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COUNTY BOROUGH OF ROTHERHAM.

REPORT

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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

FOR THE YEAR

1929.

ROTHERHAM:

HENRY GARNETT & Co., LTD., "ADVERTISER" OFFICE
1930.





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COUNTY BOROUGH OF ROTHERHAM.

HEALTH COMMITTEE

as at December 31st, 1929.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR
(ALDERMAN E. CRUIKSHANKS, J.P.)

Chairman :

ALDERMAN F. HARPER.

Vice-Chairman :

COUNCILLOR G. C. BALL.

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

SUB-COMMITTEES:

HOSPITALS SUB-COMMITTEE.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY SUB-COMMITTEE.

JOINT COMMITTEES:

SHEFFIELD AND ROTHERHAM JOINT SMOKE ABATEMENT
COMMITTEE.

SOUTH WEST YORKSHIRE JOINT BOARD FOR THE MENTALLY
DEFICIENT.

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
Rotherham.

TO THE CHAIRMAN—ALDERMAN 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 1929.

The year has been one of considerable achievement, many far reaching developments in health administration having been considered or actually commenced. The more outstanding of these may be referred to here in order to show in group formation what might be lost sight of when individually spread throughout the various sections into which the Report is divided.

STAFF CHANGES.—During the year several staff changes occurred ; the Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Dr. J. Munro Campbell on taking up the responsible post of Medical Superintendent of Meathop Sanatorium, Grange over Sands ; Miss Jackson, one of the Health Visitors on getting married ; Miss Hilbert, one of the clerks going with her parents to Canada ; and Miss Hill, the Tuberculosis Nurse, also on marriage.

While one recognises that Life and Work cannot remain constant, it should not be forgotten that frequent staff changes are much to be regretted. It takes time for any new member to get hold of the various ramifications of his office, and in those departments where the personal equation counts so much, intimate contacts require time and patience for their moulding. Moreover, any change in personnel, however slight, involves a temporary increase in work and anxiety.

The new Medical Officers appointed during the year were Dr. W. Neville Mascal in place of Dr. Barker, who resigned in 1928, and Dr. E. A. Underwood, who came to take up Dr. Campbell's duties.

COMMON LODGING HOUSE.—Much time was spent in the collection of information regarding the establishment and running of a Municipal Common Lodging House. It was decided, however, that whilst the need exists in the Borough for such a house equipped on modern lines, the matter would need to be deferred until a more opportune time.

HOUSING SURVEY.—During the year a considerable amount of time was occupied in preparing a housing survey of the Borough. From this survey it will be seen that much remains to be done in the direction of the housing of the people to meet the ever improving standard of hygienic requirements.

TUBERCULOSIS AFTER CARE.—After considerable preliminary work in obtaining practical details in the working of after care schemes, a Tuberculosis Care Committee was set up in October. It is very creditable that this important adjunct to satisfactory treatment has been seriously taken up.

BOY SCOUTS.—In November a troupe of Boy Scouts was inaugurated at Oakwood Hall Sanatorium. This has proved to be a most advantageous movement in regard to the boy patients in the Institution. Apart from their school hours, time with the children used to hang heavily, with mischief as the only escape. Now, with organised duties and the learning of little handicrafts, the general morale has been greatly strengthened and the boys made much happier.

PUERPERAL FEVER, ETC.—The arrangement by which cases of puerperal fever, etc., were treated in the Rotherham General Hospital was cancelled in June, and an agreement entered into with the Norton Hall branch of the Jessop Hospital. Other obstetric complications are, by a similar arrangement, treated in the main Jessop Hospital when the emergency arises.

OBSTETRIC CONSULTANT.—Dr. Chisholme, one of the Consultant Staff of the Jessop Hospital, Sheffield, commenced duty as Obstetric Consultant under the Corporation in August. His availability for all cases in the Municipal Maternity Home at Ferham House and for expectant mothers attending the ante-natal clinic is a very desirable forward step.

CRANWORTH ROAD CENTRE.—In February, Cranworth Road Child Welfare Centre and School Clinic was formally opened by Sir George Newman, K.C.B., M.D., Chief Medical Officer, Ministry of Health and Board of Education. The Centre has aroused a great deal of enthusiasm, and several deputations of members or officers of other authorities have paid it a visit. It is also noteworthy that at the request of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (University of London) a full plan was sent for display to students and others interested in modern types of such buildings. The plan has also been reproduced by them as a lantern slide for lecture purposes.

COD LIVER OIL SCHEME.—With the failure to have an ultra-violet clinic established, for which an estimate had been made, it was decided with the approval of the Ministry of Health to spend the money in the provision of cod liver oil. The scheme commenced in July, working on the free and assisted milk scale to those requiring it. While, as an alternative, this is a commendable procedure, one must keep it in the foreground that an ultra-violet clinic is much needed in Rotherham.

ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE.—During the year a great honour was conferred on Rotherham by the ready acceptance of the Corporation's invitation to the Royal Sanitary Institute during their congress at Sheffield to visit the Cranworth Road School Clinic and Child Welfare Centre. On two separate days motor charas met delegates at Sheffield and conveyed them to Rotherham, where they were shown the Centre, given a descriptive brochure, and afterwards entertained to tea at Oakwood Hall Sanatorium.

BETTER HEALTH.—In September the first Rotherham number of this monthly magazine was published, with a monthly issue of 2000 copies. Many tributes from interested readers have been received.

In conclusion, I should like to pay tribute to you, Mr. Chairman, for your unfailing help to me during a busy year. The continually growing activities of a Health Department require much time spent in their consideration, and this has been most freely and happily given by you at all times.

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), 1929	70,790
Number of inhabited houses, 1921	13,593
Number of families or separate occupiers, 1921	14,695
Rateable value	£311,144
Sum represented by a penny rate	£1,175

VITAL STATISTICS.

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

		Total.	Male.	Female.		
Births	Legitimate ...	1364	669	695	Birth rate ...	20.01
	Illegitimate ...	53	26	27		
Deaths	... ..	859	461	398	Death rate ...	12.13
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth					from sepsis ...	3
					from other causes	9
Deaths of infants under one year of age, per 1,000 births :						
Legitimate, 85.		Illegitimate, 38.		Total, 83		
Deaths from measles (all ages) ... ..		... ..		—
Deaths from whooping cough (all ages) ... ..		... ..		9		
Deaths from diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ... ..		... ..		13		

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 1929. 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 864.

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 859, and have been compiled locally.

CAUSES OF DEATH.				Sex	All ages	0-	1-	2-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-
ALL CAUSES	...	...	...	M.	463	69	16	13	18	15	48	119	93	72
				F.	401	50	14	13	8	22	52	93	62	87
1 Enteric fever	...	...	...	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Small-pox	...	...	...	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 Measles	...	...	...	M.	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
				F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 Scarlet fever	...	...	...	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Whooping cough	...	...	...	M.	5	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
				F.	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Diphtheria	...	...	...	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				F.	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 Influenza	...	...	...	M.	18	—	1	—	—	1	4	10	2	—
				F.	31	1	—	2	—	3	5	9	6	5
8 Encephalitis lethargica	...	...	...	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
9 Meningococcal meningitis	...	...	...	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	...	...	M.	25	—	—	1	1	4	13	6	—	—
				F.	22	—	—	—	—	8	9	5	—	—
11 Other tuberculous diseases	...	...	...	M.	6	1	1	—	2	1	—	1	—	—
				F.	5	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—
12 Cancer, malignant disease	...	...	...	M.	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	17	8
				F.	38	—	—	—	—	—	7	19	8	4
13 Rheumatic fever	...	...	...	M.	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
				F.	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—
14 Diabetes	...	...	...	M.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
				F.	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	—
15 Cerebral haemorrhage	...	...	...	M.	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	7	12
				F.	25	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	5	13
16 Heart disease	...	...	...	M.	54	—	—	—	1	—	3	18	19	13
				F.	56	—	—	—	1	4	7	16	11	17
17 Arterio-sclerosis	...	...	...	M.	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	5
				F.	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
18 Bronchitis	...	...	...	M.	41	7	1	—	—	—	—	8	10	15
				F.	28	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	15
19 Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	M.	52	14	7	4	3	1	9	5	7	2
				F.	31	5	7	3	1	—	1	6	5	3
20 Other respiratory diseases	...	...	...	M.	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	3
				F.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
21 Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	...	...	...	M.	5	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	—
				F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
22 Diarrhoea, &c.	...	...	...	M.	11	7	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
				F.	6	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	1

Table showing ages and causes of death for the year 1929—Continued.

[illegible]

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 1929
infall—No. of wet days	20	11	2	11	12	9	9	17	8	14	21	23	157
Inches of rain	1.76	.90	.05	.92	1.20	1.06	1.03	1.61	1.13	3.34	4.40	4.48	21.88
Maximum daily fall—day	9th	9th	21st	28th	5th	12th	5th	1st	30th	24th	28th	9th	—
Maximum daily fall—inches	(Snow) .44	(Snow) .40	.03	.26	.31	.29	.35	.28	.87	1.30	.89	.59	—
ths— Legitimate	127	111	104	118	113	124	111	121	116	114	107	98	1364
Illegitimate	4	3	6	5	3	6	4	6	8	1	2	5	53
Total	131	114	110	123	116	130	115	127	124	115	109	103	1417
Birth rate	22.21	19.32	18.65	20.84	19.66	22.04	19.49	21.53	21.02	19.49	18.48	17.46	20.01
aths— Gross	114	107	182	77	79	75	60	55	71	76	68	75	1039
Outward transfers	25	27	31	16	22	15	13	10	12	24	15	19	229
Inward transfers	3	1	7	4	7	4	—	4	5	3	6	5	49
Nett	92	81	158	65	64	64	47	49	64	55	59	61	859
Death rate	15.60	13.73	26.79	11.02	10.85	10.85	7.97	8.31	10.85	9.32	10.00	10.34	12.13
tt deaths under 1 year of age	13	10	25	7	9	8	6	10	10	6	7	7	118
antile mortality rate per 1000 b'ths	99	88	227	57	78	62	52	79	81	52	64	68	83
Small-pox	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Diphtheria	5	4	4	5	5	3	4	4	3	14	10	13	74
Scarlet fever	18	32	28	11	20	15	20	7	9	14	18	25	217
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3
Erysipelas	12	7	7	7	6	1	2	2	2	4	5	8	63
Pneumonia	41	40	99	14	21	20	15	8	7	23	18	11	317
Chicken-pox	103	36	20	9	9	15	10	13	23	21	63	65	387
Encephalitis lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro spinal fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute polio-myelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Measles	21	47	50	38	40	48	24	11	5	20	15	92	411
German measles	7	12	67	66	43	7	1	1	—	1	—	2	207
Puerperal fever	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	6
Puerperal pyrexia	2	5	2	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	16
Ophthalmia neonatorum	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	5
Pemphigus neonatorum	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4
Pulmonary tuberculosis— Males	6	7	10	14	8	7	6	6	4	8	1	1	78
Females	3	2	10	6	8	8	9	6	5	2	3	1	63
Other forms of tub'culosis— Males	—	2	3	—	3	1	—	2	—	2	1	3	17
Females	1	4	2	3	1	2	—	2	—	4	2	—	21
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping cough	—	—	1	—	3	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	9
Diphtheria	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Typhoid fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5
Influenza	4	6	33	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	47
Diarrhoea & enteritis (under 2 yrs)	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	3	2	1	—	13
Tuberculosis— respiratory	3	2	9	3	8	6	2	2	4	2	2	3	46
„ other forms	1	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	11
Bronchitis	7	12	27	4	5	4	1	—	3	2	3	3	71
Pneumonia	10	9	31	10	3	5	2	1	—	4	6	3	84
Malignant disease	12	7	8	14	4	5	7	5	8	7	6	8	91
Diseases of the heart	14	14	11	2	11	13	8	9	5	11	6	7	111
Nephritis and Bright's disease	2	1	2	2	2	1	—	—	1	2	2	1	16

The following table shows the birth-rate, death-rate, and analysis of mortality, during the year 1929, 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 1929. 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.	No inquest.	Uncertified causes of death.	
England and Wales...	16.3	0.68	13.4	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.02	0.15	0.08	0.74	0.55	8.1	74	91.5	6.1	1.5	0.9		
1107 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London.	16.6	0.69	13.7	0.01	0.00	0.12	0.02	0.19	0.09	0.76	0.50	10.9	79	91.8	5.8	1.9	0.5		
157* Smaller Towns (1921 adjusted populations 20,000-50,000).	16.0	0.71	12.3	0.01	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.15	0.07	0.71	0.45	5.9	69	92.6	5.4	1.0	1.0		
London	15.7	0.53	13.8	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.26	0.08	0.69	0.56	10.7	70	89.5	6.8	3.7	0.0		
Rotherham	20.0	0.63	12.1	—	—	—	—	0.13	0.01	0.66	0.65	9.17	83	92.7	5.6	0.6	1.1		

* By the extension of Uxbridge U.D. on the 1st April, 1929, the number of Smaller Towns is increased to 157.

The birth-rate, death-rate, and analysis of mortality during the years 1925-1929 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.
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
1929	20.01	12.13	—	—	0.01	—	—	0.13	0.65	0.16	9.2	83	27	41	8.3
Average	20.76	11.81	0.002	0.002	0.08	0.04	0.08	0.15	0.84	0.23	8.1	78	21	34	4.9

SECTION II.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

HOSPITALS.

The County Borough of Rotherham is 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	10 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 Firth Auxiliary Hospital, Norton Hall, Sheffield, 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 1929.
Ferham House	Kimberworth Road	Maternity and Child Welfare	5810
Cranworth Road	Cranworth Road	Do.	7306
Tuberculosis Dispensary	Frederick Street	Tuberculosis	2583
Venereal Diseases Dispensary	Frederick Street	Venereal diseases	8952

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. During the year, 98 children were so referred for treatment.

Orthopaedic cases are seen by arrangement with the visiting Surgeon. During the year, 39 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.
*J. MUNRO CAMPBELL, M.B., D.P.H. (to Sept., 1929).	Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Tuberculosis Officer, and Sanatorium Medical Officer.
*E. ASHWORTH UNDERWOOD, M.A., B.Sc., M.B., D.P.H. (from Oct., 1929).	do.
W. NEVILLE MASCALL, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Venereal Diseases Medical Officer, and Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer.

