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COUNTY BOROUGH OF ROTHERHAM.

REPORT

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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

FOR THE YEAR


1935

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

1936

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COUNTY BOROUGH OF ROTHERHAM

HEALTH COMMITTEE

as at December 31st, 1935.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR
(ALDERMAN F. HARPER).

Chairman :

ALDERMAN F. HARPER.

Vice-Chairman :

COUNCILLOR G. C. BALL.

ALDERMAN	F. A. BARLOW.	COUNCILLOR	Mrs. F. L. GREEN.
„	W. BROOKE, O.B.E., J.P.	„	Mrs. E. HUGHES.
COUNCILLOR	G. A. BARKER.	„	L. KIRK.
„	W. G. DENHAM.	„	J. E. MICKLETHWAITE.
„	R. DEWAR.	„	Mrs. M. H. MOORHOUSE.
„	W. FOWLER.	„	H. NORTH.

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.
LANCELOT H. COPPING, M.B., Ch.B.

ALEXANDER T. DOIG, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

J. NORMAN HILL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
(to 13/4/35).

A. S. W. BUCHANAN, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.
(from 14/4/35).

MARY D A. BOYD, M.B., Ch.B.

M. RACHAEL POWELL, M.B., Ch.B.

JOHN CHISHOLM, F.R.C.S., Ed., M.B., Ch.B.

H. M. PETTY, M.B., Ch.B., D.L.O.
(from 1/6/35).

G. GREEN, M.R.C.V.S.

J. EVANS, F.I.C., F.C.S.

MR. J. E. FULLER (1), (2), (6), (8), (9).

MR. W. PEARCE (1), (2), (8), (9).

MR. T. W. PEARCE (1), (2), (8), (9).

MR. W. HORTON (1), (2).

MR. G. C. HARRISON (1).

MR. C. REDFERN (1), (2).

MR. N. FROGGATT (1).

MR. J. H. HOARE (3).

MR. G. E. WESTBY (1), (8).

MISS J. BARRACLOUGH (1), (10).

MISS E. G. CRESSWELL (10), (11), (13).

MISS M. M. RIGBY (1), (10).

MISS M. F. SENIOR (10), (11), (14).

MISS E. HEYES (10).

MRS. M. HEDLEY (5), (10), (11).

MISS A. COATES (5), (10), (11).

MISS C. BARRACLOUGH (10), (11), (13), (15).

MISS A. SMEETON (11), (12).

MRS. EYRE.

MISS A. E. BUFFHAM (10), (11).

MR. R. LEEMAN.

MR. F. JESSOP.

MRS. F. A. MONKS (11).

Detective Inspector R. THOMPSON
(from 1/1/35).

MISS N. BROOKES.

Public Health Department.

Maternity and Child Welfare Section.

Medical Officer of Health.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Venereal
Diseases Medical Officer, Maternity and Child
Welfare Medical Officer and Inspector of Mid-
wives.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Tuberculosis
Officer, Sanatorium Medical Officer, and Medical
Officer, Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Assistant Medical Officer, Oakwood Hall
Sanatorium.

do.

do.

Assistant Medical Officer, Maternity and Child
Welfare (part time).

do.

do.

Obstetric Consultant (part-time).

Aural Surgeon (part-time).

Veterinary Inspector (part-time).

Public Analyst (by fees).

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

Assistant Senior Sanitary Inspector and In-
spector of Food and Drugs.

Sanitary Inspector and Inspector of Meat.

District Sanitary Inspector.

District Sanitary Inspector.

District Sanitary Inspector.

Sanitary Inspector (Office).

Smoke Inspector (by arrangement with the
Sheffield, Rotherham and District Smoke
Abatement Committee).

Chief Clerk.

Senior Health Visitor.

Assistant Senior Health Visitor.

Health Visitor.

Health Visitor and Nurse, Venereal Clinic.

Health Visitor and Mental Deficiency Visitor.

Health Visitor.

Health Visitor and Tuberculosis Visitor.

Matron, Isolation Hospital.

Matron, Oakwood Hall Sanatorium.

Certificated Teacher, Oakwood Hall Sanatorium.

Matron, Ferham House Maternity Home.

Disinfectors.

Venereal Diseases Orderly.

Venereal Diseases Nurse (part time).

Inspector of Common Lodging Houses (part-
time).

Visitor of Blind Persons.

Five Clerks.

Three 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, Gynaecological Training.
- (15) Housekeeping and Laundry Diploma.

PUBLIC VACCINATION.

T. V. GRIFFITH, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.

A. YOUNG, M.B., Ch.B. (from 1/35)

H. R. ELLIOTT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

MR. F. S. BUTCHER.

MR. T. H. HARRISON.

Public Vaccinator, Alma Road Hospital.

Public Vaccinator, North-West Rotherham.

Public Vaccinator, South-East Rotherham.

Vaccination Officer, South-East Rotherham.

Temporary Vaccination Officer, N.W. Rother'm.

SCHOOL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT (under Education Authority).

A. C. TURNER, M.D., D.P.H. (to 31/10/35).

School Medical Officer.

H. M. COHEN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior School Medical Officer.

(from 1/12/35)

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).

(to 21/2/35)

H. CECIL SNELL, M.A., M.B., B.Ch.,

Ophthalmic Surgeon (part-time).

M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

H. L. CROCKETT, M.B., Ch.B.

Orthopaedic Surgeon (part-time).

H. M. PETTY, M.B., Ch.B., D.L.O.

Aural Surgeon (part-time)

(from 1/6/35)

H. R. HEALD, L.D.S., R.C.S. Eng.

School Dental Surgeon.

J. M. FRASER, L.D.S.

Assistant School Dental Surgeon.

MISS H. WHEATCROFT (to 31/8/35)

School Nurse.

MISS C. CROFTON.

School Nurse.

MISS G. CAVE.

School Nurse.

MISS N. MULLARKEY.

School Nurse.

MISS E. EDWARDS (from 29/1/35 to 16/3/35)

School Nurse.

MISS R. HANCOCK (from 30/5/35)

School Nurse.

MISS A. EDMONSON (from 1/6/35)

School Nurse.

MISS P. JORGENSEN (from 7/10/35)

School Nurse.

MISS A. C. HAMPTON.

Orthopaedic Nurse and Masseuse.

School Medical Department.

Five Clerks.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT (under Public Assistance Com.).

T. V. GRIFFITH, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.

Superintendent Medical Officer, Alma Rd. Hosp.

C. B. AINSCOW, M.B., Ch.B., B.Sc. (to 19/12/35)

Assistant Medical Officer, Alma Road Hospital.

E. D. STONE, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Assistant Medical Officer, Alma Road Hospital.

(from 16/5/34 to 16/5/35)

F. M. HANNA, B.A., M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.

Assistant Medical Officer, Alma Road Hospital.

(from 20/7/35)

D. N. RYALLS, L.M.S.S.A.

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 His Worship the Mayor—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 1935.

The contents have been compiled in compliance with Circular 1492 of the
Ministry of Health, dated 18th October, 1935, 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) 1935	68,700
Number of inhabited houses 1935	17,453
Rateable value (1/4/1936)	£369,082
Sum represented by a penny rate (1/4/1936)	£1,426

VITAL STATISTICS.

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

Live births.	Total.	Male.	Female.		
Legitimate ...	1128	557	571	—	Birth rate per 1,000 of the esti-
Illegitimate	41	22	19	—	mated resident population ... 17.01
Stillbirths ...	53	26	27		Rate per 1,000 (live and still)
					births 0.77
Deaths ...	792	402	390		Crude death rate per 1,000 of the
					estimated resident population... 11.53
					Adjusted death rate per 1,000
					of the estimated resident popu-
					lation (comparability figure) ... 13.25
Deaths from puerperal causes—					Deaths. Rate per 1,000 total
					(live and still) births.
Puerperal sepsis				3	2.5
Other puerperal causes				2	1.6
				—	—
Total				5	4.1

Death rate of infants under one year of age—

All infants per 1,000 live births	69
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	68
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	97
Deaths from measles (all ages)	2
Deaths from whooping cough (all ages)	5
Deaths from diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	7

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 cause of death at different periods of life, as supplied by the Registrar General, are given for the year 1935. 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 788.

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 792 and have been compiled locally.

CAUSES OF DEATH					Sex	All ages	0-	1-	2-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-
ALL CAUSES	...	...	...	...	M.	398	38	4	4	11	13	17	18	40	72	106	75
					F.	390	42	6	13	13	14	20	20	44	53	71	94
1 Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers...					M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
					F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Measles	...	...	...	...	M.	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
					F.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Scarlet fever	...	...	...	...	M.	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
					F.	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Whooping cough	...	...	...	...	M.	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
					F.	4	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	M.	4	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
					F.	6	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
6 Influenza	...	...	...	...	M.	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-
					F.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
7 Encephalitis lethargica	...	...	...	...	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
					F.	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 Cerebro-spinal fever	...	...	...	...	M.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
					F.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 Tuberculosis of respiratory system					M.	20	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	4	4	-	-
					F.	20	-	-	-	-	6	6	2	2	3	1	-
10 Other tuberculous diseases	...				M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
					F.	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
11 Syphilis	...	...	...	...	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
					F.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
12 General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	...	...	...	...	M.	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-
					F.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
13 Cancer, malignant disease	...				M.	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	18	16	5
					F.	56	-	-	-	-	1	1	7	13	10	13	11
14 Diabetes	...	...	...	...	M.	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
					F.	9	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	4	2	-
15 Cerebral haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	M.	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	8	3
					F.	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	8	8
16 Heart disease	...	...	...	...	M.	102	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	8	15	39	34

Table showing ages and causes of death for the year 1935—Continued.

