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COUNTY BOROUGH OF ROTHERHAM

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# REPORT

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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

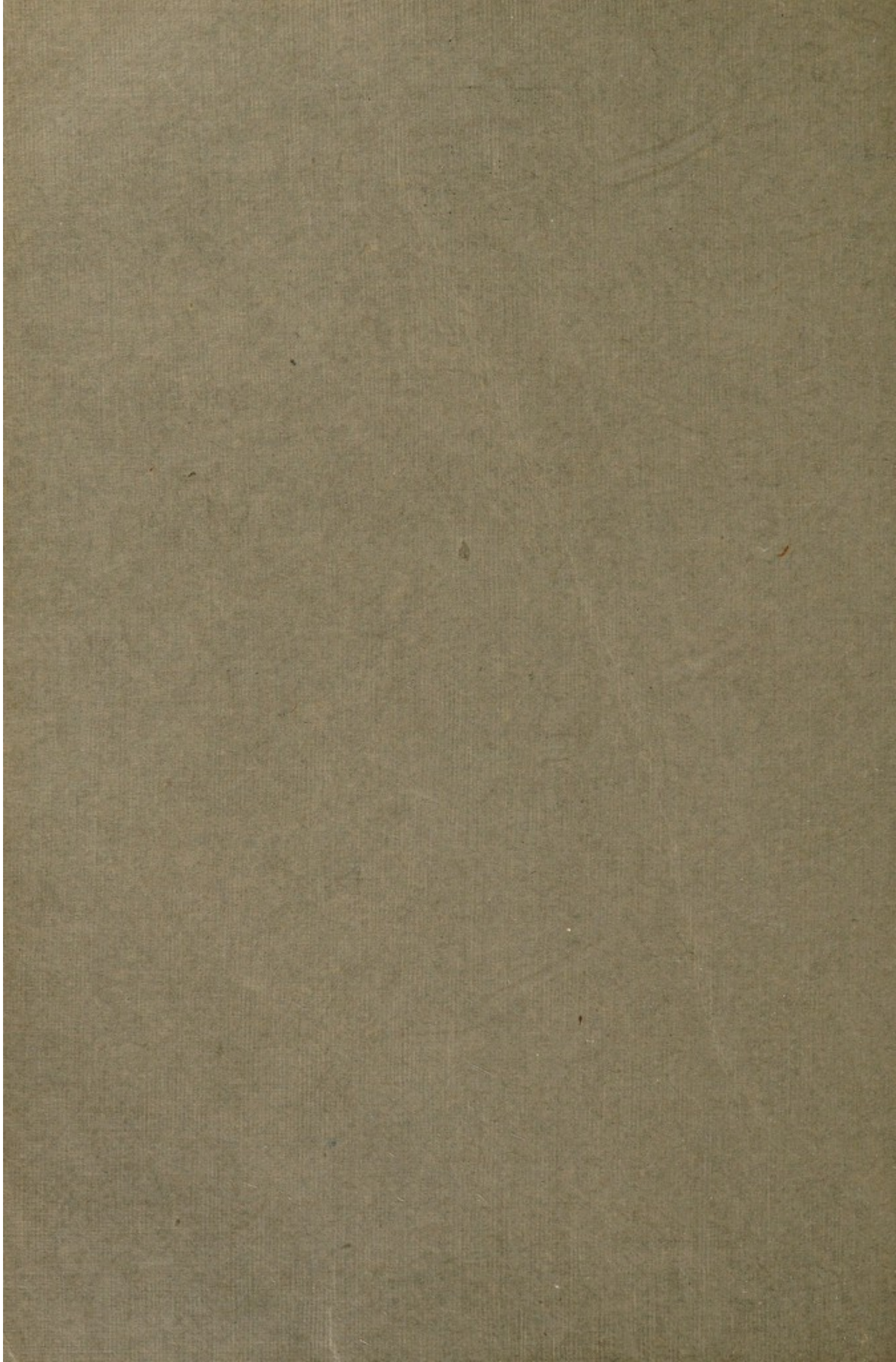
FOR THE YEAR

1933

ROTHERHAM:  
HENRY GARNETT & CO., LTD., "ADVERTISER" OFFICE

1934







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# COUNTY BOROUGH OF ROTHERHAM

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## HEALTH COMMITTEE

as at December 31st, 1933.

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HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR  
(ALDERMAN R. KIRK)

*Chairman :*

ALDERMAN F. HARPER.

*Vice-Chairman :*

COUNCILLOR G. C. BALL.

ALDERMAN	F. A. BARLOW.	COUNCILLOR	Mrs. F. L. GREEN.
„	W. BROOKE, J.P.	„	H. GUEST.
„	G. E. CAINE, J.P.,	„	H. D. HUNTER.
COUNCILLOR	G. A. BARKER.	„	Mrs. M. H. MOORHOUSE
„	R. DEWAR.	„	H. NORTH.
„	W. FOWLER.	„	E. QUIBELL.

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### SUB-COMMITTEES :

HOSPITALS SUB-COMMITTEE.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY SUB-COMMITTEE.

### JOINT COMMITTEES:

SHEFFIELD, ROTHERHAM AND DISTRICT SMOKE ABATEMENT  
COMMITTEE.

SOUTH WEST YORKSHIRE JOINT BOARD FOR THE MENTALLY  
DEFICIENT.



## HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

These are as under :—

## PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT (under Public Health Committee).

WILLIAM BARR, M.D., D.Sc., D.P.H.	Medical Officer of Health.
LANCELOT H. COPPING, M.B., Ch.B.	Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Venereal Diseases Medical Officer, and Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer.
ALEXANDER T. DOIG, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Tuberculosis Officer, Sanatorium Medical Officer, and Medical Officer, Infectious Diseases Hospital.
THOMAS M. HAUGHIE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	Assistant Medical Officer, Oakwood Hall Sanatorium.
MARY D. A. BOYD, M.B., Ch.B.	Assistant Medical Officer, Maternity and Child Welfare (part time).
JOHN CHISHOLM, F.R.C.S., Ed., M.B., Ch.B.	Obstetric Consultant (part-time).
G. GREEN, M.R.C.V.S.	Veterinary Inspector (part time).
J. EVANS, F.I.C., F.C.S.	Public Analyst (by fees.)
MR. J. E. FULLER (1), (2), (6), (8), (9).	Senior Sanitary Inspector.
MR. W. PEARCE (1), (2), (8), (9).	Assistant Senior Sanitary Inspector and Inspector of Food and Drugs.
MR. T. W. PEARCE (1), (2), (8), (9).	Sanitary Inspector and Inspector of Meat.
MR. W. HORTON (1), (2).	District Sanitary Inspector.
MR. G. C. HARRISON (1).	District Sanitary Inspector.
MR. L. F. LIGHTFOOT (1), (2).	District Sanitary Inspector.
MR. J. H. HOARE (3).	Smoke Inspector (by arrangement with the Sheffield, Rotherham and District Smoke Abatement Committee).
MR. G. E. WESTBY (1), (8).	Chief Clerk.
MISS J. BARRACLOUGH (1), (10).	Senior Health Visitor.
MISS E. G. CRESSWELL (10), (11), (13).	Assistant Senior Health Visitor.
MISS M. M. RIGBY (1), (10).	Health Visitor and Inspector of Midwives.
MISS M. F. SENIOR (10), (11), (14).	Health Visitor and Nurse, Venereal Clinic.
MISS E. HEYES (10).	Health Visitor and Mental Deficiency Visitor.
MRS. M. HEDLEY (4), (10), (11)	Health Visitor
MISS N. DILLON (4), (10), (11).	Health Visitor and Tuberculosis Visitor.
MISS C. BARRACLOUGH (10), (11), (13), (15).	Matron, Isolation Hospital.
MISS A. SMEETON (11), (12).	Matron, Oakwood Hall Sanatorium.
MRS. EYRE.	Certificated Teacher, Oakwood Hall Sanatorium.
MISS A. E. BUFFHAM (10), (11).	Matron, Ferham House Maternity Home.
MR. R. LEEMAN.	Disinfecter.
MR. F. JESSOP.	Venereal Diseases Orderly.
MRS. F. A. MONKS (11)	Venereal Diseases Nurse (part time).
Detective Inspector F. SHORE.	Inspector of Common Lodging Houses (part time)
MISS N. BROOKES.	Visitor of Blind Persons.
Public Health Department.	Five Clerks.
Maternity and Child Welfare Section.	Two Clerks.

## Qualifications.

- (1) Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute (Sanitary Inspector).
- (2) Do. do. (Meat and other Foods).
- (3) Do. do. (Smoke Inspector).
- (4) Do. do. (Health Visitor).
- (5) Health Visitors Exam. under Ministry of Health Regulations.
- (6) Certificate, San. Insp. Assoc. Exam. Bd. (Sanitary Inspector).
- (7) Diploma, Board of Education, Health Visitors.
- (8) Certificate, Board of Education, Building Construction.
- (9) Certificate, City and Guilds Institute, Plumbing.
- (10) Certificate, Central Midwives Board.
- (11) General Trained Nurse.
- (12) Certificate, Tuberculosis Association.
- (13) Fever Trained Nurse.
- (14) Certificate, Gynæcological Training.
- (15) Housekeeping and Laundry Diploma.

## PUBLIC VACCINATION.

T. V. GRIFFITH, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.	Public Vaccinator, Alma Road Hospital.
C. B. THOMSON, M.B., Ch.B. (to 30.6.33)	Public Vaccinator, North-West Rotherham.
D. N. RYALLS, L.M.S.S.A. (from 1.7.33)	Public Vaccinator, North-West Rotherham.
H. R. ELLIOTT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	Public Vaccinator, South-East Rotherham.
MR. T. J. VOSS.	Vaccination Officer, North-West Rotherham.
MR. F. S. BUTCHER.	Vaccination Officer, South-East Rotherham.

## SCHOOL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT (under Education Authority).

A. C. TURNER, M.D., D.P.H.	School Medical Officer.
ELSA F. BROWN, M.B., Ch.B.	Assistant School Medical Officer (part-time).
M. RACHAEL POWELL, M.B., Ch.B.	Assistant School Medical Officer (part-time).
H. CECIL SNELL, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	Ophthalmic Surgeon (part-time).
H. L. CROCKETT, M.B., Ch.B.	Orthopaedic Surgeon (part-time).
H. R. HEALD, L.D.S., R.C.S.Eng.	Dental Surgeon.
MISS H. WHEATCROFT.	School Nurse.
MISS C. CROFTON.	School Nurse.
MISS G. CAVE.	School Nurse.
MISS K. RAY (to April, 1933)	School Nurse.
MISS G. M. BEEDEN (to August, 1933)	School Nurse.
MISS N. MULLARKEY (from May, 1933)	School Nurse.
MISS A. R. McWHINNEY (from October, 1933)	School Nurse.
MISS A. C. HAMPTON.	Orthopaedic Nurse and Masseuse.
School Medical Department.	Five Clerks.

## PUBLIC ASSISTANCE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT (under Public Assistance Committee).

T. V. GRIFFITH, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.	Superintendent Medical Officer, Alma Road Hospital.
P. A. MOORE, M.B., Ch.B. (to 31.10.33)	Assistant Medical Officer, Alma Road Hospital.
M. H. McLAREN, M.B., Ch.B. (from 6.11.33)	Assistant Medical Officer, Alma Road Hospital.
C. B. THOMSON, M.B., Ch.B. (to 30.6.33)	District Medical Officer, North-West Rotherham.
D. N. RYALLS, L.M.S.S.A. (from 1.7.33)	District Medical Officer, North-West Rotherham.
W. CRERAR, M.B., Ch.B.	District Medical Officer, South-East Rotherham.
H. M. MILLS, M.B., Ch.B.	District Medical Officer, Thorpe and Scholes.
MISS E. C. DAVIES.	Superintendent Nurse, Alma Road Hospital.



Public Health Department,

Town Hall,

Rotherham.

To the Chairman—Alderman F. Harper—and Members  
of the Public Health Committee.

I herewith submit my annual report on the  
public health circumstances of the County Borough of  
Rotherham for the year 1933.

The contents have been compiled in compliance  
with Circular 1346 of the Ministry of Health, dated  
2nd October, 1933, and the report is an ordinary, not  
a survey report.

WILLIAM BARR,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

## SECTION I.

## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

## GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres) ... ..	5,893
Population (census), 1931 ... ..	69,691
Population (estimated), 1933 ... ..	69,370
Number of inhabited houses, 1933 ... ..	17,142
Rateable value ... ..	£357,049
Sum represented by a penny rate ... ..	£1,380

## VITAL STATISTICS.

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

Live births.	Total.	Male.	Female.		
Legitimate ...	1095	562	533	} Birth rate per 1,000 of the es- timated resident population	16.53
Illegitimate ...	52	25	27		
Stillbirths ...	68	47	21	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births ... ..	17.51
Deaths ... ..	835	461	374	Death rate per 1,000 of the es- timated resident population	12.06
Deaths from puerperal causes—				Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
Puerperal sepsis ... ..				3	2.47
Other puerperal causes ... ..				1	0.82
				—	—
Total ... ..				4	3.29

## Death rate of infants under one year of age

All infants per 1,000 live births ... ..	84
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ... ..	79
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ... ..	192
Deaths from measles (all ages) ... ..	—
Deaths from whooping cough (all ages) ... ..	5
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 1933. 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 835.

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 837, and have been compiled locally.









In the following table the vital statistics of the Borough in relation to the months of the year are given:—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total 1933	
Rainfall—No. of wet days ... ..	13	14	13	8	14	13	10	8	11	16	16	10	146	
Inches of rain ... ..	2.08	3.86	2.37	1.06	2.22	1.26	1.64	0.49	1.42	4.97	1.99	0.34	23.70	
Maximum daily fall—day ...	15th	25th	17th	30th	6th	21st	8th	22nd	24th	10th	15th	6th	—	
Maximum daily fall—inches	0.95	1.54	0.67	0.26	0.51	0.29	0.51	0.15	0.61	2.04	0.92	0.08	—	
Births— Legitimate ... ..	81	86	126	88	99	95	93	88	89	78	90	82	1095	
Illegitimate ... ..	3	5	8	2	4	6	1	2	7	4	5	5	52	
Total ... ..	84	91	134	90	103	101	94	90	96	82	95	87	1147	
Birth rate ... ..	14.53	15.74	23.18	15.57	17.82	17.48	16.27	15.57	16.62	14.19	16.44	15.05	16.53	
Deaths— Gross ... ..	183	130	83	74	69	66	57	59	71	72	67	98	1029	
Outward transfers ... ..	34	30	24	29	12	14	12	16	18	18	22	18	247	
Inward transfers ... ..	9	3	5	3	6	3	7	1	5	1	4	8	55	
Nett ... ..	158	103	64	48	63	55	52	44	58	55	49	88	837	
Death rate ... ..	27.34	17.82	11.08	8.31	10.90	9.52	9.00	7.61	10.03	9.52	8.48	15.23	12.06	
Nett deaths under 1 year of age ...	12	17	8	3	9	6	2	2	9	4	6	19	97	
Infantile mortality rate per 1000 b'ths	143	187	60	33	87	59	21	22	94	49	63	218	84	
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE REPORTED	Small-pox ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Diphtheria ... ..	4	4	5	2	4	5	4	3	12	9	3	2	57
	Scarlet fever ... ..	15	10	8	9	25	11	14	8	23	42	66	37	268
	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Erysipelas ... ..	—	5	4	2	2	4	—	5	4	3	7	7	43
	Pneumonia ... ..	49	29	6	6	11	6	5	1	7	10	11	14	155
	Chicken-pox ... ..	50	24	31	9	32	25	30	25	4	12	23	35	300
	Encephalitis lethargica ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Cerebro-spinal fever ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
	Acute polio-myelitis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Malaria ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Measles ... ..	—	—	—	1	11	2	2	3	4	3	2	3	31
	German measles ... ..	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	5
	Puerperal fever ... ..	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4
	Puerperal pyrexia ... ..	3	1	2	2	2	—	—	4	—	2	—	—	16
	Ophthalmia neonatorum ... ..	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
	Pemphigus neonatorum ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Pulmonary tuberculosis— Males	9	3	8	8	4	8	5	2	4	6	6	11	74
	Females	4	4	2	6	10	1	6	4	4	6	2	3	52
	Other forms of tub'culosis— Males	2	1	2	2	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	14
Females	1	1	2	2	—	1	1	—	2	—	3	2	15	
DEATHS	Small-pox ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Measles ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Scarlet fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Whooping cough ... ..	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
	Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Typhoid fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Erysipelas ... ..	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4
	Influenza ... ..	38	16	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	2	61
	Diarrhoea & enteritis (under 2 yrs)	2	1	1	—	2	—	1	—	4	1	—	1	13
	Tuberculosis— respiratory ...	7	3	5	2	4	2	3	1	2	4	4	8	45
	“ other forms ... ..	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
	Bronchitis ... ..	13	5	—	3	2	—	2	1	1	1	3	3	34
	Pneumonia ... ..	28	10	5	3	3	7	—	4	1	4	3	14	85
	Malignant disease ... ..	8	7	2	5	8	4	5	6	9	5	1	9	68
	Diseases of the heart ... ..	22	13	15	8	14	13	9	9	8	15	9	13	148
Nephritis and Bright's disease ...	3	1	—	3	3	2	1	4	3	3	—	1	24	



In the subsequent table the vital statistics of the Borough in relation to the various wards are shown :—

	East Ward	St. Ann's Ward	Clifton Ward	South Ward	West Ward	North Ward	Thornhill Ward	Masbro' Ward	Kimberworth Ward	Total 1933
Estimated population ... ..	12340	8120	9570	5520	4610	7260	6430	6830	8690	69370
Number of houses ... ..	3058	2013	2372	1367	1144	1800	1592	1691	2154	17191
Acreage ... ..	472.016	121.500	519.228	430.500	563.000	300.000	197.300	411.300	2878.961	5893.805
Density of houses per acre ... ..	6.48	16.57	4.57	3.18	2.03	6.00	8.07	4.11	0.75	2.92
Density of population per acre ... ..	26.14	66.85	18.43	12.82	8.19	24.20	32.58	16.61	3.02	11.77
Births— Legitimate ... ..	179	144	139	47	82	106	135	130	133	1095
Illegitimate ... ..	5	6	3	6	8	3	10	6	5	52
Total ... ..	184	150	142	53	90	109	145	136	138	1147
Birth rate ... ..	14.91	18.47	14.84	9.60	19.52	15.02	22.55	19.91	15.88	16.53
Deaths— Gross ... ..	106	115	155	51	235	87	109	101	70	1029
Outward transfers ... ..	—	2	66	—	177	1	—	—	1	247
Inward transfers ... ..	7	6	8	2	7	8	6	7	4	55
Nett ... ..	113	119	97	53	65	94	115	108	73	837
Death rate ... ..	9.16	14.65	10.14	9.60	14.10	12.95	17.88	15.81	8.40	12.06
Nett deaths under 1 year of age ... ..	14	7	8	5	7	16	16	18	6	97
Infantile mortality rate per 1000 births ... ..	76	47	56	94	78	147	110	132	43	84
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE REPORTED	Small-pox ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Diphtheria ... ..	5	8	5	2	6	8	7	9	57
	Scarlet fever ... ..	66	46	15	9	14	20	27	27	268
	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers ... ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	Erysipelas ... ..	10	8	4	3	3	3	1	4	43
	Pneumonia ... ..	21	18	16	10	17	21	14	11	27
	Chicken-pox ... ..	51	17	46	13	23	33	23	26	68
	Encephalitis lethargica ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Cerebro-spinal fever ... ..	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
	Acute polio-myelitis... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Malaria ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Measles ... ..	4	1	5	1	—	1	4	8	7
	German measles ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1
	Puerperal fever ... ..	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
	Puerperal pyrexia ... ..	1	—	—	1	1	10	—	1	2
	Ophthalmia neonatorum ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	Pemphigus neonatorum ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Pulmonary tuberculosis— Males	10	18	6	3	11	4	10	6	6
	Females	7	6	5	5	4	6	6	7	6
	Other forms of tuberculosis— Males	4	2	—	2	1	—	—	3	2
	Females	2	1	3	1	1	4	—	1	2
	DEATHS	Small-pox ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ... ..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet fever ... ..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping cough ... ..		2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Diphtheria ... ..		—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Typhoid fever ... ..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ... ..		2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	4
Influenza ... ..		10	10	4	2	7	7	5	9	7
Diarrhœa and enteritis (under 2 yrs)		3	—	—	—	1	1	4	3	1
Tuberculosis—respiratory ... ..		6	7	6	3	7	7	2	6	1
other forms ... ..		—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1
Bronchitis ... ..		3	3	—	5	4	4	8	4	3
Pneumonia ... ..		10	12	5	4	4	11	15	14	7
Malignant disease ... ..		14	7	13	5	6	7	9	2	6
Diseases of the heart ... ..		22	27	14	7	15	12	19	19	13
Nephritis and Bright's disease ... ..	1	3	4	—	1	4	6	2	3	



The following table shows the birth-rate, death-rate, and analysis of mortality, during the year 1933, compared with England and Wales as a whole and various other areas.