*JOHN CHISHOLM, F.R.C.S., Ed., M.B., Ch.B.	Obstetric Consultant (part-time, as required).
H. L. CROCKETT, M.B., Ch.B.	Orthopædic Surgeon
H. R. HEALD, L.D.S.	Dentist
(from July, 1929)	by arrangement with Education Authority.
*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.
(to November, 1929)	
*MRS. M. AIRTON (6) (from May, 1929)	Health Visitor.
*MISS E. HILL (7), (9) (to November, 1929)	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.	Disinfecter.
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 A. C. HAMPTON (from July, 1929)	Orthopædic Nurse (by arrangement with Education Authority).
MISS N. BROOKES.	Visitor of Blind Persons.
Public Health Department.	Four Clerks.
Maternity and Child Welfare Section.	Two Clerks.

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

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

MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

Two maternity homes in the Borough are registered under the provisions of 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 a satisfactory manner. No new applications were received for registration, nor any orders made during the year refusing or cancelling such, and no applications for exemption from registration were applied for.

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 total quantities of water received from the various sources of supply during 1929 were as follow :—

From Derwent Valley Water Board	...	...	...	311,938,000 gallons
From Langsett (Sheffield Corporation)	...	...	...	583,070,000 „
From Ulley (Rotherham Corporation)	...	...	...	8,640,000 „
			Total	903,648,000 gallons

The above includes all water supplied in bulk by Rotherham to Rawmarsh and Greasbrough.

The Ulley supply has been discontinued since the 28th March, 1929, so that the whole of the present supply is obtained from moorland gathering grounds, and is filtered and treated by the Sheffield Corporation.

The service reservoir capacity of the existing works is $4\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons, which is equivalent to $1\frac{1}{2}$ days supply for the Borough, and areas supplied in bulk. The distribution of water in the Borough is effected by gravitation from the service reservoirs.

One small pumping set is regularly employed to raise Langsett water from the Boston reservoir into the overhead tank which affords the " high level " supply.

During the year extensions to the supply have been confined chiefly to the Herringthorpe Fields housing scheme.

The ten days of continuous keen frost in February, resulting in extensive damage to water service pipes and fittings, provided a severe test of the efficiency of the supply. Considering the conditions of water supply in many towns throughout the country at this period, Rotherham suffered comparatively little, and the return to normal conditions occupied a relatively short period.

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 three privies were converted to water closets, and two were abolished as a result of the house being closed under the Housing Acts.

The number of privies remaining in the Borough at the end of 1929 was as follows :—

Within the drainage area	...	...	...	...	35
Outside the drainage area	...	...	...	...	160
					<hr/> 195 <hr/>

Four trough closets and two waste water closets were converted to six pedestal water closets and six trough closets were abolished as a result of the demolition of houses.

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 ash pits, and moveable bins, are emptied weekly. Cesspools are emptied by mechanical emptier as required.

The total amount of refuse collected and disposed of during the year ended 31st March, 1930, amounted to 22,842 tons, and represents 17.8 cwts. per 1000 population per day.

Refuse was disposed of by means of incineration at the Destructor and by 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 82% and incinerated 18%

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

There are 64½ 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.

27½ Do. once weekly.

During the year 67 million square yards of streets were cleansed exclusive of footpaths.

Also, during the year 6864 gullies were emptied by hand and 5214 by the suction gully emptier.

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.										
Complaints investigated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	696
Miscellaneous inspections and visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3804
Re-inspections of nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1575
Inspections of work in progress	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	403
Visits for sanitary alterations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Interviews with owners, agents, or builders				...	...	...	...	...	...	222
Inspections of pleasure fairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ „ tents, vans, and sheds			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
„ „ workshops and factories			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	164
„ „ offensive trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	151
„ „ cowsheds and dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154
„ „ common lodging houses (including visits by Police Inspector)									...	301
„ „ canal boats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ „ premises where made-up goods are prepared						...	...	...	...	88
Visits to slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1420
Cases of infectious diseases investigated			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	270
Visits to small-pox contacts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Old drains examined	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Drains tested	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
Number of verbal intimations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175
„ „ preliminary notices and letters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1178
Nuisances referred to Committee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Statutory notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Matters referred to other Departments			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Samples obtained under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts						...	...	...	...	205
Samples of fertilisers and feeding stuffs			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Summonses issued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13

FEMALE STAFF.

Inquiries in respect of various infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450
Visits to houses let in lodgings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
„ „ workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
„ „ public lavatories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	273
Other miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	411

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

Drains relaid and new drains provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
„ repaired, trapped, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
„ cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	295
Cesspools abolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Water closets rebuilt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
„ repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	433
„ provided (additional)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
„ provided in place of privies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124
Trough closets and waste water closets converted to waterclosets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Privies abolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Wet ashpits abolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Dry ashpits abolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Moveable ashbins provided in place of wet ashpits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Moveable ashbins provided in place of dry ashpits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125
Moveable ashbins renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	503
Yards paved or paving repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91
Walls pointed (houses)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101
Stagnant water removed from cellars	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Chimneys repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138
Eaves gutters and fall pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	312
Fall pipes disconnected from drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Sinks renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Sink waste pipes cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Sink wastes renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Bath and sink wastes disconnected from drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
House floors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Defective plaster work repaired (houses)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Defective ceilings repaired (houses)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Ranges and fireplaces repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95
Washing coppers and underworks repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Stairs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Window defects remedied (houses)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Door defects remedied (houses)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Nuisances from the keeping of animals abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Dangerous structures remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Street nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Wells filled in	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Nuisances connected with offensive trades remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Defects connected with factories and workshops remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24

Coal stores provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Outbuildings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Outbuildings demolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Dirty houses cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Yards cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Other nuisances remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27

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 :—

Number of observations on chimneys of one hour each	...	...	1050			
Number of minutes during which black smoke was emitted	...	3028½				
Average number of minutes during which black smoke was emitted	2.8					
Number of intimations served	...	...	...	...	...	59
Do. works visited	...	...	...	...	...	77
Do. statutory notices served	...	...	...	...	...	23
Do. complaints received and attended to	...	...	...	...	...	6
Do. chimneys dismantled	...	...	...	...	...	4
Do. chimneys raised	...	...	...	...	...	—
Do. new chimneys erected	...	...	...	...	...	2
Do. prosecutions (an abatement order made in each case and costs obtained)	...	...	...	...	...	2

The following table gives the ultra violet ray readings and the monthly details of the observations with the soot deposit gauges taken at the Town Hall and Oakwood Hall Sanatorium for the year 1929 :—

TOWN HALL.

Month	Ultra-violet ray readings		Soot deposit guage.					
	Total units	Daily average	Rainfall	Total solids dissolv'd	Total insoluble matter	Equivalent to tons per square mile.		
						Total insoluble	Total soluble	Total solids
			m/m's.	grams.	grams.			
January ...	4.5	0.14	40.0	0.299	0.721	26.21	10.87	37.08
February ...	9.5	0.35	19.0	0.214	0.634	23.05	7.78	30.82
March ...	30.5	0.99	1.0	0.155	0.700	25.44	5.63	31.08
April ...	45.0	1.50	23.1	0.284	0.886	32.21	10.32	42.53
May ...	87.5	2.82	31.7	0.191	0.826	30.02	6.94	36.97
June ...	101.5	3.38	27.0	0.194	0.823	29.92	7.05	36.97
July ...	89.5	2.90	27.7	0.199	0.830	30.17	7.23	37.40
August ...	48.0	1.55	41.3	0.209	0.710	25.81	7.60	33.41
September ...	54.5	1.82	30.8	0.247	0.754	27.41	8.98	36.39
October ...	14.5	0.47	64.6	0.273	0.726	36.39	9.92	36.31
November ...	6.0	0.2	115.3	0.455	0.553	20.10	16.54	36.64
December ...	2.5	0.08	66.2	0.354	0.452	16.53	12.87	29.30
Average ...	41.1	1.34	40.54	0.256	0.801	26.20	9.31	35.4

OAKWOOD HALL SANATORIUM.

Month	Ultra-violet ray readings		Soot deposit guage.					
	Total units	Daily average	Rainfall	Total solids dissolv'd	Total insoluble matter	Equivalent to tons per square mile.		
						Total insoluble	Total soluble	Total solids
			m/m's.	grams.	grams.			
January ...	7.0	0.22	22.0	0.127	0.136	4.56	4.26	8.82
February ...	17.5	0.62	12.0	0.118	0.099	3.32	3.96	7.28
March ...	32.0	1.03	1.6	0.069	0.107	3.59	2.31	5.90
April ...	51.0	1.70	22.4	0.150	0.266	8.92	5.03	13.95
May ...	97.0	3.13	27.5	0.117	0.159	5.33	3.92	9.52
June ...	108.5	3.62	29.2	0.106	0.203	6.81	3.55	10.36
July ...	108.5	3.50	22.2	0.118	0.239	8.01	3.96	11.97
August ...	54.0	1.74	36.8	0.134	0.156	5.23	4.49	9.72
September ...	59.0	1.97	31.6	0.274	0.271	9.08	9.18	18.27
October ...	15.5	0.50	70.6	0.140	0.184	6.17	4.69	10.86
November ...	9.0	0.30	96.0	0.190	0.159	5.33	6.37	11.70
December ...	4.0	0.13	84.4	0.205	0.170	5.70	6.87	12.57
Average ...	47.08	1.54	38.02	0.146	0.196	6.00	4.88	10.9

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The following offensive trades existed in the Borough at the end of December, 1929 :—

Fishfriers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87
Tripe boilers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Gut scrapers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rag and bone dealers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Hide and skin dealers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Blood driers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
								—
								97
								—

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

A permit was granted for the business of a tripe boiler to be recommenced, after being closed down for 12 months.

Eight fish friers were cautioned in respect of the following matters, which were subsequently remedied :—

Dirty cooking ranges and pans	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dirty refuse receptacle and accumulation of refuse	...	...	...	...	...	1
No covered receptacle for refuse	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cleansing sheds not in a cleanly state	...	...	...	...	...	3
						—
						8
						—

With these exceptions the offensive trades in the Borough were conducted in a satisfactory manner.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

During 1929 two of the common lodging houses in the Borough were closed for demolition, leaving five on the register at the end of the year.

In all, 301 visits were paid during the year. The premises were maintained in a cleanly condition, and the general control by the keepers or deputies was satisfactory.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

The number on the register of houses let in lodgings is now 15. One house was sublet unfurnished during the year.

During the year there were 36 inspections made, and 16 written notices *re* annual cleansing were sent out in April. In July, 5 notices were sent for non-compliance.

TENTS, VANS, AND SHEDS.

It is satisfactory to note that there has been no increase in the number of these types of dwellings; at the close of the year there were 27 on the register, with 4 unoccupied, as against 28 occupied at the end of the previous year.

Apart from one dwelling, which had fallen into a condition of disrepair, and which has since been demolished, inspection revealed only a few minor infringements of the Bye-laws—slightly leaky roofs in two instances and uncovered vessels for the storage of water in three cases.

The general cleanliness was good, and with very few exceptions the sites continue to be well kept.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The number of workshops on the register at the end of 1929 was as follows :—

Workshops and workplaces (excluding bakehouses)	...	108
Bakehouses (including factory bakehouses)	... ..	13
		<hr/>
		121
		<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.			
Wearing apparel making, etc. ...	Feb.	July	Feb.	July		
	1	1	1	1	...	...
	2		2		...	...

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)	24	2	5
Workshops (including workshop laundries)	176	5	9
Workplaces (other than outworkers' premises)...	4	—	1
	204	7	15

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

Particulars.	Number of defects	
	Found.	Remedied.
Want of cleanliness	10	10
Insufficient sanitary accommodation	1	1
Unsuitable or defective sanitary accommodation	8	7
Other nuisances	6	6
	25	24

Three defects outstanding from 1928 were remedied during 1929.

Ten complaints were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories, four referring to factories and six referring to workshops. Nine were remedied during the year and one is in hand.

CANAL BOATS.

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

As stated in the last Report, very few boats stay at the wharfe any length of time, the majority stopping for a few hours to unload part of the cargo or exchange horses, and then continuing their journey.

The following statement summarises the work :—

Number of visits paid to canal wharfe	18
„ canal boats examined	4
„ infringements observed	—
„ persons on board :—	
Adults : Males	6
Females	3
Children : Males	5
Females	2

The boats were clean and in good condition. Another boat was seen at the wharfe. It was properly marked and appeared clean, but as there was no one on board the Inspector did not make any further examination.

No cases of illness were observed.

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 16 years :—

Year.				Number of cremations.	
1913-1924	...	...	...	One each year.	
1925	...	...	...	...	6
1926	...	...	...	...	4
1927	...	...	...	...	5
1928	...	...	...	...	5
1929	...	...	...	...	2

SCHOOLS.

The general outline of the scheme of co-operation was outlined in the Survey Report for the year 1925, and whilst the work of the School Medical Service and that of the Public Health Department are directed by different Committees, there is the closest co-operation between the two in practice.

As mentioned in other parts of this Report, several special services, in addition to those previously recorded, are provided by the Corporation and operated jointly ; instances are the orthopaedic and dental schemes for pre-school children. Also, during the year, in connection with the scheme for the supply of milk free of charge to children suffering from malnutrition, arrangements were made for the Sanitary Inspectors to take two samples of milk per month for chemical examination.

The arrangement whereby the Tuberculosis Officer notifies the School Medical Officer of all children of school age who are discharged from the Sanatorium or the Tuberculosis Dispensary continues to be of great value. Whilst they are attending school these children are kept under special observation.

I would like to take this opportunity of thanking Dr. A. C. Turner and his staff for their valuable co-operation during the year.

MOSQUITOES.

The year 1929 appeared to be a particularly favourable one for mosquitoes in Rotherham, and several instances of severe bites came under notice, involving incapacity for two or three days duration and sometimes associated with elevated temperature and increased pulse.

In one instance, where accurate observations were made, the following is the history :—The bite, which was on the forearm, took place at night, and was noticeable as a whitish wheal of about $\frac{1}{4}$ " diameter. This gradually increased and became red and itchy during the next 12 hours. Along with this there was considerable induration and swelling to about the size of half a crown. During this time the patient did not feel ill. After 24 hours the swelling had so increased that it involved the whole arm with lymphangitis and enlargement of the axillary glands, general toxaemic symptoms, and very definite illness. The site of the puncture remained indurated for over a fortnight after the general abatement.

Following this, several specimens of suspected insects were sent to the Natural History Department of the British Museum concerning which the Keeper of Entomology, Major E. E. Austen, kindly replied. The opinion was expressed that *Culex pipiens*—the common gnat—was the culprit, an opinion which was fully endorsed by subsequent observations.

SECTION IV.

HOUSING.

In the following table housing statistics for the year 1929 are given :—

NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR.