[illegible]

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.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov	Dec.	Total 1935
Rainfall—No. of wet days	15	15	11	19	6	18	8	9	17	15	22	19	174
Inches of rain	1.20	3.09	1.28	1.90	0.36	2.33	1.00	2.96	3.93	3.08	4.79	2.63	28.55
Maximum daily fall—day	11th	21st	1st	20th	14th	5th	17th	23rd	24th	4th	17th	27th	—
Maximum daily fall—inches	0.35	0.72	0.60	0.52	0.11	0.34	0.47	0.89	1.01	0.82	0.80	0.66	—
Births— Legitimate	84	74	110	100	109	84	105	97	86	89	80	110	1128
Illegitimate	3	3	5	1	3	5	8	5	3	1	—	4	41
Total	87	77	115	101	112	89	113	102	89	90	80	114	1169
Birth rate	15.19	13.45	20.09	17.64	19.56	15.55	19.73	17.82	15.55	15.71	13.97	19.91	17.01
Deaths— Gross	88	99	110	92	82	65	65	64	79	70	82	97	993
Outward transfers	20	26	28	32	27	19	9	13	17	11	21	22	245
Inward transfers	3	2	3	5	6	5	2	3	4	4	4	3	44
Nett	71	75	85	65	61	51	58	54	66	63	65	78	792
Death rate (crude)	12.40	13.10	14.85	11.35	10.65	8.91	10.13	9.44	11.53	11.00	11.35	13.62	11.53
Nett deaths under 1 year of age	4	5	8	13	6	6	4	9	6	3	6	11	81
Infantile mortality rate per 1000 b'ths	46	65	72	129	53	67	35	88	67	33	75	96	69
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE REPORTED	Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Diphtheria	14	23	22	18	6	7	9	11	11	5	4	140
	Scarlet fever	51	50	49	44	67	39	43	23	51	62	74	602
	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2
	Erysipelas	7	5	3	8	4	2	4	6	9	4	5	59
	Pneumonia	9	17	17	11	11	8	3	2	7	8	5	103
	Chicken-pox	49	47	31	34	17	10	4	5	13	27	40	323
	Encephalitis lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
	Cerebro-spinal fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	Acute polio-myelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Measles	65	14	6	6	15	37	24	33	8	9	28	287
	German measles	—	—	—	1	19	38	42	—	4	8	33	197
	Puerperal fever	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	5
	Puerperal pyrexia	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	6
	Ophthalmia neonatorum	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	5
	Pemphigus neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Pulmonary tuberculosis— Males	7	2	8	7	2	2	8	5	3	2	5	58
	Females	4	2	4	1	3	—	2	3	—	—	2	21
	Other forms of tub'culosis— Males	3	1	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	2	13
	Females	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	1	8
DEATHS	Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Measles	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Scarlet fever	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Whooping cough	—	—	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
	Diphtheria	2	2	3	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	10
	Typhoid fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Erysipelas	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Influenza	1	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	7
	Diarrhoea & enteritis (under 2 yrs)	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	7
	Tuberculosis— respiratory	3	7	1	2	3	2	1	2	3	6	3	37
	„ other forms	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	Bronchitis	—	5	6	1	2	3	—	1	2	2	—	27
	Pneumonia	3	3	8	9	6	7	2	2	1	4	7	62
	Malignant disease	6	5	14	6	7	3	13	6	13	7	9	98
	Diseases of the heart	16	14	14	15	15	13	12	9	13	17	17	173
	Nephritis and Bright's disease	1	3	3	—	1	1	2	—	2	—	1	14

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

				East Ward	St. Ann's Ward	Clifton Ward	South Ward	West Ward	North Ward	Thorn- hill Ward	Mas- bro' Ward	Kimber- worth Ward	Total 1935	
Estimated population				13200	7900	9700	5800	4100	7000	5900	6300	8800	68700	
Number of houses				3372	2014	2471	1491	1036	1801	1499	1607	2264	17555	
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				5.67	16.58	4.76	3.46	1.84	6.00	7.60	3.91	0.79	2.98	
Density of population per acre				27.97	65.06	18.65	13.47	7.28	23.33	29.90	15.32	3.06	11.66	
Births—	Legitimate ... ..	...	...	207	143	152	61	86	123	118	118	120	1128
	Illegitimate ... ..	...	...	6	7	2	—	5	4	9	7	1	41
	Total ... ..	...	...	213	150	154	61	91	127	127	125	121	1169
	Birth rate ... ..	...	...	16.14	18.99	15.88	10.52	22.19	18.14	21.53	19.84	13.75	17.01
Deaths—	Gross ... ..	...	...	127	89	164	57	243	76	73	91	73	993
	Outward transfers ... ..	...	...	1	1	60	—	176	—	2	1	4	245
	Inward transfers ... ..	...	...	11	4	5	3	6	1	3	7	4	44
	Nett ... ..	...	...	137	92	109	60	73	77	74	97	73	792
Death rate (crude)				10.38	11.64	11.23	10.34	17.80	11.00	12.54	15.40	8.30	11.53	
Nett deaths under 1 year of age				16	11	13	7	12	8	5	6	3	81	
Infantile mortality rate per 1000 births				75	73	84	115	132	63	39	48	25	69	
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE REPORTED	Small-pox ... ..	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Diphtheria ... ..	...	...	30	15	24	3	12	14	6	14	22	140
	Scarlet fever ... ..	...	...	138	57	109	46	40	48	44	48	72	602
	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers				—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	
	Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	7	6	4	4	9	8	4	6	11	59
	Pneumonia ... ..	...	...	19	12	9	4	10	14	13	11	11	103
	Chicken-pox ... ..	...	...	80	46	15	4	18	47	15	45	53	323
	Encephalitis lethargica ... ..	...	...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Cerebro-spinal fever ... ..	...	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Acute polio-myelitis... ..	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Malaria ... ..	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Measles ... ..	...	...	36	16	37	15	17	29	7	39	91	287
	German measles ... ..	...	...	60	7	31	15	7	10	7	38	22	197
	Puerperal fever ... ..	...	...	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	5
	Puerperal pyrexia ... ..	...	...	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	6
	Ophthalmia neonatorum ... ..	...	...	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	5
	Pemphigus neonatorum ... ..	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Pulmonary tuberculosis—	Males	11	10	3	2	9	7	5	8	3	58
		Females	6	2	1	2	2	2	2	3	1	21
	Other forms of tuberculosis—Males				2	1	2	—	1	3	1	2	1	13
Females				—	—	3	—	1	1	2	1	—	8	
DEATHS	Small-pox ... ..	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Measles ... ..	...	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
	Scarlet fever ... ..	...	...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Whooping cough ... ..	...	...	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	5
	Diphtheria ... ..	...	...	2	—	2	—	1	—	3	2	—	10
	Typhoid fever ... ..	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Influenza ... ..	...	...	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	7
	Diarrhoea and enteritis (under 2 yrs)				1	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	7	
	Tuberculosis—	respiratory	8	4	2	1	4	4	5	8	1	37
		other forms	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	3
	Bronchitis ... ..	...	...	5	3	3	2	1	1	4	5	3	27
	Pneumonia ... ..	...	...	8	10	8	5	7	8	7	6	3	62
	Malignant disease ... ..	...	...	18	10	11	7	9	10	8	14	11	98
	Diseases of the heart				18	23	28	13	15	18	18	21	19	173
	Nephritis and Bright's disease				4	2	3	—	1	—	2	1	1	14

The following table shows the birth-rate, death-rate, and analysis of mortality, during the year 1935, 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 POPULATION.		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.										RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS.	
	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.	
England and Wales...	14.7	0.62	11.7	0.00	—	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.08	0.18	0.52	5.7	57	
121 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	14.8	0.68	11.8	0.00	—	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.09	0.16	0.45	7.9	62	
140 Smaller Towns (estimated resident populations 25,000 to 50,000 at Census 1931)	14.8	0.64	11.2	0.00	—	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.17	0.41	3.8	55	
London	13.3	0.52	11.4	0.00	—	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.06	0.11	0.51	11.2	58	
Rotherham*	17.0	0.77	13.2	0.00	—	0.03	0.03	0.08	0.17	0.12	0.67	6.0	69	
* Adjusted death rates.														
Puerperal sepsis Others Total														

YEAR.	RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.										RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS.				
	BIRTH RATE.	DEATH RATE (crude).	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.
1931	18.18	12.03	—	0.01	0.08	—	0.03	0.10	0.60	0.23	6.3	92	26	43	2.3
1932	18.11	11.15	—	—	0.07	—	0.34	0.09	0.72	0.13	3.2	70	26	37	5.5
1933	16.53	12.06	—	—	0.01	—	—	0.07	0.65	0.07	11.3	84	31	44	3.3
1934	17.30	10.30	—	—	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.51	0.10	3.4	49	22	30	7.3
1935	17.01	11.53	—	—	0.14	0.03	0.03	0.07	0.54	0.04	6.0	69	34	43	4.3
Average ...	17.42	11.81	—	0.002	0.07	0.008	0.08	0.07	0.60	0.11	6.0	73	28	39	4.5

SECTION II.

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, who employ a staff of eight nurses. 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.

During 1935, 33 midwives notified their intention to practice in the County Borough under Section 10 of the Midwives Act, 1902. Of these, 21 were midwives in independent practice on the district, 9 were attached to the staff of the Alma Road Public Assistance Hospital and 3 were in practice at the Ferham House Municipal Maternity Home.

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 1935 are given in Section VI. of this report.

Bacteriological work of a more detailed character, such as biological tests, virulence tests, Wasserman 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.
 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.
 Public Lavatories, 1933.
 Slaughterhouses, 1934.
 Public Slaughterhouses, 1934.
 Employment of Children, 1934.

No new local legislation was put into force during the year 1935.

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 and at the Alma Road Hospital which were noted last year.

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, 1935, and the employment of consultants.

Name.	Medical staff.	Nursing staff.	Consultants.
Oakwood Hall Sanatorium	2 1 part time	Matron ... 1 Sisters ... 5 Nurses ... 15	Orthopædic Surgeon when required.
Isolation Hospital	1 part time	Matron ... 1 Sister ... 1 Nurses ... 14	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	3	Matron ... 1 Sisters ... 12 Nurses ... 66 Male Nurses 4	1 Consultant Surgeon. 1 Consultant Physician. 1 Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon. 2 Consultants-Nervous Diseases (part time). 1 Anaesthetist (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	122	—	—	—	—
Surgical ...	72	51	—	—	—	—
Children ...	22	36	—	—	—	—
Chronic sick ...	—	42	—	—	—	—
Venereal ...	—	2	—	—	2	—
Tuberculosis ...	—	14	100	—	—	—
Isolation ...	—	11	—	64	—	12
Maternity ...	—	35	—	—	10	—
Mental and mental defectives ...	—	46	—	—	—	—

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 allocated to the West Riding County Council and one bed to the Dewsbury Corporation 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	130	} excluding cots in maternity wards.
For women	...	...	...	176
For children under 16 years	...	...	...	53
Total	...	...	...	359

Children over 7 years approximately are nursed in adult beds.

The following table shows the classification of the accommodation for the sick and the number of beds occupied on 31st December, 1935.