(The mortality rates for England and Wales refer to the whole population but for London and the towns to civilians only.)

	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...	14.4	0.62	12.3	0.01	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.06	0.57	0.54	7.1	64	90.9	6.3	1.9	0.9	0.9
118 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London.	14.4	0.67	12.2	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.06	0.08	0.55	0.49	9.4	67	91.0	6.0	2.5	0.5	0.5
132 Smaller Towns (estimated resident populations 25,000 to 50,000 at Census 1931) ...	14.5	0.63	11.0	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.53	0.44	4.9	56	91.7	5.8	1.5	1.0	1.0
London ...	13.2	0.45	12.2	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.02	0.08	0.08	0.51	0.58	11.6	59	88.3	6.3	5.4	0.0	0.0
Rotherham ...	16.5	0.98	12.1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.01	0.88	0.53	11.3	84	93.2	5.5	0.9	0.4	0.4

Puerperal sepsis Others Total

The maternal mortality rates for England and Wales are as follow : { per 1,000 live births ... 1.79 2.63 4.42

The maternal mortality rates for Rotherham are as follow : { " total births ... 1.71 2.52 4.23

The birth-rate, death-rate, and analysis of mortality during the years 1929-1933 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.
1929	20.01	12.13	—	—	0.01	—	—	0.13	0.65	0.16	9.2	83	27	41	8.3
1930	18.72	10.50	—	0.06	0.14	0.27	0.01	0.69	0.13	6.0	74	74	22	39	3.8
1931	18.18	12.03	—	—	0.08	0.03	0.10	0.60	0.23	6.3	92	92	26	43	2.3
1932	18.11	11.15	—	—	0.07	0.34	0.09	0.72	0.13	3.2	70	70	26	37	5.5
1933	16.53	12.06	—	—	0.01	—	0.07	0.65	0.07	11.3	84	84	31	44	3.3
Average ...	18.31	11.57	—	0.002	0.06	0.13	0.08	0.66	0.14	7.2	81	81	26	41	4.6



## SECTION II.

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

#### 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. 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 twenty midwives, to whom no subsidy is granted, in practice in the County Borough.

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

#### NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.

Apart from the fact that Insurance medical practitioners are required, under their terms of service, to furnish certain reports to the Tuberculosis Officer in connection with the treatment of tuberculosis, and, further, that the Borough Council appoint one-fifth of the members of the Insurance Committee, there are no other points in which the work of the Local Authority is administered in co-operation with the National Health Insurance service.

#### LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Laboratory arrangements for the examination of clinical materials are provided by the Corporation at the laboratory attached to the Public Health Department, Town Hall, Rotherham, and the work is performed by the Medical Officer of Health and his assistants.

Particulars of the examinations during the year 1933 are given in Section VI. of this report.

Bacteriological work of a more detailed character, such as biological tests, virulence tests, Wassermann re-actions, blood cultures, etc., are sent to Sheffield University.

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, 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.  
 Rotherham Corporation Act, 1930.

## GENERAL ADOPTIVE ACTS.

The Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890.  
 The Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890.  
 The Notification of Births Act, 1907.

Sections of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907 in force as follow :—

- 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, 21, 24, 26, 29, 30, 31, 32, 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.  
 Deposit of Litter, 1932.

No new local legislation was put into force during the year 1933.



## HOSPITALS.

The summary of hospital accommodation as outlined in the report for 1931 remains unchanged except for the increased accommodation at the St. Catherine's Certified Institution under the South-West Yorkshire Joint Board for Mental Defectives where the accommodation has been increased to 180 beds of which Rotherham's proportion is 24 beds.

The following table gives details with regard to the hospitals under the control of the Local Authority concerning the classification of the medical and nursing staffs on 31st December, 1933, and the employment of consultants.

Name.	Medical staff.	Nursing staff.	Consultants.
Oakwood Hall Sanatorium	2 1 part time	Matron ... 1 Sisters ... 5 Nurses ... 12	Orthopaedic Surgeon when required.
Isolation Hospital	1 part time	Matron ... 1 Sister ... 1 Nurses ... 13	Surgeon when required
Ferham House Maternity Home	1 part time	Matron ... 1 Sisters ... 2 Nurses ... 4	Obstetric Surgeon employed
Kimberworth Hospital	1 part time	Staffed from Isolation Hospital when required	
Alma Road Hospital	2	Matron ... 1 Sisters ... 11 Nurses ... 63 Male Nurses 4	1 Consultant Surgeon. 1 Consultant Physician. 1 Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon. 2 Consultants-Nervous Diseases (part time). 1 Anæsthetist (part time)

In the following table is specified the bed accommodation of the various hospitals in the Borough relating to defined grouping of case material.

	General Hospital.	Alma Road Hospital.	Oakwood Hall Sanatorium	Isolation Hospital.	Ferham House Maternity Home.	Kimber- worth Hospital.
Medical ... ..	36	106	—	—	—	—
Surgical ... ..	72	60	—	—	—	—
Children ... ..	22	30	—	—	—	—
Chronic sick ... ..	—	58	—	—	—	—
Venereal ... ..	—	2	—	—	2	—
Tuberculosis ... ..	—	21	100	—	—	—
Isolation ... ..	—	—	—	64	—	12
Maternity ... ..	—	23	—	—	10	—
Mental and mental defectives ... ..	—	50	—	—	—	—

It should be noted that the three hospitals, the General, Alma Road, and Oakwood, are not utilised solely by the County Borough. The General Hospital is available for the whole of the surrounding area, the proportion of the Borough patients to the whole treated being in the neighbourhood of 75 per cent. Alma Road Hospital serves the areas of the Rotherham County Borough and the Rother Valley Public Assistance Committees, with a population of approximately 189,183. Oakwood Hall Sanatorium, with its 100 beds, has 30 definitely allocated to the West Riding County Council by agreement.

#### ALMA ROAD HOSPITAL.

The following extracts from Form Hosp. 6 of the Ministry of Health give details of the institutional treatment of the sick in Alma Road Hospital, Rotherham. This institution is maintained as a hospital under the Poor Law Act.

The total number of beds available for sick, maternity, and mental cases is as follows:—

For men	...	...	...	144	} excluding 15 cots in maternity wards.
For women	...	...	...	144	
For children under 16 years	...	...	...	62	
Total	...	...	...	350	

The following table shows the classification of the accommodation for the sick and the number of beds occupied on 31st December, 1932.

Classification of wards.	Number of wards.	BEDS								
		MEN		WOMEN		CHILDREN (under 16 years of age)		Total.		
		Pro- vided	Occu- pied	Pro- vided	Occu- pied	Pro- vided	Occu- pied	Pro- vided	Occu- pied	
1 Medical	...	6	58	52	48	41	—	—	106	93
2 Surgical	...	4	27	18	16	13	17	6	60	37
3 Children (med.)	...	3	—	—	—	—	30	17	30	17
4 Chronic sick	...	3	25	25	33	33	—	—	58	58
5 Venereal	...	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
6 Tuberculosis	...	2	9	7	6	2	6	—	21	9
7 Isolation	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 Maternity	...	1	—	—	15	11	—	—	15	11
9 Mental	...	2	23	22	18	18	—	—	41	40
(a) Short stay	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Long stay	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 Mental defectives	...	1	—	—	—	—	9	6	9	6
11 Maternity (annexe)	...	—	—	—	8	5	—	—	8	5
Maternity Cots	...	—	—	—	—	—	15	10	15	10
Total	...	23	144	126	144	123	77	39	365	288





### 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. 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. The homes have been inspected by the Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer, and no action has been necessary during the year.

### MATERNAL MORTALITY.

During the year investigations have been made into all maternal deaths occurring in the Borough, and the results of each enquiry have been forwarded to the Maternity Mortality Committee, or in the case of extra urban deaths, to the responsible authority for the area in which the case was normally resident, for transmission to that committee.

All cases of puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia are enquired into by the Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare, and particulars of these enquiries will be found in Section IX. of this report.

In the above section also will be found the report upon the midwives practising in the borough during the year, together with comments upon the administrative action taken.

### INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS, ILLEGITIMATE INFANTS AND HOMELESS CHILDREN.

There have been no changes in the arrangements made for the above as enumerated in the report for 1931.

### INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR THE CARE OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

No institutional accommodation has been provided for the care of mental defectives solely for the use of local cases. Rotherham is, however, one of the constituent authorities of the South-West Yorkshire Joint Board for Mental Defectives, and during the year 1933 a low grade block for males and females for a further 40 patients was added, making a total available accommodation at the end of the year of 180 beds.

The present allocation of these beds for Rotherham is 24, 6 male and 18 female, which are all occupied except the female low grade beds. In addition, one high grade



female bed is at present over-occupied, and will be given up when it becomes vacant. It is hoped during the early part of the new year that a further extension will become available for high grade male cases, which will greatly ease the question of obtaining suitable accommodation experienced in past years. At the same time suitable cases in outside institutions will be transferred to St. Catherine's as a step towards the centralisation of all Rotherham cases in this institution.

The 50 mental defectives who are at present in certified or approved institutions are accommodated in the following :—22 in St. Catherine's, 9 in Whittington Hall, 7 in Royal Albert Institution, 5 in Rampton State Institution, 3 in Stoke Park Colony, and one each in Dovenby Hall, Eagle House, Calderstones, and David Lewis Colony.

#### 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, non-infectious cases and maternity cases are dealt with by the Police.

## CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

The following is a list of the out-patient departments under the control of the Corporation and provided by them, together with the sessional times, and attendances for 1933 :—

	Situation	Sessional time	Attendances 1933
1. CHILD WELFARE			
Ferham House	Kimberworth Road	Tuesday, Friday afternoons	6900
Cranworth Centre	Cranworth Road	Monday, Thursday afternoons	9490
Thorpe Hesley School	Thorpe Hesley	Alternate Wednesday afternoons	412
2. ANTE-NATAL			
Ferham House (Maternity Home cases)	Kimberworth Road	Wednesday afternoons	1109
Ferham House (District cases)	Kimberworth Road	Monday afternoons	819
Alma Road Hospital (Maternity ward cases)	Alma Road	Friday afternoons	1020
3. POST-NATAL			
Ferham House	Kimberworth Road	Monday afternoons	40
4. SCHOOL CHILDREN			
Ferham House	Kimberworth Road	Each morning	16849
Cranworth Centre	Cranworth Road	Each morning	19223
Thorpe Hesley School	Thorpe Hesley	One morning weekly	716
5. ORTHOPAEDIC			
Cranworth Centre	Cranworth Road	One afternoon monthly	159†
6. REMEDIAL, ETC.			
Cranworth Centre	Cranworth Road	Four mornings weekly	4653†
7. OPHTHALMIC			
Ferham House	Kimberworth Road	One morning weekly	
Cranworth Centre	Cranworth Road	alternately	1267†
8. DENTAL			
Ferham House	Kimberworth Road	Eight half days weekly	4764†
Cranworth Centre	Cranworth Road		
Blackburn School	Blackburn	As required	
9. TUBERCULOSIS			
Dispensary	Frederick Street	Monday, Wednesday afternoons	1934
10. VENEREAL DISEASES			
Centre	Frederick Street	Daily	9824
11. LIGHT TREATMENT			
Ferham House	Kimberworth Road	Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings	2936
12. OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT			
Alma Road Hospital	Alma Road	Daily	
13. MENTAL CLINIC			
Alma Road Hospital	Alma Road	Wednesday afternoons	15406
14. BIRTH CONTROL			
Ferham House	Kimberworth Road	Monday afternoons	34

In addition 789 attendances were made at the school baths at Ferham House.

† These attendances are included in those of No. 4.



It should be noted that whilst the dental clinic, orthopaedic clinic, and remedial exercises clinic are under the Education Authority, children under five years of age can have treatment by arrangement, when referred by the medical officers of the child welfare centres.

During the year 194 were so referred for dental treatment and 2 for orthopaedic.

There are no day nurseries in Rotherham.

Further details of the maternity and child welfare schemes will be found in Section IX. of this report.

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1929.

The arrangements made under the above Act were described in my annual report for 1931, and no changes have taken place during the year.

#### POOR LAW MEDICAL OUT-RELIEF.

No change, excepting a change in the personnel, has taken place in this service during the year.

## SECTION III.

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

#### WATER.

The supplies obtained during 1933 were as follows:—

From Derwent Valley Water Board (via Sheffield), 769,000 gallons per day.

From Langsett (Sheffield Corporation) 1,592,000 gallons per day.

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

The emergency supply from Ulley reservoir (Rotherham Corporation) has not been called upon during the year.

The service reservoir capacity of the existing works is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  million gallons, which is equivalent to 1- $\frac{4}{5}$ th days supply for the Borough and areas supplied in bulk.

The whole of the distribution in the Borough is effected by gravitation, with the following exceptions:—

Langsett water pumped from Boston reservoir to Boston overhead tank to supply high level areas in Moorgate and Broom Road.

Derwent water pumped from Kimberworth reservoir to Keppel's Column reservoir during periods of maximum "draw-off" to supply high level areas in Thorpe Hesley and Scholes.

The general condition of the town mains is being steadily improved both by the renewal of the older pipes by concrete lined pipes of increased capacity and by the continued scraping of mains.

#### HOUSING SITES.

Further extensions to the distribution system have been made to supply the new housing sites at Herringthorpe and Eastwood, both obtaining supplies of Langsett water.

#### TOWN AREA.

Improvement and extensions to the distribution system in the centre of the town have been executed to ensure an adequate supply to the improved areas, particularly for fire protection purposes.

#### CHARACTER OF WATER.

Samples of water from the distribution system have been taken at intervals throughout the year and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis and report. These reports have, in all cases, been completely satisfactory, and the following are typical examples:—



	Langsett water.	Derwent water.
PHYSICAL CHARACTERS.		
Suspended matter ... ..	Faint trace	None
Appearance of a column 2 ft. long...	Clear, Faintly yellowish.	Clear, Faintly yellowish.
Taste ... ..	Normal.	Normal.
Odour ... ..	None.	None.

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION.	Parts per 100,000	
Total solid matter ... ..	8.80	9.29
Loss on ignition ... ..	3.00	2.80
Chlorine ... ..	1.29	1.29
Equivalent to sodium chloride ... ..	2.11	2.11
Nitrites ... ..	None	None
Nitrates as nitrogen ... ..	0.040	0.040
Poisonous metals (lead, etc.) ... ..	None	None
Total hardness ... ..	2.9	3.1
Oxygen absorbed, 4 hours at 80 deg. F. ...	0.077	0.063
Ammoniacal nitrogen ... ..	0.0017	0.0008
Albuminoid nitrogen ... ..	0.0040	0.0040

#### BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

##### B. coli. test.

Presumptive coli organisms (MacConkey's salt lactose broth) ... ..	Absent in 50 c.c.	Absent in 50 c.c.
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#### 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.

During the year the drains of 3 houses, which previously discharged into a cesspool, were connected to the sewers.

## CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

During the year 1 privy was abolished and a water closet substituted, and 2 were abolished where no water closet was substituted.

The number of privies remaining at the end of 1933 was as follows :—

Within the drainage area	...	...	...	...	...	19
Outside the drainage area	...	...	...	...	...	121
						<u>140</u>

The following is a statement of privies converted or abolished and dry ashpits abolished since 1911 :—

Year	Privies converted or abolished.	Dry ashpits abolished.	Year	Privies converted or abolished.	Dry ashpits abolished.
1911	734	—	1923	11	13
1912	175	—	1924	2	46
1913	63	—	1925	9	37
1914	21	29	1926	9	34
1915	7	32	1927	14	40
1916	—	1	1928	15	24
1917	—	1	1929	5	41
1918	—	1	1930	19	124
1919	8	3	1931	26	220
1920	32	62	1932	7	102
1921	20	83	1933	3	28
1922	13	47			

## PUBLIC CLEANSING.

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 eight weeks, or more frequently as required.

Pail closets, fixed ashpits, and movable 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, 1934, amounted to 17,730 tons, and represents 13.97 cwts. per 1,000 population per day.



There have been no alterations in the arrangements for public cleansing as outlined in the report for the year 1932.

In order to facilitate the provision and maintenance of moveable ashbins, power was granted under the Rotherham Corporation Act, 1930, which enables the Corporation to maintain refuse bins on payment of a certain sum per annum for each premises. This power was put into operation as from the 1st April, 1931, and a charge of 1/6 per annum is made, for which the Corporation maintain and renew bins and provide the initial ashbins when fixed ashpits are abolished. From the commencement of this scheme up to 31st March, 1934, 7,423 ashbins have been provided.

During the year, 28 fixed dry ashpits serving 110 houses and several schools were abolished, leaving 45 to be dealt with.

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

There are  $72\frac{3}{4}$  miles of roads in the Borough, of which approximately  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles are cleansed daily.

$2\frac{1}{2}$	Do.	3 times per week.
$11\frac{1}{2}$	Do.	twice per week.
$51\frac{1}{4}$	Do.	once weekly.

During the year 102,180,000 square yards of streets were cleansed, exclusive of footpaths. Total tonnage of street sweepings collected, 2,009 tons.

Also during the year, 364 gullies were emptied by hand and 10,510 by the suction gully emptier.





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

Drains relaid and new drains provided ... .. .	160
„ repaired, trapped, etc. ... .. .	80
„ cleansed ... .. .	244
Soil pipes repaired ... .. .	4
Cesspools abolished ... .. .	2
Water closets rebuilt ... .. .	63
„ repaired ... .. .	378
„ provided for dwellinghouses (additional) ... .. .	279
„ provided in place of privies ... .. .	2
„ cleansed ... .. .	19
Trough closets converted to waterclosets ... .. .	12
Privies abolished ... .. .	3
Wet ashpits abolished ... .. .	2
Dry ashpits abolished ... .. .	28
Wells or underground water tanks filled in ... .. .	4
Yards paved or paving repaired ... .. .	283
Walls pointed or repaired (houses) ... .. .	310
Boundary Walls repaired ... .. .	45
Stagnant water removed from cellars ... .. .	12
Cellars drained ... .. .	3
Chimneys repaired ... .. .	64
Roofs repaired ... .. .	248
Eaves gutters and fall pipes repaired ... .. .	247
Eaves gutters and fallpipes cleansed ... .. .	43
Fall pipes disconnected from drains ... .. .	33
Sinks renewed or repaired ... .. .	74
Sink waste pipes renewed or repaired ... .. .	103
Water supplies improved, pipes repaired or new services ... .. .	20
House floors repaired ... .. .	149
Defective plaster work repaired (houses) ... .. .	136
Defective ceilings repaired (houses) ... .. .	62
Ranges and fireplaces repaired ... .. .	128
Washing coppers repaired or renewed ... .. .	54
Stairs repaired ... .. .	7
Window defects remedied (houses) ... .. .	127
Door defects remedied (houses) ... .. .	76
Internal woodwork repaired (houses) ... .. .	23
Coal stores provided... .. .	8
Offensive accumulations removed ... .. .	36
Nuisances from the keeping of animals abated ... .. .	11
Dangerous structures remedied ... .. .	7
Outbuildings repaired ... .. .	64
Outbuildings demolished ... .. .	7
Yards cleansed ... .. .	15
Other matters remedied (unclassified) ... .. .	109
Nuisances connected with offensive trades remedied ... .. .	19
Defects connected with factories and workshops remedied ... .. .	23
Dairy farms improved ... .. .	6



## SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Under arrangement between the Councils of the City of Sheffield and the County Borough of Rotherham, 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 in May, 1928. The experience of this committee satisfied them that the area covered by them should be extended, and they invited the Stocksbridge, Rawmarsh, and Greasbrough Urban District Councils, together with the Rotherham and Wortley Rural District Councils, to combine with them. All these Councils, with the exception of Wortley Rural District, accepted the invitation; the Sheffield and Rotherham Smoke Abatement Committee was abolished, and the Sheffield, Rotherham and District Smoke Abatement Committee constituted in its place. The new committee commenced its duties on May 12th, 1930, and the work is continuing in quite a satisfactory manner.

