended for the first time.		Present arrangements for medical supervision.
			Expectant mothers.	Children.	Expectant mothers.	Children.	
Ferham House ...	Twice per week.	Tuesdays and Fridays, 2.30	—	58.5		534	M.C.W. Medical Officer attends Friday sessions.
Do. ...	Weekly	Wednesday 2.30	17.2		332	—	M.C.W. Medical Officer attends every session.
St. George's Hall (Closed 1/12/28)	Weekly to 1/8/28 Twice per week 1/8/28-1/12/28	Monday 2.30 Thursday 2.30 from 1/8/28					M.C.W. Medical Officer attends Monday sessions.
Cranworth Road ... (Opened 3/12/28)	Twice per week	Monday and Thursday at 2.30		77		549	



## MUNICIPAL CENTRES AND CLINICS.

		Number of cases notified.	Number of cases visited.	Arrangements made for nursing and terms.	Number of cases nursed.	Number of cases removed to hospital.
Ophthalmia neonatorum	...	6	6	2 Cases treated at Child Welfare Centre ... 1 Case treated at home ... 3 Cases treated in Hospital ...	2	3
Puerperal fever	... ..	6	6	Cases of puerperal fever and pyrexia are admitted to the Rotherham General Hospital. Terms 9/- per day ... ..	—	5
Puerperal pyrexia	... ..	8	8			6
Measles and German measles (children under 5)	... ..	210	325	Visited by Health Visitors and advice on home nursing given	—	1
Whooping cough	Do.	Not notifi- able.	—	Many cases visited by Health Visitors ... ..	—	—
Epidemic diarrhoea	Do.	Do.	42	Advice given at Child Welfare Centre ... ..	—	—
Poliomyelitis	Do.	1	1	—	—	—

## SECTION X.

## MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

In the following table, particulars are given for the year 1928, 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. The figures do not include any persons in receipt of Poor Law relief, whether institutional or outdoor, and no cases are included under more than one main heading of the return:—

## A.—Number of cases “subject to be dealt with” :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1. Under “order” :—			
(a) (1) In institutions ... ..	5	11	16
(2) On licence from institutions ... ..	—	1	1
(b) (1) Under guardianship ... ..	—	1	1
(2) On licence from guardianship ... ..	—	—	—
2. In “places of safety” ... ..	3	—	3
Under statutory supervision ... ..	13	8	21
3. Numbers, if any, of foregoing—			
(a) Attending occupation centres ... ..	—	—	—
(b) Awaiting removal to an institution ... ..	8	4	12
4. Action not yet taken under any one of the above headings :—			
(a) Notified by Local Education Authorities (Sec. 2 (1) (b) (v) ... ..	—	—	—
(b) Otherwise “ascertained” ... ..	—	—	—

## B.—Number of cases who may become “subject to be dealt with” :—

1. In institutions or under guardianship—dealt with under Sec. 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 ... ..	13	9	22
3. Under voluntary supervision ... ..	—	—	—
Numbers, if any, of foregoing attending occupation centres ... ..	—	—	—

## DURING THE YEAR 1928.

## (a) Number of instances in which licence was granted during 1928 :—

1. From institutions ... ..	—	1	1
2. From guardianship ... ..	—	—	—

## (b) Number of instances in which cases on licence have been returned to institutions or transferred to guardianship during the year 1928 :—

1. To institutions ... ..	—	—	—
2. To guardianship ... ..	—	—	—

Of the total number of cases notified by the Local Education Authority under Sect. 2 (1) (b) (v) during the year, there were:—



						Males.	Females.	Total.
Sent to institutions (by "order")	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Placed under guardianship (by "order")	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Placed under statutory supervision	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Placed in "places of safety"	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Died or removed from area	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Action not yet taken	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
						—	—	—
						—	—	—

At the end of the year, it will be observed there were 18 cases under "order," 16 in institutions, 1 on licence from institution, and 1 under guardianship, and that 3 cases were in a "place of safety." The total number of defectives known to the Local Authority, excluding those in receipt of Poor Law Relief, institutional or outdoor, was 64.

During the year 196 home visits were paid, but owing to the absence through illness of the Health Visitor, part of whose duties are under the Mental Deficiency Act, ascertainment was necessarily curtailed. Four feeble-minded girls were certified and removed to Whittington Hall Institution, one defective was removed under licence from institutional treatment and placed under guardianship, and another was transferred from a "place of safety," certified, and placed under guardianship.