Classification of wards.			BEDS							
			MEN		WOMEN		CHILDREN (under 16 years of age)		Total.	
		Number of wards.	Pro- vided	Occu- pied	Pro- vided	Occu- pied	Pro- vided	Occu- pied	Pro- vided	Occu- pied
1 Medical	...	6	51	50	71	66	—	—	122	116
2 Surgical	...	3	26	18	17	11	8	8	51	37
3 Children (med.)	...	3	—	—	—	—	36	25	36	25
4 Chronic sick	...	4	15	15	27	27	—	—	42	42
5 Venereal	...	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
6 Tuberculosis	...	2	10	5	4	3	—	—	14	8
7 Isolation	...	2	3	3	3	3	5	2	11	8
8 Maternity	...	2	—	—	35	14	—	—	35	14
9 Mental	...	2	23	22	19	19	—	—	42	41
(a) Short stay	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Long stay	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 Mental defectives	...	1	—	—	—	—	4	2	4	2
11 Maternity cots	...	2	—	—	—	—	21	7	21	7
Total	...	28	130	113	176	143	74	44	380	300

The following gives the statistics of in-patients relating to the year 1935.

DISEASE GROUPS	Children (under 16 years of age).		Men and women.	
	Dis- charged	Died	Dis- charged	Died
Acute infectious disease	9	1	11	2
Influenza	—	—	3	—
Tuberculosis—				
(1) Pulmonary	6	3	27	11
(2) Non-pulmonary	18	3	10	1
Malignant disease	—	—	45	53
Rheumatism—				
(1) Acute rheumatism (rheumatic fever) together with sub-acute rheumatism and chorea	30	—	21	1
(2) Non-articular manifestations of so-called "rheum- atism" (muscular rheumatism, fibrositis, lumbago and sciatica)	2	—	18	—
(3) Chronic arthritis	—	—	18	2
Venereal disease	1	—	18	4
Puerperal pyrexia	—	—	1	—
Puerperal fever (a) Women confined in the hospital	—	—	—	—
(b) Admitted from outside	—	—	1	1
Other diseases and accidents connected with child bearing	3	—	232	3
Mental diseases (a) Senile dementia	—	—	12	15
(b) Other	3	—	69	—
Senile decay	—	—	31	11
Accidental injury and violence	51	—	141	10
<i>In respect of cases not included above :</i>				
Disease of the nervous system and sense organs ...	34	3	151	3
Disease of the respiratory system	77	18	129	55
" " circulatory "	10	3	102	94
" " digestive "	95	7	343	8
" " genito-urinary "	31	1	38	24
" " skin	43	—	34	—
Other diseases	65	2	71	7
Mothers and infants discharged from maternity wards and not included in above figures. Mothers	—	—	282	3
Infants	262	17	—	—
TOTALS	740	58	1808	308

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 Maternal 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, who control the St. Catherine's Certified Institution, Loversall, near Doncaster, and which had at the end of 1935 a total available accommodation of 300 beds.

The present allocation of these beds for Rotherham is 40, 24 male and 16 female and particulars of the occupancy of these beds are given in detail in Section X of this report. In this section also will be found full detailed particulars of the Rotherham cases in institutions, other than that provided by the joint board.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

There are two motor ambulances used for the removal of cases of infectious diseases 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 1935 :—

	Situation	Sessional time	Attend. 193
1. CHILD WELFARE			
Ferham House	Kimberworth Road	Tuesday, Friday afternoons	6525
Cranworth Centre	Cranworth Road	Monday, Wednesday, Friday afternoons	9446
Thorpe Hesley School	Thorpe Hesley	Alternate Wednesday afternoons	274
2. ANTE-NATAL			
Ferham House (Maternity Home cases)	Kimberworth Road	Wednesday afternoons	1045
Ferham House (District cases)	Kimberworth Road	Monday afternoons	552
Alma Road Hospital (Maternity ward cases)	Alma Road	Friday afternoons	1146
3. POST-NATAL			
Ferham House	Kimberworth Road	Monday afternoons	36
4. SCHOOL CHILDREN			
Ferham House	Kimberworth Road	Each morning	16658
Cranworth Centre	Cranworth Road	Each morning	21837
Thorpe Hesley School	Thorpe Hesley	One morning weekly	754
Blackburn School	Blackburn	As required	21
5. ORTHOPAEDIC			
Cranworth Centre	Cranworth Road	One afternoon monthly	184†
6. REMEDIAL, ETC.			
Cranworth Centre	Cranworth Road	Four mornings weekly	5347†
7. OPHTHALMIC			
Ferham House	Kimberworth Road	One morning weekly	1184†
Cranworth Centre	Cranworth Road	alternately	
8. DENTAL			
Ferham House	Kimberworth Road	Eight half days weekly	7270†
Cranworth Centre	Cranworth Road	As required	
Blackburn School	Blackburn		
9. AURAL			
Ferham House	Kimberworth Road	One morning weekly	1926†
Cranworth Centre	Cranworth Road	at each centre	
10. TUBERCULOSIS			
Dispensary	Frederick Street	Monday, Wednesday afternoons	1802
11. VENEREAL DISEASES			
Centre	Frederick Street	Daily	8605
12. LIGHT TREATMENT			
Ferham House	Kimberworth Road	Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings	2011
13. OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT			
Alma Road Hospital	Alma Road	Daily	16159
14. MENTAL CLINIC			
Alma Road Hospital	Alma Road	Wednesday afternoons	
15. BIRTH CONTROL			
Ferham House	Kimberworth Road	Monday afternoons	51

In addition 874 attendances were made at the school baths at Ferham House,

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

A special medical session was held at the Cranworth Road centre following the orthopaedic clinic at which 20 attendances were made.

It should be noted that whilst the dental clinic, ophthalmic clinic, aural 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 268 were so referred for dental treatment, 31 for ophthalmic treatment, and 36 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 the annual report for 1931, and no changes have taken place during the year.

POOR LAW MEDICAL OUT-RELIEF.

No change has taken place in this service during the year.

SECTION III.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER.

The supplies obtained during 1935 were as follows :—

From Derwent Valley Water Board (via Sheffield), 754,000 gallons per day.

From Langsett (Sheffield Corporation) 1,534,000 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 1-4/5th 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.

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 been satisfactory, and the following are typical examples :—

					Langsett water. 22, Danum Drive, Drawn 2nd April, 1935.	Derwent water. 44, Herbert Street, Drawn 2nd April, 1935.
Physical Characters.						
Suspended matter	...	...	...	...	Faint trace	Trace
Appearance of a column 2 ft. long				...	Clear :	Clear :
					Yellow,	Colourless.
Taste	...	...	...	...	Normal.	Normal.
Odour	...	...	...	...	None.	None.
Chemical Examination.					Parts per 100,000	
Total solid matter	...	...	...	...	9.40	8.40
Loss on ignition	...	...	...	...	2.20	2.00
Chlorine	...	...	...	...	1.43	1.43
Equivalent to sodium chloride	...	...	...	...	2.36	2.36
Nitrites	...	...	...	...	None	None
Nitrates as nitrogen	...	...	...	...	0.05	0.045
Poisonous metals (lead, etc.)	...	...	...	...	None	None
Total hardness	...	...	...	...	4.0	3.6
Oxygen absorbed, 4 hours at 80 deg. F.					0.142	0.048
Ammoniacal nitrogen	...	...	...	...	0.0012	0.0005
Albuminoid nitrogen	...	...	...	...	0.0064	0.0028
Bacteriological Examination.						
B.coli test (MacConkey's bile salt lactose broth)						
	with	1 ml.			Negative	Negative
		10 mls.			Negative	Negative
		10 mls.			Negative	Negative
		10 mls.			Negative	Negative
		10 mls.			Negative	Negative
		10 mls.			Negative	Positive
Remarks.					Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

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

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

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

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

Cesspools exist in the unsewered parts of the district.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

CONVERSION OF PRIVIES. Four privies were converted to water closets during the year. The number of privies remaining at the end of the year was as follows :—

Within the drainage area	...	...	...	...	17
Outside the drainage area	...	...	...	...	119
					—
					136
					—

Several of the privies within the drainage area are in connection with dwellings which are scheduled as unfit for human habitation.

There are also several pail closets outside the drainage area, 15 of which are used in connection with temporary dwellings.

DRY ASHPITS. Seven fixed dry ashpits serving 11 houses were abolished, leaving 29 to be dealt with. Of these 15 were in use serving 21 houses, 6 were disused, and 8 were used in connection with chapels or institutions.

CESSPOOLS. One cesspool was abolished and four houses connected thereto were redrained and connected to the sewer.

ADDITIONAL WATER CLOSETS SO AS TO PROVIDE ONE FOR EACH HOUSE. The standard of one watercloset for every house was adopted by the Council in 1931, and progress has been made towards the attainment of that standard. Since the beginning of 1931, 1188 additional waterclosets have been provided, 440 of which were provided during 1935.

The following is a statement of privies converted or abolished and dry ashpits abolished since 1912 :—

Year	Privies converted or abolished.	Dry ashpits abolished.	Year	Privies converted or abolished.	Dry ashpits abolished.
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	1934	—	9
1923	11	13	1935	4	7

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 weekly. Those in the rural parts are emptied every seven 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 30th March, 1936, amounted to 18,345 tons, and represents 14.63 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 movable 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 was made. This charge was reduced to 1/- per annum as from 1st April, 1934, for which sum the Corporation maintain and renew bins and provide the initial ashbins when fixed ashpits are abolished. During the year ended 30th March, 1936, 1465 bins were provided or renewed, making a total of 10,511 ashbins provided since the commencement of the scheme.

There are $74\frac{1}{2}$ miles of roads in the Borough, of which approximately

$7\frac{1}{2}$ miles are cleansed daily.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ miles are cleansed three times per week.

$11\frac{1}{2}$ miles are cleansed twice per week.

53 miles are cleansed once weekly.

During the year 103,770,000 square yards of streets were cleansed, exclusive of footpaths. The total tonnage of street sweepings collected was 1447 tons.

Also during the year 1262 gully cleanings were made by hand and 9527 by the suction gully emptier.