The following shows the list of work done by the department in Rotherham during the past five years:—

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
No. of observations on chimneys of one hour each	1050	879	607	733	736
„ minutes during which excessive smoke was emitted ... ..	3028½	2183	1769	2311	2220
Average number of minutes during which smoke was emitted ... ..	2.8	2.3	2.9	3.1	3.0
No. of intimations served ... ..	59	44	43	41	61
„ works visited ... ..	77	63	63	77	105
„ statutory notices served ... ..	23	17	9	6	18
„ complaints received and attended to ...	6	9	4	13	36
„ chimneys dismantled ... ..	4	3	1	2	3
„ chimneys raised ... ..	—	—	3	2	6
„ chimneys erected (new) ... ..	2	6	3	4	2
„ prosecutions (an abatement order and costs in each case) ... ..	2	1	1	—	—

The year under review has shown steady signs of trade improvement, such as have not been observed since the Committee commenced to function, and it is hoped that this improvement will continue. The research work commenced in 1928 has shown definite progress, and at a meeting of the Joint Advisory Council held on June 27th the chairman, Professor Wheeler, stated that “so far as metallurgical processes were concerned, he was satisfied that such processes could be carried out with suitable plant, without excessive smoke. He did not think, however, that it could be expected that manufacturers would agree to scrap existing plant which had cost thousands of pounds to instal new plant.”

This can be regarded as an achievement, justifying the expenditure made, and it is hoped with improved trade conditions reconstruction work will go forward



with added impetus, so that the pollution of the atmosphere always considered essential in conjunction with the manufacture of steel, will no longer be observed.

Rotherham has always shown an earnestness to help with regard to this matter, and appreciation should be given to the manufacturers in the Borough who have done "pioneer" work in this respect, at considerable expense to themselves.

One large steel works has constructed a new gas main from their adjacent coke oven plant to the works, and though the scheme is not yet complete, the work carried out has shown a marked improvement in the immediate vicinity.

The following is a list of the conversions carried out during the year:—

Number of reheating furnaces converted for coke oven gas burning from coal ...	9
Number of reheating furnaces converted for coke oven gas burning producer gas	1
Number of annealing furnaces converted for coke oven gas burning coal ...	2
Number of new heat treatment furnaces burning coke oven gas ...	2
Number of new reheating treatment furnaces burning coke oven gas ...	2
Number of new enamelling furnaces burning coke oven gas ...	1

and also one new large pasteurised milk plant using coke for steam generation.

The Corporation Gas Department have reported as follows:—"The policy outlined in last year's report has been continued, and the quantity of gas used for industrial purposes is increasing at a steady and satisfactory rate.

The experimental application of a two-part tariff for domestic consumers which enables householders to obtain gas at 10d. per 1,000 cubic feet (2d. per therm) has proved so successful that the Corporation has made it available to all domestic consumers.

The use of gas for all domestic purposes—water heating, fires, cooking, etc., is increasing at such a rate as to have an improving effect on the smoke nuisance of the town. Already more than 50 houses are relying entirely on gas instead of raw coal, and the number is increasing almost daily. The tendency on the part of householders to change over to a smokeless fuel in an area where domestic coal is cheap indicates that while the public may not be interested in smoke abatement as an ideal, they heartily support it when it is an advantage to their pockets."

It has been thought that advantage could be gained by educational work in respect of classes for stokers and furnacemen. A series of lectures commencing in the coming year with the object of inaugurating classes will be given at the College of Technology and Art. If these are successful a course will be held, examinations made and certificates issued to successful candidates. This scheme is being inaugurated in conjunction with a national scheme which is being promoted in all large industrial towns throughout the country.

The following tables give in summary form the records of the soot deposit



gauges, ultra-violet ray and sulphur absorption records, taken at Oakwood Hall Sanatorium, the Town Hall, and at the College of Technology. The records were discontinued at the Town Hall at the end of March when those of the College of Technology were in full operation.

## OAKWOOD HALL SANATORIUM.

Month	Ultra-violet ray readings		Soot deposit gauge.					
	Total units	Daily average	Rainfall m/m's.	Total solids dissolv'd grams.	Total insoluble matter grams.	Equivalent to tons per square mile.		
						Total insoluble	Total soluble	Total solids
January ...	7.5	0.24	28.4	0.164	0.181	6.07	5.50	11.57
February ...	9.5	0.34	35.2	0.140	0.124	4.16	4.70	8.85
March ...	16.5	0.53	51.3	0.140	0.225	7.54	4.69	12.24
April ...	18.5	0.62	33.7	0.128	0.193	6.47	4.29	10.76
May ...	29.0	0.93	52.3	0.167	0.241	8.08	5.60	13.68
June ...	64.0	2.14	28.3	0.150	0.286	9.59	5.03	14.62
July ...	56.0	1.81	41.4	0.148	0.275	9.22	4.96	14.18
August ...	53.0	1.71	13.2	0.130	0.268	8.99	4.36	13.34
September ...	39.0	1.30	33.9	0.155	0.300	10.06	5.20	15.26
October ...	13.5	0.43	108.6	0.330	0.252	8.44	11.07	19.51
November ...	12.5	0.42	52.3	0.183	0.197	6.61	6.14	12.74
December ...	7.0	0.225	10.5	0.104	0.220	7.37	3.49	10.86
Average ...	27.2	0.89	40.8	0.162	0.230	7.71	5.42	13.13

## TOWN HALL.

Month	Ultra-violet ray readings		Soot deposit gauge.					
	Total units	Daily average	Rainfall m/m's.	Total solids dissolv'd grams.	Total insoluble matter grams.	Equivalent to tons per square mile.		
						Total insoluble	Total soluble	Total solids
January ...	7.0	0.22	50.1	0.315	0.545	18.94	10.95	29.89
February ...	9.0	0.32	66.4	0.292	0.539	18.74	10.15	28.89
March ...	16.0	0.52	42.4	0.255	0.689	23.95	8.86	32.81
Average ...	10.7	0.35	53.0	0.287	0.591	20.54	9.99	30.53



## COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY.

Month	Ultra-violet ray readings		Soot deposit gauge						Sulphur di-oxide monthly estimations (lead cone)
	Total units	Daily average	Rainfall m/m's.	Total solids dissol'd grams.	Total insoluble matter grams	Equivalent to tons per square mile.			Weight of SO <sub>3</sub> per 100 sq. cms. grammes.
						Total insoluble	Total soluble	Total solids	
January ...	7.5	0.24	No	obser	vation	made			0.2038
February ...	9.0	0.32	72.7	0.240	0.419	14.87	8.52	23.39	0.1455
March ...	16.5	0.53	52.5	0.211	0.358	12.71	7.49	20.20	0.1345
April ...	16.5	0.55	30.8	0.186	0.363	12.88	6.60	19.48	0.0972
May ...	28.0	0.90	47.0	0.172	0.418	14.84	6.10	20.94	0.1093
June ...	62.0	2.07	23.9	0.184	0.485	17.21	6.53	23.74	0.0734
July ...	51.5	1.66	40.9	0.179	0.377	13.38	6.35	19.73	0.0834
August ...	52.0	1.68	8.9	0.144	0.362	12.84	5.11	17.95	0.0809
September	34.5	1.15	32.9	0.189	0.443	15.72	6.71	22.43	0.1156
October ...	12.0	0.39	108.0	0.326	0.509	18.06	11.57	29.63	0.1048
November	11.0	0.37	44.4	0.201	0.377	13.38	7.14	20.52	0.1620
December	6.0	0.19	7.7	0.215	0.549	19.48	7.63	27.11	0.1969
Average ...	25.5	0.84	42.7	0.204	0.424	15.03	7.25	22.28	0.1256

Daily volumetric estimations of sulphur dioxide were carried out during the year at the College of Technology, and returns were sent to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Considerable difficulties were met with owing to the failure of the electric motor pump on numerous occasions and the alkalinity of the hyperol supplies.

## OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The following offensive trades existed in the Borough at the end of December, 1933 :—

Fish friers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
Tripe boilers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Gut scrapers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rag and bone dealers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Hide and skin dealers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Blood driers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
								—
								96
								==

One business of a fish fryer ceased during the year and one was transferred to new premises.

The following matters were dealt with and remedied :—

Fish fryers' premises :

Lack of cleanliness	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Unsuitable arrangements for cleaning fish and potatoes								1
Defective range flue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Accumulation of refuse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Rag and bone dealers' premises :

Limewashing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
-------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Tripe boiler's premises :

Defective floor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
-----------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

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## COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

In all, 180 visits were paid to the four common lodging houses in the Borough. They were maintained in a cleanly state.

## HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

At the end of 1933, twenty premises were registered as houses let in lodgings. These were occupied by 97 families. Thirty-two special inspections were made. The premises were maintained in a reasonable condition although the Byelaws were not complied with in every respect.

During the year, one house let in lodgings was closed and ultimately demolished, the families being re-housed by the Corporation, and one house was included in a Clearance Order for demolition.



## TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

The Byelaws relating to tents, vans and sheds have been found effective in connection with existing structures, and the further powers of the Corporation contained in the Rotherham Corporation Act, 1930, under which, with certain reservations, no tents, vans, sheds or similar structures used or intended to be used for human habitation shall be placed or kept on any land within the Borough without the previous consent of the Corporation, have been useful in controlling new structures.

The number of tents, vans, or sheds, etc., in the Borough occupied as dwellings on the 31st December, 1933, was as follows:—

Occupied vans on wheels	...	...	...	...	...	14
Vans on wheels with extensions	...	...	...	...	...	2
Huts not on wheels	...	...	...	...	...	10
						—
						26
						—

Four of the vans were occupied by travelling hawkers and were pitched temporarily.

During the year, 51 inspections were made.

## FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The number of workshops on the register at the end of 1933 is set out below:—

Workshops and workplaces (excluding bakehouses)	...	...	84
Bakehouses (including factory bakehouses)	...	...	23
			—
			107
			—

Details of inspection, including inspections made by the health visitors, are given herewith:—

Premises.	Inspections.	Written notices.	Verbal notices.
Factories (including factory laundries) ... ..	19	1	1
Workshops (including workshop laundries) ... ..	115	11	10
Workplaces (other than outworkers' premises)...	2	—	—
	136	12	11

In the following statement, particulars of the defects found are given :—

Particulars.	Number of defects	
	Found.	Remedied.
Want of cleanliness ... ..	11	11
Want of ventilation ... ..	1	1
Other nuisances ... ..	5	5
Insufficient sanitary accommodation ... ..	2	2
Defective sanitary accommodation ... ..	1	1
Other offences ... ..	3	3
	23	23

Three complaints were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories.

#### CANAL BOATS.

The County Borough of Rotherham is not a registration authority for the purposes of the Canal Boats Acts.

No boats were inspected during 1933. On six occasions there were no boats at the Wharfe when visited by the inspector.

Very few canal boats stay at the Wharfe any length of time, the majority either passing straight through the district or stopping at the Wharfe for a few hours to unload part of the cargo or to change horses, then continuing their journey.

#### 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 21 years :—

Year.	Number of cremations.
1913-1924 ... ..	...One each year.
1925 ... ..	6
1926 ... ..	4
1927 ... ..	5
1928 ... ..	5
1929 ... ..	2
1930 ... ..	3
1931 ... ..	2
1932 ... ..	3
1933 ... ..	3



## SCHOOLS.

No new schools have been opened during the year. Extensive structural alterations were effected at the Ferham Road School in both the Girls' and Boys' Departments, which have been considerably improved thereby.

The medical inspection of school children in the Borough, carried out by Dr. A. C. Turner and his staff, is under the control of the Education Committee, and as pointed out in previous years, there has been the closest voluntary co-operation between the work of the two departments. Strict attention is paid to the instructions contained in the "Memorandum on Closure of and Exclusion from School, 1927."

## RAG FLOCK ACT.

No flocks are manufactured in the district. One workshop where rag flocks are used in a small way was inspected during the year, and was found to be maintained in a cleanly condition. No samples were taken.

## UNDERGROUND SLEEPING ROOMS.

There are no underground sleeping rooms in the Borough, and no regulations have been made under the Housing Act, 1925, Section 18 (1).

## PUBLIC MORTUARY.

During the year the old public mortuary in Mary Street was closed, and arrangements were made with the Public Assistance Committee for the use of the new mortuary built at the Alma Road Hospital to be used also as the public mortuary. This arrangement came into operation as from November at a charge to the Public Health Committee of 5/- per day for each body and £1 1s. for the use of the post-mortem room.

## PUBLIC LAVATORIES.

With the completion of All Saints' Square, modern lavatory accommodation was provided in the centre of the town for both sexes, thus supplying a much required amenity.

## SECTION IV.

## HOUSING.

In the following table housing statistics for the year 1933 are given :—

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

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) and number of inspections made for that purpose ... ..	2419
(2) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (i) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925, and number of inspections made for that purpose ... ..	434
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... ..	323
(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 ... ..	103

## 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 (including houses in respect of which informal notices were served during 1932 and the work was carried out during 1933) ... ..	1915
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## III.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR :—

## A. Proceedings under Sections 17, 18, and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners ... ..	—
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... ..	—

## B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... ..	59
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices (including houses in respect of which notices were served during 1932 and the work was carried out during 1933).	
(a) By owners ... ..	65
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... ..	—

## C. Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition orders were made ... ..	61
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders ... ..	55
(3) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in anticipation of formal procedure ... ..	4

## D. Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930.

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made ... ..	—
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ... ..	—



In addition to the individual unfit houses demolished by the end of the year, 37 houses were closed and awaiting demolition in pursuance of Demolition Orders.

One Clearance Order made during 1932 was confirmed, with modifications, during 1933. The site was cleared during the year and 53 houses were demolished.

Eleven Clearance Orders, containing 260 houses, were made. Local inquiries were held on the 17th, 18th and 19th October, 1933. The Orders were not confirmed by the end of the year. (They were, however, confirmed during 1934, ten in their entirety and one with slight modification. Total number of houses, 258).

In connection with the rehousing of tenants from clearance areas, etc., a scheme for disinfection of furniture and bedding was put into operation during the year. The process is carried out by the London Fumigation Company, Limited, with their "Zyklon B" preparation and a staff of expert fumigators. The fumigation is not done in the house to be vacated but in furniture vans supplied by the Corporation, and the usual programme is as follows:—

- 7.30 a.m. Furniture vans arrive at old house to collect furniture, etc.
- 9.0 a.m. Vans arrive at fumigation station. The vans are then heated by electric radiator and sealed up.
- 9.30 a.m. to Vans under Zyklon B gas.
- 1.30 p.m.
- 1.30 p.m. Vans opened and aired. Bedding removed, aired, and beaten.
- 4.30 p.m. Furniture delivered at new house. Bedding, carpets, upholstered stuff retained overnight for further airing and delivered at new house next day.

The retention overnight for further airing of bedding and upholstered stuff is done to avoid ill effects on the users by any surplus gas if present.

Up to the end of the year 141 houses had been dealt with in this way. All tenants from houses to be demolished were interviewed beforehand by the housing staff in order to have the matter explained to them, and on every occasion this proved satisfactory, as no opposition was ever raised.

On the appointed day while the vans are collecting at the old house, the housing staff visit the tenants and hand over the keys of the new house, at the same time strongly advising the tenants to have baths at their new home whilst waiting for their furniture. During the morning soap and towels are delivered at the new house, together with bedding to be used the first night during the retention of the fumigated bedding. This is collected next day on the delivery of their own belongings and washed and stoved for further use.

## SECTION V.

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

#### MILK.

The number of milk producers, dealers and registered premises in the County Borough, together with the number of dealers distributing locally from premises outside are shown below :—

Registered cowkeepers (producers within the County Borough) ...	27
Retail milk purveyors :	
Cowkeepers within the County Borough retailing their own supplies ... ..	18
Retail roundsmen with premises within the County Borough ...	25
Retailers (not roundsmen) from shops within the County Borough ... ..	21
Retail roundsmen from premises outside the County Borough	62
	126
Registered dairies :	
Where cows are kept ... ..	27
Where milk is sold or stored ... ..	35
Where receptacles are stored ... ..	8
	70

In connection with the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923, four dealers' licenses for the sale of "grade A" milk, one supplementary license for the sale of "pasteurised" milk and one "pasteuriser's" license have been issued.

In connection with the dairy farms, two have been provided with improved dairy-house accommodation: water supply facilities have been improved at one



farm and at another the drainage system has been altered ; at two other farms accommodation has been provided for housing thirty-three additional milch cows.

The work of routine veterinary inspection has again proceeded on the basis of four examinations per year of all dairy cattle in the County Borough ; 133 visits to local farms and 1355 examinations of bovines were made by the Veterinary Officer. In addition, three farms outside the County Borough were visited and 78 cows examined in connection with the work of tracing infecting animals where the sampling and examination of milk consignments for tubercle bacilli had yielded positive results.

Microscopic and other examinations of milk and sputum made in connection with the work of the Veterinary Officer are summarised below.

	Positive T.B.	Negative T.B.	Total.
Milk samples microscopically examined (individual cows) ... ..	3	42	45
Milk samples biologically examined (individual cows) ... ..	—	9	9
Milk samples biologically examined (controls) ...	—	1	1
Sputum microscopically examined ... ..	1	3	4
	—	—	—
	4	55	59
	—	—	—

Ten cows were slaughtered in accordance with the provisions of the Tuberculosis Order, 1925, and the post-mortem findings were as follow :—

Animals affected with tuberculosis of the udder ... ..	5
Animals giving tuberculous milk and showing lesions of tuberculosis ... ..	1
Animals suffering from tuberculous emaciation ... ..	4
	—
	10
	—

The total amount of compensation paid in respect of the slaughtered cows was £71 10s. 0d. and the amount of salvage received £43 10s. 0d.

Routine sampling of both locally produced milk and supplies originating outside the County Borough, for the detection of faulty methods of production and handling, again showed that satisfactory methods are practised by the majority of producers ; as will be seen from the summary below, more than sixty per cent. of the 123 samples examined contained no bacillus coli in one-hundredth of a cubic centimetre.

	Percentages.	
	0.1 c.c.	0.01 c.c.
	B. coli absent in all tubes ... ..	41.5
B. coli absent in two tubes ... ..	12.2	8.2
B. coli absent in one tube ... ..	12.2	3.2
B. coli present in all tubes ... ..	34.1	26.8

Investigation of cases where the milk did not conform to a satisfactory standard of cleanliness showed that, though the necessity for good methods in connection with the operation of milking is now very generally recognised, the equal need for as nearly as possible sterile pails, covers, churns, etc., is not so widely appreciated. The two following cases from the Department's records illustrate the effects resulting from inefficient sterilization of utensils; both producers were wishful to supply cleaner milk and were unaware at what stage of production and preparation for distribution a fault was occurring.