There were four deaths during the year and two removals to other areas. One case was discharged from guardianship and is now a free agent, whilst another who was under voluntary supervision was withdrawn from the register as not defective.

The large question of the provision of local accommodation for the mentally defective was pursued with considerable eagerness during the year. It will be recalled that by the end of 1927 a provisional Joint Committee of several Authorities had been set up. By March, 1928, when Barnsley had withdrawn from further joint activity, the County Boroughs of Doncaster, Dewsbury, Huddersfield, Rotherham, and Wakefield agreed to form a Joint Board, to be named "The South West Yorkshire Joint Board for the Mentally Defective." Later, the County Borough of Halifax also joined, and in October the new Joint Board, comprising the six authorities of Doncaster, Dewsbury, Halifax, Huddersfield, Rotherham, and Wakefield, became operative, with Alderman W. Wormald, O.B.E., J.P., Rotherham, as Chairman, and Alderman Law Taylor, J.P., Huddersfield, as Vice-Chairman.

During the year several suggested sites for an institution were examined, and, following the advice of the Board of Control, attention was directed particularly to those where there was an existing building suitable ultimately for an administrative block. At the end of the year the position was very hopeful, negotiations having proceeded in a favourable way with regard to one particular mansion with its surrounding grounds.

## SECTION XI.

### BLIND PERSONS.

On the 31st December, 1927, the number of blind persons registered in the Borough was 96. During 1928, 18 new names were added to the register and 5 taken off owing to deaths or removals from the area. The number on the register is now 109.

The following summary shows the distribution of blind persons :—

#### Intra-institutional :—

##### Sheffield Factory—

Workers ... ..	5
Trainees ... ..	5
Sheffield Blind School ... ..	6
Other residential institutions ... ..	2
Poor Law institutions ... ..	5
South Yorkshire Mental Hospital ... ..	4
<b>Extra-institutional ... ..</b>	<b>82</b>
	<hr/>
	109
	<hr/>

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 ... ..	7	6	13
Training ... ..	3	2	5
Trainable ... ..	4	—	4
Trained but not working ... ..	2	2	4
Unemployable ... ..	42	30	72
Children ... ..	6	5	11
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	64	45	109
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

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

#### Factory.

Mat maker ... ..	1
Basket maker ... ..	1
Machine knitter, etc. ... ..	3
	<hr/>
	— 5



## At Home.

Tea agency. Shopkeeper ...	1
Hawker ...	1
Canvasser ...	3
Tuner ...	1
Knitter ...	2
	<hr/> —8
	<hr/> 13
	<hr/>

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

Age.	Males.	Females.	Total.
0—5 ...	1	—	1
5—16 ...	3	4	7
16—21 ...	4	1	5
21—30 ...	3	4	7
30—40 ...	8	7	15
40—50 ...	7	1	8
50—60 ...	19	8	27
60—70 ...	10	8	18
70 and over ...	9	12	21
	<hr/> 64	<hr/> 45	<hr/> 109
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

During the year there have been no new cases of blindness among children under 16.

Of the eight children under this age on the register, five are at certified blind schools, one is not yet old enough to be admitted to school, and two are awaiting admission.

All blind persons in the Borough who are suitable for technical training are either receiving this or are awaiting admission to a recognised workshop.

A careful analysis of the register has again been made, and the Blind Persons Act Committee are satisfied that everything possible is being done for all these special cases among the blind persons under the age of 50.

There are 45 blind persons in the Borough between the ages of 50 and 70. Of these, 36 are in receipt of Old Age Pensions under the Blind Persons Act, 1920. The others are disqualified from receiving this for the reasons shown in the table below :—

In receipt of pension ...	6
Married ...	1
Private means—income over scale ...	2

The 21 blind persons over 70 years of age are all in receipt of old age pensions. There are no special provisions for blind persons over 70 years of age, and they receive the pension on the same terms as persons with sight.

During the year 1928, the Rotherham Borough Council have continued to work in co-operation with the Sheffield City Council in all matters relating to the welfare of the blind, and the same arrangements have been in force as were set out in my report last year.

The most important development of the work during the year has been the institution of a scheme of grants for unemployable blind persons. The scheme provides that where the income of an unemployable blind person is less than the scale set out below it shall be made up to the scale by grant from the Borough Council.

Group A—Single persons (including widows and widowers) without dependents, living with relatives, total income to be made up to 15s. per week.

Group B—Single persons, as above, but living alone, total income to be made up to 20s. per week.

Group C—Married persons, without dependents, living with relatives, total income to be made up to 25s. per week.