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

Drains relaid and new drains provided	323
Drains repaired, trapped, etc.	25
Drains cleansed	206
Cesspools abolished	1
Water closets rebuilt	59
Water closets repaired	556
Water closets provided for dwelling houses (additional)	440
Water closets provided in lieu of privies	4
Water closets cleansed	9
Trough closets converted to water closets	34
Privies abolished	4
Wet ashpits abolished	2
Dry ashpits abolished	7
Yards paved or paving repaired	166
Walls pointed or repaired (houses)	347
Boundary walls repaired	79
Stagnant water removed from cellars	1
Cellars drained	1
Chimneys repaired	159
Roofs repaired	296
Eaves, gutters and fallpipes repaired	171
Eaves, gutters and fallpipes cleansed	45
Fallpipes disconnected from drains	26
Sinks renewed or repaired	108
Sink waste pipes renewed or repaired	42
Water supplies improved, pipes repaired or new services	19
House floors repaired (houses)	133
Defective plasterwork repaired (houses)	129
Defective ceilings repaired (houses)	88
Ranges and fireplaces repaired (houses)	118
Washing coppers repaired or renewed	70
Stairs repaired (houses)	46
Window defects remedied (houses)	127
Door defects remedied (houses)	132
Coal stores provided	21
Ventilated food stores provided	7
Offensive accumulation removed	6
Nuisances from the keeping of animals abated	2
Dangerous structures remedied	6
Outbuildings repaired	91
Outbuildings demolished	7
Yards cleansed	5
Other matters remedied (unclassified)	70
Nuisances connected with offensive trades remedied	18
Defects connected with factories and workshops remedied	20
Improvements to dairy farms	4
Premises dealt with under the Shops Act 1934 S.10	4

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 translated to 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:—

	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
No. of observations on chimneys of one hour each	607	733	736	911	971
„ minutes during which excessive smoke was emitted	1769	2311	2220	2763	2598
Average number of minutes during which smoke was emitted	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.6
No. of intimations served	43	41	61	55	67
„ works visited	63	77	105	116	112
„ statutory notices served	9	6	18	14	9
„ complaints received and attended to ...	4	13	36	25	19
„ chimneys dismantled	1	2	3	4	6
„ chimneys raised	3	2	6	5	2
„ chimneys erected (new)	3	4	2	2	3
„ prosecutions (an abatement order and costs in each case)	1	—	—	—	—

With the general trade revival, reconstruction work was considerably increased throughout the area, new gas-fired metallurgical furnaces and mechanically stoked boiler furnaces being put into operation. After a discussion with regard to metallurgical process work at the December meeting of the Committee it was decided to write to the Ministry of Health and ask for an investigation to take place to consider repealing Section 1 (1) (e) of the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926. This subsection provisionally grants a qualified exemption of the “processes of reheating, annealing, hardening, forging, converting and carburising iron and other metals.”

Whilst a number of works are making progress with reconstruction work there are one or two who are not prepared to help, and it is in order to stimulate the progressive work that this application to the Ministry was made.

The following is a list of installations and conversions carried out in the Borough during the year :—

Number of new town's gas fired reheating furnaces	...	...	...	...	5
Number of new producer gas fired reheating furnaces	...	...	...	...	6
Number of new electrical heat treatment furnaces	...	...	...	...	2
Number of new central heating boilers, mechanically fired	...	...	...	...	2
Number of new gas fired boilers, replacing coke fired	...	...	...	...	5
Number of new central heating boilers converted from coal to gas	...	...	...	...	4
Number of new gas fired boilers	...	...	...	...	2

The two-part tariff method of gas supply has met with continued success during the past twelve months ; the number of consumers is now 1,029, and the average per consumer is 56,000 cubic feet.

The classes for stokers and furnacemen for instructional work have been continued at the College of Technology and Art and, in addition, a special course of lectures dealing with the technical aspect of metallurgical furnace work was also undertaken. Certificates will be issued at the conclusion of the stokers' and furnacemen's courses to successful candidates after examination. Certain of the candidates will also be eligible to take the City and Guilds Examination for Boiler Attendants, in accordance with the national scheme which is being promoted in all large industrial towns throughout the country.

The following tables give in summary form the soot deposit, ultra-violet ray, and sulphur absorption records, taken at the College of Technology and at the Oakwood Hall Sanatorium during the year 1935 :—

OAKWOOD HALL SANATORIUM.

Month			Soot deposit gauge.					
			Rainfall	Total solids dissolved	Total insoluble matter	Equivalent to tons per square mile.		
						Total insoluble	Total soluble	Total solids
			m/m's.	grams.	grams.			
January	...	...	33.1	0.224	0.348	11.67	7.51	19.18
February	...	...	60.8	0.166	0.300	10.06	5.56	15.62
March	...	...	39.7	0.157	0.174	5.83	5.26	11.10
April	...	...	49.3	0.143	0.266	8.92	4.79	13.71
May	...	...	10.7	0.063	0.213	7.14	2.11	9.25
June	...	...	64.8	0.128	0.221	7.41	4.29	11.70
July	...	...	19.7	0.099	0.255	8.55	3.32	11.87
August	...	...	75.1	0.188	0.399	13.38	6.30	19.68
September	...	...	101.3	0.223	0.270	9.05	7.47	16.53
October	...	...	78.6	0.281	0.311	10.43	9.42	19.85
November	...	...	102.6	0.202	0.178	5.97	6.77	12.74
December	...	...	72.6	0.221	0.303	10.16	7.41	17.57
Average	...	...	59.0	0.175	0.270	9.05	5.85	14.90

COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY.

Month	Soot deposit gauge						Sulphur di-oxide monthly estimations (lead cone)
	Rainfall	Total solids dissolved	Total insoluble matter	Equivalent to tons per square mile.			Weight of SO ₃ per 100 sq. cms. grammes.
				Total insoluble	Total soluble	Total solids	
	m/m's.	grams.	grams.				
January
February
March
April
May
June
July
August
September
October
November
December
Average

The following table gives the average ultra-violet daily readings per month at the two stations :—

Month	TECHNICAL COLLEGE			OAKWOOD HALL SANATORIUM		
	Quartz tube	Glass tube	Difference	Quartz tube	Glass tube	Difference
January	0.14	—	0.14	0.16	—	0.16
February	0.23	—	0.23	0.27	—	0.27
March	0.37	0.16	0.21	0.35	0.11	0.24
April	0.55	0.28	0.27	0.60	0.27	0.33
May	0.80	0.27	0.53	0.94	0.30	0.64
June	0.93	0.30	0.63	1.20	0.33	0.87
July	1.90	1.06	0.84	2.39	1.36	1.03
August	1.03	0.55	0.48	1.10	0.68	0.42
September	0.60	0.30	0.30	0.56	0.26	0.30
October	0.32	0.06	0.26	0.32	0.06	0.26
November	0.13	—	0.13	0.17	—	0.17
December	0.12	0.12	—	0.12	0.12	—
Average	0.60	0.26	0.34	0.68	0.29	0.39

According to the makers of the apparatus a quartz tube filled with acetone methylene blue solution exposed for one hour at a distance of one yard from a carbon arc lamp (25 amperes) gives a reading of one unit. Glass "check" tubes were used in conjunction with the quartz tubes and the results recorded for comparison.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The following offensive trades existed in the Borough at the end of December, 1935 :—

Fish friers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
Tripe boilers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Gut scrapers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rag and bone dealers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Hide and skin dealers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Blood driers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
								—
								94
								—

One business of fish frier ceased during the year and no other change took place.

The following matters were dealt with and remedied :—

Fish friers' premises :

Lack of cleanliness	...	...	...	...	...	12
Unsatisfactory removal of waste	...	...	...	...	...	1
Repairs to floor of cleaning room	...	...	...	...	...	2
Defects in shop	...	...	...	...	...	3
						—
						18
						—

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

During the year one common lodging house was closed, leaving two occupied on 31st December, 1935. One of the remaining premises was included in a Clearance Order awaiting confirmation at the end of the year.

In all, 129 visits were paid.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

At the end of 1935, 19 premises were registered as houses let in lodgings. The premises were maintained in a reasonable condition. 23 special inspections were made.

One house let in lodgings was included in a Clearance Order which was awaiting confirmation at the end of the year.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

The Borough is not seriously troubled by a great number of tents, vans and sheds occupied as dwellings. The number at the end of the year was as follows :—

Fixed huts	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Stationary vans	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
							—
							18
							—

In addition, two vans occupied by travelling hawkers were pitched temporarily, and there was also a small colony of a varying number of these structures in respect of which action is contemplated.

20 inspections were made.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The number of workshops on the register at the end of 1935 is set out below :—

Workshops and workplaces (excluding bakehouses)	...	69
Bakehouses (including factory bakehouses)	... ..	23
		—
		92
		—

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

Premises.	Inspections.	Written. notices.	Verbal. notices.
Factories (including factory laundries)	34	3	5
Workshops (including workshop laundries)	110	2	9
Workplaces (other than outworkers' premises)...	—	—	—
	144	5	14

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

Particulars.	Number of defects	
	Found.	Remedied.
Want of cleanliness	14	13
Defective sanitary accommodation	3	3
Sanitary accommodation not separate for sexes	1	1
Want of cleanliness due to accumulation of containers	1	1
Insufficient paving	1	1
Defective drainage of premises	1	1
	21	20

The limewashing of a men's workshop had not been completed by the end of the year.

CANAL BOATS.

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

Number of canal boats inspected	...	...	3
Number of infringements observed	...	...	3 (affecting 2 boats)
Notifications of infectious disease	...	...	—
Cases of illness observed	...	...	—

Number of persons aboard :—

						Males.	Females.
Adults	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
Children under 12 years	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
						—	—
						3	2 5
						==	== ==

On eight occasions there were no boats at the wharfe when visited by the inspector. Very few boats stay at the wharfe any length of time, the majority staying a few hours to unload cargo or change horses and then immediately 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 23 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
1934	...	...	...	...	4
1935	...	...	...	...	4

SCHOOLS.

The following extracts from the Annual Report of the School Medical Officer for 1935 deal with school hygiene and co-ordination between the School Medical Department and the Public Health Department :—

SCHOOL HYGIENE.

The hygienic conditions of the public elementary schools in the area were fully reviewed in the annual report for 1933. No new school has been built during 1935.

The Director of Education has kindly supplied the following list of improvements and alterations effected during the year—

Conversions of latrines at Alma Road School.

Installation of electric lighting at St. Ann's Road and Blackburn Council Schools.

Re-construction of heating installation at South Grove Central Schools.

Improvements at St. Bede's R.C. School, including installation of electric lighting and system of heating by gas radiators, together with additional wash basins.

Provision of baths in caretakers' houses at Doncaster Road, Alma Road, Thornhill, and Park Street Council Schools.

During the year, land adjoining Kimberworth Central School was purchased for additional playing fields, and land at St. Leonard's Road was acquired for the purpose of a playing field at St. Ann's Road Council School.

CO-ORDINATION.

During the year further steps have been taken to effect close co-ordination with the Public Health Department. The Education Committee's scheme for the treatment of tonsils and adenoids was extended to pre-school children, while the minor ailments of the children of that age were treated by a school nurse. Further, the treatment facilities provided by the Education Committee at the ophthalmic clinics were made available for children of that age group.