Producer X.	B. coli in 0.01 c.c. 3 Tubes examined	No. of bacteria per 1.0 c.c.
Unstrained milk immediately after drawing .. ..	Absent in all 3	8,560
The same milk immediately strained, cooled and then sampled .. .. .	Present in all 3	500,000

Producer Y.	B. coli in 0.01 c.c. 3 tubes examined	No. of bacteria per 1.0 c.c.
Unstrained milk immediately after drawing .. ..	Absent in all 3	10,180
The same milk immediately strained into churn and then sampled .. .. .	Present in all 3	808,000

During the year a stimulus to good methods of production and preparation for distribution was provided by the Clean Milk Competition organised in this district by Messrs. R. Silcock and Sons Ltd., and it is pleasing to know that it is intended to continue the competition for a second and third year.

Ninety-nine samples of raw, non-graded, mixed or bulked milk were procured and examined biologically for the presence of tubercle bacilli and 13.13 per cent. were found to be tuberculous. In connection with six of the thirteen infected



samples, the cows secreting tubercle bacilli in their milk were traced and slaughtered; efforts to trace the origins of infection in seven samples were not successful, five of them being bulked milk.

Three samples of "grade A" and five of "pasteurised" milk were examined, and all conformed to the requirements of the Milk (Special Designations) Order with the exception of one "pasteurised," which showed bacterial count over 100,000; no sample of "pasteurised" milk was found to contain tubercle bacilli.

#### MEAT.

The number of private slaughter-houses in the Borough and the nature of the holdings are as follow :—

Registered slaughter-houses	...	...	...	...	...	2
Licensed slaughter-houses	...	...	...	...	...	1
Annually licensed slaughter-houses	...	...	...	...	...	3
						—
						6
						—

The renewal of the three annual licenses for the use of the private slaughter-houses is granted subject to an undertaking from each applicant that only animals for his own business shall be slaughtered on the premises. The remaining three private slaughter-houses are also used only by the occupiers.

In addition to the private slaughter-houses there is the Public Slaughter-house, at which a whole-time meat inspector is stationed, and the following figures, supplied by the Superintendent, indicate the number of animals slaughtered there during 1933.

Beasts	...	...	...	...	...	...	5312
Calves	...	...	...	...	...	...	223
Sheep and lambs	...	...	...	...	...	...	11034
Pigs	...	...	...	...	...	...	12334
							—
							28903
							—

A large number of butchers in the surrounding districts obtain their supplies from the Public Slaughter-house, whilst a number of the butchers in the Borough obtain their supplies from the Sheffield Abattoir. With the exception of meat dressed at the Sheffield Abattoir very little, if any, fresh killed meat from sources outside the Borough is taken direct to the butchers' shops in the Borough, it being the practise of butchers to take such carcasses to the Public Slaughter-house for inspection before the meat is taken to their respective shops.

Excluding the whole-time inspector stationed at the Public Slaughter-house the number of visits paid by the staff to the whole of the slaughter-houses during the year was 609.

In addition to the written notices of regular slaughter at fixed times on fixed days at the private slaughter-houses, the following notices were received in compliance with the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924 :—

Nature of notices.	Notices received.	Number visited.
<b>A. Private premises (other than private slaughter-houses) :—</b>		
Notices of intention to slaughter ... ..	60	60
Emergency slaughter in the Borough ... ..	6	6
<b>B. Private slaughter-houses :—</b>		
Notices of intention to slaughter ... ..	6	6
Emergency slaughter ... ..	3	3
Emergency slaughter outside the Borough and carcase brought into the Borough for inspection ... ..	1	1
Notices to examine meat where there is evidence of disease ...	4	4
	80	80

The following summary gives details of the meat seized or surrendered and destroyed during 1933 as unfit for human food, from all causes (including tuberculosis) :—

Number of	Beasts.	Calves.	Sheep and lambs.	Pigs.	Total.
Carcases (including offal)	58	7	138	30	233
Portions of carcases ...	8	—	—	—	8
Heads (including tongues)	456	—	—	501	957
Lungs ... ..	1126	—	21	575	1722
Livers ... ..	685	—	440	581	1706
Tripes or stomachs ...	267	—	—	—	267
Spleens ... ..	179	—	—	47	226
Kidneys ... ..	79	—	—	—	79
Hearts ... ..	9	—	—	5	14
Udders ... ..	323	—	—	—	323
Fats (mesenteries, etc.)	358	—	—	1572	1930

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

	Tons.	Cwts.	Stones
Public Slaughter-house ... ..	49	18	4
Private slaughter-houses ... ..	1	4	1
Other private premises ... ..	—	1	0½
	51	3	5½



Tuberculosis was the reason for the condemnation of 81 per cent. of the total weight of fresh meat and offals condemned during the year.

Particulars of the tuberculous meat seized or surrendered and destroyed during 1933 are given herewith:—

Number of	Beasts.	Calves.	Pigs.	Total.
Carcases (including offal) ... ..	50	3	18	71
Portions of carcases (quarters) ... ..	5	—	—	5
Heads (including tongues) ... ..	436	—	501	937
Lungs ... ..	1080	—	536	1616
Livers ... ..	380	—	491	871
Tripes or stomachs ... ..	256	—	—	256
Spleens ... ..	179	—	47	226
Kidneys ... ..	68	—	—	68
Hearts ... ..	4	—	2	6
Udders ... ..	32	—	—	32
Mesenteries ... ..	358	—	1571	1929

Under the Tuberculosis Order 6 cows were taken to the Public Slaughterhouse for slaughter, and the parts condemned are included in the foregoing table.

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

Condition or disease which rendered the meat unfit for human food.	Beasts.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Total.
Pyæmia ... ..	—	—	2	1	3
Swine fever ... ..	—	—	—	1	1
Jaundice ... ..	—	—	—	1	1
Johne's disease and hydraemia ... ..	3	—	—	—	3
Traumatism and hydraemia ... ..	2	—	—	—	2
Hydraemia ... ..	2	1	129	2	134
Immature ... ..	—	2	—	—	2
Killed in extremis ... ..	—	—	6	1	7
Swine erysipelas ... ..	—	—	—	6	6
Fevered ... ..	1	—	—	—	1
Decomposition ... ..	—	1	1	—	2
<b>Totals</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>162</b>

The practice of marking meat, in accordance with Part III of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, was continued throughout the year. The stamp, which identifies the inspector using it, indicates that the carcase has been inspected and passed as fit for human food, and is used only in connection with carcasses dressed at the Public Slaughter-house. Pigs to the number of 2125 were marked during the year.

The Borough continues to be free from butcher meat stalls, except meat hawkers' vehicles. None of these were found to contravene the Public Health (Meat) Regulations.

Under the Rotherham Corporation Act, 1930, all butchers or dealers in meat and all premises within the Borough used for the sale of meat must be registered with the Corporation. A register has been compiled which enables the staff to know the whole of the butchers' shops in the Borough and the usual sources of supply.

The premises where made-up goods are made have been visited regularly during the year. Several of these premises are attached to private slaughter-houses, and were visited on most occasions that these slaughter-houses were visited without, however, a separate record being made.

#### OTHER FOODS.

There is no wholesale market in Rotherham. It is the practice of retailers, including hawkers, to submit doubtful articles to the inspectors, because if any article is considered unfit for food a condemnation certificate is given, and the retailer usually recovers the purchase price from the wholesaler.

During the year 21 certificates of unsoundness were given.

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

	Number	Weight lbs.
Imported offals ... ..	—	118
Frozen or chilled meat ... ..	—	268
Fish ... ..	—	56
Prawns (tins) ... ..	4	—
Cockles (bag) ... ..	1	—
Tinned food (tins) ... ..	617	—
Rabbits ... ..	48	—
Imported cauliflower (barrels) ... ..	2	—



## FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT.

Two hundred and twelve samples of foods and drugs were purchased and submitted to the Public Analyst for examination ; 31 (14.62 per cent.) of the samples were not reported genuine ; one sample of dried mint contained not less than 30 per cent. of foreign leaf (ailanthus) and the whole of the remaining samples adversely reported on were of milk.

It should be noted that the high percentage (23.25) of milk samples which failed to conform to the requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations is not a criterion of the quality of the milk supplies as a whole. The thirty samples not reported genuine were not each from separate supplies—they related to thirteen supplies ; “ follow-up ” methods designed to elucidate the cause, or causes, of deficiencies frequently render necessary the taking of a number of samples from one supply. When a milk sample shows a deficiency the vendor is seen at once and an explanation of the deficiency invited ; where the vendor is also the producer early “ appeal-to-cow ” samples are invariably taken ; where the vendor is not the producer, “ place of delivery ” samples are taken and these are often followed by “ appeal-to-cow ” samples ; this procedure gives, in practically every case, definite information as to the cause of the deficiency. During 1933 prosecutions were instituted in four instances ; there is little doubt that three of them were cases of mal-practice—added water was found ; the fourth case was one of gross carelessness. Generally speaking, few instances of mal-practice are met with ; most deficiencies are due to carelessness or failure to appreciate the necessity for

- (a) as nearly equal intervals as possible between milkings
- (b) mixing the whole yield of the herd before dispatch from the farm
- (c) “ plunging ” during progress of the round.

Producers and vendors are constantly being advised on these points.

Eleven samples, taken from milk supplies to schools, were analysed, and all were found genuine.

The milk-fat content of the six samples of cream varied between 48.2 and 58.4 per cent. ; all were genuine and free from preservatives.

With regard to the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, only one sample contained preservative ; this was a sample of jam, and contained 24 parts per million of sulphur di-oxide ; this preservative is permitted in jam to the limit of 40 parts per million.

Details of the samples examined are as follow :—

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	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Baking powder ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	Butter ...	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Camphorated oil ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Coffee ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Cocoa ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Condensed milk ...	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Cream ...	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Flour (self-raising)	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Ground almonds ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Ground ginger ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Jams ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Lard ...	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Margarine ...	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
129	Milk ...	74	25	21	9	4	3	1	£12 2s. 4d.
2	Mint (dried) ...	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	£1 0s. 0d.
3	Paregoric ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Pepper ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Sage (dried) ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Thyme (dried) ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Zinc ointment ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
212		79	102	22	9	5	4	1	£13 2s. 4d.



Further details of the samples not reported genuine are as follow:—

Identification mark.	Article.	Result of analysis. Percentages.		Remarks and action taken.
		Milk fat.	Solids not fat.	
1078	Milk	2.95	8.85	Letter to producer-retailer.
1079	Milk	3.75	8.29	Letter to vendor.
1080	Milk	2.87	7.75	Letter to vendor (see No. 1082).
1082	Milk	3.28	7.97	Taken in course of delivery to vendor of No. 1080, summonses issued against producers in respect of No. 1082; producers convicted and fined £3 and costs £3 12s. 4d.
1083	Milk	3.21	8.24	
1093	Milk	3.13	7.82	
1099	Milk	3.04	7.59	Letter to vendor (see No. 1099). Taken in course of delivery to vendor of No. 1093; summonses issued against producer; case dismissed on payment of costs.
1115	Milk	3.20	8.37	Letter to vendor.
1117	Milk	2.74	8.78	Letter to vendor (see No. 1122).
1121	Milk	2.91	8.67	Letter to vendor (see No. 1124).
1122	Milk	2.74	8.64	Taken in course of delivery to vendor of No. 1117; see "appeal-to-cow" samples Nos. 1127-1129.
1124	Milk	2.90	8.66	
1127	Milk	2.82	8.75	"Appeal-to-cow" samples in connection with Nos. 1122 and 1124; morning milk; letter to producer <i>re</i> milking hours and mixing of total yield of herd before dispatch from farm.
1128	Milk	2.90	8.72	
1129	Milk	2.40	8.69	
1192	Milk	3.45	8.42	Letter to vendor.
1201	Milk	3.60	8.17	See samples Nos. 1209-1212.
1209	Milk	3.85	8.14	Taken in course of delivery to vendor of No. 1201; letter to producer.
1210	Milk	3.60	8.40	
1211	Milk	3.85	8.18	
1212	Milk	3.60	8.43	
1222	Milk	3.55	8.41	Letter to vendor.
1227	Milk	2.47	8.54	See samples Nos. 1228 and 1229.
1228	Milk	2.63	8.52	Taken in course of delivery to vendor of No. 1227; letter to producer <i>re</i> milking hours and mixing total yield of herd before dispatch from farm.
1229	Milk	2.96	8.97	
1235	Milk	2.81	7.90	Summons issued against producer-retailer; case dismissed on payment of costs.
1237	Milk	2.63	9.01	Summons issued against producer-retailer; case dismissed on payment of costs.
1240	Milk	2.94	8.53	Letter to producer-retailer.
1243	Milk	3.55	8.45	Letter to producer-retailer.
1245	Milk	2.79	8.83	Relates to No. 1235; "appeal-to-cow" sample; morning milking.
1252	Dried Mint	Contained not less than 30 per cent. foreign leaf (ailanthus)		Summons issued against vendor; case dismissed on payment of £1 towards costs.

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

Period.	Percentages.		No. of samples.
	Solids not fat.	Milk-fat.	
1st quarter ... ..	3.53	8.73	36
2nd quarter ... ..	3.44	8.79	33
3rd quarter ... ..	3.63	8.73	27
4th quarter ... ..	3.50	8.89	33
The whole year ... ..	3.52	8.78	129

The total number of milk samples procured was	...	...	...	...	129
The highest percentage of milk fat was	...	...	...	...	5.65
Associated with solids not fat (April)	...	...	...	...	8.69
The highest percentage of solids not fat was	...	...	...	...	9.42
Associated with milk fat (March)	...	...	...	...	3.55
The number of samples containing 4 per cent. or over of milk fat was	...	...	...	...	18
The number of samples containing 9 per cent, or over of solids not fat was	...	...	...	...	32
And the number of samples containing over 4 per cent. milk fat and 9 per cent. solids not fat was	...	...	...	...	8



## SECTION VI.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES GENERALLY.

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

Disease.	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Small-pox ... ..	2	2	—	—	—
Cholera ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Plague ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ... ..	74	146	188	104	57
Erysipelas... ..	63	38	33	42	43
Scarlet fever ... ..	217	200	119	114	268
Malaria ... ..	1	1	1	—	—
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers ... ..	3	3	7	15	1
Continued fevers ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal fever ... ..	6	7	4	6	4
Encephalitis lethargica ... ..	—	2	2	1	—
Measles and German measles ... ..	618	1712	392	1464	36
Ophthalmia neonatorum ... ..	5	1	7	6	3
Pulmonary tuberculosis ... ..	141	98	103	100	126
Other forms of tuberculosis ... ..	38	44	39	40	29
Cerebro-spinal meningitis ... ..	—	3	52	13	3
Pneumonia ... ..	317	196	172	155	155
Chicken-pox ... ..	387	492	325	444	300
Dysentery... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Acute anterior poliomyelitis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Acute polio-encephalitis... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal pyrexia ... ..	16	11	13	10	16
Pemphigus neonatorum ... ..	4	5	2	1	—
Totals ... ..	1892	2961	1459	2515	1041

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.





## ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The following table shows the numbers of cases of the principal notifiable diseases admitted during the year.

Disease.	Cases notified during 1933	In hospital 31st Dec. 1932	Admissions 1933	Discharges 1933	Deaths 1933	Remaining in hospital 31st Dec. 1933	Total patient days.
Scarlet fever ...	268	17	221	200	—	38	7414
Diphtheria ...	57	4	60	58	1	5	2460
Typhoid fevers ...	1	—	3	2	1	—	45
Cerebro-spinal meningitis ...	3	1	5	3	3	—	77
Other diseases ...	—	—	21	17	2	2	410
Total ...	329	22	310	280	7	45	10406

The average number of patients daily was 28.5

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

Year.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid fevers.	Other diseases.	Total.
1929 ...	218	69	2	13	302
1930 ...	172	138	3	22	335
1931 ...	109	188	8	66	371
1932 ...	98	100	21	34	253
1933 ...	221	60	3	26	310
Total ...	818	555	37	161	1571

Of the 268 cases of scarlet fever notified, 211 were removed to hospital, 57 being treated at home. In addition 2 extra-urban cases, 4 cases subsequently notified in 1934, 2 re-admissions and 2 members of the Isolation Hospital staff were admitted, making a total of 221 cases given in-patient treatment. In three of these cases the diagnosis was not confirmed; 1 was suffering from urticaria, 1 from influenza, and 1 from erythema of alimentary causation.

The great majority of the cases met with during the year were of a mild character but numerous complications were met with. These were generally not of serious import but were of a chronic nature and considerably lengthened the period of treatment. They included eight cases of otorrhoea and 11 cases of rhinorrhoea. Cardiac complications in 14 cases were also a disturbing feature, and included functional and organic murmurs, and a pericarditis associated with haematuria.

Four of the cases were also suffering from diphtheria at the time of admission and 3 of the cases of rhinorrhoea following scarlet fever were found to harbour virulent diphtheria bacilli in the nose. The carrier condition was treated and cleared before the patients were discharged.

During the latter part of the year a great increase in the number of cases of scarlet fever necessitated the opening of Kimberworth Hospital on the 13th November. The cases treated were mainly convalescent cases who had been nursed at the Isolation Hospital during the acute stage. The hospital was closed on the 13th December.

Fifty-seven notifications of diphtheria were received, all of whom were treated in hospital. Two extra-urban cases and one member of the hospital staff brought the total number of cases treated to 60.

Only one death occurred amongst these cases—a young woman who was admitted in a highly toxic state and who died 1½ hours after admission. Eight cases of laryngeal diphtheria were met with but only three of these required tracheotomy.

Complications following the disease were few. One case developed auricular fibrillation during convalescence, and myocarditis of slight nature was found in another two cases. One case had tonsillitis and two cases became carriers. One of these cases together with two other cases had tonsillectomy which cleared the carrier condition.

All permanent members of the nursing staff and the ward maids were tested with Schick and Dick toxin provided they had not been so tested previously.

One person was found to give a positive Schick reaction and she was subsequently immunised against diphtheria; five persons gave pseudo-positive reactions. Two persons reacted to the Dick test and one gave a pseudo reaction. The two reactors were immunised.

Of the three cases admitted as typhoid fever, only one was accepted. One of the two cases not accepted died after three days residence, the cause of death being lobar pneumonia.

The preponderance of cases of cerebro-spinal fever of the two previous years did not occur during 1933, only one case being admitted to the Isolation Hospital where he died. One further case was under treatment and was notified during 1933 but was admitted during the previous year; and one case was treated at the Sheffield Childrens' Hospital. In four other cases admitted to the Isolation Hospital the diagnosis of cerebro-spinal fever was not confirmed.

Seven cases of erysipelas were treated during the year; six cases recovered, but one case, a man 64 years, died. In two of the cases the infection followed burns. Fourteen patients were admitted suffering from other conditions. In addition to the four deaths referred to above, two cases admitted for observation for cerebro-spinal fever died, the cause of death being in one case broncho pneumonia and influenza and in the other, meningitis. One death occurred from tuberculous meningitis.



## KIMBERWORTH HOSPITAL.

No cases of small-pox were admitted to Kimberworth Hospital during the year.

## VACCINATION.

The County Borough is divided into two areas for the purpose of vaccination, the south-east, and the north-west, each with a vaccination officer and a public vaccinator.

Dr. T. V. Griffith, the Medical Officer of Alma Road Hospital, also acts as a public vaccinator.

The following are details extracted from the annual return forwarded to the Registrar-General, and relate to the year 1932 :—

Number of live births returned in birth list sheets	...	...	...	1346
Number successfully vaccinated	...	...	...	640
Number insusceptible of vaccination...	...	...	...	3
Number of conscientious objectors	...	...	...	618
Number who died unvaccinated	...	...	...	69
Number postponed by medical certificate	...	...	...	2
Number removed to other known districts	...	...	...	11
Number removed to places unknown	...	...	...	1
Number remaining on 31st January, 1934, not accounted for	...	...	...	2

Under the Public Health (Small-pox Prevention) Regulations, 1917, no vaccinations or revaccinations were performed.

## PROPHYLAXIS OF DIPHTHERIA AND SCARLET FEVER.

During the year no Schick or Dick tests were performed, nor were any persons immunised, other than members of the Isolation Hospital staff.