(a)	Total (including those given separately under (b)	...	...	...	...	...	500
(b)	With State assistance under the Housing Acts :—						
	(i) By the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	438
	(ii) By other bodies or persons	...	...	...	...	...	49

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

(1)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	...	2419
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (i) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	...	...	...	...	242
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	125
(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	...	...	...	...	...	24

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	1917
--	---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

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	...	67
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices		
	(a) By owners	...	66
	(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	...	16
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which closing orders were made	...	13
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which closing orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	...	4
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	...	51
(5)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	...	—
(6)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished after the making of closing orders, and without the making of the demolition orders	...	13

During 1929 a survey of the housing conditions in the Borough was made, and the following report was completed during December.

HOUSING SURVEY, 1929.

AREA OF THE BOROUGH—5,893 acres.

POPULATION.

Year.	Population.	Average annual increase during previous 10 years.	Number of dwelling houses.	Average number of persons per house.
*1881 ...	34,782			
*1891 ...	42,061	727		
*1901 ...	54,349	1228		
*1911 ...	62,483	813		
*1921 ...	68,045	556	13,383	5
†1928 ...	70,530	355	16,005	4.4
1929 Registrar General's estimate not available until 1/3/1930			16,393	

* Denotes census year.

† Estimate of Registrar General.

Since the 1919 housing survey report was prepared great improvement has taken place in the general housing conditions of the Borough, chiefly in the way of providing good and wholesome working class houses. The efforts of the Council have resulted in a splendid achievement, as shown by the erection by the Corporation of 2540 houses in the several housing schemes which have been completed. The standards set cannot but help to raise the standard of health and home life of the people.

Whilst the erection of houses by the Corporation has been undertaken chiefly with a view to relieving the acute shortage of houses which prevailed in 1919, some efforts have been made to remove insanitary houses, the most noticeable of which was the clearing of Square Yard unhealthy area in 1923. Other insanitary houses have been demolished as a result of Sheffield Road widening and the building of Chantry Bridge and several other street improvement schemes.

The time has now arrived when it is not only desirable but should be possible to get rid of some of the other insanitary houses in the Borough, many of which are simply shelters and cannot be improved sufficiently to warrant their continued existence.

For the purposes of comparison extracts from the 1919 housing survey report are given, which show that there has been a considerable reduction in number of houses containing more than one family. The number of houses classed as unfit has increased partly owing to the inclusion in that category of the whole of the back-to-back houses in the Borough. The inclusive rents of 196 unfit houses were ascertained and show that 24% were less than 5/- per week and 67% less than 6/- per week.

EXTRACTS FROM THE 1919 HOUSING SURVEY REPORT (OCTOBER, 1919).

SECTION II. ESTIMATE OF HOUSING NEEDS.

Working class houses required during the next three years to

(a) Meet the unsatisfied demand for houses, taking account of growth of population, overcrowding, etc.	2090
(b) Rehouse persons to be displaced by the clearance of unhealthy areas	441
(c) Replace other dwellings which are unfit for human habitation and cannot be made fit	161
(d) Replace obstructive or other buildings (now inhabited and not included under heading (c) which should be demolished	2
(e) Replace other houses which although they cannot at present be regarded as unfit for human habitation fall definitely below a reasonable standard ...	156
(f) Meet anticipated deficiencies, e.g., arising from new industrial development	150
Total	3000

SECTION III. PARTICULARS AS TO UNHEALTHY AREAS.

No.	Area.	No. of houses.
1.	Amen Corner and New Holland	98
2.	Square Yard and Jubbs Fold	63
3.	Oil Mill Fold and Downs' Row	69
4.	Lyme Street, Dorset Place, and Phoenix Square	55
5.	Greasbrough Road and Primrose Hill	36
6.	Badger's Row	32
7.	Sayles' Yard and New Zealand Yard	23
8.	Albert Street	40
9.	Brinsworth Lane and Courts	25
Total		441

SECTION I. (14).

Number of houses intended for one family only which are now occupied (without having been specially adapted) by two or more families	1410
---	------

Since 1919 the following working class houses have been erected in the Borough (to 31/10/29) :—

(a) By the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	2540
(b) By private enterprise with State assistance	...	...	...	...	298
					<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	2838
					<hr/>

During the same period no fewer than 220 working class houses were demolished or closed, or otherwise ceased as dwellings.

OVERCROWDING.

Number of houses intended for one family now occupied by :—

(a) two families	...	...	...	...	...	345
(b) three families	...	...	...	...	...	7
						<hr/>
						352
						<hr/>

This figure does not include recognised houses-let-in-lodgings, of which there are 15, accommodating 50 families.

The provision of houses by the Corporation has resulted in a marked decrease in the number of houses occupied by more than one family. In addition to the 352 which were observed it is probable that there are a few others which have escaped notice. The majority of the sub-tenants had the use of two rooms, usually the ground floor front room and one bedroom at rents varying from 3/- to 10/- per week. In 30 instances the sub-tenants had the use of one room only for both living and sleeping purposes at rents varying from 3/- to 6/6 per week.

INSANITARY HOUSES.

UNHEALTHY AREAS.

Nine unhealthy areas were scheduled in the 1919 Survey Report.

In area No. 1 (Amen Corner and New Holland) four back-to-back houses have been converted to garages, etc.

Area No. 2 (Square Yard and Jubb's Fold) was cleared in 1923, when 55 houses were demolished and 56 houses erected on another site to re-house the dispossessed tenants.

Area No. 4 (Lyme Street and Phoenix Square) was excluded from the list of unhealthy areas by the Council in 1928 on account of the proposed improvement

of Lyme Street and Dorset Place by the conversion of 32 back-to-back houses to 16 "through" houses. Waterclosets and moveable ash bins have been substituted for the privies and ashpits, the drains of Dorset Place have been re-constructed and the whole of the yards paved. The work of converting the houses is proceeding but slowly, 12 of the back-to-back having been converted, 2 are undergoing alterations, leaving 18 to be dealt with.

Subsequent to the 1919 housing survey report, Area No. 5 (Greasbrough Road and Primrose Hill) was revised and extended to include 68 houses.

Area No. 7 (Sayles and New Zealand Yards) has been substantially reduced by the demolition of the 14 back-to-back houses in Sayles Yard, on the site of which the Municipal Offices are erected, leaving the 10 back-to-back houses in New Zealand Yard as the remnant of this area.

The total number of insanitary houses which were in unhealthy areas and which have been demolished since 1919 is 73.

The following table gives the areas as at present:—

No.	Area.	No. of houses.
1.	Amen Corner and New Holland	92
3.	Oil Mill Fold and Downs' Row	68
5.	Greasbrough Road and Primrose Hill	68
6.	Badger's Row	32
7.	New Zealand Yard	10
8.	Albert Street	40
9.	Brinsworth Lane and Courts	25
		<hr/> 335 <hr/>

Included in the scheduled areas are 170 back-to-back houses.

INSANITARY HOUSES OTHER THAN HOUSES IN UNHEALTHY AREAS.

The number of inhabited houses in the Borough which are not fit for human habitation is at present 367.

From 1919 to 31/10/1929, one hundred and twelve insanitary houses outside unhealthy areas were closed, demolished, or ceased as dwellings, either by formal action by the Council, voluntary closure by owners, or demolition for improvement purposes.

Of the unfit houses as now scheduled 163 are back-to-back, several of which are sandwiched between "through" houses, and only close inspection revealed their true nature. Of the back-to-back houses, 72 are probably capable of being converted into 36 reasonable "through" houses.

Of the remaining 204 unfit houses, 25 are capable of being made satisfactory and 20 are capable of being made fairly satisfactory.

The unfit houses are not confined to any one part of the Borough, although they naturally predominate in the older parts of the area. The chief defects are dampness, back-to-earth, insufficient light and through ventilation, restricted airspace, and lack of height of the rooms.

Rents, including rates, ascertained were as follow :—

Amount.					Number of houses.
Less than 3/- per week	...	...	...	...	2
3/- to 3/11 per week	...	...	...	...	11
4/- to 4/11 per week	...	...	...	...	34
5/- to 5/11 per week	...	...	...	...	85
6/- to 6/11 per week	...	...	...	...	57
7/- to 7/11 per week	...	...	...	...	7

Houses which are not classed as unfit for human habitation but which fall below a reasonable standard (low standard houses) number 118.

Many of these houses are not capable of being improved to any great extent, and it is reasonable to anticipate that in the course of a few years many of them will be considered as unfit for human habitation.

SUMMARY.

Number of new houses required to—

Meet cases of more than one family per house	...	...	...	...	359
Re-house persons displaced by clearance of unhealthy areas	...	...	...	...	335
Replace other dwellings which are unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	367
Less those which can be improved	...	...	...	...	81
					—286
					—
				Total	980
					—

To ascertain the number of houses with more than one family, information was obtained from the Corporation Housing Estates Manager, who kindly supplied particulars from the applications for houses received, the Health Visitors, and the voters' lists, 1516 special house-to-house enquiries being made to verify the information. In addition to these special visits, enquiries were also made during the investigation of cases of infectious diseases and during inspections under the Housing Act.

The number recorded does not include instances where a married son or daughter resided with parents to look after or maintain them.

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)	...	...	28
Retail milk purveyors :—			
Cowkeepers within the Borough retailing their own milk	...	...	18
Roundsmen with premises within the Borough	...	...	24
Retailers (not roundsmen) from shops within the Borough	...	...	23
Retailers (roundsmen) from premises outside the Borough	...	...	53
			118

Registered dairies :—

Where cows are kept	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Where milk is sold or stored	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Where receptacles are stored	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
							77

During the year 1929, periodical inspection of dairy farms and milch cows within the Borough revealed a steady progress towards improved conditions of housing, care, and management of cows kept for milk production.

This progress has been, in a measure, brought about by the co-operation of the owners themselves, who now realise the great importance of producing milk under conditions as sanitary and healthy as possible.

Special emphasis has been laid, during visits of inspection, on the importance of producing clean milk for use as food, and on the other hand, of the deleterious effect of dirty and impure milk, pointing out particularly the danger, especially to children, of tubercle-infected milk.

A considerable amount of responsibility rests with the owners of milch cows as to the quality of cow they purchase, and in this connection advice has been given of the great importance of carefully examining the udder of the intended purchase for abnormalities or evidence of disease.

This line of procedure is, in most cases, now carried out with correspondingly beneficial results.

The cowsheds are gradually being altered to meet the requirements of better ventilation, lighting, and drainage. During the year minor improvements were made at four dairy farms, at two by improved drainage, at one by a new floor to cowhouse, and at one by improved lighting. Extensive improvements were made at three farms involving the reconstruction of the interior of the cowhouses with improved lighting and ventilation.

Cleansing and limewashing have been duly carried out according to regulations.

Owners are becoming more impressed with the importance of grooming the cattle, of cleansing of hands, clothing, and utensils, and of everything that might lead to contamination during the process of milking. This in itself will and does contribute to the production of better and purer milk.

During the year 119 visits of inspection were made to cowkeepers' premises within the Borough. Clinical examinations were made of 1259 bovines, special attention being directed to the udders, which were examined for evidence of tuberculosis.

Thirteen samples of milk were taken from cows showing some pathological condition of the udder, twelve from individual cows, and one from bulk milk, and were submitted to either microscopic or biological examinations with the following results :—

		Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Microscopically examined	...	1	8	9
Biologically examined	...	2	1	3
Do. (bulk milk)	...	—	1	1
		—	—	—
		3	10	13
		—	—	—

Eleven cows were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, post-mortem examinations giving the following results :—

Animals affected with tuberculosis of the udder	...	...	...	3
Animals giving tuberculous milk and showing lesions of tuberculosis	...	...	...	2
Animals affected with tuberculous emaciation	...	...	...	6
				—
				11
				—

The total compensation paid amounted to £33 15s. and the salvage received £19 15s.

During the year one prosecution under the Tuberculosis Order took place for failure to report possession of a tuberculous cow. The defendant was fined £5 5s. and £2 2s. costs.

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

MEAT.

It is not possible to consider the supervision of meat supplies without considering the question of slaughterhouses—the places where food animals are slaughtered.

Slaughterhouses fall within three categories, those which are (a) registered, and those in respect of which (b) licences, and (c) annual licences have been granted.

The effect of the Town Improvement Clauses Act, 1847, is that all slaughterhouses in use at the date of application of the Act to any district shall be registered by the Local Authority. That Act was applied to Rotherham by the Public Health Supplemental Act 1852.

The Public Health Act (Amendment) Act 1890, Section 29, enables a Local Authority to grant a licence for a limited period, not less than twelve months.

In the County Borough of Rotherham a registered slaughterhouse is one which was in use on 30th June, 1852, and has continued in use ever since that date. Changes of owners and of occupiers may take place, but so long as it continues in use as a slaughterhouse the registration does not cease. It is a registration of premises.

A licensed slaughterhouse is one which came into existence after 30th June, 1852. The licence is a personal licence, to a person to slaughter on a certain premises, and not a licence of the premises for the purpose of slaughtering. If the licensee dies or gives up the premises the licence terminates.

Since the adoption of the Public Health Act (Amendment) Act, all new licences that have been granted, whether in connection with changes of occupiers or in connection with new slaughterhouses coming into existence, have been granted for a period of twelve months only. They have to be renewed annually.

The number of private slaughterhouses in the Borough and the nature of the holdings are as follow :—

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

In addition to the private slaughterhouses there is also the Public Slaughterhouse, in which the majority of the slaughtering in the Borough takes place, as is shown in the following figures, which were prepared in November, 1929.

Approximate percentage slaughtered at the Public Slaughterhouse, of the total animals slaughtered in the Borough.

Beasts	...	...	...	...	77%
Sheep	...	...	...	...	72%
Pigs	...	...	...	...	91%

The following figures, for which I am indebted to the Superintendent, shows the total number of animals slaughtered there during 1929, the figures for 1928 being given for comparison :—

				1929		1928
Beasts	...	...	...	6147	...	5278
Calves	...	...	...	405	...	311
Sheep and lambs	...	...	...	8704	...	8427
Pigs	...	...	...	11244	...	11814
				—		—
				26500	...	25830
				—		—

The Public Slaughterhouse is also used by several butchers as a "clearing house" for carcasses dressed outside the Borough and intended for sale within the Borough. During 1929 the following carcasses taken for inspection before sale were condemned :—beasts 14, calves 5, sheep 5, and pigs 2.

Under the Tuberculosis Order two beasts were slaughtered for the Borough at the Public Slaughterhouse, one of which was condemned, and four were slaughtered for the West Riding County Council, three of which were condemned.

The total number of visits paid to the whole of the slaughterhouses in the Borough during 1929 was 1420.