The provision of dentures for tubercular patients was undertaken under the supervision of the school dental service.

A review of the services now rendered as a result of such co-ordination follows :

- 1—Treatment at school dental clinic of
 - (a) Children under 5 years of age.
 - (b) Expectant mothers referred from the maternity clinics.
 - (c) Patients suffering from tuberculosis referred by the Tuberculosis Officer.
- 2—Treatment of patients at the tuberculosis sanatorium by the School Dental Surgeon.
- 3—The school dental surgeons supervise the provision of dentures for tubercular patients.
- 4—Treatment at school ophthalmic clinic of
 - (a) Children under 5 years of age.
 - (b) Certain categories of juveniles referred from the Junior Instruction Centre.
- 5—Inspection and certification at the school ophthalmic clinic of adult applicants for grants for training at an institute for the blind.
- 6—Extension of the Education Committee's scheme for the treatment of tonsils and adenoids to children under 5 years of age.
- 7—Inspection and treatment at orthopaedic clinic of children under 5 years of age.
- 8—The minor ailments of children of pre-school age are treated by a school nurse.
- 9—The aural clinic is administered jointly with the Public Health Department.
- 10—The record cards of children attending the infant welfare centres are transferred to the School Medical Department when these children attain 5 years of age.
- 11—The Tuberculosis Officer is in constant communication with the School Medical Officer and supplies continuous records of the children of school age under his care at the dispensary and at the sanatorium.
- 12—The Public Health Department undertakes the examination of nose and throat swabs.

13—Chemical, bacteriological and biological examination of the milk supplied to the children is also undertaken by the Public Health Department.

Strict attention is paid to the instructions contained in the "Memorandum of Closure of and Exclusion from School, 1927," which was issued jointly by the Ministry of Health and the Board of Education.

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.

Under the arrangement made with the Public Assistance Committee during 1933, whereby the mortuary at the Alma Road Hospital was to be used as the public mortuary, 25 bodies were removed there during the year, and were detained for 86 days. The post-mortem room was used on 15 occasions.

The charges paid by the Public Health Committee for the above service amounted to £37 5s. 0d.

SHOPS ACT, 1934.

Routine inspections under the Shops Act are carried out by the officers of the Weights and Measures Department, who report to the Public Health Department defects relating to ventilation, temperature and sanitary accommodation.

The following matters were dealt with during the year :—

Insufficient sanitary accommodation remedied	...	...	2
Certificate of exemption, relating to sanitary accommodation granted	...	...	1
Means of ventilation provided	...	...	1
			—
			4
			—

SECTION IV.

HOUSING.

In the following table housing statistics for the year 1935 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	2342
(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	313
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	213
(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	94

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 1934 and the work was carried out during 1935 and also including houses with minor defects)	1862
--	------

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	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	
(a) By owners	20
(c) 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 ...	2
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertakings as to future user were accepted	17
(3) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	17
(4) Number of dwelling-houses closed in pursuance of undertakings as to future user...	2

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	—

One arrangement to comply with the undertakings as to future user in respect of 15 houses, which had been accepted by the Council, was not completed by the end of the year.

Eighteen Clearance Orders, involving 264 houses, were made during 1935, and the local inquiry was held during December. (The Orders were confirmed early in 1936, with several modifications; 248 houses were included in the orders as confirmed; 12 houses were excluded subject to undertakings given by the owners to restrict the use of the premises for business purposes, and 4 houses were excluded without such restrictive undertakings).

SECTION V.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK.

The number of milk producers, dealers and registered premises and also the number of dealers distributing locally, whose premises are not locally situated, are shown in the statement below :

Registered cowkeepers (producers within the County Borough) ...	26
Retail milk purveyors :	
Cowkeepers within the County Borough retailing their own supplies	19
Retail roundsmen with premises within the County Borough ...	19
Retailers (not roundsmen) from shops within the County Borough	16
Retail roundsmen from premises outside the County Borough ...	58
Registered dairies :	
Where cows are kept	26
Where milk is sold or stored	30
Where receptacles are stored	5

Under the provisions of the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923, seven licences have been issued—one in connection with the sale of "certified" Milk, four for the sale of "grade A," one for the sale of "pasteurised" and one in respect of an establishment at which the process of pasteurising is carried on. No applications in respect of the production of designated milk were received from cowkeepers during the year.

Thirty-six samples of designated milk were obtained for bacteriological examination.

	Conforming to standard.	Not conforming to standard.	Total.
Certified	8	2	10
Grade A	2	—	2
Pasteurised	22	2	24
	—	—	—
	32	4	36
	==	==	==

Enquiries were made in those cases where adverse reports were received and " follow-up " samples taken.

In connection with the dairy farms in the County Borough, improvements, including the paving of the whole of a large fold yard and the provision of additional lighting and ventilation, were effected at four premises.

All dairy farms have been visited by the Veterinary Officer four times during the year and clinical examinations made of the dairy cattle kept at the farms ; in all, 127 visits were made and 1352 bovines examined.

In connection with the Veterinary Officer's clinical examinations of milch cows the following microscopical and biological tests were made for tubercle bacilli:

	Positive T.B.	Negative T.B.	Total.
Milk samples microscopically examined (individual cows)	8	110	118
Milk samples biologically examined (individual cows)	2	11	13
Milk samples biologically examined (controls)	3	8	11
Sputum microscopically examined ...	1	1	2
	<hr/> 14	<hr/> 130	<hr/> 144

Thirteen cows were slaughtered under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Order, 1925 ; the post mortem findings are given below ; in six cases " advanced " disease was found—the remainder were " non-advanced."

Animals giving tuberculous milk and showing lesions of tuberculosis	10
Animals suffering from tuberculous emaciation	2
Animals otherwise affected	1
	<hr/> 13

The amount of compensation paid in respect of the thirteen cows slaughtered was £100 and the amount of salvage received was £61 10s. 0d.

In connection with the work of routine sampling of milk supplies for the detection of faulty methods of production and handling, 116 samples of mixed and bulked milk (including 24 pasteurised but no other designated milk) were obtained and examined for the presence of bacillus coli with the following results :—

	Percentages.	
	0.1 c.c.	0.01 c.c.
B. coli absent in all tubes	38.0	63.0
B. coli absent in two tubes	17.2	11.2
B. coli absent in one tube	8.6	3.4
B. coli present in all tubes	36.2	22.4

Where bacillus coli is not found in 0.01 c.c. of milk in two tubes of three examined, the milk is regarded as satisfactory in respect of this test. It will be seen from the summary that 74 per cent. of the samples proved satisfactory by the test—a figure which compares favourably with 59 per cent. for the previous year.

93 samples of raw, non-graded, mixed or bulked milk were collected and examined biologically for the presence of tubercle bacilli and 19 of them (20.43 per cent.) were found to be tuberculous; this is the highest percentage of tubercle infected milk samples ever recorded in these yearly reports. By "mixed" milk is meant the mixed yield of a single herd—the product of one farm; "bulked" milk signifies the mixture of the yields of a number of herds and it is in the examination of bulked supplies that the higher percentage of tubercle infected samples are found; the fact that of the 19 infected samples referred to only two were from bulked supplies emphasizes the seriousness of this year's figures.

In those instances (four) where tuberculous samples were from locally produced supplies the infecting cows were traced and slaughtered in all cases. In the remaining fifteen instances, where notices were sent to other authorities, the infecting cows were traced and slaughtered in 66.6 per cent. of the cases. Some idea of the difficulties attending the tracing of infecting cows, especially where supplies are of bulked milk, will be gathered from the report of an authority who, following our notice of two tuberculous samples, informed us that 28 herds comprising 1,159 cows had been examined.

One notice from a local authority that milk, produced in the County Borough and sold outside, had been found tuberculous was received by the department during the year; the cow infecting the supply was traced and slaughtered.

MEAT.

No alteration took place during 1935 in the number of private slaughterhouses in the Borough, and the nature of the holdings, which remain the same as last year, are as follow :—

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

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 1935 :—

Beasts	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,357
Calves	...	...	...	...	...	...	501
Sheep and lambs	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,059
Pigs	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,120
							—
							31,037
							—

The year 1935 saw the completion of the re-building of the Public Slaughter-house.

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.
A. Private premises (other than private slaughter-houses) :—		
Notices of intention to slaughter	16	16
Emergency slaughter in the Borough	9	9
Emergency slaughter outside the Borough—carcase brought into the Borough for inspection	1	1
B. Private slaughter-houses :—		
Notices of intention to slaughter	23	23
Emergency slaughter	1	1
Notices to examine meat where there is evidence of disease	6	6
	56	56

The following summary gives details of the meat seized or surrendered and destroyed during 1935 as unfit for human food, from all causes (including tuberculosis) :—

Number of	Beasts.	Calves.	Sheep and lambs.	Pigs.	Total.
Carcases (including offal)	69	9	70	35	183
Portions of carcases ...	8	—	—	—	8
Heads (including tongues)	616	—	—	450	1066
Lungs	1366	—	14	560	1940
Livers	855	—	238	488	1581
Tripes or stomachs ...	299	—	—	—	299
Spleens	264	—	—	47	311
Kidneys	98	—	—	—	98
Hearts	4	—	—	1	5
Udders	780	—	—	—	780
Fats (mesenteries, etc.)	352	—	—	1531	1883

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

	Tons.	Cwts.	Stones
Public Slaughter-house	58	1	6
Private slaughter-houses	1	6	6
Other private premises	—	—	2½
	59	8	7

Tuberculosis was the reason for the condemnation of 76.8 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 1935 are given herewith :—

Number of	Beasts.	Calves	Sheep	Pigs.	Total.
Carcases (including offal)	51	3	1	18	73
Portions of carcases (quarters) ...	3	—	—	—	3
Heads (including tongues)	588	—	—	449	1037
Lungs	1325	—	—	511	1836
Livers	477	—	—	424	901
Tripes or stomachs	298	—	—	—	298
Spleens	263	—	—	47	310
Kidneys	65	—	—	—	65
Hearts	3	—	—	1	4
Udders	36	—	—	—	36
Mesenteries	352	—	—	1530	1882

Under the Tuberculosis Order 10 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.
Septicaemia	1	—	—	—	1
Pyæmia	2	1	—	—	3
Swine fever	—	—	—	8	8
Jaundice	—	—	—	4	4
Johne's disease and hydraemia ...	7	—	—	—	7
Nephritis and hydraemia	1	—	—	—	1
Actinomycosis and hydraemia ...	1	—	—	—	1
Hydraemia	4	1	66	5	76
Traumatism	1	—	—	—	1
Immature	—	3	—	—	3
Killed in extremis	1	1	3	—	5
	18	6	69	17	110

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 carcass has been inspected and passed as fit for human food, and is used only in connection with carcasses dressed at the Public Slaughterhouse. During 1935 the following carcasses were stamped:—beasts 65, sheep 90, and pigs 1835.