## 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, 15 phials, equivalent to 82,000 units, were so supplied.

## BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

In the following table details are given of the examinations at the Public Health Laboratory made during 1933 :—

Examinations for :—	Positive.	Negative.	Doubtful.	Total.
Diphtheria ... ..	116	1021	57	1194
Tuberculosis ... ..	375	940	—	1315
Typhoid fever ... ..	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhoea ... ..	99	228	64	391
Other examinations ... ..	74	63	1	138
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>664</b>	<b>2252</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>3038</b>

The following statement gives details of the specimens examined at the Bacteriological Laboratory of the University of Sheffield during the year 1933 :—

Wassermans .. .. .	361
Gonococci .. .. .	1
Cerebro-spinal fluid :	
Complete examinations .. .. .	5
,, less colloidal gold .. .. .	7
Typing meningococcus .. .. .	1
	13
Blood cultures .. .. .	3
Typhoid examinations :	
Blood .. .. .	13
Urine .. .. .	2
Faeces .. .. .	7
	22
Virulence tests :	
Nasal swabs .. .. .	14
Throat swabs .. .. .	4
	18
Milk examinations :	
Inoculation—T.B. .. .. .	116
B. coli content .. .. .	125
Bacterial count .. .. .	29
Churn washings—organisms .. .. .	1
	271
Other examinations :	
Haemolytic streptococci .. .. .	38
Swabs—diphtheritic organisms .. .. .	64
Other special examinations .. .. .	13
	115
	804

#### 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.	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Whooping cough ..	580	302	461	640	239
Mumps ... ..	148	202	419	124	446
Ringworm ... ..	242	264	290	212	201
Totals ... ..	970	768	1170	976	886



CANCER.

During the year, 69 deaths from cancer took place, as compared with 91 in 1929, 88 in 1930, 84 in 1931, and 86 in 1932.

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.	
Buccal cavity and pharynx	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	M. 1 F. -	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	1	1
Digestive organs and peritoneum	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	M. 1 F. 1	M. - F. -	M. 1 F. 2	M. 4 F. 4	M. 2 F. 4	M. 5 F. 4	M. 2 F. 6	M. 2 F. 4	M. 1 F. 5	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	18	29
Respiratory organs	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	M. 1 F. -	M. - F. -	M. - F. 1	M. - F. -	M. 1 F. -	M. - F. 1	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	2	4
Uterus	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	M. - F. 3	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	-	3
Female genital organs	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	M. 1 F. -	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	-	1
Breast	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	M. 1 F. -	M. 1 F. -	M. 1 F. -	M. 1 F. -	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	-	6
Male genito-urinary organs	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	M. 1 F. -	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	M. 2 F. -	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	3	3
Skin	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	M. - F. 1	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	-	1
Other organs	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	M. - F. 1	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	M. 1 F. -	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	M. - F. -	1	3
Totals	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	4	7	6	8	5	6	3	6	25	44
	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	5	6	2	4	1	5	-	69

The ratio of cancer deaths to deaths from all causes expressed as a percentage for the years 1929-33 is as follows:— In 1929 the percentage was 10.6; in 1930, 11.9; in 1931, 10.0; in 1932, 11.0; and 8.2 in 1933.

## INFLUENZA

During the year 61 deaths occurred from influenza : 38 in January, 16 in February, 1 each in April, May, July, September, November, and 2 in December.

## CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION.

The arrangements for cleansing and disinfection, as outlined in the annual report for 1931, remain unchanged. Details of the methods used for the disinfestation of the furniture of persons transferred to new houses under slum clearance schemes are to be found in Section IV.

## REMOVAL OF INFIRM OR DISEASED PERSONS.

Under Section 101 of the Rotherham Corporation Act, 1928, which enables the medical officer of health to apply to a court for an order for the removal of an infirm or diseased person, one application was made during the year. An order was granted and the person was removed to the institution of the Public Assistance Committee.

Three other persons were under observation during the year.

## VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

During 1933, a total of 26413 examinations of school children were made by school nurses, as a result of which 358 individual children were found unclean, 5 of this number being cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority.

## RATS.

A full-time ratcatcher was appointed during the year and commenced duties in September. From this date to the end of the year 792 rats were caught and poison baits had been laid in 23 premises. A gassing machine using sulphur dioxide was purchased and had been used in the disinfestation of three premises at the end of the year. A charge at the rate of 2s. 6d. per hour plus the cost of materials used was originally intended in the case of business premises but after a short trial period it was found advisable to cancel this arrangement and to provide an entirely free service to all premises within the borough.

National Rat Week was observed in Rotherham in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries from November 6th to the 11th.

The attention of the public was drawn to the Rat Week by notices in the press and also by special bills which were posted throughout the town on notice boards, in shops, libraries and public buildings ; copies of the bills were sent to the local



Goods Managers of the L.M.S. and L.N.E. Railway Companies, to the Markets Department of the Corporation and posters were also displayed in the 'buses, trams, etc., of the Transport Department.

As in previous years, hardware dealers handling traps and stockists of poisons were circularised in advance of the week and were asked to show posters and to make window displays.

The interest of the Borough Engineer was enlisted and he reported that

“ I have not had any appreciable trouble from rats either on the refuse tips, at the Sewage Works or in the sewers, but a constant watch is kept for them on the different works.”

The information available at the Health Department included an abridged reprint of the Ministry's Bulletin No. 30. The services of the ratcatcher were available and during the week 196 rats were caught as a result of his efforts, excluding rats poisoned and not traced.

## SECTION VII.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

## NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1933.

Under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930, the number of cases of tuberculosis on the register of notifications on the 31st December, 1933, was 1179, classified as follows :—

Total cases ...	Pulmonary.			Non-pulmonary.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1179	505	424	929	130	120	250

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 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5 ...	2	2	2	3	—	—	1	1
5-10 ...	6	8	9	5	—	—	1	—
10-15 ...	5	11	2	5	—	1	—	—
15-20 ...	4	7	1	3	1	2	—	1
20-25 ...	7	10	—	1	2	3	—	—
25-35 ...	14	8	—	—	8	6	—	—
35-45 ...	18	9	1	—	3	1	—	—
45-55 ...	17	3	1	—	6	1	—	—
55-65 ...	11	2	—	—	6	2	—	—
65 and upwards ...	2	—	—	1	3	—	—	1
Totals ...	86	60	16	18	29	16	2	3

\*Primary notifications, including other new cases which have come to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the year 1933.



The ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to the total tuberculosis deaths was 1 in 10. No action was required for cases of wilful neglect or refusal to notify.

No action was taken during the year under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

The tuberculosis service comprises two units, the Tuberculosis Dispensary and Oakwood Hall Sanatorium, both of which are under the control of one medical officer. The advantages of this method are obvious in that the officer acquires an intimate knowledge of the patient, the social and home conditions, and can correlate these with the clinical condition and sanatorium treatment required to the best advantage of the patient.

### TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

The dispensary is situated on the ground floor of the building of 12, Frederick Street, and consists of a waiting room, a consulting room and an examination room. The premises are not eminently suitable, being noisy and stuffy, adequate ventilation being difficult to obtain because of the proximity to the street.

The dispensary is the centre for diagnosis and for supervision of home cases. Cases in which the diagnosis is difficult, or which require special tests or examinations are admitted to Oakwood Hall Sanatorium for a period of observation. Cases not requiring sanatorium treatment or who have had sanatorium treatment attend the dispensary at intervals.

HOME VISITING :—The arrangements for the home visitation of patients have been revised during the year. Previously, the work of visiting all cases on the register who were not attending the dispensary was carried out by the Tuberculosis Nurse. This post, when it fell vacant this year, was not filled, but an additional health visitor was appointed and the work apportioned to the health visitors, each of whom was allocated a certain district. This system, during the few months it has been in use, has proved very much more satisfactory than the previous one. More frequent visits are enabled to be paid, and the initial visit to the home of a new case is now made within a few days of notification. The practice is to visit all notified cases unless the notifying doctor expresses a wish to the contrary. Much valuable information is gained as to the home conditions under which the patient lives. The visitor advises on the remediable errors of hygiene in the home and the information has importance in determining the length of sanatorium treatment required, a patient from good surroundings, in good circumstances, and with no young children in the home, being able to return home earlier than if his circumstances were adverse. The health visitor may also advise the relatives of the patient, especially those who do not appear in the best of health, to attend the dispensary for examination. In this way many early and unsuspected cases may be discovered and also the source of infection of the original case may be found.

Cases too ill to attend the dispensary for examination are visited at home by the Tuberculosis Officer, who advises the practitioner as to treatment.

**RADIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS:**—The X-ray work in connection with the dispensary is carried out at Oakwood Hall Sanatorium. During the year 237 films were exposed in connection with dispensary work. Each new case and most contacts are examined, though in cases who are obviously rather ill, the radiological examination may be postponed until after admission.

**SPECIAL TREATMENT:**—Little treatment is carried out at the dispensary. For special treatment, such as aspiration of abscesses, ultra-violet ray treatment, renewal of plaster cases, artificial pneumothorax refills, etc., cases attend the sanatorium as out patients.

Out-patient attendances.

Light treatment, local	...	...	...	...	40
Light treatment, general	...	...	...	...	59
Renewal of plaster cases	...	...	...	...	4
Abscess aspirated	...	...	...	...	3
Dressings	...	...	...	...	6
Artificial pneumothorax refills	...	...	...	...	37
Examination	...	...	...	...	1

Two patients were detained, one for one night only and the other for two nights.

The following table shows that the number of new cases examined at the dispensary has been fairly constant during the preceding years:—

	Definitely tuberculous.	Diagnosis not completed at year end.	Non-tuberculous.	Total.
1929	99	8	95	202
1930	78	12	94	184
1931	96	15	84	195
1932	104	11	86	201
1933	119	6	89	214



The following return shows the work of the dispensary during the year 1933.

DIAGNOSIS.	Pulmonary				Non-pulmonary				Total				Grand total.	
	Adlts.		Child.		Adlts.		Child.		Adlts.		Child.			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
A—New cases examined during the year (excluding contacts)														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	46	27	9	11	2	2	2	8	48	29	11	19	107	
(b) Diagnosis not completed...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	3	
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	25	10	8	74	
B—Contacts examined during the year :—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	2	1	4	5	—	—	—	—	2	1	4	5	12	
(b) Diagnosis not completed...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	6	6	15	
C—Cases written off the dispensary register as														
(a) Recovered ...	17	8	7	7	—	—	—	—	17	8	7	7	39	
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the dispensary register as tuberculous) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	29	17	15	96	
D—Number of cases on dispensary register on Dec. 31st :—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	293	227	124	114	12	12	66	75	305	239	190	189	923	
(b) Diagnosis not completed...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	6	

<p>1. Number of cases on dispensary register on January 1st ... 897</p> <p>2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under head 3 in previous years ... 8</p> <p>3. Number of patients transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme and cases "lost sight of" 19</p> <p>4. Cases written off during the year as dead (all causes) ... 36</p> <p>5. Number of attendances at the dispensary (including contacts) ... 1934</p> <p>6. Number of insured persons under domiciliary treatment on the 31st December ... 84</p> <p>7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners :—</p> <p>(a) Personal ... 4</p> <p>(b) Otherwise ... 197</p>	<p>8. Number of visits by tuberculosis officer to homes (including personal consultations) ... 12</p> <p>9. Number of visits by nurses or health visitors to homes for dispensary purposes ... 1790</p> <p>10. Number of</p> <p>(a) Specimens of sputum, &amp;c., examined ... 178</p> <p>(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with dispensary work ... 237</p> <p>11. Number of "recovered" cases restored to dispensary register and included in A(a) and A(b) above ... —</p> <p>12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on dispensary register on 31st December ... 118</p>
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The 96 non-tuberculous persons revealed the following conditions :—Bronchitis, 35 ; pulmonary fibrosis, 19 ; no apparent disease, 6 ; bronchiectasis, 4 ; enteritis, 3 ; valvular disease of heart, 3 ; pulmonary catarrh, 3 ; gastritis, 2 ; anaemia, 2 ; and one each, empyema, post-meningococcal meningitis, deflected septum and rhinitis, furunculus, puberty and overgrowth, adenitis of groin, metritis, syphilis, anaemia and post-influenzal debility, gastro-enteritis, traumatic synovitis, chronic tonsillitis, enlarged turbinates and rhinitis, chronic nasal catarrh, atelectasis, myocarditis and toxic goitre, osteomyelitis and arthritis, chronic nephritis, carcinoma lung.

The following summary shows the clinical condition of all patients at the end of the year classified as pulmonary cases (positive and negative) and non-pulmonary cases, arranged according to the year in which they first came under public medical treatment.



Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the return relates.	Prev's to 1926			1925			1927			1928			1929			1930			1931			1932			1933												
	Class T.B. minus.	Class T.B. plus.	Total.	Class T.B. minus.	Class T.B. plus.	Total.	Class T.B. minus.	Class T.B. plus.	Total.	Class T.B. minus.	Class T.B. plus.	Total.	Class T.B. minus.	Class T.B. plus.	Total.	Class T.B. minus.	Class T.B. plus.	Total.	Class T.B. minus.	Class T.B. plus.	Total.	Class T.B. minus.	Class T.B. plus.	Total.	Class T.B. minus.	Class T.B. plus.	Total.										
Disease arrested—	Adults M.	9	74	22	2	25	24	1	25	18	3	19	22	3	25	4	4	4	3	1	3	7	—	—	—	—	—										
	F.	39	3	43	16	1	17	16	3	1	20	35	1	36	23	1	24	6	1	7	8	1	9	—	—	—	—										
Children	M.	75	13	89	23	10	34	26	—	16	42	26	—	13	33	1	14	15	3	—	7	10	—	—	—	—	—										
	F.	4	6	11	1	2	3	1	—	4	1	3	—	4	4	1	6	2	9	4	9	14	20	10	30	24	18										
Disease not arrested	Adults M.	6	1	7	2	1	3	1	—	2	1	3	—	2	4	4	2	2	5	6	11	9	4	2	15	17											
	F.	6	1	7	2	1	3	1	—	2	1	3	—	2	4	4	2	2	5	6	11	9	4	2	15	17											
Children	M.	2	—	4	6	1	3	—	—	1	4	—	3	7	2	4	1	6	7	5	13	18	14	1	15	30											
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—											
Condition not ascertained during the year	...	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—											
Total on dispensary register at 31st December	...	191	23	20	234	65	7	13	85	70	7	17	94	85	4	14	103	70	8	16	94	17	8	25	50	28	17	24	69	43	15	21	79	71	29	15	115
Transferred to pulmonary	...	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Discharged as recovered	Adults M.	64	—	2	66	3	—	2	5	4	—	—	4	3	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	37	—	7	44	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Children	M.	64	—	27	91	1	—	13	14	2	—	6	8	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from dispensary register	...	166	7	20	193	42	4	4	50	34	3	2	39	15	2	3	20	6	2	1	9	3	4	2	0	3	—	1	4	3	1	—	4	1	—	—	—
Dead—	Adults M.	22	30	3	55	4	11	—	15	7	21	—	28	6	15	—	21	7	5	—	18	6	12	—	18	5	15	—	20	3	4	1	8	1	6	—	7
	F.	8	4	1	13	5	15	—	20	5	9	—	14	3	8	—	11	2	4	—	6	3	8	—	6	3	8	—	10	3	10	1	13	1	—	—	—
Children	M.	4	2	3	9	4	—	—	5	—	2	3	5	1	—	—	1	1	2	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total written off dispensary register	...	365	43	65	478	59	30	22	111	53	35	12	100	37	25	4	66	16	13	1	30	13	24	5	42	9	26	4	39	8	15	3	26	3	6	—	9
GRAND TOTALS of (a) and (b) (excluding those transferred to pulmonary)	...	556	66	83	705	124	37	34	195	123	42	28	193	122	29	18	189	86	21	17	124	30	32	28	90	37	43	27	107	51	30	24	105	74	35	15	124

(a) Remaining on dispensary register on 31st December.

(b) Not now on dispensary register and reasons for removal therefrom.

GRAND TOTALS of (a) and (b) (excluding those transferred to pulmonary)

## OAKWOOD HALL SANATORIUM.

No additions or alterations to the present buildings have taken place during the year. The congestion in the staff quarters, which has been felt for some years, has become much more acute by the provision of three extra domestic servants. This latter provision was occasioned by a revisal of the off-duty times of the domestic staff.

The nursing staff, as in former years, consists of the matron, home sister, 4 ward sisters, and 12 probationer nurses.

The male staff consists of the head gardener and one assistant, the porter and assistant porter, and one handyman, the two assistants and the handyman living out.

The accommodation for patients remains unaltered, there being 100 beds for the treatment of all forms of tuberculosis in adults and children, and for the observation of cases.

The patients are accommodated in three treatment blocks, each facing south, and provided with a wide verandah, which is of great value in fine weather, many patients sleeping out in summer. Each block comprises eight double cubicles two eight-bed wards, a kitchen and the usual annexes. Block II has, in addition, four single cubicles, a duty-room, and the light treatment room.





TREATMENT—GENERAL.—151 Borough cases were admitted during the year, 145 cases were discharged and 12 died. Details are given below.

Number of patients in hospital.			1/1/33	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	31/12/33
Observation cases.	Adults.	M. ...	1	7	8	—	—
		F. ...	1	6	7	—	—
	Children	...	—	8	8	—	—
Total ...			2	21	23	—	—
Accepted cases.	Adults.	M. ...	31	58	53	10	26
		F. ...	10	32	21	2	19
	Children	...	26	40	48	—	18
Total ...			67	130	122	12	63
Grand total ...			69	151	145	12	63

Of the 23 suspicious cases, only 6 were found to be tuberculous, 16 being discharged at the end of the observation period as non-tuberculous, while one case left before the diagnosis could be ascertained.

The immediate results of treatment of doubtfully tuberculous patients discharged from the sanatorium are given in the following table:—

Diagnosis on discharge from observation	For pulmonary tuberculosis.						For non-pulmonary tuberculosis.						Totals		
	Stay under 4 weeks			Stay over 4 weeks			Stay under 4 weeks			Stay over 4 weeks					
	M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch
Tuberculous ...	1	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	2
Non-tuberculous ...	—	3	2	4	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	6
Doubtful ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Totals ...	2	3	2	5	4	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	8	7	8

The treatment carried out is on the usual lines of rest and graduated exercise, supplemented in certain cases by suitable adjuvants. Every case receives a certain period of rest in bed when first coming under treatment. This rest is at first absolute, and, after a shorter or longer period is modified, the patient being allowed up to wash and visit the lavatory. As convalescence becomes well established the patient is allowed up for an increasing daily period, and after a time begins to take a certain amount of exercise, the amount being medically prescribed.



The exercise prescribed consists at first of walking a certain distance and later the performance of a little light work.

**PNEUMOTHORAX.**—Of adjuvants to the general treatment pneumothorax must be mentioned as having great therapeutic value. The results have been most encouraging, and the worth of the treatment is now recognised by the patient populace. Cases are carefully selected and assessed before being advised to have the collapse induced, as this seems the most important point in determining the success or failure of the operation. Two patients are now discharged with their diseased lung still collapsed and attend the sanatorium at stated intervals as out-patients for x-ray control and refilling.

**THORACOPLASTY.** The severe operation of thoracoplasty was advised in one case, and the patient was transferred to the General Hospital in December. The patient was returned at the beginning of 1934 to continue sanatorium treatment, and seems to have greatly benefited by the collapse of the troublesome lung afforded by the operation.

**GOLD THERAPY.** Gold has been used in one case only, the preparation employed being Solganol.

**ULTRA-VIOLET RAYS.** Ultra-violet ray therapy has not been used in cases of pulmonary tuberculosis in adults, but marked benefit has followed its use in the various lymphatic types of tuberculosis in children, and it has also been used in a few cases of bone and joint tuberculosis and skin tuberculosis.

**COLLOSOL CALCIUM THERAPY.** Collosol calcium has been used in a few cases.

**RADIOLOGY.**—The x-ray plant continues to give excellent service, and the work done in this connection has increased during the year. In all, 499 films were exposed. 213 films were taken while patients were undergoing sanatorium treatment, but many cases were x-rayed as out-patients a week or two before admission, thereby rendering a film taken on admission unnecessary. The figure 213 does not indicate the true number of films exposed in connection with in-patients, and would be considerably increased if the number of films taken immediately before admission were added.