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 :—

Nature of notices.	Notices received.	Number visited.
A. Private premises (other than private slaughterhouses) :—		
Notices of intention to slaughter	38	38
Emergency slaughter (in the Boro')	9	9
B. Private slaughterhouses :—		
Notices of intention to slaughter	7	7
Emergency slaughter	4	4
Emergency slaughter outside the Borough and carcasses brought into the Borough for inspection	1	1
Notices to examine meat where there is evidence of disease ...	25	25
	84	84

The following summary gives details of the meat seized or surrendered and destroyed during 1929 as unfit for human food, from all causes (including tuberculosis) :—

Number of	Beasts.	Calves.	Sheep and lambs.	Pigs.	Total.
Carcases (including offal)	96	10	102	40	248
Portions of carcases	15	—	1	1	17
Heads(including tongues)	396	1	—	442	839
Tongues (only)	1	—	—	—	1
Lungs	1705	4	13	507	2229
Livers	791	2	224	501	1518
Tripes or stomachs	242	—	—	2	244
Spleens	131	—	—	51	182
Kidneys	130	—	—	—	130
Hearts	34	—	1	4	39
Udders	260	—	—	—	260
Fats (mesenteries, etc.)	513	—	—	920	1433

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

	Tons.	Cwts.	Stones.
Public slaughterhouse ...	58	0	3
Private slaughterhouses ...	2	12	4
Other private premises ...	—	6	0
	60	18	7

Tuberculosis continues to predominate among the reasons for condemnation as during the year 76.7% of the total amount of fresh meat condemned was affected with that disease.

Particulars of the tuberculous meat siezed or surrendered and destroyed during 1929 are given herewith :—

Number of						Beasts.	Calves.	Pigs.	Total.
Carcases (including offal)	...	...	...	...	...	72	2	22	98
Portions of carcases (quarters)	...	...	...	...	...	12	—	—	12
Heads (including tongues)	...	...	...	...	...	387	—	439	826
Lungs	...	...	...	...	...	1678	—	491	2169
Livers	...	...	...	...	...	425	—	434	859
Tripes or stomachs	...	...	...	...	...	237	—	1	238
Spleens	...	...	...	...	...	127	—	43	170
Hearts	...	...	...	...	...	24	—	—	24
Udders	...	...	...	...	...	42	—	—	42
Mesenteries	...	...	...	...	...	507	—	918	1425
Kidneys	...	...	...	...	...	40	—	—	40

The following table 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 human food.						Beasts.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs	Total.
Septicaemia	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1
Swine erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	6	6
Jaundice	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	1	1
Johne's disease and emaciation	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	2
Actinomycosis and emaciation	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1
Caseous lymphadenitis	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	—	1
Hydraemia	...	...	...	...	...	17	5	91	6	119
Emaciation...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	3	3
Immature	...	...	...	...	...	—	3	—	—	3
Killed in extremis...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	8	2	10
Fevered	...	...	...	...	...	3	—	—	—	3
Extensively bruised	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	2	—	2
						24	8	102	18	152

During the year the following series of charges were preferred against three defendants :—

Nature of offence.	Number of charges.	Amount of fines in each case.	Total fines.
(1) Being in possession of unsound meat	2	£10	£20
(2) Slaughtering without having given notice of intention to slaughter	3	£5	£15
(3) Using premises as a slaughterhouse without a licence	3	£2	£6
(4) Aiding and abetting in offence No. 3	1	£2	£2
	9	—	£43

The Borough continues to be free from butcher meat stalls, except the meat hawkers' vehicles which traverse the outskirts of the town.

Three cautions were issued during the year, one for exposing meat beyond the front of an open shop window, one for the owner's name and address not being on a hawker's van, and one for carrying meat whilst not wearing suitable head covering.

OTHER FOOD.

The following table gives details of food other than fresh killed meat, condemned during the year :—

	Number.	Weight.
Frozen or chilled meat	—	476 lbs.
Frozen offals	—	18 lbs.
Salted pigs' feet (barrel)... ..	1	—
Rabbits	371	—
Prawns (tins)	3	—
Fish... ..	—	84 lbs.
Potatoes (bags)	110	—
Tinned food (tins)	491	—

Twenty-seven certificates of unsoundness were given.

Early in the year a communication was received from the Ministry of Health regarding the prevalence of caseous lymphadenitis affecting mutton imported from Australasia and South America. Following notifications from the Medical Officer of Health for the Port of London Sanitary Authority, 560 carcasses of the imported mutton were closely examined at the cold stores before they were released for sale. None was found to be affected with disease.

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	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Baking powder ...	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	Butter ...	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Camphorated oil ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Condensed milk ...	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Coffee ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Cream ...	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Cream of tartar ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Glycerine ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Ground almonds ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Ground ginger ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Jam... ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Lard ...	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Liquorice powder ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Margarine ...	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
104	Milk ...	89	6	9	—	3	—	3	£5 10 0
3	Mincemeat... ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	Olive oil ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Sausage casings ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	Sausage rusks ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Sausage seasoning ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Sponge buns ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Sweet spirit of nitre ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Vinegar ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
205		92	104	9	—	3	—	3	£5 10 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.	
228	Milk ...	2.77	8.61	88.62	Notice in accordance with 2nd Sch. Food and Drug (Ad.) Act 1928 received from vendor. Sample subsequently taken at place of delivery (sample 234).
229	Milk ...	3.40	8.36	88.24	No action taken.
234	Milk ...	2.85	8.70	88.45	(Sample taken at place of delivery). Consignor ordered to pay 14/- costs.
258	Milk ...	2.77	8.76	88.47	Fined £3/1/-, including costs.
259	Milk ...	3.20	8.27	88.53	Letter to vendor.
288	Milk ...	2.85	8.67	88.48	Fined £1/15/-, including costs.
289	Milk ...	2.92	8.75	88.33	Letter to vendor.
326	Milk ...	3.00	8.18	88.82	Letter to vendor.
341	Milk ...	4.40	8.17	87.43	Letter to vendor.

The total number of milk samples procured during 1929 was	...	104
Highest percentage of milk fat was	...	5.20
Associated with solids not fat (June)	...	8.78
Highest percentage of solids not fat was	...	9.35
Associated with milk fat (March)	...	3.95

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

Period.			Milk-fat.	Solids not fat.	No. of samples.
1st quarter	...	...	3.54	8.94	35
2nd quarter	...	...	3.45	8.84	22
3rd quarter	...	...	3.60	8.81	22
4th quarter	...	...	3.88	8.86	25
The whole year	...	...	3.61	8.87	104

During the year 18 milk samples were found to contain 4 per cent. or over of milk fat, and 38 samples to contain 9 per cent. or over of solids not fat ; 5 exceeded 4 per cent. of fat and 9 per cent. non-fats.

Six milk samples were taken at the place of delivery. One " appeal to the cow " sample was taken, the result of the analysis being fat 3.17%, non-fat 8.64%

SECTION VI.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES GENERALLY.

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

Disease.	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Small-pox	68	30	27	31	2
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—
Plague	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	49	23	104	70	74
Erysipelas... ..	64	42	63	55	63
Scarlet fever	296	196	174	177	217
Malaria	2	1	2	1	1
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	4	10	3	1	3
Continued fevers	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal fever	4	1	1	6	6
Encephalitis lethargica	4	10	3	4	—
Measles	1168	536	2199	464	618
Ophthalmia neonatorum	20	14	7	6	5
Pulmonary tuberculosis	215	177	169	143	141
Other forms of tuberculosis	43	42	42	34	38
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	—	—	1	1	—
Pneumonia	444	323	606	266	317
Chicken-pox	333	569	478	419	387
Dysentery... ..	—	1	—	—	—
Acute anterior poliomyelitis	1	—	—	1	—
Acute polio-encephalitis... ..	1	—	—	—	—
Puerperal pyrexia	—	4	13	8	16
Pemphigus neonatorum	—	—	7	4	4
Totals	2716	1979	3899	1691	1892

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

Notifiable disease.	No. of cases notified										Total cases notified in each Ward of the Borough.								Total cases removed to hospital.	Total deaths.				
	At all ages.	At ages—years.									East.	St. Ann's.	Clifton.	South.	West.	North.	Thornhill.	Masbro'.			Kimberworth.			
		Under 1 year.	1 to 2 years.	2 to 3 years.	3 to 4 years.	4 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	15 to 20 years.	20 to 35 years.												35 to 45 years.	45 to 65 years.	65 years and over.
Small-pox	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	5	—
Diphtheria	74	—	2	5	7	3	35	17	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69	1	—	—
Erysipelas	63	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	4	11	10	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Scarlet fever	217	—	—	8	12	9	76	59	27	22	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	201	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid and para-typhoid fevers	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Puerperal pyrexia	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	7	3	—
Puerperal fever	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	1	—
Encephalitis lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute polio-myelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles and German measles	618	32	38	48	54	62	307	43	14	18	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Ophthalmia neonatorum	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	317	25	23	20	20	13	40	12	15	35	30	53	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	84	—
Chicken-pox	387	21	23	25	28	52	218	16	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pemphigus neonatorum	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Pulmonary tuberculosis :—Males	78	—	—	—	1	1	8	9	7	22	14	15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65	2	24	—
Females	63	—	—	1	1	—	6	4	8	28	7	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	3	26	—
Other forms of tuberculosis :—Males	17	—	—	1	1	1	6	2	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	—	—
Females	21	—	2	2	—	—	7	4	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—
	1892	87	90	110	124	141	705	167	83	166	71	107	41	359	255	129	110	223	173	183	173	287	416	164

Two cases of small-pox were notified during 1929, 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	—	—	—	—	—
5—10	—	—	—	—	—
10—15	—	—	—	—	—
15—20	—	—	—	1	1
20—25	—	—	—	—	—
25—30	—	—	—	1	1
30—35	—	—	—	—	—
35—40	—	—	—	—	—
40—45	—	—	—	—	—
45—50	—	—	—	—	—
50—55	—	—	—	—	—
55—60	—	—	—	—	—
60—65	—	—	—	—	—
65—70	—	—	—	—	—
Over 70	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	—	—	—	2	2

It will be noticed that the 2 cases were unvaccinated.

The cases were of the “modified” type of the disease, and the average stay in hospital was 14 days.

In connection with the outbreak, 4 small-pox contacts were admitted to the Isolation Hospital for short quarantine, and spent in all 8 days.

Under the Public Health (Small-pox Prevention) Regulations, 1917, the total number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations performed was 15, comprising 5 primary and 10 re-vaccinations.

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 1929	In hospital 31st Dec 1928	Admissions. 1929	Discharges 1929	Deaths 1929	Remaining in hospital 31st Dec. 1929	Total patient days.
Scarlet fever ...	217	23	*218	216	—	25	7474
Diphtheria ...	74	7	69	49	—	27	3466
Typhoid fevers ...	3	—	2	1	—	1	83
Other diseases ...	—	2	13	14	1	—	259
Total ...	294	32	302	280	1	53	11282

The average number of patients daily was 31.

* 17 cases of scarlet fever were admitted from Barnsley.

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

Year.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid fevers.	Other diseases.	Total.
1925 ...	272	40	2	4	318
1926 ...	176	20	11	4	211
1927 ...	156	92	2	43	293
1928 ...	144	68	1	11	224
1929 ...	218	69	2	13	302
Total ...	966	289	18	75	1348

The following complications occurred amongst the cases treated :—

Scarlet fever.

Myocarditis and mental complication	1
Measles	1
Herpes	—
Nephritis	1
Rheumatism	2
Pneumonia	1
Albuminurea	2
Enlarged tonsils	1
Enlarged glands of neck	6
Rhinorrhoea and/or otorrhoea	15

Diphtheria.

Epistaxis	1
Albuminurea	2
Impetigo	1
Carriers	—
Otorrhoea and/or rhinorrhoea	3
Laryngeal obstruction	2
Nasal paralysis	—
Cardiac irregularity	3
Pharyngeal paralysis	4
Strabismus	2
Enlarged glands of neck	5

Surgical interference was required in the two cases of laryngeal obstruction. There were no "return" cases of scarlet fever or diphtheria.

PROPHYLAXIS OF DIPHTHERIA.

During the year no Schick tests were performed, nor were any persons 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, 32 phials, equivalent to 166,000 units, were so supplied.

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

In the following table details are given of the examinations made during 1929 :

Examinations for :—	Positive.	Negative.	Doubtful.	Total.
Diphtheria	71	463	1	535
Tuberculosis	68	438	—	506
Typhoid fever	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhoea	182	230	—	412
Other examinations	3	10	—	13
Total	324	1141	1	1466

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.	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Whooping cough ...	441	227	525	173	580
Mumps	465	214	160	877	148
Ringworm	596	709	637	547	242
Totals	1502	1150	1322	1597	970

INFLUENZA.

During the year 47 deaths occurred from influenza ; 4 in January, 6 in February, 33 in March, 2 in April, 1 in October, and 1 in December.

A rota of women available for service as home helps was drawn up in the early part of the year, when the mortality rate was at its highest point, but no applications were made for their services.

Crown bills were posted throughout the Borough and 5000 leaflets were distributed by means of the schools calling attention to the epidemic and the best means of avoiding infection.

CANCER.

During the year, 91 deaths from cancer took place, as compared with 85 in 1925, 61 in 1926, 82 in 1927, and 71 in 1928.

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.	M. F.	M. F.
Buccal cavity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
Pharynx, œsophagus, stomach, M. liver & annexa F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	14
Peritoneum, intestines, M. and rectum F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7
Female genital organs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7
Breast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Skin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Other organs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	7
Totals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	38
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	91

The ratio of cancer deaths to deaths from all causes expressed as a percentage for the years 1925-29 is as follows:—
In 1925 the percentage was 9.4; in 1926, 8.3; in 1927, 8.7; in 1928, 9.5, and in 1929, 10.6.

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 1929.

Under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1924, the number of cases of tuberculosis on the register of notifications on the 31st December, 1929, was 1090, classified as follows :—

Total cases ...	Pulmonary.			Non-pulmonary.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1090	512	398	910	85	95	180

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	—
1-5	...	...	2	2	4	4	1	—	1	2
5-10	...	...	9	7	4	6	—	—	1	—
10-15	...	...	11	4	1	5	1	—	1	1
15-20	...	...	9	8	2	2	3	1	—	1
20-25	...	...	14	17	—	1	1	7	1	—
25-35	...	...	12	18	1	1	3	6	—	—
35-45	...	...	15	7	—	—	9	3	1	—
45-55	...	...	9	8	2	2	4	3	—	—
55-65	...	...	7	2	—	—	2	2	1	—
65 and upwards	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	...	...	89	73	14	21	24	26	7	4

*Primary notifications, including other new cases which have come to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the year 1929.

The ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to the total tuberculosis deaths was 1 in $7\frac{1}{2}$. 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 1929 :

	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 ...	28	26	13	3	—	1	3	6	28	27	16	9
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	8	4	6
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	9	17	14
B. Contacts examined during the year—												
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	7	3	4	2	—	—	2	1	7	3	6	3
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	8	5
C. Cases written off the Dispensary register as												
(a) Cured ...	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	4	—	1	2
(b) Diagnosis not confirmed or non-tuberculous (including cancellation of cases notified in error)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	17	29	23
D. Number of persons on Dispensary register on December 31st												
(a) Diagnosis completed ...	287	200	128	127	6	11	50	54	293	211	178	181
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	2

1. Number of persons on Dispensary register on January 1st ...	808	10. Number of consultations with medical practitioners :— (a) At homes of applicants ...	8
2. Number of patients transferred from other areas and of "lost sight of" cases returned ...	21	(b) Otherwise ...	188
3. Number of patients transferred to other areas and cases "lost sight of" ...	34	11. Number of other visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes	5
4. Died during the year ...	28	12. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes ...	2569
5. Number of observation cases under A (b) and B (b) in which period of observation exceeded 2 months ...	—	13. Number of (a) Specimens of sputum, &c., examined ...	97
6. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including contacts)	2583	(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work ...	14
7. Number of attendances of non-pulmonary cases at orthopaedic out-stations for treatment or supervision ...	—	14. Number of insured persons on Dispensary register on the 31st December ...	416
8. Number of attendances at general hospitals or other institutions approved for the purpose of patients for (a) "Light" treatment ... (b) Other special forms of treatment ...	— *5	15. Number of insured persons under domiciliary treatment on the 31st December ...	27
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 ... (b) Form G.P. 36 ...	111 79

* No. of lupus patients attending a Sheffield Hospital.

The 95 non-tuberculous persons revealed the following conditions :—

Bronchitis ...	42
Peribronchial fibrosis ...	14
No apparent disease ...	10
Anaemia ...	4
Enteritis ...	3
Enlarged hilus ...	2
Cervical adenitis ...	2
Unresolved pneumonia ...	1
Bronchiectasis ...	1
Other diseases ...	16

The following summary shows the clinical condition of all patients at the end of 1929 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.				1929.				
	Class t. b. minus.				Class t. b. plus				Class t. b. minus.				Class t. b. plus				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).	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (class t. b. plus).	
Discharged as cured.	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	M.	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F.	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Disease arrested.	M.	74	3	-	3	17	-	-	-	20	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F.	49	-	2	2	16	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	M.	53	-	-	-	11	1	-	1	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F.	58	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Disease not arrested.	M.	41	5	14	2	21	12	-	5	1	6	15	-	3	2	5	25	1	8	3	12
	F.	15	-	2	-	2	6	-	3	-	3	7	-	2	1	3	46	-	2	1	3
	M.	7	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-
	F.	11	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	8	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-
CONDITION NOT ASCERTAINED DURING THE YEAR		2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		144	1	4	-	5	32	1	1	2	4	22	-	3	1	4	7	-	2	-	2
LOST SIGHT OF OR OTHERWISE REMOVED FROM DISPENSARY REGISTER.		16	-	11	11	22	3	1	2	4	7	4	-	6	11	17	2	-	2	3	5
		7	-	1	3	4	4	-	3	10	13	2	-	1	7	8	1	-	4	1	5
DEAD.		2	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
		2	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Totals		557	6	38	17	61	123	3	15	17	35	123	1	15	24	40	118	1	18	8	27

ALIVE.

(g)

NON-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				1929			
			Bones and joints.	Abdominal.	Other organs.	Peripheral glands.	Total.	Bones and joints.	Abdominal.	Other organs.	Peripheral glands.	Total.	Bones and joints.	Abdominal.	Other organs.	Peripheral glands.	Total.	Bones and joints.	Abdominal.	Other organs.	Peripheral glands.	Total.
Discharged as cured.	M.	Adults	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.		1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	Child- dren	4	2	1	4	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.		1	1	1	3	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disease arrested.	M.	Adults	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.		1	-	-	4	5	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	Child- dren	6	-	-	3	9	5	2	-	5	12	1	4	-	1	6	1	-	-	-	1
	F.		3	-	1	4	8	2	-	1	-	3	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1
Disease not arrested.	M.	Adults	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
	F.		2	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	M.	Child- dren	2	1	1	-	4	1	1	-	2	4	3	-	1	-	4	3	-	-	-	3
	F.		3	-	2	3	8	2	-	1	1	4	2	1	1	-	6	4	-	-	-	1
TRANSFERRED TO PULMONARY.			-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONDITION NOT ASCERTAINED DURING THE YEAR.			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
LOST SIGHT OF OR OTHERWISE REMOVED FROM DISPENSARY REGISTER.			5	3	4	7	19	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
DEAD.	M.	Adults	1	1	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.		1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	Child- dren	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.		-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals			32	8	13	32	85	11	4	4	13	32	9	5	2	11	27	6	1	1	9	14

ALIVE.

THE SANATORIUM.

The number of beds available for Borough cases at Oakwood Hall Sanatorium remains the same as in 1928, viz., 70 beds. As in previous years, an additional 30 beds are allocated to West Riding patients.

During the year there have been no fundamental structural alterations to the buildings, but numerous repairs have been carried out. A billiard table has been installed and has been greatly appreciated by the patients.

The nursing and out-door staff remains unchanged. viz., 1 matron, 1 deputy matron, 3 sisters, 2 staff nurses, 9 probationer nurses, 1 cook, 1 laundress, 13 maids, 1 head gardener, 1 assistant gardener, 1 head porter and mechanic, 1 assistant porter, and 1 handyman. There has been only one case of serious illness among the members of the staff during the year.

The new X-ray apparatus is now in course of erection, and the acquisition of such an up-to-date plant will undoubtedly permit of more scientific work in the treatment of cases; it will further render possible treatment by the induction of artificial pneumothorax.

It is to be hoped that the X-ray apparatus will be supplemented by the installation of an ultra-violet ray apparatus. Experience with this form of treatment is convincing that its value in certain forms of "surgical tuberculosis" is very great.

It has not yet been found possible to arrange for a scheme of dental treatment for tuberculosis patients. This omission is very much to be regretted, since it is impossible for any patient to derive the best results from sanatorium treatment when he is affected with dental caries. It is to be hoped that this scheme will not long remain merely a desideratum.

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 ...	1	15	6	—	—	22
Adult females ...	1	13	3	1	—	18
Children under 15	1	14	1	12	2	30
Total ...	3	42	10	13	2	70

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

Number of patients in hospital.				1/1/29	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	31/12/29
Patients.	Adults.	M.	...	19	46	43	1	21
		F.	...	18	39	34	5	18
	Children.	M.	...	7	22	16	1	12
		F.	...	21	13	18	1	15
Observa- tion cases.	Adults.	M.	...	—	5	5	—	—
		F.	...	—	8	7	—	1
	Children.	M.	...	—	4	4	—	—
		F.	...	1	4	5	—	—
				66	141	132	8	67

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 :—

Classification on admission to the institution.	Condition at time of discharge.	Duration of residential treatment in the Institution.												TOTAL			
		Under 3 months.			3—6 months.			6—12 months.			More than 12 months.						
		M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch				
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Class t.b. minus.	Quiescent ... ..	...	...	4	3	2	7	3	9	—	—	5	—	—	—	33
		Improved ... ..	...	...	3	4	1	9	11	9	4	8	6	—	—	—	55
		No material improvement ... ..	...	...	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
		Died in institution ... ..	...	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Class t.b. plus Group 1.	Quiescent ... ..	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Improved ... ..	...	...	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
		No material improvement ... ..	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Died in institution ... ..	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Class t.b. plus Group 2.	Quiescent ... ..	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Improved ... ..	...	...	1	—	—	1	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	8
		No material improvement ... ..	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
		Died in institution ... ..	...	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
	Class t.b. plus Group 3.	Quiescent ... ..	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Improved ... ..	...	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
		No material improvement ... ..	...	...	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
		Died in institution ... ..	...	...	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Bones and joints.	Quiescent or arrested ... ..	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
		Improved ... ..	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		No material improvement ... ..	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Died in institution ... ..	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Abdominal.	Quiescent or arrested ... ..	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Improved ... ..	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		No material improvement ... ..	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Died in institution ... ..	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other organs.	Quiescent or arrested ... ..	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Improved ... ..	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		No material improvement ... ..	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Died in institution ... ..	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Peripheral glands.	Quiescent or arrested ... ..	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Improved ... ..	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
		No material improvement ... ..	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Died in institution ... ..	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Observation for purpose of diagnosis.					Under 1 week			1—2 weeks			2—4 weeks			More than 4 weeks			
		Tuberculous ... ..	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	3	3	9
		Non-tuberculous ... ..	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	5	12
		Doubtful ... ..	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The training of nurses for the certificate of the Tuberculosis Association continues, and one nurse has recently passed the examination "with honours."

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

During the year 58 children were admitted to the Sanatorium, of whom 16 were unable to read or write on admission.

The school was examined by Dr. Muriel Bywaters (H.M. Inspector of Special Schools) on 9th July, and her report was satisfactory.

In November, 1929, a troop of Boy Scouts and Wolf Cubs was formed at the Sanatorium. The members of the troops are all children who are under treatment. The troop was officially inaugurated on 22nd December, when Canon Morgan presented the colours. The formation of the troop was mainly due to the enthusiasm and guidance of Dr. Mary Andrews, Assistant Commissioner of Scouts for the North of England.

Since the formation of the troop much useful work has been carried through. The scouts are instructed in the making of papier mache utensils, including basins and trays, some of which have since been in use for hospital purposes. More recently work was commenced on the manufacture of basket-work trays and raffia work. A number of these articles have been sold and the profits have been devoted to the Patients' Benevolent Fund.

The great success which has attended these innovations has been due largely to the very unselfish assistance of the Matron, Miss Smeeton, and of the two Rover Scouts, Mr. George Chatterton and Mr. William Lucas, who have rendered yeoman service as instructors.

In connection with the accommodation which is available for Borough cases in the Sanatorium, it is to be noted that it is probable that additional beds will soon be necessary. The increasing shortage of beds is due largely to the increasing use to which the facilities of the Sanatorium are being put for the investigation of "observation" cases.

TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE.

All those who have been associated with the care of tuberculous patients in an industrial area must have been impressed by the difficulty of maintaining adequate treatment over a number of years. In the case of the poorer patients there is a great difference between the life in the Sanatorium and the existence which they must face when they leave it. The latter existence is characterised by poor housing and by food shortage.

Owing to these circumstances many patients—especially children—show a rapid deterioration in their physical condition after they leave the Sanatorium.

In Rotherham much has been done to ameliorate the housing circumstances of the poor. The year 1929 marked the inauguration of a movement to deal with food shortage and bad conditions generally among tuberculous patients, viz., the formation of the Tuberculosis Care Committee.

The Public Health Committee, at a meeting held on August 7th, 1929, recommended to the Council on August 7th, 1929, that a voluntary committee, to be known as the "Tuberculosis Care Committee," should be set up, and that this committee should have power to carry out all work in connection with the administration of the "after care" scheme. The committee outlined in the scheme comprised the whole of members of the Health Committee, together with representatives of the Education and Blind Persons Committees, and also of various influential and charitable organisations of the Town. In all, the committee consisted of 34 members.

The recommendation of the Public Health Committee was approved by the Council. Invitations were sent out to the various bodies mentioned, asking them to send representatives to an inaugural meeting, which was held on October 9th, under the chairmanship of his Worship the Mayor.

At this meeting the various aims and objects of the scheme were discussed, and the honorary officials were appointed. It was explained that, under the then existing grant scheme for tuberculosis, the Corporation could only assist the Committee to the extent of £2 per thousand of the population per annum. The grant from the Ministry would therefore amount to approximately £140 per annum, and in consequence a very large amount of the work of the Committee would have to be upheld by voluntary subscriptions.

The actual work which the new Committee was to attempt was discussed under the heads of finance, employment, and claims. It was suggested that three sub-committees should be elected, each to deal with one of these branches.

The following list gives the suggested lines which each sub-committee considered :—

FINANCE.

Corporation grant with the approval of the Ministry of Health £2 per 1000 of population.

Subscriptions and donations.

The organisation of a flower crusade and flag day.

Receptacles for collecting cigarette foil.

Arrangements for the sale of book matches in bars and hotels, etc.

Charge of 2d.—1/- for articles loaned.

The organisation of collections during health week.

EMPLOYMENT.

Interviews with employers and suggestions *re* work.

Co-operation with Employment Exchange.

Arrangements for the employment of suitable patients as motor car watchers, park attendants, jobbing gardeners, etc.

Manufacture of dust bins.

Sewing scheme for women.

Occupational centre at Sanatorium for cane work, carpentry, raffia work, leather work, basket work, wood carving, brush making, joinery, stool making, firewood cutting, and similar jobs.

CLAIMS.

The provision of extra nourishment.

The provision of clothing.

The provision of appliances for surgical cases such as dressings, etc.

The provision of appliances for bedfast cases at home.

The lending of bedsteads and bedding to infectious cases.

The provision of home helps for night nursing.

The provision of sanatorium huts at home in suitable sites.

Help in getting better homes when conditions are bad.

Help with payment of rental.

Loans of money to patients.

Help with provision of artificial teeth, etc.

Help with boarding out at seaside, country, and convalescent homes.

The sending selected cases to training colonies.

It was mentioned that not all of these suggestions were practicable, but the scheme formed a useful basis for the work of the Committee.

Health Week was held in Rotherham from October 14th until October 19th. During this period special performances were given at seven theatres and cinemas, and at each of these performances a collection was taken to aid the financial resources of the Tuberculosis Care Committee. The total amount collected was £46 18s. 11d.

The second meeting of the Committee was held on 26th November, 1929. At this meeting the members of the three sub-committees were elected, and it was resolved that in future the Committee should meet on the last Friday of every month. The provision of a car park, under the charge of two ex-sanatorium patients, was also discussed, and it was agreed that negotiations should be begun for the renting for this purpose of a valuable piece of land in the centre of the town. This was the beginning of a scheme which has now matured, and from which much is hoped.

The end of the year thus saw the Tuberculosis Care Committee an established fact, with a comprehensive programme which had already been successfully launched.

SECTION VIII.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The general scheme of treatment has remained practically the same as that carried out in 1928.

A change has been made in the diagnosis of female gonorrhoea, inasmuch that cultures are now taken as a routine.

There has been a slight falling off in new cases during the year, from 215 in 1928 to 201 in 1929, and also in the number of actual individuals attending, from 373 in 1928 to 357 in 1929.