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.

OTHER FOODS.

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

	Number.	Weight in lbs.
Imported meat	—	822
Imported offals	—	60
Imported maws (barrels)	1	—
Fish	—	100
Prawns (tins)	6	—
Tinned goods (tins)	59	—

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT.

Two hundred and seven samples of foods and drugs were purchased and submitted to the Public Analyst for examination ; twenty-five samples (12.07 per cent.) were not reported genuine ; one sample, declared by the vendor to be skimmed milk, contained 38 per cent. of added water ; and the remaining twenty-four samples adversely reported on were all of milk. The whole twenty-five samples not reported genuine did not each relate to a different milk supply—fourteen supplies were involved. In the cases of three milk supplies, there were good reasons for belief that their failure to conform to the requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations was due to malpractice. In the cases of the remaining supplies, the deficiencies revealed by analysis were for the most part due to unequal intervals between milking times and/or faulty handling of the supply—that is, failure to mix the whole yield of the herd before dispatch from the farm or failure to keep the milk “plunged” during the progress of the round.

Milk-fat deficiencies arising from omission to mix a sufficient number of yields of individual cows before the milk is sent out from the farm were well illustrated in the case of one sample showing a deficiency of rather more than 10 per cent. Investigation of this case showed that the balance tank installed in connection with the bottle filler had only a capacity of about 6–7 gallons, with the result that at some times during the bottling run the milk of individual cows might be bottled ; a larger balance tank was installed and a subsequent series of samples revealed no milk-fat deficiency.

Proceedings under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act were instituted against five milk vendors ; in four cases convictions were registered and the fifth case was dismissed on payment of costs. One vendor was also prosecuted under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, for selling skimmed milk from an unlabelled churn ; he was fined £1 and costs.

Of the samples of cream, the milk-fat content of three samples of tinned cream varied between 21.6 and 24.5 per cent. and that of the three samples of fresh cream between 51.3 and 57.2 per cent.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC., IN FOOD) REGULATIONS.

One sample of sausages contained 240 parts per million of sulphur-di-oxide ; the presence of preservative was declared.

Details of all samples examined are set out below :—

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	Baking powder ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Butter ...	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Cheese ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	Cocoa ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Coffee ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Condensed milk ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Cream ...	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	Desiccated cocoa nut ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Flour (self raising) ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	Glycerine ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Ground almonds ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Ground ginger ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Lard ...	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	Lard substitute ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Liquorice powder ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Margarine ...	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
132	Milk ...	81	27	14	10	4	1	3	£9 10 0
2	Olive oil ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Pepper ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	Potted meat ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Sausages ...	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	Separated milk ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	Skimmed milk ...	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	£5 17 0
3	Sponge buns ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Zinc ointment ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
207		82	100	15	10	5	1	4	£15 7 0

Details of the samples not reported genuine and action taken are given below :

Identi- fication mark.	Article.	Result of analysis.			Remarks and action taken.
		Milk fat. Percentages.	Solids not fat.	Freezing pt (Hortvet) deg. Cent.	
1479	Milk	3.17	8.00	-0.494	Contained 5.8 per cent. of added water ; summons issued ; vendor convicted and fined £1 and costs (17/-).
1485	Milk	2.75	8.86		8.3 per cent. deficient in milk-fat ; summons issued ; vendor convicted and fined £1 and costs (17/-).
1500	Milk	2.90	8.63		Slightly deficient in milk-fat ; letter to producer retailer.
1542	Milk	4.35	8.20	-0.571	Slightly deficient in solids not fat but the freezing point (Hortvet) was normal for a genuine milk ; a retailer's sample ; see No. 1556 taken at place of delivery to retailer.
1543	Milk	2.70	8.87		10 per cent. deficient in milk-fat ; summons issued ; vendor convicted and fined £2 and costs (17/-).
1547	Milk	2.50	8.64		16.6 per cent. deficient in milk-fat ; retailer warned ; see samples Nos. 1553-4 taken at place of delivery to retailer.
1548	Milk	2.68	8.39	-0.536	10.6 per cent. deficient in milk-fat and slightly deficient in solids-not-fat ; retailer warned ; see sample No. 1555 taken at place of delivery to retailer.
1553	Milk	2.76	8.74		Informal samples taken from producer in connection with No. 1547 ; milk-fat deficiency due to unequal intervals between milking times ; producer interviewed ; milking times altered ; subsequent samples conformed to requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations.
1554	Milk	2.76	8.64		
1555	Milk	2.86	8.18	-0.520	
1556	Milk	4.30	8.26	-0.551	Relates to No. 1548 ; informal sample of morning milk taken in course of delivery to retailer ; investigation showed that producer's milking hours had very unequal intervals, that cows had recently been "turned out" and grass feed not supplemented and that cooler was slightly leaky. No subsequent samples taken, as milk ceased coming into this area, but a later analytical report on morning and evening milk submitted by producer showed supply to conform to requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations.
					Relates to No. 1542 ; slightly deficient in solids-not fat but the freezing point (Hortvet) was normal for a genuine milk ; letter to producer.

Identification mark.	Article.	Result of analysis.			Remarks and action taken.
		Milk fat. Percentages.	Solids not fat.	Freezing pt (Hortvet) deg. Cent.	
1572	Milk	2.68	8.93		Informal sample; 10.6 per cent. deficient in milk fat; deficiency due to faulty bottling practice; producer installed larger balancing tank over "filler"; later samples conformed to requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations.
1598	Milk	3.65	8.49		Informal sample; cause of slight deficiency in solids-not-fat not traced.
1609	Milk	2.75	8.94		Informal sample; 8.3 per cent. deficient in milk fat; deficiency due to faulty bottling procedure, i.e. bottling commenced before a sufficient number of yields had been received in balancing tank; later samples conformed to the requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations.
1624	Milk	2.47	8.59		17.6 per cent. deficient in milk-fat; a retailer's sample; see Nos. 1626, 1627, 1629 and 1632 taken from producer.
1626	Milk	2.88	8.47	-0.520	Informal sample relating to No. 1624; morning milk taken at place of delivery to retailer; milking hours 6 a.m. and 2 p.m. Defect found in cooler and remedied.
1627	Milk	2.88	8.66		Informal sample relating to No. 1626; morning milk taken at place of delivery to retailer; milking hours said to have been altered to 5 a.m. and 3 p.m.
1629	Milk	2.88	8.61		Informal "appeal-to-cow" sample—relates to No. 1627; morning milk.
1632	Milk	3.60	8.47	-0.551	Informal "appeal-to-cow" sample—relates to No. 1627; evening milk taken same day as No. 1629; milking hours 5 a.m. and 3 p.m. Producer requested to make intervals between milking time more nearly equal, to mix whole yield before despatch from farm and to milk heaviest yielders first in morning and last at night.
1646	Milk	3.27	7.56	-0.467	Contained 11 per cent. of added water; see sample No. 1654 which was taken from the supplier of the vendor of No. 1646.
1649	Milk	2.79	9.06		7 per cent. deficient in milk-fat; deficiency due to failure to keep milk mixed during progress of "round" and to unequal intervals between milkings; producer-retailer warned; "plunger" now added to equipment and milking times improved.

Identification mark.	Article.	Result of analysis.			Remarks and action taken.
		Milk fat. Percentages.	Solids not fat.	Freezing pt (Hortvet) deg. Cent.	
1654	Skimmed milk	2.13	5.39	-0.320	Taken in connection with No. 1646; contained 38 per cent. of added water; declared to be "skimmed milk" but churn not so marked; summonses issued; vendor fined £5 and costs (17/-) in respect of sale and £1 and costs (4/-) in respect of unmarked churn.
1660	Milk	3.41	8.43		Slightly deficient in solids-not-fat; see sample No. 1668 which was taken from the supplier of the vendor of No. 1660.
1661	Milk	2.89	8.86		Slightly deficient in milk-fat; deficiency due to faulty handling in "making up" milk which had been held overnight; vendor warned; "plunger" now added to equipment.
1668	Milk	3.09	8.22	-0.498	Contained 3.3 per cent. of added water; taken in connection with No. 1660; summons issued; case dismissed on payment of costs (£2 19s. 0d.)

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

Period.			Percentages.		No. of samples.
			Milk-fat.	Solids not fat.	
1st quarter	...	...	3.49	8.90	36
2nd quarter	...	...	3.42	8.81	42
3rd quarter	...	...	3.37	8.74	23
4th quarter	...	...	3.52	8.87	31
The whole year	...	...	3.45	8.83	132

The total number of milk samples procured was	...	...	...	...	132
The highest percentage of milk fat was	...	...	...	...	4.65
Associated with solids not fat (July)	...	...	...	...	8.66
The highest percentage of solids not fat was	...	...	...	...	9.43
Associated with milk fat (January)	...	...	...	...	3.75
The number of samples containing 4 per cent. or over of milk fat was	...	...	...	...	16
The number of samples containing 9 per cent. or over of solids not fat was	...	...	...	...	29
And the number of samples containing over 4 per cent. milk fat and 9 per cent. solids not fat was	...	...	...	...	6

SECTION VI.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES GENERALLY.