Trial was made during the year of x-ray papers recently put on the market. These are considerably cheaper than films but are lacking in definition, and the use of films has been continued for routine work. For certain types of work, however, the papers have been found satisfactory, and their use has been adopted for these special types.

During the year one patient was given a barium meal and another a barium enema for investigation of the intestinal tract.

LIPIODOL. This substance has been utilised as in former years for demonstration of disease of the bronchi where such is suspected in the absence of active tuberculosis. The method of introduction was as in former years, by the crico-thyroid route. No bad effects have been met with, although one patient had a slight reaction following its use.

RECREATION. During the year a new wireless set was purchased, and the adult male and the adult female blocks were connected to the main set, head-phones being provided at each bed. Loud-speakers were installed in the staff sitting-rooms. The programmes have been greatly enjoyed by the patients and staff. Billiards and card games continue to provide pleasant means of recreation, and during the summer putting and bowls were indulged in.

The library continues to fulfil its function excellently and the books are in great demand. New books have been chosen and supplied by Mr. Boardman, the Chief Librarian.

THE SCHOOL. Mrs. Eyre, the teacher, reports as follows:—

During 1933, fifty-nine children passed through the school; of these, twenty-seven were boys and thirty-two girls.

Nineteen of the number could neither read nor write, several of them having reached the age of twelve years. At this stage both tact and foresight are needed to preserve the dignity of the child and also keep on happy terms with the parents.

As may be expected, owing to the lack of schooling through sickness, fully 75% of our children are very backward, but almost without exception it is a marked fact that as their condition improves, the desire to learn becomes correspondingly enhanced.

Reading matter, games, modelling and hand-work are provided for all bed-cases, and every advantage is taken of the lending library, where about 200 volumes are exchanged every week.

The "Brownie" movement never loses its thrill for the girls, and apart from games and jollity it is an opportune time to teach ward tidiness, hygiene, and elementary cookery.

We are very grateful to the High School Brownies and their captain, Miss Burridge, for their friendship and gifts from time to time.

Their visits are always exciting events, and so is the interchange of letters which we have established.



## ALMA ROAD HOSPITAL

In the following extract from T. 145 of the Ministry of Health, the position with regard to the number of beds available for the treatment of tuberculosis in the Alma Road Hospital as on 31st December, 1933, is given. For pulmonary cases there are 21 beds, 15 for adults and 6 for children under 15 years of age. For non-pulmonary cases there are no definite beds provided, but the patients are nursed in the general wards.

The following table shows the number of patients treated in the hospital during the year who were chargeable to the Rotherham County Borough Council:—

Number of patients in hospital.			1/1/33	Admitted.	Discharged	Died.	31/12/33
Pulmonary cases.	Adults.	M. ...	4	12	7	6	3
		F. ...	3	7	4	3	3
	Children	... ..	—	1	1	—	—
	Total ...	... ..	7	20	12	9	6
Non-pulmonary cases.	Adults.	M. ...	1	—	—	—	1
		F. ...	—	3	2	1	—
	Children	... ..	—	5	4	1	—
	Total ...	... ..	1	8	6	2	1
Grand total			8	28	18	11	7

## TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE.

The fourth annual report of this important voluntary committee has already been published, but as its work is so intimately interlaced with the official tuberculosis work of the Borough, the following extracts relating more or less to the general preventive scheme are given.

During the year 48 persons were assisted by the committee, 36 cases receiving grants from the Corporation fund, 8 from the voluntary fund, and 4 from both funds. In all, 202 grants were made amounting to

	Corporation Fund.	Voluntary Fund.	Total.
Milk ...	650 1/8 gallons	97 1/8 gallons	747 1/4 gallons
Eggs ...	3199	749	3948
Meat ...	630 lbs.	2 lbs.	632 lbs.

Three grants of underclothing were made to special cases in sanatorium during the year.

As a result of the arrangement made during 1932 with the Public Assistance Committee whereby they would accept the Tuberculosis Officer's certificate for grants of extra medical necessities (including extra nourishment) to cases in receipt of Public Assistance relief, the grants of extra nourishment and clothing made out of the voluntary fund have been greatly reduced.

It is interesting to note that since the committee was formed just over five years ago, 4089 gallons of milk, 20,020 eggs, 3044½ lbs. of meat, and 30 lbs. of cod liver oil and malt have been issued in grants.

The Car Parks scheme was once again the chief item of expenditure, there being a loss on the year amounting to £218 14s. 6d. The total expenditure on the Car Parks during the year amounted to £642 18s. 11d. against an income of £424 4s. 5d. The committee at its meetings month by month and at special meetings considered how the Car Parks could be put on a self supporting basis. The parking fees were altered three times during the year, still no increased income resulted. If the fee was increased, fewer cars were parked. When the fee was halved from 6d. for four hours to 3d. for two hours, the total income remained the same. After a year of experiment the committee very reluctantly had to cut down the wages paid to the men and to give up the Westgate Station Car Park as from the end of October. This also meant reducing the ex-patients employed from five to three, and until a more profitable site for a car park in the centre of the town becomes available it seems very probable that no further extension of the scheme can be proceeded with.

It is to be hoped at an early date that indiscriminate parking in certain areas will be definitely prohibited and specific streets declared as parking places and handed over to this committee, when a definite parking procedure and uniform scale of fees could be adopted. At the present time, with the street improvements taking place throughout the town, it seems a very great pity that our new streets, specially widened to meet the needs of modern transport, should be allowed to be obstructed by stationary vehicles, when the committee's Car Parks are maintained and running half empty. The committee are prepared to extend their car Park scheme in order to find further employment for ex-sanatorium patients immediately there is a reasonable guarantee of support. May that day soon come. The parking scheme offers service to the motorist, the fee is one of the lowest in the country, and it is a means whereby a man, having regained his health by treatment in sanatorium, can once again be fitted to take his place in the community. To see results is to believe. When a man comes out of sanatorium, quite often he is on his beam ends financially, and if he is lucky enough to be selected for a car park attendant, a change is very quickly noticeable. The man's spirit is bucked up, then very slowly the improvement in his appearance is seen, and it is not very



long before his family and himself are better clad, better shod, and justifying the committee's faith. It is a great pity that this help cannot be given to many more cases.

The year was one of continuous voluntary effort, money being raised by a whist drive, a dance, two concerts, a collection in the various cinemas of the town, a garden fete at the sanatorium, a house-to-house collection, the sale of Christmas seals, and donations.

Towards the end of the year it was decided to purchase six overcoats each for men, women and children to form the nucleus of an overcoat scheme for necessitous patients in the sanatorium. An overcoat to a patient in sanatorium serves a dual purpose, for in addition to its normal purpose it also acts as a dressing gown for a bed patient. The committee are also indebted to the Chief Constable for his gift of a number of old police coats and mackintoshes to the scheme. The scheme is limited at present to the loan of a coat to a necessitous patient during his stay in sanatorium, and during the cold weather this service is much appreciated.

## SECTION VIII.

### VENEREAL DISEASES.

During the year 1933, there were 9,824 attendances made by patients attending the Venereal Diseases Centre, which is the highest since the centre was opened. This figure is an increase of 224 over the previous year and maintains the increase remarked upon in past reports that patients have been attending the centre better during the past few years, although the actual number of patients remains the same as last year. A point worthy of notice in regard to the increase of attendances is the fact that cases from the surrounding West Riding areas have attended more regularly during the year. The attendances by these patients in 1932 totalled 2,978 as compared with 3,145 during 1933, whilst there were 5 less patients from these areas during the year under review. The ready assistance granted by the West Riding County Council towards the payment of travelling expenses of necessitous patients is reflected in these figures.

The number of new cases attending during the year showed a slight decrease, and this is rather remarkable, as there is a definite increase in the attendance of non-venereal cases. The figures for new cases of gonorrhoea show a considerable decrease, whilst new cases of syphilis have slightly increased.

A feature which has become apparent recently is worthy of some attention. Cases of congenital syphilis previously presented well-marked characteristics, such as Hutchinson's teeth and typical facial appearance, and it is now noticed that this type of case is disappearing, and that the first sign of congenital infection is in many cases interstitial keratitis. Eleven new cases of congenital syphilis attended during the year, six of whom were West Riding patients.

The treatment of primary cases of syphilis referred to in previous reports is still used, and so far cannot apparently be improved upon. The use of bismuth salts in oil for some cases is still continued. A further preparation, Quiniostab, has been in use for some time past, and is showing improved results with late cases particularly of the neuro-syphilitic type.

As noted last year, a part-time nurse was appointed to assist in the treatment of females owing to the increased attendance; this increase has been maintained and improved, the figures for the intermediate treatment of females having increased from 805 to 895. The medical officer's sessions are still working at full pressure, and show a similar increase in attendance.

A note was made last year that the spread of knowledge was possibly responsible for the increase of attendance figures; this appears to be borne out by the already noted increase in non-venereal cases and points to a more satisfactory condition, in that patients have much less hesitation in consulting the venereal diseases officer when in doubt.



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, 1933.

	Syphilis		Soft chancre		Gonorrhoea		Con- ditions other than venereal		Totals		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Tot.
1. Number of cases on 1st January under treatment or observation ...	38	41	—	—	47	23	4	5	89	69	158
2. Number of cases removed from the register during any previous year which returned during the year under report for treatment or observation of the same infection ...	3	1	—	—	6	3	2	—	11	4	15
3. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report (exclusive of cases under item 4) suffering from :—											
Syphilis, primary ...	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	5
„ secondary ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
„ latent in 1st year of infection ...	10	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	3	13
„ all later stages ...	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	5
„ congenital ...	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	5	11
Soft chancre ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhoea, 1st year of infection ...	—	—	—	—	38	12	—	—	38	12	50
„ later ...	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	8	—	8
Conditions other than venereal ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	30	35	30	65
4. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report known to have received treatment at other centres for the same infection ...	1	1	—	—	7	—	—	—	8	1	9
<b>TOTALS OF ITEMS, 1, 2, 3 AND 4</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>341</b>
5. Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure (see item 15) ...	—	—	—	—	23	4	32	26	55	30	85
6. Number of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment and were, on first attendance, suffering from :—											
Syphilis, primary ...	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	5
„ secondary ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
„ latent in 1st year of infection ...	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	7
„ all later stages ...	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	7
„ congenital ...	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10
Soft chancre ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhoea, 1st year of infection ...	—	—	—	—	27	14	—	—	27	14	41
„ later ...	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	7	—	7

	Syphilis		Soft chancre		Gonorrhoea		Con- ditions other than venereal		Totals		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Tot.
	7. Number of cases which ceased to attend after completion of treatment but before final tests of cure (see item 15) ... ..	1	—	—	—	15	2	—	—	16	2
8. Number of cases transferred to other centres or to institutions, or to care of private practitioners ... ..	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	2
9. Number of cases remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December ... ..	50	39	—	—	33	18	9	9	92	66	158
TOTALS OF ITEMS 5, 6, 7, 8 AND 9 ... (These totals should agree with those of items 1, 2, 3 and 4)	65	56	—	—	106	38	41	35	212	129	341
10. Number of cases in the following stages of syphilis included in item 6 which failed to complete one course of treatment :—											
Syphilis, primary ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ secondary ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ latent in 1st year of infection ... ..	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4
„ all later stages ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
„ congenital ... ..	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
11. Number of attendances :—											
(a) for individual attention of the medical officers ... ..	1068	728	—	—	1014	397	274	219	2356	1344	3700
(b) for immediate treatment, e.g., irrigation, dressing ... ..	17	30	—	—	4680	677	532	188	5229	895	6124
TOTAL ATTENDANCES ... ..	1085	758	—	—	5694	1074	806	407	7585	2239	9824
12. In patients :—											
(a) Total number of persons admitted for treatment during the year ... ..	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	1	—	7	7
(b) Aggregate number of “in-patient days” of treatment given ... ..	—	19	—	—	—	67	—	28	—	114	114
13. Number of cases of congenital syphilis in item 3 above classified according to age periods and areas.											
	Under 1 year		1 and under 5 years		5 and under 15 years		5 years and over		Totals.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
(a) Rotherham cases... ..	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	3	2	
(b) Other areas ... ..	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	2	3	3	
Total	—	1	—	—	2	2	4	2	6	5	



	Arsenobenzene compounds	Mercury	Bismuth		
14. Chief preparations used in treatment of syphilis :—	Stabilarsan Sulphostab. Acetylarsan	—	Bisantol. Quinostab. Bisglucol		
(a) Names of preparations ... ..					
(b) Total number of injections given (out-patients and in-patients)	147	—	1259		
(c) Number of injections included in (b) given to patients who on first attendance at this centre were suffering from primary and secondary syphilis ...	62	—	182		
15. Are the tests recommended in Memo. V21 as amended by Memo. V21A followed in deciding as to the discharge of the patient after treatment and observation for syphilis and gonorrhoea? ... ..	Yes, except in gonorrhoea.				
If not, in what way are they modified? ... ..	No complement fixation test made.				
16. Pathological Work :—	Microscopical		Serum tests		
	For spirochetes	For gonococci	Wassermann	Others for syphilis	For gonorrhoea
(a) Number of specimens examined at and by the medical officer of the treatment centre ...	—	311	—	—	—
(b) Number of specimens from patients attending at the centre sent for examination to an approved laboratory ... ..	—	—	121	—	—

The following is a statement of new cases attending the treatment centre during the year, classified according to the areas in which the patients resided:—

Name of County or County Borough in which patients resided.	Rotherham	Yorks. W.R.	Derbyshire C.C.	Sheffield	Nottingham	Stockport	Walsall	Total
Number of cases in items 3 and 4 from each area found to be suffering from :—								
Syphilis ... ..	20	18	—	—	—	—	—	38
Soft chancre ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhoea ... ..	35	27	—	1	1	—	1	65
Conditions other than venereal ... ..	39	23	—	2	—	1	—	65
Total ... ..	94	68	—	3	1	1	1	168

The services rendered at the treatment centre during the year, classified according to the areas in which the patients resided, are shown in the following table :—

Name of County or County Borough in which patient resided.	Rotherham	Yorks. W.R.	Derbyshire C.C.	Sheffield	Nottingham	Stockport	Walsall	Total
Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area ... ..	6595	3145	5	24	52	2	1	9824
Aggregate number of "in-patient days" of all patients residing in each area ... ..	95	19	—	—	—	—	—	114
Number of doses of arsenobenzene compounds given in the out-patient clinic and in-patient department to patients residing in each area ... ..	72	67	2	—	—	—	—	141

The following table presents a review of the statistics of the patients treated, and attendances at the centre, during the past five years :—

Year	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Number of persons attending who were suffering from :—					
Syphilis ... ..	89	119	116	115	121
Soft chancre ... ..	2	7	—	—	—
Gonorrhoea ... ..	188	185	147	172	144
Conditions other than venereal ... ..	78	72	71	54	76
Totals ... ..	357	383	334	341	341
Total out-patient attendances ... ..	8952	9094	9116	9600	9824
Total in-patient days ... ..	257	32	31	77	114



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 :—				
1929	—	407	—	—
1930	2	280	—	—
1931	—	171	—	—
1932	—	276	—	—
1933	—	311	—	—
(b) Specimens from persons attending at the treatment centre which were sent for examination to an approved laboratory during the years :—				
1929	—	—	—	191
1930	—	—	1	195
1931	—	—	—	180
1932	—	—	—	142
1933	—	—	—	121

Besides the 121 tests for the Wassermann re-action which were sent from the centre, there were 240 tests for Wassermann re-action and 1 for gonococci sent to the Sheffield University Bacteriological Laboratory on behalf of local medical practitioners.

## SECTION IX.

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### MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

#### MIDWIVES.

During the year 1933, 20 midwives practised in the County Borough of Rotherham. The number of untrained or "bona-fide" midwives is slowly decreasing, two died during the year, one retired from active work, leaving only one in practice at the end of the year.

The midwives resident in the Borough were inspected at intervals of three months as far as possible. At these visits of inspection their books, bags, appliances and homes underwent a thorough investigation. In addition to these quarterly visits 92 special visits were paid in connection with various matters appertaining to their work.

The suspension of the midwife who was found to be a carrier of haemolytic streptococci during 1932 was continued until October, 1933. She was paid compensation for loss of cases up to February and thereafter at the rate of one pound per week until the termination of her suspension in October. During this period she was referred to a throat specialist, who performed tonsillectomy, and was afterwards granted convalescent treatment through the agency of the Stoddart Samaritan Fund. On her return she was found clear of infection and allowed to resume her practice.

One midwife has persistently refused to notify her intention to practise, and after communication with the Central Midwives Board she was informed that she would be subject to be dealt with under the Midwives Act if she continued in default. As a result she has retired from active midwifery.

Compensation has been paid to four midwives for the loss of nine cases.



The statistics for 1933 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.	For infant.
44515	88	84	4	5	1	70	14	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	111	29	18
40344	79	76	3	1	-	67	9	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	19	23	9
57198	62	56	6	4	1	45	11	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	65	30	8
3857	56	52	5	3	-	43	9	1	-	1	-	-	2	1	34	18	9
34006	55	55	-	1	1	50	5	1	-	1	-	-	4	-	52	20	12
40576	40	40	1	1	-	33	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	6	1
78373	31	31	-	2	2	28	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	8	-
66154	21	20	1	-	-	18	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	3	4
64479	19	18	1	1	-	12	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	3
24756	18	17	1	-	-	10	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1
70641	15	15	1	1	1	12	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	5	1
74737	11	10	1	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
45089	9	9	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	6	3
71521	7	7	-	2	2	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	3
8590	5	5	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
53461	4	3	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
55602	3	3	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
68427	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
47557	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
73941	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	528	506	25	21	8	426	80	2	2	3	-	-	12	3	335	157	74

A summary of the reasons for sending for medical aid during the year 1933 is given in the following tables:—

PREGNANCY.									
Loss of blood	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Excessive sickness	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Puffiness of hands or feet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Dangerous varicose veins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Ante-natal examinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	246
Purulent discharge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Other causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
									335
LABOUR AND LYING-IN.									
Malpresentation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Loss of blood	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Ruptured perineum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Delay in labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
Raised temperature	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Other causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
									157
THE CHILD.									
Still-born	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Dangerous feebleness	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Inflammation of the eyes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Inflammation of the navel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
									74

Several changes affecting practising midwives have been put into operation during the year, viz.:—

1. The disinfectant recommended by the Maternal Mortality Commission has been put on sale to midwives.
2. Sterilised dressings, put up in handy sized drums, have been issued free in all midwives' cases.
3. Ante-natal and general record cards have been introduced. The card is used by the midwife for recording her ante-natal care. It accompanies the patient whenever she is referred to her family doctor or to an ante-natal clinic. Notes on any examination, etc., are made on the card, and it is sent back to the midwife via the patient. By this means it is hoped that as far as possible a complete history of the ante-natal period will be available at the time of delivery. Notes on the labour and puerperium are entered up by the midwife and a central index of all case histories is kept at the Public Health Department.

In connection with the above, three meetings of midwives were held at the Public Health Department during the year. Addresses were given by the medical



officer of health and the medical officer for maternity and child welfare. The subjects were as under :—

1. Ante-natal care and the keeping of records.
2. The toilet of the patient during labour with special reference to the use of sterile dressings and of the % aqueous solution of iodine in potassium iodide as recommended by the Maternal Mortality Commission.
3. Subinvolution and the need of medical care of women during the puerperium.

In reference to the last item it has been found that subinvolution is now quite a common condition amongst debilitated parturient women. Not only has the condition been found amongst midwives' cases but also amongst cases of hospital practice. The seriousness of such a state in the case of women undernourished and overstressed cannot be over-estimated. After correspondence with the Ministry and the Central Midwives Board it was decided that a circular letter be printed, and that the health visitor, finding a case of subinvolution after the period of the midwife's attendance, should notify the midwife concerned so that medical attention for the patient could be obtained under the medical aid scheme. The midwives expressed their willingness to co-operate in the scheme without additional payment for the benefit of the women concerned. Approximately 14 cases per month are dealt with under this provision. Hospital cases are advised to re-attend at the hospital at which they were delivered.