The total attendances registered show, however, an increase on last year from 8639 in 1928 to 8952, this being probably due to the improvement in the female attendances.

It seems to apply that as stated in the Report of 1928 the top level for males has been reached.

The marked improvement in the female attendances seems to point to the fact that in the near future extra sessions will have to be provided, and that, if possible, in order to shorten the time of treatment, daily sessions should be held.

During the year plaques have been installed in the public lavatories of the Borough and also in many lavatories connected with public places. These are now beginning to prove their worth in bringing to public notice the presence of the Centre.

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

	1925			1926			1927			1928			1929		
	Number of persons who were under treatment on 1st January, 1925.	Number of persons dealt with during the year for the first time.	Total.	Number of persons who were under treatment on 1st January, 1926.	Number of persons dealt with during the year for the first time.	Total.	Number of persons who were under treatment on 1st January, 1927.	Number of persons dealt with during the year for the first time.	Total.	Number of persons who were under treatment on 1st January, 1928.	Number of persons dealt with during the year for the first time.	Total.	Number of persons who were under treatment on 1st January, 1929.	Number of persons dealt with during the year for the first time.	Total.
Total number of persons dealt with during the year at or in connection with the out-patient clinic and suffering from :															
Syphilis ...	34	46	80	36	40	76	40	53	93	59	48	107	66	23	89
Soft chancre ...	—	4	4	—	4	4	—	10	10	3	13	16	—	2	2
Gonorrhoea ...	42	107	149	68	81	149	79	81	160	95	111	206	90	98	188
Conditions other than venereal ...	1	45	46	—	55	55	8	51	59	1	43	44	—	78	78
Totals ...	77	202	279	104	180	284	127	195	322	158	215	373	156	201	357

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

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

1925 1926 1927 1928 1929

7946 8469 7860 8639 8952

110 37 206 92 257

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, 1929 :—

	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	42	20	—	—	58	22	—	—	100	42
(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 ...	2	2	—	—	8	2	—	—	10	4
TOTAL—Items 1 (a) and 1 (b) ...	44	22	—	—	66	24	—	—	110	46
2 (a) Number of cases dealt with at the Treatment Centre during the year for the first time with infections of	8	—	2	—	68	19	59	19	149	52
1. less than one year's standing	8	7	—	—	4	7				
2. more than one year's standing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL—Items 1 (a), 1 (b) and 2 (a) ...	60	29	2	—	138	50	59	19	259	98
2 (b) Number of cases included in Item 2 (a) known to have received previous treatment at other centres for the same infection	—	1	—	—	6	1	—	—	6	2
3 Number of cases which ceased to attend—										
(a) before completing the first course of treatment for	6	3	—	—	28	12	—	—	34	15
(b) after one or more courses but before completion of treatment for ...	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
(c) after completion of treatment, but before final tests as to cure of ...	5	2	—	—	22	3	—	—	27	5
4 Number of cases transferred to other treatment centres after treatment for...	2	2	—	—	4	4	—	—	6	6
5 Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and observation for	—	—	1	—	31	—	—	—	32	—
6 Number of cases which, at the end of the year under report, were under treatment or observation for	36	22	1	—	53	31	7	6	97	59
TOTAL—Items 3, 4, 5, and 6	60	29	2	—	138	50	7	6	207	85
7 Out-patient attendances—										
(a) For individual attention by the Medical Officer	895	533	13	—	949	623	207	48	2064	1204
(b) For intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation, dressings, etc.	179	—	51	—	4247	699	438	70	4915	769
TOTAL ATTENDANCES	1074	533	64	—	5196	1322	645	118	6979	1973
8 Aggregate number of " in-patient days " of treatment given to persons who were suffering from	—	—	—	—	—	207	—	50	—	257
9 Examinations of pathological material :—										
(a) Specimens which were examined at and by the Medical Officer at the Public Health Laboratory	For detection of				For Wassermann reaction.					
	Spirochetes		Gonococci		Other organisms					
(b) Specimens from persons attending at the Treatment Centre which were sent for examination to an approved laboratory	—		407		—		—		191	

Number of eggs from each tree	Yearling	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
-------------------------------	----------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----

[illegible]

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 :—								
1925	12	88	—	—
1926	7	107	—	—
1927	5	123	—	—
1928	—	117	—	—
1929	—	407	—	—
(b) Specimens from persons attending at the Treatment Centre which were sent for examination to an approved laboratory during the years :—								
1925	—	3	—	151
1926	—	—	—	178
1927	—	—	—	209
1928	—	—	—	230
1929	—	—	—	191

Besides the 191 tests for the Wassermann re-action which were sent from the Centre, there were 148 tests for Wassermann re-action and 1 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 1929 :—

County or County Borough in which the patient's place of residence is situated.	Number of cases in residence on the 1st January, 1929.					Number of cases admitted during the year.					Number of cases discharged during the year.					Number of cases in residence on the 1st January, 1930.					Total number of days, in residence during the year of all patients from the County or County Borough referred to in the first column.
	S	G	S & G	Others	Tl.	S	G	S & G	Others	Tl.	S	G	S & G	Others	Tl.	S	G	S & G	Others	Tl.	
FERHAM HOUSE. Rotherham C.B. West Riding C.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	4	—	3	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	43 59
Totals (Female)	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	6	—	4	—	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	102
ISOLATION HOSPITAL. Rotherham C.B. West Riding C.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	129 26
Totals (Female)	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	155

SECTION IX.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

MIDWIVES.

During 1928 eighteen midwives notified their intention of practising in the County Borough. Of this number, thirteen were trained midwives holding the certificate of the Central Midwives Board, and five were bona-fide midwives who were in practice prior to 1903. Sixteen reside within the Borough and the remaining two live outside.

The midwives resident in the town were inspected periodically during the year, and in addition to these official inspections forty-three special visits were paid in connection with matters appertaining to their work.

Five maternity bags were disinfected during the year.

Four cases of suspension owing to the midwife having come in contact with some infection occurred. In two of these cases where the midwife sustained financial loss (not being through her own fault) compensation was paid.

There were 699 maternity cases attended by midwives during the year, as compared with 728 in 1928. Medical aid was sought by midwives on 329 occasions, 86 of which arose during the ante-natal period.

Dr. Mascall gave a lecture to the midwives on "eclampsia."

The statistics for 1929 are given in the following table:—

Certificate number.	No. of cases.	Infants born alive.	Stillborn.	Dead.	Died within 3 days.	Feeding. 1st month.		Ophthalmia.	Puerperal fever.	Puerperal pyrexia.	Pemphigus.	Mothers dead.	Illegitimate.	Twins.	Medical aid	
						Breast entirely.	Breast &/or artificial.								Ante natal.	Neo and post natal.
40344	97	97	1	2	1	78	19	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	26
34006	70	69	1	3	2	63	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	23
39157	71	72	-	5	2	67	5	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	7	19
45089	67	66	3	-	-	58	8	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	37	75
57198	54	54	1	2	-	47	7	-	1	1	-	1	2	1	9	28
40576	49	48	1	4	-	45	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3
3857	46	45	2	-	-	43	2	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	3	11
2901	39	40	1	2	-	36	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2
44515	38	38	1	6	1	33	5	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	6	15
4924	36	34	3	-	-	32	2	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	1	14
70641	31	31	-	1	-	29	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	5
47557	30	30	-	-	-	25	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9
8590	25	24	1	-	-	23	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	9
24756	17	17	-	-	-	15	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
71407	14	13	1	-	-	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
55602	6	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
64479	5	5	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
5767	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
69545	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	699	693	16	26	6	621	72	4	4	6	1	2	22	10	86	243

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 1929 a total of 273 expectant mothers was examined, the total number of examinations made comprising 1059.

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
1929	...	273	1059	20

The cases referred by midwives were half those of 1928, amounting to 58, as compared with 113 in that year. 20 cases attended on their own.

FERHAM HOUSE MATERNITY HOME.

During the year the number of babies born in the Home was 174, a decrease of 29 on the previous year.

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 1929 are given in the following table:—

1	Number of beds	...	...	...	...	...	12 to 28 2.29
							10 from 1 3.29
2	Number of cases in the Home on 1st January, 1929	...					5
3	Number of cases admitted during 1929	...	...	...			202
4	Average duration of stay	...	...	...	...		11 days
5	Number of cases delivered by—						
	(a) midwives	...	...	...	...	...	166
	(b) doctors	...	...	...	...	...	8
6	Number of cases in which medical assistance was sought by the midwife with reasons for requiring assistance						85
	(a) Ante-natal	...	...	...	...	...	14
	(b) During labour	...	...	...	...	...	19
	(c) After labour (ruptured perineum—27)					...	43
	(d) For infant	...	...	...	...	...	9
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	...	...	...
						Cured	...
					
						...	1
						7 Transferred to General	
						Hospital	...
						...	2
						Died	...
						...	4
9	Number of cases of pemphigus neonatorum	...	...				1
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	...	...	...	...	...	1
12	Number of infants not entirely breast fed while in the Institution with the reasons why they were not breast fed	...	...	...	...	...	—
13	Number of maternal deaths with causes—	...	...		
						6 Puerperal pyrexia	...
						Cardiac failure	...
						...	1
						A.P.H.	...
						...	1

14 Number of foetal deaths—

(a) Stillborn 4

(b) Within 10 days of birth and their causes and
the results of the post mortem examination if
obtainable 12

Premature 8

Marasmus 1

Convulsions 1

Dermoid tumour 1

Congenital heart disease 1

The early part of the year was unfortunately marked by a series of six fatal cases of puerperal fever, four of whom died in the Home and two after removal to the General Hospital. Following an exhaustive enquiry by an Inspector of the Ministry of Health several changes were introduced. The West Riding County Council, with whom an arrangement held for the reception of County cases, had this agreement cancelled so as to minimise any possible overcrowding, and with the same end in view the time of stay in the Home was reduced from 14 days to 11 days on the average. The appointment of Dr. Chisholm, of Jessop Hospital, Sheffield, as Obstetric Consultant during the year was also in great measure a consequent, as was also the present scheme for the treatment of cases of puerperal fever and pyrexia at Norton Hall. Several structural and technical alterations were carried out, and the normal beds of the Home reduced to 10. No further case occurred during the year.

PRIVATE MATERNITY HOMES.

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	653	20	673
By midwives	686	16	702
By sundry persons	6	—	6
Total notified prior to registration	1345	36	1381

SUMMARY OF REGISTRARS' NOTIFICATIONS.

Births notified by registrars and							Live births.	Still births.	Total.
Attended by midwives	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	—	10
Born in institutions or attended by doctors...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	9	39
Attendant unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
							—	—	—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	9	50
							==	==	==

HOME VISITING.

Home visiting was curtailed by staff sickness and by definite understaffing during the year.

The necessity for the appointment of an additional health visitor was indicated by Dr. J. Turnbull of the Ministry, in her report on her inspection of the Maternity and Child Welfare Services of Rotherham in 1928.

This recommendation was acted upon during the year, and Mrs. M. Airton was appointed in May.

Miss Jackson was off sick from 1st January to 1st March and again from the 6th to the 24th April. She had been off duty for seven months during the previous year, and as no relief health visitor had been appointed her district was unavoidably neglected and routine visiting largely in arrears.

Miss Jackson resigned her office on marriage in November; the post then advertised failed to attract any applicants and had not been filled at the close of the year.

The development of the Herringthorpe Housing estate has increased the number of removals within the Borough during the year.

The department is indebted to Miss Thompson, Lady Estate Manager, for her willing assistance in tracing many of the children.

A noticeable feature in the following up of children removed from the low and congested areas to the spacious surroundings of Herringthorpe was that whilst the standard of food and clothing, etc., remained the same, the children soon showed a marked increase in tone and physical well being.

Most families suffered from common colds immediately after removal. Pinched white faces, however, soon disappeared amongst the children, who were able to play out of doors in the air and sunshine of last summer. Catarrhal symptoms, an ever present evil in children of the courts and back streets, rapidly decreased.

The response to surroundings in cases where one would least expect it has been remarkable. Perhaps it is because example is the best form of precept, and there are neighbours who set a high example.

Baby has been put to sleep out of doors in his pram, instead of in the darkest and hottest corner by the kitchen grate, a hitherto too common practice. This again may be due to example, or it may be that formerly there was no garden to put baby in.

The attendance at the Child Welfare Centre from the area has been quite good. Ninety children under the age of three years have attended regularly during the year.

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.

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, and enquiries are made by the Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer.

MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

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

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

Visits in respect of expectant mothers (1st visits) ...	...	...	...	...	250
Do. Do. (re-visits) ...	...	...	...	...	288
Do. stillbirths ...	...	...	...	...	26
Do. births ...	...	...	...	...	1194
Do. infants under 1 year ...	...	...	...	...	3685
Do. infants 1 to 5 years ...	...	...	...	...	9718
Do. illegitimate infants under 1 year ...	...	...	...	...	294
Do. Do. 1 to 5 years ...	...	...	...	...	257
Do. school entrants ...	...	...	...	...	736
Do. philanthropic funds ...	...	...	...	...	374

Enquiries in respect of medical aid (midwives)	...	...	...	...	...	...	232
Do. milk grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Do. home helps	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Inspections of midwives	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Inspections of nursing homes	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Special visits to midwives	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Midwives' bags disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Attendances at child welfare clinics	...	...	...	...	...	...	490
Attendances at orthopaedic clinics	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Minor dressings performed	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
School children referred to school medical treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Escorting children to institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Orthopaedic visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	40

INFANT AND CHILD WELFARE CONSULTATIONS.

Dr. W. N. Mascall commenced duties on the 3rd of January, 1929.

There are two Child Welfare Centres in the Borough, at each of which are held 1 medical and 1 non-medical session weekly.

The need that was expressed by the Maternity and Child Welfare Inspector of the Ministry of Health for increase of medical sessions at the Centres has not been practicable during the year, but it is hoped that this matter will be satisfactorily dealt with in the near future. The service cannot be deemed satisfactory until all children attending are seen by the presiding officer, once per month; at present approximately only a third are seen at this rate.

The Cranworth Road Child Welfare Centre was officially opened by Sir George Newman on February 7th. With the increased accommodation afforded by the new centre an attempt at health publicity has been made.

A display of models, diagrams, and posters, etc., on varying subjects has been arranged weekly and a short talk to mothers or a demonstration has been given in turn by the Health Visitors.

Leaflets on the following subjects have been distributed:—

Hints for the busy housewife (the gift of the Health and Cleanliness Council).

Calendars.

Breast feeding.

Weaning at 9 months.

Feeding from 1 year.

The care of the teeth.

Measles.

Influenza.

Diphtheria.