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

Disease.	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Small-pox ...	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera ...	—	—	—	—	—
Plague ...	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	188	104	57	91	140
Erysipelas...	33	42	43	57	59
Scarlet fever ...	119	114	268	407	602
Malaria ...	1	—	—	—	—
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers ...	7	15	1	—	2
Continued fevers ...	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal fever ...	4	6	4	3	5
Encephalitis lethargica ...	2	1	—	—	1
Measles and German measles ...	392	1464	36	1667	484
Ophthalmia neonatorum ...	7	6	3	3	5
Pulmonary tuberculosis ...	103	100	126	84	79
Other forms of tuberculosis ...	39	40	29	27	21
Cerebro-spinal meningitis ...	52	13	3	2	1
Pneumonia ...	172	155	155	117	103
Chicken-pox ...	325	444	300	582	323
Dysentery...	—	—	—	—	—
Acute anterior poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—
Acute polio-encephalitis...	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal pyrexia ...	13	10	16	11	6
Pemphigus neonatorum ...	2	1	—	—	—
Totals ...	1459	2515	1041	3051	1831

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

Notifiable disease.	No. of cases notified											Total cases notified in each ward of the Borough.										Total cases removed to hospital.	Total deaths.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
	At ages—years.											East.	St. Ann's.	Clifton.	South.	West.	North.	Thornhill.	Masbro'.	Kimberworth.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
	Under 1 year.	1 to 2 years.	2 to 3 years.	3 to 4 years.	4 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	15 to 20 years.	20 to 35 years.	35 to 45 years.	45 to 65 years.										65 years and over.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Small pox</

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

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

Disease.	Cases notified during 1935	In hospital 31st Dec. 1934	Admissions 1935	Discharges 1935	Deaths 1935	Remaining in hospital 31st Dec. 1935	Total patient days.
Scarlet fever ...	602	54	495	507	2	40	18115
Diphtheria ...	140	21	141	142	8	12	6420
Typhoid fevers ...	2	—	2	1	—	1	74
Cerebro-spinal meningitis ...	1	—	1	1	—	—	25
Other diseases ...	—	2	32	30	3	1	481
Total ...	—	77	671	681	13	54	25115

The average number of patients daily was 68.8

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

Year.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid fevers.	Other diseases.	Total.
1931 ...	109	188	8	66	371
1932 ...	98	100	21	34	253
1933 ...	221	60	3	26	310
1934 ...	365	88	—	29	482
1935 ...	495	141	2	33	671
Total ...	1288	577	34	188	2087

SCARLET FEVER. The large number of cases which began to occur in the autumn of 1933 continued through the years 1934 and 1935. Kimberworth Hospital was again requisitioned as an "overflow" hospital for the treatment principally of mild uncomplicated, or convalescent cases, during the periods when the normal accommodation at the Isolation Hospital was insufficient. The dates during which Kimberworth Hospital remained open were:—

4th January until 25th April.

15th May until 13th June.

5th December until 16th December.

Of the 602 notified cases of scarlet fever 494 cases were treated in hospital, leaving 108 home cases. One case from a West Riding area was treated, and one case occurring amongst one of the hospital nurses was also treated.

In spite of the increase in the number of cases, the type of disease continued to be generally of a mild character. The most frequent complications were otorrhoea and rhinitis, both of which, being often very chronic, considerably lengthened the period of detention. The number of cardiac complications, which had been higher than usual in 1933 and 1934 became less in 1935 and those met with were of a functional nature. Renal complications were mild. Two deaths occurred during the year, one of which was a case of scarlet fever with measles.

DIPHTHERIA. Of the 140 cases notified, 137 were treated in hospital, leaving only 3 cases treated at home. In addition, there were treated in hospital, one case occurring in an Isolation Hospital nurse, two extra-urban cases (one Sheffield and one West Riding) and one re-admission. These four cases were not included in the notification figures.

Several cases of very severe types were met with during the year. These cases began to appear towards the end of 1934, and, as noted in the last report, were co-incident with a similar rise in severity in the surrounding districts.

Eight deaths occurred, in one of which diphtheria was complicated by scarlet fever.

It appears that medical practitioners still place too much reliance on the result of a swab from a suspicious throat, and thus several vital days may be lost before anti-diphtheria treatment is instituted. It was noted during 1935 that swabs from many of the most severe cases were frequently negative. If one regarded the swab in diphtheria in much the same way as the sputum in tuberculosis, cases would be sent to hospital earlier. Possibly many cases of tonsillitis might be admitted through being confused with early or mild diphtheria, but these cases could be weeded out after a few days in hospital; and if the case were at all suspicious a preliminary small dose of antidiphtheria serum would be given immediately on admission.

TYPHOID FEVER. Two sporadic cases of this disease occurred in the Borough and were admitted to hospital. Both cases recovered.

CEREBROSPINAL FEVER. Only one case of this disease was treated, though four other cases were admitted as suffering from this condition. In those four cases the diagnosis was not confirmed. The case which was accepted recovered.

OTHER DISEASES. Included in the 32 other diseases admitted were 7 cases of erysipelas, one of which was a hospital nurse. Two cases died, one of the deaths being due to pulmonary embolism. There were also 10 cases of tonsillitis, one case

of measles (West Riding case), one quinsey, one case previously in hospital for diphtheria, one laryngitis, one asthma, one croup, and one of encephalitis lethargica. As stated above, 4 cases of non-meningococcal meningitis were admitted, one of whom died. Two diphtheria carriers were admitted for treatment and discharged after having been rid of the carrier condition. One case of undulant fever was treated. This case was originally notified as diphtheria from the Rotherham General Hospital to which he had been admitted the day before from the Rural District area. The diagnosis was altered and proved to be undulant fever of a most unusual character. Full case reports was sent to Sir Weldon Dalrymple Champney's of the Ministry of Health. One case of tetanus was treated with an excellent and rapid recovery. The mode of infection was most unusual. The patient, a boy suffering from tuberculosis of the knee joint, was being treated as an out-patient, with a plaster case applied to the knee. Seen at a dispensary session it was arranged to admit him to Oakwood Hall Sanatorium for plaster renewal five days later. Two days before his admission, however, the child put a crochet needle down the plaster between it and the skin. Although he was nine years of age he mentioned this fact to no one. On his admission, the plaster was removed, and large open sores were found present on the front of the leg. The offending crochet needle was blackened and discoloured by the discharges. (There is a strong suspicion that the needle had been pushed down more than two days previously). With treatment, the sores healed up rapidly, but one week after admission tetanus developed. Treatment was immediate with large doses of anti tetanic serum and complete recovery ensued. The boy's stools were examined for the presence of tetanus bacilli, but these were not demonstrated.

SCHICK AND DICK TESTS. Four nurses and four maids were tested. One maid was found to be Schick positive and she was immunised.

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 1934 :—

Number of live births returned in birth list sheets	...	...	...	1312
Number successfully vaccinated	...	...	...	488
Number insusceptible of vaccination	...	...	...	18
Number of conscientious objectors	...	...	...	710
Number who died unvaccinated	...	...	...	59
Number postponed by medical certificate	...	...	...	2
Number removed to other known districts	...	...	...	19
Number removed to places unknown	...	...	...	3
Number remaining on 31st January, 1936, not accounted for	...	...	...	13

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

PROPHYLAXIS OF DIPHTHERIA AND SCARLET FEVER.

During the year four nurses and four maids at the Isolation Hospital were Schick and Dick tested with negative results except in one instance where a maid was Schick positive; she was subsequently immunised satisfactorily.

Free immunisation for diphtheria was offered to the public generally with very disappointing results. In all, 59 children attended, the method used being T.A.M. requiring three separate injections. In three instances the children had only two injections failing to attend for the third; in another case only one injection was given. One contracted diphtheria within three months of the final injection before the onset of the acquired immunity; the others were satisfactory.

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, 30 phials, equivalent to 148,000 units, were so supplied.

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

In the following table details are given of the examinations at the Public Health Laboratory made during 1935 :—

Examinations for :—	Positive.	Negative.	Doubtful.	Total.
Diphtheria	226	1793	1	2020
Tuberculosis	339	1043	—	1382
Typhoid fever	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhoea	73	162	18	253
Other examinations	76	45	1	122
Total	714	3043	20	3777

The following statement gives details of the specimens examined at the Bacteriological Laboratory of the University of Sheffield during the year 1935 :—

Wassermans	497
Gonococci	7
Cerebro-spinal fluid :	
Complete examinations	5
" less culture	1
Typing meningococcus, etc.	8
	— 14
Blood cultures	5
Typhoid examinations :	
Blood	10
Urine	2
Faeces	3
	— 15
Virulence tests :	
Nasal and throat swabs	42
Milk examinations :	
Inoculation—T.B.	194
B. coli content	128
Bacterial count	45
Microscopic—T.B.	35
	— 402
Other examinations :	
Haemolytic streptococci	103
Other special examinations	1
	— 104
	1086

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.				1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Whooping cough	...			461	640	239	300	569
Mumps	...	...	...	419	124	446	997	347
Ringworm	...	...	...	290	212	201	178	158
Totals	...	...	...	1170	976	886	1475	1074

CANCER.

During the year, 98 deaths from cancer took place, as compared with 84 in 1931, 86 in 1932, 69 in 1933, and 80 in 1934.

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 M. F.	20—25 years		25—30 years		30—35 years		35—40 years		40—45 years		45—50 years		50—55 years		55—60 years		60—65 years		65—70 years		70—75 years		75—80 years		80—85 years		85 years & over M. F.	Total M. F.	Grand total.		
		M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.				M. F.	
Buccal cavity M. and pharynx F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	
Digestive organs and peritoneum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	31	57	
Respiratory organs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	5	12	
Uterus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	
Other female genital organs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	
Breast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	12	
Male genito- urinary organs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	
Skin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other organs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	
Totals	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	55	98

The ratio of cancer deaths to deaths from all causes expressed as a percentage for the years 1931-35 is as follows:—
In 1931 the percentage was 10.0; in 1932, 11.0; in 1933, 8.2; in 1934, 11.31 and in 1935, 12.4.

The facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer provided by the County Borough are now of a more comprehensive nature than hitherto, and the following is a brief summary of these.

Cancer cases are admitted to Alma Road Hospital as medical or surgical cases generally, and the necessary treatment given there by the resident staff. Most of these cases are admitted on the advice of their general practitioners.

In addition an agreement has been drawn up between the Rotherham Corporation and the Sheffield Radium Centre for fortnightly clinics to be held at the Alma Road Hospital, and treatment by radium and X-ray at Sheffield Radium Centre, with the proposal to treat with radium later locally at Alma Road.

The following table gives details of the cases treated during 1935 :—

Site of disease.							
Uterus	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Tongue and mouth	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Breast	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Skin	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Stomach	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Colon	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Rectum	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Prostate	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Pituitary	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lung	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pancreas	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
							—
							88
							—

Of these, 27 received temporary treatment by radium or X-ray under the terms of the agreement mentioned.

INFLUENZA.

During the year 7 deaths occurred from influenza ; 1 in January, 1 in March, 2 in April, 1 in July, 1 in September, and 1 in December.

CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION.

The arrangements for cleansing and disinfection, as outlined in the annual report for 1931, remain unchanged.

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 to the court during the year. The order was granted and the person was ultimately removed to the institution of the Public Assistance Committee.

One other aged and infirm person was persuaded to enter the institution without an order being obtained.

VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

During 1935, a total of 19,357 examinations of school children were made by school nurses, as a result of which 202 individual children were found verminous, and 6 of this number were cleansed at the clinic under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority.