These measures appear to be only palliative. The problem can only be satisfactorily solved by better provision for the nutrition of expectant mothers and by providing post-natal beds in conjunction with a gynaecological unit.

The grounds on which compensation may be paid to midwives have been extended as under :—

In cases in which after being referred to a medical practitioner for ante-natal care at home have, for medical reasons, been admitted to a maternity home or hospital.

In cases in which after having called in medical aid during labour under Rule E 21/3 of the Central Midwives Board have, for medical reasons, been admitted to a maternity home or hospital.

One midwife was reported to the Central Midwives Board on a charge of negligence. The case was heard by the Board on the 20th July, when several of the charges were sustained. The Board directed that the midwife be suspended from practice for 6 months in order to take a further course of training, at the end of which period her case would be reviewed and the Board's decision made. The suspension was in operation at the end of the year.



The need for a national midwifery service with adequate recognition of the part of the district midwife in the general scheme should again be stressed. Some attention has previously been drawn to this matter. At present, however, no further movement appears to have taken place. Whether this apparent lack of interest is due to the alleged economic depression or to a natural lethargy in ministerial quarters, does not yet seem to be quite clear. The situation, however, remains the same.

One particular case may serve to illustrate our appreciation of the service rendered by our midwives. A particular midwife who has done a tremendous amount of work in the poorer quarters of the town has for the past two years been in rather indifferent health. She has held a teaching post for a number of years; that means that she has had continuously a pupil midwife under her care and teaching for district work. The pupil midwives come either from Ferham House Maternity Home or Alma Road Hospital. Almost without exception her pupils have done well. The nursing of her cases has always been good, and now besides failing health she is getting old. Her domestic circumstances are such that she must work; her family is to some extent dependent on her earnings, which are now beginning to fall. If service means anything, this midwife is highly deserving of some reward; her reward at present is that if her health does not improve so that she can take more cases (and she is getting older) she must definitely apply to the Public Assistance Committee for the means to live.

A series of comments were made last year which possibly stimulated some interest in the question of Midwife *versus* Handywoman, and the position remains very much the same. It appears that until some legislative action is taken local authorities are powerless to deal with this question.

#### ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

During the year 2,948 attendances were made at the three ante-natal clinics held in the Borough. The clinics were held at the following institutions:—

Institution.	Purpose of clinic.	Day and time of session.
Ferham House	Maternity Home cases	Wednesday 2.30 p.m.
Ferham House	District midwifery cases	Monday 2.0 p.m.
Alma Road Hospital	Maternity ward cases	Friday 2.0 p.m.

Detailed information respecting the individual clinics follows in the succeeding sub-sections. It is interesting to note that 865 expectant mothers attended these clinics during the year, which number represents 67.4 per cent. of the total notified births and still-births.



### FERHAM HOUSE MATERNITY HOME ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

During the year, 268 cases attended the ante-natal clinic which is run in conjunction with the Municipal Maternity Home.

The following table gives comparative figures for the past five years:—

Year.	Number who attended for the first time.	Number of examinations made.	Average attendance per session.
1929 ...	273	1059	20
1930 ...	345	1009	20
1931 ...	290	1020	20
1932 ...	215	1046	20
1933 ...	209	1109	21

In addition to the 209 new cases attending, 59 cases attended from the previous year, and of these cases 24 for various reasons were not delivered in the maternity home. Ten cases were referred to the district ante-natal clinic and three to the post-natal clinic.

### DISTRICT ANTE-NATAL CLINIC, FERHAM HOUSE.

The arrangements for the above clinic were outlined in the 1932 annual report and continue to be of great service. The attendances have increased during the year from 659 in 1932 to 819 in 1933, and the patients attending showed an increase of 13. Nineteen cases attended for post-natal reasons (an increase of 8) and 12 cases coming within the terms of Memorandum 153/M.C.W. of the Ministry of Health were given birth control advice and made 34 attendances for that purpose.

The following table indicates the work of the clinic during the year:—

Sessions held.	Number who attended for the first time.	Number of examinations made.	Average attendance per session.
47	Ante-natal ... 270	819	19
	Post-natal ... 19	40	
	Birth-control ... 12	34	
	Total ... 301	893	

Of the 301 cases who attended, 196 were referred by midwives, 33 by health visitors, 2 by medical practitioners, 18 from the child welfare centres, and the remainder attended of their own accord.

### ANTE-NATAL CLINIC, ALMA ROAD HOSPITAL.

Sessions were held weekly at a clinic held in connection with the maternity ward of the above hospital, and 261 patients attended during the year, of which 33 had attended during 1932. These patients made 1020 attendances in all.

During the early part of the year it was found necessary to alter the time of the clinic from Friday morning to Friday afternoon at 2.0 p.m.

#### FERHAM HOUSE MATERNITY HOME.

During the year 248 cases were admitted to the maternity home as compared with 222 in the previous year. Of this number, 203 were delivered, and the balance includes cases admitted and not confined at the end of the year, together with cases of "false" admission or cases requiring hospital treatment during the antenatal period.

The statistics for the year 1933 are given in the following table:—

1	Number of beds	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
2	Number of cases admitted during 1933	...	...	...	...	...	...	248
3	Average duration of stay	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.4 days
4	Number of cases delivered by—							
	(a) midwives	...	...	...	...	...	...	190
	(b) doctors	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
5	Number of cases in which medical assistance was sought by the midwife in emergency	...	...	...	...	...	...	125
6	Number of cases notified as							
	(a) puerperal fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	None
	(b) puerperal pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
7	Number of cases of pemphigus neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	None
8	Number of infants not entirely breast fed while in the institution	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
9	Number of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum with result of treatment in each case	...	...	...	...	...	...	None
10	Number of maternal deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	None
11 (a)	Number of foetal deaths							
	(i) stillborn	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
	(ii) within 10 days of birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	8

In addition to the daily visits of the medical officer, the Home was visited, weekly and as specially required, by Dr. Chisholm, the Obstetric Consultant. During the year 2 patients were transferred to the Norton Hall Annexe of the Jessop Hospital, one of whom was subsequently notified as puerperal fever.

During the year regular courses of lectures were given by Dr. Hallinan, the approved lecturer, to the pupil midwives attached to the staff, and all were successful in obtaining the certificate of the Central Midwives Board.



## ALMA ROAD HOSPITAL.

The following table gives particulars for the year 1933 of the cases dealt with at the maternity ward at the Alma Road Hospital.

1	Number of beds	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
2	Number of cases admitted during 1933	...	...	...	...	...	...	267
3	Average duration of stay	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 days
4	Number of cases delivered by—							
	(a) midwives	...	...	...	...	...	...	222
	(b) doctors	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
5	Number of cases in which medical assistance was sought by the midwife	...	...	...	...	...	...	113
6	Number of cases notified as—							
	(a) puerperal fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
	(b) puerperal pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
7	Number of cases of pemphigus neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
8	Number of infants not entirely breast fed while in the institution	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
9	Number of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum with result of treatment in each case	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
10	Number of maternal deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	1 Influenzal pneumonia							
	2 Cardiac failure							
	Toxic contraction of uterus							
	Face presentation							
	3 Pulmonary embolism							
	Placenta praevia							
	Pregnancy							
11	Number of infant deaths—							
	(i) stillborn	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
	(ii) within 10 days of birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	15

## 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	679	40	719
By midwives	509	25	534
By sundry persons	30	—	30
Total notified prior to registration	1218	65	1283

## SUMMARY OF REGISTRARS' NOTIFICATIONS.

Births notified by registrars and	Live births.	Still births.	Total.
Attended by midwives ... ..	2	—	2
Born in institutions or attended by doctors... ..	39	6	45
Total ... ..	41	6	47

## HOME VISITING.

Home visiting was re-organised at the end of the year. Formerly one nurse had carried out the whole of the tuberculosis visiting within the Borough, whilst one of the general health visitors had been responsible for the statutory visiting of mental defectives. This specialisation resulted in considerable waste of time in travelling, in overlapping with the district health visitors, and in a total lack of co-ordination between the tuberculosis and maternity and child welfare sections. The value of a linkage between these two departments can readily be appreciated when one remembers that a considerable number of accepted tuberculous patients comprises women and children.

When Miss Scruton, the tuberculosis nurse, resigned for her marriage in August, it was decided that a general health visitor be appointed to the vacancy, and that the area be redivided and each health visitor held responsible for the whole of the domiciliary visiting within her district.

The senior health visitor, who hitherto had charge of a district in addition to general administration, was relieved of her district duties in December in order to arrange the redivision of areas and to give more time to supervision and co-ordination.

The areas have been planned so that a quarterly visit can be paid to all infants between one and five years, to mental defectives on statutory supervision, and to tuberculosis cases which have not, within the quarter, attended the tuberculosis dispensary. Infants under one year are visited at intervals of six weeks and illegitimate infants are seen either in the home, or at the child welfare centres, once per month. Cases needing special supervision are seen more frequently as required by the responsible medical officer.

A plan for routine work has been drawn up for each health visitor, so that the health visitor and medical officer know which part of the area must be surveyed in a given week.



The districts have been arranged with due regard to geographical considerations, to the number of cases requiring visiting, and to the number of indoor sessions which each health visitor is required to attend. In giving practical application to these considerations, and having regard to the staff available, a certain portion of the area has had to be written off as definitely non-visiting.

Slum clearance schemes will necessitate some modification of the areas as already planned. A clearance usually transfers quite a colony of people from one side of the town to the other, resulting in a diminution of cases requiring visiting in one health visitor's area and a relative increase in another. A general balance will have to be made from time to time until the programme of slum clearance has been completed.

At present the scheme appears to be working well, but in order to maintain continuity it requires a relief health visitor throughout the holiday period and also at times, when for some reason a health visitor is absent from office. A relief clerk to act in the absence of the regular staff is also a necessity.

Hitherto a relief health visitor has never been appointed, and in consequence district visiting has been short of one visitor during approximately four months in the year.

Clerical assistance in the health visiting section at the end of the year comprised one whole-time clerk acting as reception clerk in the child welfare centres' afternoon sessions and devoting mornings to records under the Notification of Births Act, and one half time clerk to carry out clerical work under the free and assisted milk scheme.

The appointment of a clerk for tuberculosis records is contemplated, and one of her duties will be the cross-transfer of notes from the health visitor's record to the dispensary dossier and the instructions which the Tuberculosis Officer wishes to be given to the patient from the dispensary dossier to the health visitor's record. It is hoped that a definite linkage thus applied will keep the tuberculosis records up to date.

A general supervision of visiting, etc., is now extended by the senior health visitor and the medical officer for maternity and child welfare inspecting all records and the visiting cards of the period at weekly intervals.





## CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

The attendances at the child welfare sessions have shown a definite decrease on both sides of the town. The figures still remain high, but the decrease should be noted. The cause of this is doubtful, and may be influenced by the slightly better conditions in the general economic state of the town; more probably the fall is due to the overcrowding at the centres creating a feeling of dissatisfaction amongst the mothers, who feel that a sufficient time is not being devoted to their requirements. This latter cause has been to a large extent obviated during the early part of 1934 by the provision of another doctor at the Cranworth Road Child Welfare Centre of Monday afternoons.

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

					Ferham House.	Cranworth Road.	Thorpe Hesley	Total.
Number of sessions held	...	...	...	...	99	98	25	222
New cases enrolled during the year :								
Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	361	442	27	830
Over 1 year	...	...	...	...	74	87	6	167
Cases brought forward from previous years and enrolled during the year :								
Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	217	243	7	467
Over 1 year	...	...	...	...	523	648	21	1192
Total number of children attending during the year :								
Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	578	685	34	1297
Over 1 year	...	...	...	...	597	735	27	1359
Total attendances made :								
Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	3798	5173	230	9201
Over 1 year	...	...	...	...	3102	4317	182	7601
Average attendance per session	...	...	...	...	697	98	15	—
Average number of medical consultations per session	...	...	...	...	41	51	13	—

The following table shows the attendances during recent years:—

Year.	Sessions held.	Infants attending		Total attendances
		Under 1 year.	1—5 years	
1925	148	815	473	5,759
1926	150	2,186	2,351	9,580
1927	150	1,109	866	7,741
1928	173	1,159	1,062	11,438
1929	196	1,350	1,101	13,116
1930	200	1,359	1,246	16,295
1931	200	1,376	1,404	18,458
1932	216	1,444	1,532	20,022
1933	222	1,297	1,359	16,802

## VOLUNTARY HELP.

During 1933 the voluntary helpers have continued their visits to the child welfare centres.

Twenty-five ladies attended in rotation on the four days weekly when clinics were held to serve tea to the mothers and to help in other ways. Help has also been given in knitting babies' garments, etc.

## ULTRA VIOLET LIGHT CLINIC.

The ultra-violet light clinic is continued on the same lines as previously detailed, no further extension to the scheme having been made, as with the present staff no further time or apparatus is available.

The following table gives particulars for the year :—

Number of sessions held	...	...	...	...	...	132
New cases :						
Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	12
Over 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	55
Total attendances :						
Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	29
Over 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	2907
Average attendance per session	...	...	...	...	...	22

## MINOR TREATMENT.

The figures for minor treatment show a decrease on the previous year. This may be due to one or two causes. In the first place mothers appear to be becoming more capable of attending to minor ailments themselves, and there has been noted a slight increase in prosperity which has allowed more cases to be treated by the family doctor. It should be noted that wherever minor treatment is necessary the mothers are advised to consult their own practitioner if economic conditions are favourable.

Minor treatment necessitates the attendance of one health visitor at two of the child welfare centres for an hour each morning. It entails a general waste of time in the preparation and clearing away of apparatus, and appears to be a re-duplication when one considers that a school nurse is on duty throughout the morning session at each centre for treatment of minor ailments occurring amongst school children. By a co-ordination in the services this and other minor economies could be readily affected, and the health visitors thereby gaining more time for their specific duty of home visitation.



Of the 181 children referred to the centres for treatment, 164 actually attended and 906 separate treatments were given. The following list shows the defects treated :—

Discharging ears	...	...	...	...	64
Discharging eyes	...	...	...	...	41
Impetigo and eczema	...	...	...	...	22
Granulated umbilicus	...	...	...	...	16
Wounds, cuts, etc.	...	...	...	...	8
Septic conditions	...	...	...	...	8
Burns and scalds	...	...	...	...	5
					164
					164

#### FREE AND ASSISTED MILK SCHEME.

The working of the free and assisted milk scheme continues on the lines indicated in previous reports. During the year there has been a slight decrease in the number of grants made, which has been due to some improvement in the economic situation of the town.

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

					Cows' milk.	Dried milk.
Number of applications received	...	...	...	...	3169	3365
Number granted free	...	...	...	...	2977	3049
Number granted half cost	...	...	...	...	88	186
Number disallowed	...	...	...	...	104	130
Approximate quantity	...	...	...	...	10,530 gallons	16,400 packets
Approximate cost	...	...	...	...	£768	£1205

Applications are renewed monthly.

Included in the above table is the amount of milk shown hereunder granted during the year under the transferred service from the Public Assistance Committee to the Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee, in pursuance of the Local Government Act, 1929.

					Cow's milk.	Dried milk.
Number of applications received	...	...	...	...	760	717
Number granted free	...	...	...	...	738	702
Number granted half cost	...	...	...	...	14	14
Number disallowed	...	...	...	...	8	1
Approximate quantity	...	...	...	...	2,591 gallons	3,762 packets
Approximate cost	...	...	...	...	£189	£272

## COD LIVER OIL.

The scheme for the free distribution of cod liver oil preparations as outlined in the report for the year 1932 has been continued during the year under review.

## MUNICIPAL DEPOTS FOR THE SALE OF DRIED MILK, ETC.

During the year, at the two depots, 32,425 packets of dried milk products were sold or distributed under the assisted milk scheme. In addition, 313 gallons 12 ozs. of cod liver oil emulsion, 31 gallons 122 ozs. of pure cod liver oil, and 100 gallons 17 ozs. of Parrish's food were similarly disposed of; 4,682 $\frac{3}{4}$  lbs. of malt and cod liver oil products were also sold or given free.

## CONVALESCENT HOME.

The Public Health Committee have continued to rent the two beds at the Yorkshire Home for Mothers and Babies, Withernsea, and these were used continuously throughout the summer months.

Admissions to the Home are based according to a scale of income which was printed in the 1932 report, and all patients who were admitted during the year came within the scale, and no charges were made for their treatment.

## HOME HELPS.

During the year 1933, 59 homes were attended by the home helps, who were employed on 935 days. Whilst the number of homes attended equals the previous year's figure, a decrease in the number of days on which the home helps were in attendance is noticeable. Home helps are now only allowed to be in attendance during the period of 14 days for which they were originally booked, except in cases of grave obstetrical emergency, when they are permitted to be retained for a further period; this explains the decrease in total days.

The extent of the scheme since its inauguration is summarised below :—

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
1930	47	946
1931	49	958
1932	59	1247
1933	59	935



## MATERNITY OUTFITS.

The maternity outfits supplied by the Stoddart Bequest have been in constant demand throughout the year. Each bag contains all the necessary clothing and dressings, etc., for the confinement, and the bags are completely sterilised before issue.

## ORTHOPAEDIC SCHEME.

Number of clinics held ... ..	9
„ cases examined ... ..	20
„ examinations made ... ..	32
„ splints, etc., supplied ... ..	2
„ children who received indoor treatment ... ..	1
„ children who received massage ... ..	2

Two children were awaiting admission to the Yorkshire Children's Orthopaedic Hospital, Kirbymoorside, at the end of the year.

## SCHOOL ENTRANTS.

As in previous years, particulars of pre-school health and progress of infants have been submitted to the School Medical Officer.

## CERTAIN DISEASES.

## PUERPERAL FEVER :

Cases notified ... ..	4
Removed to Norton Hall ... ..	1
Deaths ... ..	1

One case had been previously notified as puerperal pyrexia.

## PUERPERAL PYREXIA :

Cases notified ... ..	16
Treated at Ferham House ... ..	6
Treated at Alma Road Hospital ... ..	1
Treated at Jessop Hospital ... ..	-
Treated at home ... ..	3
Removed to Norton Hall ... ..	6
Deaths ... ..	1

## OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM :

Cases notified ... ..	3
Nursed at home ... ..	3
Nursed by health visitors ... ..	-
Recovered ... ..	3
Vision impaired ... ..	-
Deaths ... ..	-

## WHOOPIING COUGH :

Reliable statistics concerning this disease are unobtainable, as it is not notifiable. During the year 5 deaths were certified giving this disease as the cause.

## GENERAL.

## DENTAL SCHEME.

During the year, 194 children under 5 years of age received dental treatment under the above scheme, which is run in conjunction with the Education Committee. These children made 225 attendances, and this figure is slightly less than that of the previous year of 260, and in all 477 temporary teeth were extracted.

It has been felt for some time that it is unfair to expect a dental surgeon single-handed to administer nitrous oxide to small children and then proceed with extraction. This was considered by the Committee, and as a temporary measure it was arranged that the maternity and child welfare medical officer should give the anaesthetic to these cases after the Friday afternoon session at Ferham House. This arrangement commenced in October, and will be modified on the appointment of a second full-time dental surgeon.

## REMOVAL OF CHILDREN.

Notices of removal of 194 children were sent to other authorities, and 109 notices of incoming children were received.

## SEWING CLASS.

The sewing class has been held at Cranworth Road on Wednesday afternoons. Children's garments have been made and several old garments have been re-adapted. Generally, the attendance has been disappointing. There may be several reasons for this, and the venture is too new to draw any real conclusions.

Children's ready-made garments can now be bought so cheaply that mothers who can afford to do so, buy them even though the workmanship and materials may not be equal to a home made garment of the same cost.