Knitting instructions.
 Baby's basket.
 How to make a maternity binder.
 The improvised cot.

Simple approved garments have been exhibited, patterns distributed, and advice on the choice of materials, cost, and the making up has been given.

Reform is a slow process, but as the long tube bottle is now a relic of less enlightened days so the use of swaddling clothes is decreasing and the tight linen binder is almost a thing of the past.

There can be no doubt that the right kind of clothing is as important for a child's well being as the right kind of food. In our welfare schemes we have tended to concentrate on the latter to the neglect of the former.

In the group causes of infant deaths, bronchitis and pneumonia rank second and together are responsible for approximately 1/3rd of the total infant deaths. One wonders how many of these deaths are primarily attributable to faulty clothing of the individual child.

The development of an organised sewing class under the direction of a competent teacher would prove a useful adjunct to the scheme. At present the health visitors are only able to show the right kind of garment and to explain how they are made, but there is not time for individual tuition.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Act provides for this type of instruction to be given and further for the provision of materials, etc., at cost price.

A Christmas party was held at each Centre during Christmas week. Tea was served to mothers attending and a toy from an illuminated tree given to each child. Gifts were received from his Worship the Mayor, Alderman E. Cruikshanks; Dr. W. N. Mascal; Mrs. M. A. MacLagan; Messrs. J. E. Muntus & Co.; Messrs.

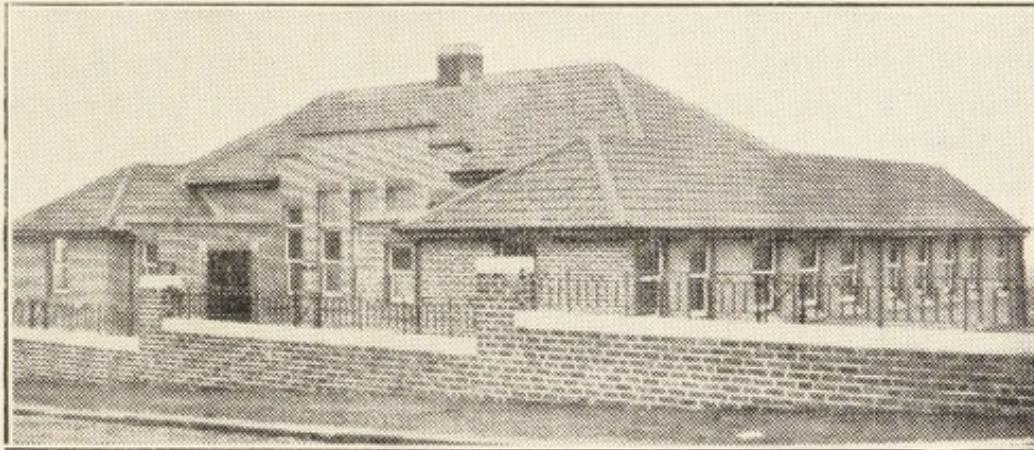
Beaumont and Stevenson Ltd.; the Rotherham Co-operative Society; and Messrs. J. Nathan, Glaxo House. Samples of food, etc., were received from Messrs. Oppenheimer (Roboleine) and Messrs. Virol Ltd. (Virol and Milk).

The Mayor and Mayoress attended the parties and assisted in the distribution of the toys. The members of the voluntary association rendered splendid assistance in the service of teas to mothers.

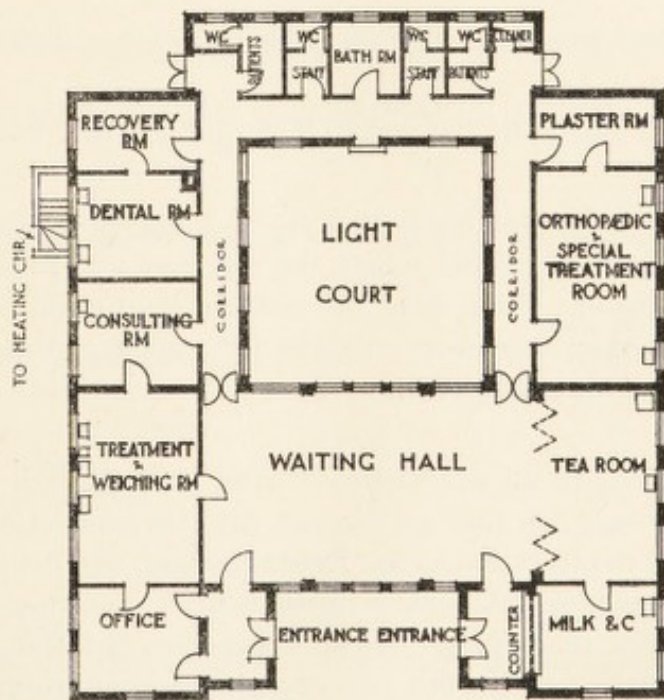
								Ferham House.		Cranworth Road.
Distended colon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	0
Dermatitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	4
Ganglion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Eczema	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	38
Enlarged spleen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	0
Eneuresis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5
Earache	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	0
Flatfoot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	0
Intussusception	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	0
Hernia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	...	45
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	7
Intertrigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Jaundice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	0
Loss of weight	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	40
Masturbation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	2
Nasal obstruction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	0
Naevus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2
Ophthalmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	0
Psoriasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	1
Prematurity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1
Infantile paralysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1
Injury	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	15
Rash	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	60
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	23
Ringworm	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	10
Squint	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	8
Scabies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	10
Septic conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	59
Specific disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	0
Snuffles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
Stomatitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	8
Spots	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	1
Tonsilitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
Tongue tie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	12
Teething	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	31
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2
Vomiting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	23
Worms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	9
Various	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	42

CRANWORTH ROAD CHILD WELFARE CENTRE AND SCHOOL CLINIC.

The Cranworth Road Centre was visited by members of the Royal Sanitary Institute during their congress, held at Sheffield in July, when each received a descriptive souvenir of the Centre, the text of which is reprinted here.



WELFARE CENTRE ROTHERHAM



SCALE OF FEET
0 10 20

VINCENT TURNER M.INST.C.E.
BOROUGH ENGINEER
ROTHERHAM

The site consists of about 200 square yards enclosed by unclimbable railings on three sides and by a dwarf wall with iron railings on the frontage.

The main structure is of brick and the roof is tiled. The floors are of oak boarding in narrow width with the exception of the vestibule and sanitary block. These are of tiles and grain respectively. All hidden piping and water services, etc., are of easy access, being fixed in a clear space under the oak floors.

The building is heated by a low pressure hot water system, and a hot water supply is provided on the storage and circulation system. Both are heated by automatically gas fired boilers. Ventilation is natural, being maintained by inlet air vents and open windows, and lighting is by electricity, special lamps and shades being adapted to the various needs. The windows are of half-way opaque glass with the exception of the office and food store. The windows of these overlook the front entrances and are of plain glass, so that the conduct of children in the approaches can in some measure be regulated by the clerks in the office and store.

Adequate sanitary conveniences, each containing a lavatory basin, are provided for both sexes, with separate provision for staff and patients. A bath and a shower for patients are also provided.

The all-in cost of the Centre is £5200 (site £400, buildings £4800).

The premises are used jointly by the School Medical and Child Welfare Services.

In brief, the scheme of the building is that there should be an easy circulation of patients commencing from the office where the registers and files are kept and where enquiries can be made. From here the mothers and children pass to the waiting hall, from which they attend in rotation for weighing, minor treatment, etc., in the treatment and weighing room.

Those referred from here to see the Medical Officer proceed back to the waiting hall until their turn arrives, when they go directly into the consulting room. The same obtains with regard to interviewing the Dental Officer, the dental room being approached in a similar manner. Attached to the dental room there is a recovery room. It will be observed that for patients having seen the Medical or Dental Officers an exit is available, which does not necessitate their returning through the waiting hall, where other children are congregated.

The orthopaedic section consists of a special treatment room, fitted with plinths and appliances for remedial exercises, etc., and a plaster room.

The former is also used for eye testing, and the latter can be turned into a dark room. Opening from the waiting hall is the tea room. This is utilised each day on which child welfare clinics are held for serving tea to the waiting mothers, a duty which is carried out by a rota of voluntary helpers. Adjoining the waiting hall, and also provided with a separate entrance, is the dried milk and accessory food depot. Near the main approach is the covered pram store.

A child welfare clinic is held two afternoons weekly, and a minor ailment clinic for school children on each morning. The Ophthalmic Surgeon holds a clinic fortnightly, and the Orthopaedic Surgeon visits once a month. The gymnasium is used thrice weekly for remedial exercises and massage.

The Dental Surgeon attends five half days weekly.

VOLUNTARY HELP.

During 1929 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.

The scale of income was that adopted in 1928, the age limit remaining at 18 months.

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

					Cows' milk.	Dried milk.
Number of applications received	...	...	...	...	1820	1786
Number granted free	...	...	...	...	1579	1577
Number granted half cost	...	...	...	...	75	83
Number disallowed	...	...	...	...	166	126
Approximate quantity	...	...	...	...	5852 gallons	9983 packets
Approximate cost	...	...	...	...	£457	£829

COD LIVER OIL.

A scheme for the supply of cod liver oil on the same basis as the milk scheme commenced in July, 1929.

116 children received free cod liver oil during the year.

The total amount distributed was 392 lbs. at an approximate cost of £26

The oil was distributed by the Child Welfare Medical Officer and the cases were seen fortnightly, when dosage was regulated.

The most benefit seems to be derived in cases of malnutrition.

MUNICIPAL DEPOTS FOR THE SALE OF DRIED MILK, Etc.

During the year at the two depots, 17,113 packets of dried milk products were sold, 357 being at half cost ; and 9,613 were distributed free. The total sales of malt and cod liver oil products were 4,028½ lbs. and 149 gallons 88 ozs. of emulsion. Under the Corporation and the Stoddart Bequest schemes 35 gallons 64 ozs. of emulsion were distributed free. 57 tins of lactagol were also sold.

HOME HELPS.

The demand for this service diminished during the year. This is regrettable in view of the real need for the service which must necessarily exist.

Many glowing testimonials have been received from mothers who have employed the helps, and the falling off in demand is largely due to lack of means of those most needing the service. Indeed, last year payment was received for less than 1/3rd of the 763 days on which home helps were employed. The present scheme might have proved satisfactory in times of normal employment.

The expenses of confinement are now considerably above the cash benefit obtainable under the National Health Insurance Act, and where the family income is governed by short-time employment, or by the unemployment benefit rate, necessities of confinement have to be curtailed.

Food, warmth, and the services of doctor or midwife are the essentials, and there, only too often, the provision for confinement ends ; a by no means satisfactory hygienic minimum.

An improved national midwifery service which would include home-help schemes appears to be the best solution.

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
1929 	47	763

MATERNITY OUTFITS.

The two bags supplied by the Stoddart Fund in 1927 have been in demand during the year. Sundry renewals and two sterilising drums were obtained through the Coalfields Distress Fund. The bags contain all that is necessary for a confinement and are completely sterilised before each issue.

ORTHOPAEDIC SCHEME.

The Orthopaedic Surgeon, Mr. Crockett, held 7 clinics at Cranworth Road Centre during the year.

Thirty-nine children were examined and fifteen were referred for special treatment.

Two cases of knock knee and one of drop foot were fitted with irons.

One case was admitted to Kirbymoorside and three discharged during the year. No cases were remaining in at the end of the year.

SCHOOL ENTRANTS.

Particulars of the pre-school health and progress of 736 Welfare children have been submitted to the School Medical Officer during the year.

CERTAIN DISEASES.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Early in the year arrangements were made for the admission of cases of puerperal fever or pyrexia to the Norton Hall annexe of the Jessop Hospital.

The following table gives particulars:—

Total cases notified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Midwives' cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Doctors' cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Institution cases :										
Ferham House (1 midwife's emergency eclampsia)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cases nursed at home	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Do. at Union Infirmary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Do. at Norton Hall	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Do. at the General Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

Sixteen cases were notified during the year, of which three cases were nursed at home.

Particulars are given in the following table :—

Total cases notified	...	...	...	...	...	16	(* later notified fever and included in the puerperal fever returns).
Midwives' cases	...	...	...	...	...	6	
Doctors' cases	...	...	...	...	...	4	
Institutions (Ferham House 5 Clifton Lane Nursing Home 1)	...	...	...	...	...	6	
Nursed at home	...	...	...	...	...	3	
Do. at Union Infirmary	...	...	...	...	...	3	
Do. at the General Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	4	
Do. at Municipal Maternity Home	...	...	...	...	...	4	
Do. at the Isolation Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Do. at Clifton Lane Nursing Home	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Number of deaths	...	...	...	...	...	8	(Including *)

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Of the five cases notified during the year, four were midwives' cases. None of these cases was of a serious nature and no permanent injury occurred.

The following table gives details of the cases :—

Number of cases notified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Number of cases visited	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Treated at home	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Treated at Child Welfare Centres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	none
Vision impaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	none
Vision unimpaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Total blindness	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	none
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	none

MEASLES.

The visiting of cases of measles of pre-school age has been carried out by the Health Visitors and advice on nursing given where this was deemed necessary. Leaflets were distributed on the district and at the Child Welfare Centres.

PEMPHIGUS NEONATORUM.

Four cases, one of which was a midwife's case, were notified during the year.

Every case was immediately enquired into with a view to determining the origin of infection.

The midwife's case occurred after the termination of her period of attendance. Her bag, etc., was disinfected. She was not suspended, and no further cases occurred in her practice during the year. The infant recovered.

Two fatal cases occurred.

DENTAL SCHEME.

During the year a full time Dental Surgeon has been appointed by the Education Committee, whose services became available by joint arrangement.

Ninety-eight children attending the Child Welfare Centres were referred to him for treatment during the year.

REMOVAL OF CHILDREN FROM THE DISTRICT.

Notices of removals of 147 children have been sent to other Authorities, and information of 95 incoming children has been received.

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.
All Causes : certified				38	8	7	4	57	24	11	13	10	115
uncertified				1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	3
Small-pox	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet fever	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping cough	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	5
Diphtheria and croup	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous meningitis	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Pulmonary tuberculosis	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other tuberculous diseases	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (not tuberculous)	...	...	...	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	4
Convulsions	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Laryngitis	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	4	10
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	6	4	15
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteritis	...	...	...	—	1	—	—	1	5	2	2	—	10
Gastritis	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Syphilis	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Rickets	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at birth	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Atelectasis	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital malformations	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	4
Premature birth	...	...	...	27	3	4	—	34	3	1	—	—	38
Atrophy, debility & marasmus	...	...	...	5	3	—	2	10	1	1	—	1	13
Other causes	...	...	...	3	—	2	1	6	3	2	1	—	12
Totals	...	...	...	39	8	7	4	58	24	13	13	10	118

Nett births in the year : legitimate infants ... 1364
 illegitimate infants ... 53

Nett deaths in the year : legitimate ... 116
 illegitimate ... 2

Infantile mortality rate per 1,000 births : legitimate ... 85
 illegitimate ... 38

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

POPULATION according to the Census of 1921—68,045

BIRTHS—Registered.