Group D—Married persons, as above, but living alone, total income to be made up to 30s. per week.

This scale is the same as that adopted by the Sheffield City Council for cases in their area.

During the nine months from April 1st to December 31st, 1928, the sum of £287 was paid in grants to 25 blind persons under this scheme. These cases are in addition to those in receipt of relief from the Rotherham Guardians.

The benefits for Rotherham blind persons mentioned in my last report have been continued throughout 1928.

Free tram tickets (340 dozen 1d. and 300 dozen 2d.) have again been provided jointly by the Tramways Committee and the Blind Persons Act Committee, half the cost being borne by each. In addition to the regular grants under the scheme mentioned above, the sum of £67 has been distributed in special grants.

The monthly concerts during the Winter season were again arranged by the Blind Persons Act Committee in co-operation with the Rotherham branch of Toc H. The Blind Persons Act Committee also organised the usual Summer outing, tea and concert at Christmas, and a Christmas gift to each blind person in the Borough.



These social events are very much appreciated by the blind people, and are a pleasant break in the monotony of their lives.

Blind persons are now entitled to a free wireless licence under the Wireless Telegraphy (Blind Persons Facilities) Act, 1926, on the presentation of a certificate issued by the Town Clerk, and 13 of these certificates have been issued during the year.

The work of home teaching and visiting in the Borough throughout the year has been done by Miss N. Brookes, who is a member of the staff of the Sheffield Corporation Welfare of the Blind Department, and under the terms of the agreement between the Sheffield City Council and the Rotherham Borough Council is set aside for the work in the Rotherham area.

During the year she paid the following visits :—

Ordinary.	Special.	Lessons.	Grants.	Total.
482	148	107	213	944

All the special grants given by the Blind Persons Act Committee have been paid by her, and grants under the scheme have been taken by her to blind persons unable to attend at the Town Hall in person.

## SECTION XII.

---

### HEALTH PUBLICITY.

During the year, from 26th March to 31st March, in association with the Yorkshire Council of the British Empire Cancer Campaign, a Cancer Exhibition was held in the Drill Hall, kindly lent for that purpose by Lieut.-Col. E. D. S. Johnson, M.C., T.D.

While the main feature giving the name to the Exhibition was the Cancer Stall presided over by Dr. Marjorie Steven, the greater part of the Drill Hall was taken up by a poster display and other health exhibits. Notable among these for the creation of general interest was the stall of the Institute of Hygiene, with Mr. Bult in attendance. The other stalls comprised that of Reynolds and Branson, Surgical Instrument Manufacturers, Leeds; the Fruit Federation; the Health and Cleanliness Council; and an interesting exhibit from the Public Health Department, calling attention to the vitamin-containing foods. The poster display of the Milk Publicity Council was exceedingly educative, and another large poster exhibit on general health topics added its measure of interest.

One of the main features was the lecture on Cancer given by Dr. Clara Stewart, Leeds, which was very well attended and highly appreciated.

After the enthusiastic response in connection with the Health Exhibition in 1926, when 39,000 visits were made in one week, the experience with the Cancer Exhibition was a disappointing one when only 3,000 visits were recorded, and this in spite of advertising in the Press, from the pulpits, in the cinemas, publicly on hoardings, and in the tramcars and 'buses of the Borough.

In regard to the name "Cancer Exhibition," some constructive criticism will not be out of place. The name does not attract as "Health Exhibition" does. During the routine visits of the Health Visitors prior to the Exhibition, the opportunity was taken to distribute programme cards, and it was frequently remarked, "I don't want to know about Cancer," or "Cancer frightens me."

Undoubtedly it was this attitude of dread on the part of the public that was responsible for the apparent apathy.



Throughout the week commencing 10th September, the film "The Dangers of Ignorance" was shown at the Royal Picture House to over 8,000 persons. Acting in co-operation with the Central Council for Health Education and the British Social Hygiene Council, Dr. Barker or Dr. Campbell addressed the audience at each showing.

In November, in accordance with the Memorandum of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries with reference to the Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919, National Rat Week was acknowledged.

Posters were exhibited asking occupiers of premises infested with rats and mice to make special efforts to deal with them.

Chemists stocking rat poisons were asked to make a special display in their windows, and hardware dealers to do similarly with traps and appliances.

Occupiers of buildings and land were reminded of their duty under the Act, and free advice as to the best methods of dealing with these pests was given. Leaflet No. 244, issued by the Ministry, was handed to every applicant seeking information.