The younger mothers certainly spend more time in taking their children out and about than did the mothers of twenty years ago, and one has to decide whether this is time more wisely spent than in pursuing the intricacies of seam and fell. Of the poorer mothers, those suffering the economy cuts in unemployment pay and those whose family budget is subject to the means test, it is safe to assume that little of the housekeeping money can be spent in buying either new readymade garments or new materials for making up. The poverty of their own clothing inhibits their mixing freely with the mothers in more comfortable circumstances, and there can be no doubt that the sense of inferiority born in them after sitting two hours in close contact in a small sewing class is very real and does prevent them from continuing attendance. The many makeshifts which they adapt from the cast-off clothes of relatives or sympathetic friends are hard facts they do not care to advertise. They keep their children tidy and their self respect as best they can.

With improved employment, one might hope to attract more mothers to the class, but one still wonders whether any free time the mother may have might not be more profitable spent out of doors in this machine and mass production age.



## INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The following table gives the details concerning infantile mortality:—

CAUSE OF DEATH.				Under 1 week.	1—2 weeks.	2—3 weeks.	3—4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 9 months.	9 months and under 12 months.	Total deaths under one year.
<b>All Causes :</b>	certified	...	...	36	9	3	3	51	15	14	11	6	97
	uncertified	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Small-pox	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet fever	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping cough	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Diphtheria and croup	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous meningitis	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary tuberculosis	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other tuberculous diseases	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (not tuberculous)	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laryngitis	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	5	4	17
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteritis	...	...	...	—	—	—	2	2	5	2	1	1	11
Gastritis	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Syphilis	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	2
Injury at birth	...	...	...	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Atelectasis	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	...	...	...	4	3	1	—	8	—	—	1	—	9
Premature birth	...	...	...	28	5	1	—	34	3	—	—	—	37
Atrophy, debility & marasmus	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	3
Other causes	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	1	11
<b>Totals</b>	...	...	...	36	9	3	3	51	15	14	11	6	97

Nett births in the year : legitimate infants ... .. 1095

illegitimate infants ... .. 52

Nett deaths in the year : legitimate ... .. 87

illegitimate ... .. 10

Infantile mortality rate per 1,000 births : legitimate ... .. 79

illegitimate ... .. 192

## BOARDED-OUT CHILDREN.

Eleven children have been under inspection during the year and 130 visits have been paid.

The following table relates to the administration of Part I. of the Children Act, 1908, for the year 1933 :—

## I. Notification :—

(i) Number of persons receiving children for reward on the register at the end of the year ... ..	9
(ii) Number of children on the register :—	
(a) at the end of the year ... ..	9
(b) who died during the year ... ..	—
(c) on whom inquests were held during the year ... ..	—

## II. Visiting :—

(i) Number of infant protection visitors holding appointments under Section 2 (2) at the end of the year :—	
(a) Health visitors ... ..	1
(b) Female, other than health visitors ... ..	—
(c) Male ... ..	2
(ii) Number of persons (in addition to or in lieu of visitors under (i) above) or societies authorised to visit under the proviso of Section 2 (2), ... ..	6 health visitors

## III. Proceedings taken during the year :—

No. of cases.	Section of Act under which taken.
—	—

## IV. Number of cases in which the Local Authority has given a sanction during the year :—

(i) Under (a) of Section 3 ... ..	—
(ii) Under (b) of Section 3 ... ..	—
(iii) Under (c) of Section 3 ... ..	—
Total ... ..	—

## V. Number of orders obtained during the year :—

	From a justice.	From the Local Authority.
(i) Under (a) of Section 5 (1) ... ..	—	—
(ii) Under (b) of Section 5 (1) ... ..	—	—
(iii) Under (c) of Section 5 (1) ... ..	—	—
Totals ... ..	—	—



The following is a general summary regarding maternity and child welfare :—

1. POPULATION OF THE AREA SERVED BY THE COUNCIL—69,370.
2. NUMBER OF BIRTHS NOTIFIED IN THAT AREA DURING THE YEAR UNDER THE NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, 1907 :—
  - (a) Live births, 1218.                      (b) Still births, 65.                                      (c) Total 1283.
  - (d) By midwives, 534.                      (e) By doctors and parents, 749.
3. HEALTH VISITING.
  - (i) Number of officers employed for health visiting at the end of the year :
    - (a) by the Council, 7.
    - (b) by voluntary associations, None.
  - (ii) If any of the health visitors are engaged on other work during part of their time, state the equivalent of whole-time services devoted by the whole staff to health visiting—
    - (a) in the case of health visitors employed by the Council, 4 5/6.
    - (b) in the case of health visitors employed by voluntary associations, None.
  - (iii) Number of visits paid during the year by all health visitors :
 

(a) To expectant mothers	...	...	...	First visits	...	...	575
				Total visits	...	...	1078
(b) To children under 1 year of age	...	...	...	First visits	...	...	1073
				Total visits	...	...	6264
(c) To children between the ages of 1 and 5 years	...	...	...	Total visits	...	...	13207
4. INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.
  - (a) Number of centres provided and maintained by the Council, 3.
  - (b) Number of centres provided and maintained by voluntary associations, None.
  - (c) Total number of attendances at all centres during the year :
    - (i) By children under 1 year of age, 9201.
    - (ii) By children between the ages of 1 and 5 years, 7601.
  - (d) Total number of children who attended at the centres for the first time during the year :
    - (i) Children under 1 year of age, 830.
    - (ii) Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years, 167.
  - (e) Total number of children who were in attendance at the centres at the end of the year :
    - (i) Children under 1 year of age, 694.
    - (ii) Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years, 1774.
  - (f) Percentage of total notified births represented by the number in (d) (i), 68.
5. ANTE NATAL CLINICS (WHETHER HELD AT INFANT WELFARE CENTRES OR AT OTHER PREMISES).
  - (a) Number of clinics, including ante-natal clinics, provided at institutions transferred to the Council under Part I of the Local Government Act, 1929, provided and maintained by the Council, 3.
  - (b) Number of clinics provided and maintained by voluntary associations, None.
  - (c) Total number of attendances by expectant mothers at all clinics during the year, 2948
  - (d) Total number of expectant mothers who attended at the clinics during the year, 865.
  - (e) Percentage of total notified births represented by the number in (d), 67.4.

## 6. MATERNITY HOMES AND HOSPITALS.

## I.

	Separate maternity institutions provided by the Council.	Institutions (with maternity wards) transferred to the Council under Part I of the Local Government Act, 1929.	Institutions provided by voluntary associations.
Number of institutions ...	1	1	—
Number of maternity beds	10	15	—
Total number of women admitted to these beds during the year ...	248	267	—

## II.

Number of women (if any) sent by the Council during the year to other maternity institutions, 5

## 7. HOMES AND HOSPITALS FOR SICK OR AILING CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE.

## I.

	Separate institutions provided by the Council for these cases.	Institutions (with accommodation for these cases) transferred to the Council under Part I of the Local Government Act, 1929.	Institutions provided by voluntary association.
Number of institutions ...	—	1	—
Number of beds provided for such children	—	36	—
Total number of children admitted to these beds during the year	—	225	—



## II.

Number of such children (if any) sent by the Council during the year to other institutions, 0.

## 8. CONVALESCENT HOMES.

- (a) Number of convalescent institutions with accommodation for expectant or nursing mothers or children under 5 years of age :
  - (i) provided by the Council, None.
  - (ii) provided by voluntary associations. The Rotherham Corporation have equipped two beds at the Yorkshire Home for Mothers and Babies, Withernsea.
- (b) Number of beds for such cases in convalescent institutions :
  - (i) provided by the Council, 2.
  - (ii) provided by voluntary associations, None.
- (c) Total number of cases admitted to the beds included in (b) during the year, 24.
- (d) Total number of such cases sent by the Council during the year to other convalescent institutions, None.

## 9. HOMES FOR MOTHERS AND BABIES.

- (a) Number of such homes :
  - (i) provided by the Council, None.
  - (ii) provided by voluntary associations, None.
- (b) Number of beds in homes :
  - (i) provided by the Council, None.
  - (ii) provided by voluntary associations, None.
- (c) Total number of cases admitted to these homes during the year :
  - (i) expectant mothers, None.
  - (ii) mothers and babies, None.
  - (iii) babies, None.
- (d) Total number of such cases sent by the Council during the year to other homes for mothers and babies, None.

## 10. DAY NURSERIES.

- (a) Number of day nurseries :
  - (i) provided by the Council, None.
  - (ii) provided by voluntary associations, None.
- (b) Number of places for children under 5 years of age in the nurseries :
  - (i) provided by the Council, None.
  - (ii) provided by voluntary associations, None.
- (c) Total number of attendances of children at these nurseries during the year, None.

## 11. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Disease.	Number of cases notified during the year.	Number of cases visited by officers of the Council.	Number of cases for whom home nursing was provided by the Council.	Number of cases removed to hospitals.
(1) Ophthalmia neonatorum	3	3	—	—
(2) Pemphigus neonatorum	—	—	—	—
(3) Puerperal fever	4	4	—	4
(4) Puerperal pyrexia	* 16	16	—	7
(5) Measles and German measles (in children under 5 years of age)	32	34	—	—
(6) Whooping cough (do.)	Not notifiable	13	—	—
(7) Epidemic diarrhoea (do.)	do.	—	—	—
(8) Poliomyelitis (do.)	—	—	—	—

\* One case of puerperal pyrexia was later notified as puerperal fever and is also included under heading (3).

## 12. HOME NURSING.

(a) Number of nurses employed at the end of the year for the nursing of expectant mothers and children under 5 years of age, maternity nursing, or the nursing of puerperal fever :

(i) by the Council, None.

(ii) by voluntary associations, 8 (General Nursing).

(b) Total number of cases attended during the year by these nurses, 83.



## 13. MIDWIVES.

- I. (a) Number practising in the area served by the Council for maternity and child welfare at the end of the year, 17.
  - (b) Number (i) employed by the Council, None.  
(ii) subsidised by the Council, None.  
(iii) employed by voluntary associations, 1.
  - (c) Number of cases during the year in which the Council paid or contributed to the fee of a midwife, 5.
- II. (a) Number of cases attended by midwives during the year :  
(i) as midwives, 528.  
(ii) as maternity nurses, 101.
  - (b) Number of cases during the year in which medical aid was summoned by a midwife under Section 14 (1) of the Midwives Act, 1918, 414.

## 14. MATERNAL DEATHS.

- (a) Number of women who died in, or in consequence of, childbirth in the area served by the Council for maternity and child welfare during the year :  
(i) from sepsis, 2.  
(ii) from other causes, 4.
- (b) Number of these cases which died :  
(i) at home, —  
(ii) in institutions, 6.

## SECTION X.

## MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

In the following table particulars are given for the year 1933 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.

A.—Number of cases "subject to be dealt with" :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1. Under "order" :—			
(a) (1) In institutions (excluding cases on licence).			
Under 16 years of age ... ..	5	1	6
Aged 16 years and over ... ..	8	28	36
(2) On licence from institutions.			
Under 16 years of age ... ..	—	—	—
Aged 16 years and over ... ..	2	—	2
(b) (1) Under guardianship (excluding cases on licence).			
Under 16 years of age ... ..	—	—	—
Aged 16 years and over ... ..	2	3	5
(2) On licence from guardianship			
Under 16 years of age ... ..	—	—	—
Aged 16 years and over ... ..	—	—	—
2. In "places of safety."			
Under 16 years of age ... ..	1	—	1
Aged 16 years and over ... ..	1	1	2
3. Under statutory supervision ... ..	10	3	13
Of whom—			
(a) Awaiting removal to an institution ... ..	8	2	10
4. Action not yet taken under any one of the above headings :—			
(a) Notified by Local Education Authority (Sec. 2 (2) ) ... ..	—	3	3
(b) Mental defectives in receipt of Poor Law relief :—			
(1) Institutional (a) In Public Assistance institutions not approved under Section 37 ... ..	11	11	22
(b) In institutions certified under the M.D. Acts (including those approved under Section 37) —			
(i) Cases "placed" under Sect. 3 ... ..	7	—	7
(ii) Other cases ... ..	—	1	1
(2) Domiciliary ... ..	8	13	21
(c) Otherwise "ascertained" ... ..	1	—	1

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 no action has been taken ... ..	23	36	59
3. Under voluntary supervision ... ..	12	5	17



Also there were

						Males.	Females.	Total.
(a)	Number of instances in which licence was granted during 1933 :—							
	1.	From institutions	...	...	...	1	—	1
	2.	From guardianship	...	...	...	—	—	—
(b)	Number of instances in which cases on licence have been returned to institutions or transferred to guardianship during the year 1933 :—							
	1.	To institutions...	...	...	...	1	—	1
	2.	To guardianship	...	...	...	—	—	—

Of the cases notified by the Local Education Authority under Section 2 (2) during the year, there were :—

						Males.	Females.	Total.
Sent to institutions by " order "	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Placed under guardianship by " order "	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Placed under statutory supervision	...	...	...	...	...	—	2	—
Placed in " places of safety "	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Died or removed from area	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Action not yet taken	(a)	in receipt of Poor relief	...	...	...	—	—	—
	(b)	Others	...	...	...	—	1	—
Total						—	3	—

Of the total number of mental defectives known to the Local Authority, there were :—

(a)	Number who have given birth to children during 1933							
	(1)	After marriage	...	...	...	—	—	—
	(2)	While unmarried	...	...	...	—	—	—
(b)	Number who have married during year					Males.	Females.	Total.
	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1

At the end of the year the total number of defectives known to the Local Authority was 196. Of these, 49 were under " order " ; 42 being in institutions, 2 on license from institutions, and 5 under guardianship. There was no case under license from guardianship. Three cases were in " places of safety," and 51 were in receipt of Public Assistance relief, comprising 30 institutional and 21 domiciliary cases. The other 93 were maintained at their own homes, 13 of whom were under statutory supervision.

During the year 4 cases were admitted to institutional care ; 1 was returned from license to an institution ; and 1 was placed on license from institution.

The 42 cases "under order" in item A1 (a) (1) were in the following certified institutions:—22 cases were in the St. Catherine's Certified Institution; 9 cases were in the Whittington Hall Certified Institution; 5 cases were in the Rampton State Institution; 3 cases were in the Stoke Park Colony, and one each in Calderstones, Eagle House, and Dovenby Hall.

The 8 cases "placed" under Section 3 in certified institutions and included in item A4 (b) (1) (b) were in the following institutions:—7 cases were in the Royal Albert Institution, and 1 case in the David Lewis Colony.

On 1st April, 1933, the financial responsibility for 10 cases in institutions and under guardianship was taken over by the Mental Deficiency Sub-Committee from the Public Assistance Committee.

The new low grade block of 40 beds at the St. Catherine's Certified Institution, near Doncaster, became available for the reception of patients in November, 1933. The accommodation was divided equally between male and female cases, and was only for "cot and chair cases and patients who, although active, are definitely of the idiot class." Rotherham received an allocation of three male and three female beds, and at the close of the year the three male beds were occupied, but the female beds were vacant, no suitable cases conforming to this definition being known.

The following statement shows the allocation and occupancy at 31st December, 1933, of the Rotherham beds at this institution:—

	MALES		FEMALES		Total
	High grade (Boys under 16 years)	Low grade	High grade	Low grade	
Beds allocated .. ..	3	3	15	3	24
Beds occupied .. ..	3	3	16	-	22

On account of a re-adjustment of high grade female beds, Rotherham's previous allocation of 17 was reduced during the year to 15, the two beds to be given up as they become vacant. One of these was given up in December, following a death which occurred in the institution.



## SECTION XI.

## BLIND PERSONS.

The number of blind persons registered in the Borough at the 31st December, 1932, was 130. During the year 1933 the number of new cases registered was 27, and the deaths or removals 12. The number on the register at the end of the year was 145.

The following tables will be of interest :—

## DISTRIBUTION.

Intra-institutional							
Sheffield Workshops :	Workers	...	...	...	...	...	10
	Trainees	...	...	...	...	...	3
Royal Blind School, Sheffield	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other residential institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Public assistance institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mental hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Extra-institutional	...	...	...	...	...	...	123
							145
							145

## AGE AND SEX.

Age.							Males.	Females.	Total.
0—5	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	
5—16	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	
17—20	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	
21—30	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	
31—40	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	17	
41—50	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	12	
51—60	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	24	
61—70	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	37	
71 and over	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	40	
							89	56	145
							89	56	145

## EMPLOYABILITY (over 16 years of age).

Employed	...	...	...	...	...	...	Males.	Females.	Total.
	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	4	15
Training	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Trainable	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	7
Unemployable	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	48	118
							88	55	143
							88	55	143

## EMPLOYMENT.

Factory :	Basket makers	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
	Mat makers	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
	Knitters	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
	Brush makers	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
								—	13
At home	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		5
									—
									18
									—

For the sixth year in succession there have been no blind children under the age of five years. The two children under 16 years of age on the register are resident at the Royal Blind School, Sheffield.

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

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

As in past years, each new case is examined by Dr. Snell, who now completes Form B.D.8 of the Ministry of Health in place of the previous certificate.

There are 101 blind persons of 50 years and over 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 101, 91 are in receipt of the pension; 2 are married, and their income is over the scale; 2 have private means, and their income is over the scale; and 6 are resident in institutions.

The co-operation between the Borough Council and the Sheffield City Council in matters relating to the welfare of the blind has been continued during the year.

The Rotherham Borough Council granted domiciliary assistance to the unemployed blind persons in the Borough amounting to £2,276 1s. 8d., being a decrease of £137 18s. 7d. over the previous year.

The handicraft class has been continued during the year; meetings have been held each week, and have been organised on the same lines as last year. The attendances have again increased, as will be seen from the following table:—



1932—Rotherham blind persons ... ..	916
West Riding blind persons ... ..	236
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Total ... ..	1152
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1933—Rotherham blind persons ... ..	1014
West Riding blind persons ... ..	356
	<hr/>
	1370

In connection with the Braille class there have been 24 attendances during the year in addition to the 49 lessons given in the homes.

In September, 1933, a swimming class was started for blind persons, and the weekly attendances have been as follows:—

Rotherham blind persons ... ..	118
West Riding blind persons ... ..	26
	<hr/>
	144
	<hr/>

These classes are very much appreciated, and thanks are due to the members of the Borough Treasurer's Department for their voluntary assistance.

The rambles for those attending the handicraft classes have been continued, and are much appreciated.

The monthly concerts during the winter session have been arranged in co-operation with the Rotherham Toc H, to whom the committee wish to express their thanks. These concerts are much appreciated by the blind people, and the attendances have been very good.

The summer outing, tea and concert at Christmas, and Christmas gifts to the blind persons were again provided.

The Voluntary Fund Committee has continued its work during the year in close co-operation with the work under the Borough Council. The balance brought forward on 1st January, 1933, was £187 7s. 6d., and the income received was £113 6s. 2d.; the expenditure for the year was £243 0s. 8d., leaving a balance in hand at the end of the year of £57 13s. 0d. Through this fund gifts of clothing and glasses, extra nourishment, etc., have been provided to necessitous cases. In addition, the wireless sets already provided to blind persons by the committee and the British "Wireless for the Blind" Fund have been maintained and kept in repair. Certificates have been issued to 97 blind persons in the Borough entitling them to receive a free wireless license in accordance with the Wireless Telegraphy (Blind Persons Facilities) Act, 1926. The broadcast programmes are of

great interest to blind persons, and the free license and provision of free sets are among the most appreciated benefits provided. At the moment the Blind Persons Committee have under consideration the installation of clear radio in lieu of the sets already provided to blind persons.

During the year tickets have been issued to blind persons in the Borough entitling them to free slipper baths at the Rotherham Corporation Public Baths.

The work of visiting and teaching in the Borough has again been carried out by Miss N. Brookes under the terms of the agreement between the Sheffield Corporation and the Rotherham Borough Council. During the year she has paid the following visits :—

Routine	Special	Assistance	Lessons	Total
71	219	257	49	596

During the year, 5,628 twopenny and 5,568 one penny tram tickets were provided free of charge to the blind persons living within the Borough, the cost being borne in equal proportions by the Tramways Committee and the Blind Persons Act Committee.

Through the kindness of the Managements of the Hippodrome, Empire, Cinema, Whitehall, and Tivoli Picture Houses, blind persons living in the Borough are allowed passes to attend performances at each of these places free of charge.