(Live births only)	(1) Legitimate	1364	(2) Illegitimate	... 52	(3) Total	... 1416
(Still births)	...	...	...	...	...	... 45
Notified within 36 hours of birth	(1) Live births	1345	(2) Still births	... 36	(3) Total	... 1381
	(1) By midwives	702	(2) By parents and doctors	...	...	... 679

INFANT DEATHS.

Number	...	(1) Legitimate	117	(2) Illegitimate	2	(3) Total	... 119
Rate per 1000 births	(1) Legitimate	86	(2) Illegitimate	39	(3) Total	...	84

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	... 5	5

MIDWIVES.

Number practising in the District. (1) Trained, 15 (2) Untrained, 4

Number of cases attended in 1929, 699

Number of cases in which medical aid was summoned, 329

Number of maternal deaths notified in accordance with Rule E 22 (1) (b) of the Central Midwives Board, 0

MATERNITY HOMES.

Number registered at 31st December, 1929, 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—3 :—Ferham House Municipal Maternity Home, Rotherham Union Hospital, General Hospital.

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

To expectant mothers	(1) First visits	... 250	(2) Total visits	... 538
To infants under 1	(1) First visits	... 1194	(2) Total visits	... 5173
To children 1 to 5	Total visits	... 10797		

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	...	Tuesday and Friday, 2.30	—	35	—	522	Medical Officer attends on Friday.
			—	83	—		
Cranworth Road	...	Monday and Thursday, 2.30	—	110	—	713	Medical Officer attends on Monday.
			—	39	—		
Ferham House	...	Wednesday, 2.30	20	—	273	—	Medical Officer attends on Wed'day.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

		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	...	5	5	4 nursed by midwives 1 treated at home by own Dr. Cases of puerperal fever and pyrexia are admitted to Nor- ton Hall at 9/- per day.	—	—
Puerperal fever	... ..	6	6	1 nursed at home 2 „ Union Infirmary 2 „ Norton Hall 1 „ General Hospital	—	5
Puerperal pyrexia	... ..	16	16	3 nursed at home 3 „ Union Hospital 4 „ General Hospital 4 „ Ferham House 1 „ Isolation Hospital 1 „ Clifton Lane Nursing Home	—	12
Measles and German measles (children under 5)	... ..	234	129	Visited by Health Visitors and advice on home nursing given	—	—
Whooping cough	Do.	Not notifi- able	144		—	—
Epidemic diarrhoea	Do.	Not notifi- able	86	Advice given at Child Welfare Centres and cases visited by Health Visitors	—	—
Poliomyelitis	Do.	—	—		—	—

SECTION X.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

In the following table particulars are given for the year 1929 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	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	10	16
	(2) On licence from institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	3	3
	(b) (1) Under guardianship	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	2	2
	(2) On licence from guardianship	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
2.	In “ places of safety ”	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	—	3
	Under statutory supervision	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	7
3.	Numbers, if any, of foregoing—									
	(a) Attending occupation centres	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
	(b) Awaiting removal to an institution	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	7
4.	Action not yet taken under any one of the above headings :—									
	(a) Notified by Local Education Authorities (Sec. 2) (1) (b) (v)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5
	(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	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
3.	Under voluntary supervision	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	10	31
	Numbers, if any, of foregoing attending occupation centres	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—

Also during the year there were

(a) Number of instances in which licence was granted during 1929 :—

1.	From institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	2	2
2.	From guardianship	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
(b)	Number of instances in which cases on licence have been returned to institutions or transferred to guardianship during the year 1929 :—									
1.	To institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
2.	To guardianship	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—

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

Males. Females. Total

Sent to institutions by " order "	—	1	1
Placed under guardianship by " order "	—	—	—
Placed under statutory supervision	1	2	3
Placed in " places of safety "	—	—	—
Died or removed from area	—	—	—
Action not yet taken	—	1	1

It will be seen that at the end of the year there were 21 cases under " order," 16 in institutions, 3 on licence from institutions, and 2 under guardianship; and that 3 cases were in a " place of safety."

One feeble minded girl was certified and removed to Stoke Park Colony, and a male defective was transferred to Rampton State Institution. Two cases were transferred on licence from institutions, and one case, previously under the Guardians, was transferred to the Local Authority. There was one death during the year, and 4 cases removed to other areas.

During the year 115 home visits were paid, a regrettably low figure, owing to the shortage of staff.

The total number of defectives known to the Local Authority, excluding those in receipt of Poor Law relief, institutional or outdoor, was 67.

With regard to the institutional care and control of the mental defectives of the Borough, no development of a structural nature in connection with the proposed institution of the South West Yorkshire Joint Board can be reported, but hopes are entertained of speedier progress at an early date. The provision of such accommodation within easy access of Rotherham will be a great step in the endeavour to cope with the serious local manifestation of an urgent national need.

SECTION XI.

BLIND PERSONS.

The number of blind persons registered in the Borough at the 31st December last was 116, an increase of 7 from the previous year, the number of new cases registered during the year being 17 and the deaths or removals 10.

The following tables will be of interest :—

DISTRIBUTION.

Intra-institutional.							
Sheffield Workshops :	Workers	...	...	...	...	...	8
	Trainees	...	...	...	...	...	1
Royal Blind School, Sheffield		...	...	...	...	...	6
Other residential institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Poor Law institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
South Yorkshire Mental Hospital		...	...	...	...	...	4
Extra-institutional	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
							116

AGE AND SEX.

Age.							Males.	Females.	Total.
0-5	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
5-16	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	8
16-21	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
21-30	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6
30-40	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	10	17
40-50	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	10
50-60	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	8	25
60-70	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	7	18
70 and over	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	13	29
							69	47	116

EMPLOYABILITY (over 16 years of age).

							Males.	Females.	Total.
Employed	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	13
Training	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Trainable	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	—	7
Trained but unemployed	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	6
Unemployable	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	33	80
							65	43	108

EMPLOYMENT.

Factory :	Basket makers	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Mat makers	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Knitters	...	...	...	...	...	5
							-9
At home	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
							—
							13

For the second year in succession there have been no blind children under the age of 5 years.

Of the 8 children under 16 years on the register 6 are at certified schools for the blind and 2 (who are both under 7 years of age) are still at home.

All blind persons in the Borough who are suitable for technical training are either receiving this or awaiting admission to the new workshops at Sheffield.

The yearly analysis of the register has again been made, and the Blind Persons Act Committee are satisfied that all blind persons under the age of 50 years, who are suitable for education or technical training, have been reported to the Education Committee, and that employment has been provided for all persons able to take advantage of it.

There are 72 blind persons over the age of 50 years resident in the Borough. All blind persons at this age period are eligible for the old age pension on the same terms as sighted persons over 70 years of age. Of the 72, 59 are in receipt of the pension, one is married, and the joint income is over the scale, two have private means, and their incomes are over the scale, and 10 are resident in institutions.

The Borough Council have continued to co-operate with the Sheffield City Council in all matters relating to the welfare of the blind, and there has been no change in the arrangements. The City Council are building new workshops at Sharrow, and when these are completed the Rotherham blind trainees and workers will have the advantage of improved working conditions, and all the social services which will be provided there.

The scheme of grants for unemployable blind persons has been in force during the whole of the year, and has worked very successfully. During the 12 months the sum of £534 16s. was paid in grants to 26 blind persons under this scheme. This was, of course, in addition to relief paid by the Rotherham Guardians to other cases.

In March, 1929, a handicraft class for blind persons was commenced at Rotherham, and it was held on one half day per week until October, since when it has been held on two half days each week. The handicraft class is managed by the

staff of the Sheffield Corporation Welfare of the Blind Department, and is available for blind persons from the West Riding area as well as from Rotherham. The expenses are shared in proportion to the attendances from each district. The attendances made by Rotherham blind persons were 297 and by West Riding blind persons 197, a total of 494. This class is not intended to provide employment for blind persons, but pastime occupations only. It has been very much appreciated by the blind persons who attended.

The usual benefits for Rotherham blind persons have been continued throughout the year. 753 free tram tickets were again provided jointly by the Tramways Committee and the Blind Persons Act Committee, each bearing half the cost.

In addition to the regular grants under the scheme mentioned above the sum of £53 7s. has been distributed in special grants.

The Blind Persons Act Committee in co-operation with the Rotherham Branch of Toc H arranged a concert each month during the winter season. The attendances at these were well sustained, and they were evidently much appreciated.

The Blind Persons Act Committee again provided a summer outing, tea and concert at Christmas, and a Christmas gift for each blind person in the Borough.

These social services are a great boon to blind people, and make pleasant interludes in the monotony which is one of the worst evils accompanying blindness.

In co-operation with the City Council an arrangement was made for the setting up of a voluntary committee, to be called the Sheffield and District Voluntary Committee for the Welfare of the Blind, and for Rotherham to be represented on such committee. This Voluntary Committee has entered into a collecting agreement with the National Institute for the Blind, by which the Institute undertakes all collecting in the area, 75% of the net collections being paid to the Voluntary Committee and 25% to the Institute. The Voluntary Committee were of opinion that the net amount collected in Rotherham should be for the benefit of blind persons living in that Borough, and this has been done. The funds so collected have been used to provide benefits for blind persons which could not be paid for out of the rates. These include wireless sets, renewal of wireless batteries, clothing, optical benefits in special cases, etc. The Rotherham share of the percentage of collection is administered by the members of the Blind Persons Act Committee, who sit as a voluntary committee for this purpose. As the personnel of the two committees is the same there is no danger of any overlapping.

The broadcast programmes are of great interest to blind persons. Certificates entitling the holders to a free wireless licence have been issued in 49 cases.

Miss N. Brookes has continued the work of teaching and visiting in the Borough by arrangement with the Sheffield Corporation under the terms of the agreement between them and the Rotherham Borough Council. During the year she paid the following visits :—

Routine.	Special.	Lessons.	Grants.	Total.
255	258	92	158	763

All the special grants given by the Committee have been paid by her, and any grants under the scheme payable to blind persons who were unable to attend at the Town Hall in person.

SECTION XII.

HEALTH PUBLICITY.

Health publicity work was carried on throughout the year in a very effective manner.

INFLUENZA.—During the early part of the year in the influenza epidemic the Department distributed 5,000 handbills by means of the Schools, Child Welfare Clinics, etc.

INFANT AND CHILD WELFARE.—Following the opening of the Cranworth Road Infant Welfare Centre in February, talks, lecturesses, and demonstrations were given by the Health Visitors throughout the year.

The subjects dealt with were as follow :—

- The expectant mother.
- Care of the newly born.
- Habits, good and bad.
- Cots and prams.
- Breast feeding.
- How to prepare an artificial feed.
- Care and cleanliness of feeding.
- Bottles and teats, etc.
- Measles, nursing and care of.
- Pneumonia, nursing and care of.
- Thrush and sore buttocks.
- Many others.

Exhibits of model clothing were on view, the patterns of which were sold at a very small charge.

For demonstration purposes a life sized model of a baby was in use, and denture models, health exhibits, and posters were exhibited for educational activity.

BETTER HEALTH.—During the year arrangements were made for the publication and issue locally of the monthly journal, "Better Health."

The first issue came out in September, and 2000 copies are distributed monthly by means of the Child Welfare Centres, food depots, and the Public Library with its branches at Thorpe, Scholes, and Blackburn. Copies are also sent to the members of the Health Committee, and Tuberculosis Care Committee, and to doctors, midwives, and local advertisers.

The journal, in addition to advertising the services provided by the Health Committee, gives the Public Health Department a means whereby current health questions may be brought to the notice of the public by a monthly editorial.

HEALTH WEEK, 1929.—Health Week was celebrated in Rotherham from October 14th to 19th, 1929, and took the form of a film publicity week. Arrangements were made for a short film of about 10 mins. length to be shown at each of the seven cinemas in the town at each evening performance, and by the kind permission of the owners and managers of the cinemas five special matinees were arranged, when a full health publicity programme provided by the Council was exhibited.

In order to cover the arrangements for a change of programme at each of the seven cinemas during the week and the five special matinees, 26 films were booked or loaned for use.

The Societies and Organisations with whom the Department co-operated and who lent films were :—

The Central Council for the Care of Cripples.
 Food Education Society.
 Health and Cleanliness Council.
 National Milk Publicity Council.
 National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.
 New Health Society.
 National Baby Week Council.
 Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.
 Community Interest Films Ltd.
 Dental Board of the United Kingdom.
 British Red Cross Society.
 Rotherham Corporation Baths Department.

At all the matinees, which were very well attended, the films were shown to appreciative audiences, and it is hoped that by the valuable lessons given much good will result.

By kind permission of the managers of the various places of entertainment in the Borough a collection was taken on their premises during the week in aid of the

newly formed Tuberculosis Care Committee, and the splendid sum of £46 18s. 11d. was given to the fund.

RAT WEEK.—As in previous years, the chemists and hardware dealers in the town were asked to make a special display of poisons and traps in their windows and premises during Rat Week, which was held throughout the country from November 4th to 9th, 1929.

Special Rat Week posters were supplied to them and to other shop keepers throughout the Borough ; in all, 100 special crown size bills with special local information were issued.

At each of the places of amusement a special advertising slide, made by one of the staff, was shown on the screen twice nightly, and drew attention to the local arrangements for the celebration of the week.

As the Ministry of Agriculture rat film was shown during the Health Week held October 14th to 19th, this made an excellent forerunner to the Department's activities during Rat Week, special mention being made of the film in the opening remarks of the speakers.

Attention was also drawn to the rat problem by means of two special advertisements in each of the two local papers, with a leaderette in one of the papers on each issue.

The Borough Engineer was requested to pay particular attention to the sewers and tips in the Borough.

All applicants were given a package containing various trade leaflets and booklets, together with a copy of the Ministry's official memorandum (No. 244). Two rat catchers were employed during the week and dealt with 22 complaints, using dogs, ferrets, traps, etc. Poison was only laid at one place, and the number of rats caught was 179.

During the week an interesting experiment was made on the effect of the various poisons. A batch of live rats was collected, and on a given day at a specific time each couple was fed with a sample poison and the effect noted. A copy of the report of the experiment was forwarded to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, who noted with appreciation the action of the Council during the campaign.