RATS.

During the year the Rats and Mice Officer caught 4,593 rats. In addition to this number, poison baits were laid on 112 premises and the gassing machine, using sulphur dioxide, was used on 87 occasions.

National Rat Week was observed in Rotherham in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries from November 4th to the 9th.

Publicity was given to this effort by press references and by poster display on hoardings, in tramcars, 'buses and in shops of hardware dealers and chemists; during that week 195 rats were caught, exclusive of rats poisoned or gassed and not traced.

It is of interest to record that a black rat was caught on the 20th December and that its classification was confirmed by the Zoology Department of Sheffield University.

SECTION VII.

TUBERCULOSIS.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1935.

Under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930, the number of cases of tuberculosis on the register of notifications on the 31st December, 1935, was 795, classified as follows:—

Total cases ...	Pulmonary.			Non-pulmonary.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
795	347	268	615	98	82	180

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

Age periods. Years.			New cases.*				Deaths.			
			Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 ...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5 ...	...	...	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	1
5-10 ...	...	...	3	2	2	4	—	—	—	—
10-15 ...	...	...	3	2	5	1	—	—	—	1
15-20 ...	...	...	7	4	1	1	2	1	—	—
20-25 ...	...	...	8	5	2	—	2	5	—	—
25-35 ...	...	...	11	9	1	2	3	6	—	—
35-45 ...	...	...	13	1	2	—	3	2	—	—
45-55 ...	...	...	9	5	—	—	4	2	—	—
55-65 ...	...	...	7	1	—	—	3	3	—	—
65 and upwards ...	...	...	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
Totals ...	...	...	63	30	15	10	17	20	—	3

*Primary notifications, including other new cases which have come to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the year 1935.

The ratio of non-notified tuberculous deaths to the total tuberculous 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.

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

The ground floor of the building situated at 12, Frederick Street, comprises the Tuberculosis Dispensary. As pointed out in previous reports the premises are very unsuitable for work of this sort, quietness, adequate ventilation and sufficient accommodation being lacking.

NOTIFICATIONS. 100 primary notifications of new cases were received during the year. In addition 18 new cases were brought to notice otherwise than by formal notification. The source of information of these latter notifications was:—

Source of information.	Number of cases.	
	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
Death returns from local registrars	3	1
Posthumous notifications	3	—
Transfers from other areas (other than transferable deaths)	8	3

PROCEDURE. When a patient is notified to this department as suffering from tuberculosis, and if, after one week, the patient has not attended the dispensary, a letter is sent to the practitioner who notified the case stating that, unless he objects, a health visitor will call on the patient for the purpose of assessing and reporting on the home conditions. If the patient is an infectious case, an effort is made to persuade the contacts to attend the dispensary for examination. In this manner the recommendations of the Ministry of Health that local authorities should get in touch with all notified cases are carried out, but in no case is a patient visited when the practitioner in charge of the case has signified his preference to supervise and treat the case without official help.

The homes of all cases who attend the dispensary and who have been found to be suffering from tuberculosis, are visited periodically by the health visitors. In this way contact is maintained with patients who for some reason (e.g. work) are unable to visit the dispensary frequently. In these cases also, a medical report on the patient's condition is obtained by means of a circular letter to the family practitioner.

CONTACTS. The number of contacts examined at the special contact clinics was only 46 in 1935. The fall in numbers was due to illness amongst the staff and other difficulties which prevented the special sessions for the examination of contacts being held frequently. This feature of the work has not, however, been dropped, and is again being proceeded with normally. Of the cases examined, two were

found to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. Both of these were adults, and both were suffering from a chronic but infectious form of the disease, tubercle bacilli being found in the sputum from both cases. Both were parents of cases who had been notified during the year, though in one case, another member of the family had previously died of tuberculosis.

In regard to the examination of contacts, a memorandum on this subject has recently been issued by the Joint Tuberculosis Council (1936), and it is interesting to note that the recommendations embodied in this report are almost identical with the description of the general plan of campaign carried out in Rotherham and described in the Annual Report of 1934; they also draw attention to the value of contact examination from the research point of view.

NEW CASES. 216 new cases were sent to the dispensary during the year. Of these only 76 were found to be tuberculous. Of the pulmonary cases 25 were found to be sputum positive and no less than 19 of these cases were classified in group III—that is the disease was in an advanced stage on diagnosis. Most of these cases reached an advanced stage either because the patient was tardy in consulting his doctor or because the onset was so insidious. It is most remarkable how tuberculosis can reach such widespread distribution without producing very striking symptoms. In some few cases, however, inadequate medical examination seems responsible for failure to recognise the disease at a curable stage. An illustrative case is that of a young man who had been under medical supervision for a year, complaining of indefinite symptoms of ill health. Eventually he consulted another doctor, who correctly diagnosed the case as one of pulmonary tuberculosis and sent him to the dispensary. He was found to have gross bilateral disease with cavitation. After a year of continuous bed treatment the outlook is considerably brighter, but a cure is out of the question and a "patching-up" is all that can be hoped for with this case.

The subsequent table shows the relation between the primary notifications for the year and those attending the dispensary.

		Primary notifications 1935	1935 accepted cases attending dispensary.
Pulmonary	Males.	58	46
	Females.	21	15
Non-pulmonary	Males.	13	9
	Females.	8	8
		—	—
		100	78
		==	==

The co-operation existing between the medical practitioners of the Borough and the Tuberculosis Officer is exemplified by the fact that of the 216 new cases sent to the dispensary, only 76 were found to be tuberculous, showing the readiness with which suspicious cases are sent for diagnosis.

The following table compares the figures for new cases and contacts examined during 1935 with those for the preceding years:—

Year.	New cases.			
	Definitely tuberculous.	Doubtfully tuberculous.	Non- tuberculous.	Total.
1931	90	15	72	177
1932	101	9	73	183
1933	107	3	74	184
1934	62	8	113	183
1935	76	7	133	216

Year.	Contacts.			
	Definitely tuberculous.	Doubtfully tuberculous.	Non- tuberculous.	Total.
1931	6	—	12	18
1932	3	2	13	18
1933	12	3	15	30
1934	11	—	137	148
1935	2	—	44	46

RADIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS. It is a routine practice that every new case attending the dispensary is X-rayed as part of the initial examination. This examination is not confined to suspected pulmonary cases but includes those with skin, glandular, or bone and joint disease. In practically every case an X-ray film is taken, but in a few cases fluoroscopy alone is used. During the year 340 X-ray films were taken in connection with dispensary work. The following table shows the number of X-ray examinations since the installation of the apparatus at Oakwood Hall Sanatorium in 1930.

1930	76	1933	237
1931	110	1934	368
1932	164	1935	340

The slight drop in the 1935 examinations can be at least partially attributed to the decrease in the number of contacts examined.

DEATHS. 46 deaths occurred amongst notified tuberculous patients during 1935, 42 being pulmonary and 4 non-pulmonary. Five pulmonary cases and 1 non-pulmonary case died from other causes than tuberculosis and the remainder died from the condition originally notified (37 pulmonary—3 non-pulmonary). The period which elapsed between notification and death is summarised below :—

				Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary
Notification after death	...	...	...	3	—
„ within 1 month	...	...	...	3	1
„ „ 3 months	...	...	...	—	—
„ „ 6 months	...	...	...	5	1
„ „ 1 year	...	...	...	4	—
„ „ 2 years	...	...	...	5	—
„ „ 3 years	...	...	...	6	—
„ „ 4 years	...	...	...	2	—
„ „ 5 years	...	...	...	3	—
„ over 5 years	...	...	...	3	—
„ from local death returns	...	...	...	3	1

The following return shows the work of the dispensary during the year 1935.

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 ...	38	12	7	2	2	2	7	6	40	14	14	8		76
(b) Diagnosis not completed...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	1		7
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	44	23	21		133
B—Contacts examined during the year :—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—		2
(b) Diagnosis not completed...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	14	13	14		44
C—Cases written off the dispensary register as														
(a) Recovered ...	16	6	10	4	—	—	2	3	16	6	12	7		41
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the dispensary register as tuberculous) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	63	37	36		185
D—Number of cases on dispensary register on Dec. 31st :—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	203	138	75	67	13	10	52	52	216	148	127	119		610
(b) Diagnosis not completed...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	1		7

1. Number of cases on dispensary register on January 1st ...	621	8. Number of visits by tuberculosis officer to homes (including personal consultations) ...	14
2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under head 3 in previous years	9	9. Number of visits by nurses or health visitors to homes for dispensary purposes ...	*1344
3. Number of patients transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme and cases "lost sight of"	20	10. Number of	
4. Cases written off during the year as dead (all causes) ...	29	(a) Specimens of sputum, &c., examined ...	182
5. Number of attendances at the dispensary (including contacts) ...	1802	(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with dispensary work ...	340
6. Number of insured persons under domiciliary treatment on the 31st December ...	62	11. Number of "recovered" cases restored to dispensary register and included in A(a) and A(b) above ...	1
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners:—		12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on dispensary register on 31st December ...	111
(a) Personal ...	7		
(b) Otherwise ...	219		

*All visits.

The 185 non-tuberculous persons written off the dispensary register revealed the following conditions:—Bronchitis and pulmonary fibrosis, 68; debility, 10; post influenzal debility, 6; bronchiectasis, 5; pulmonary catarrh, 5; anaemia, 5; healed pulmonary tuberculosis, 4; cervical adenitis, 3; valvular disease of the heart, 3; arthritis, 3; endometritis and metritis, 2; lung abscess, 2; and one each Brodie's abscess, fibrositis, cystitis, arterio sclerosis, pleurisy, myeloid leukaemia, mitral stenosis, myocarditis and bronchitis, bronchial catarrh, apical pneumonia, plumbism, marasmus, lumbago, postural scoliosis, rickets, chronic nasal catarrh, pleurodynia, myxoedema, neurasthenia, postural kyphosis, hysterical aphonia. The remaining 48 cases showed no apparent disease.

The following summary shows the clinical condition of all patients at the end of 1935, classified as (a) pulmonary cases and (b) non-pulmonary cases, arranged according to the years in which they first came under public medical treatment.

(a) PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the return relates.	Previous to 1931					1931					1932					1933					1934					1935				
	Class T.B. minus.					Class T.B. plus.					Class T.B. minus.					Class T.B. plus.					Class T.B. minus.					Class T.B. plus.				
	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus).		Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus).		Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus).		Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus).		Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus).		Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus).	
Disease arrested—	62	4	13	1	18	5	2	—	7	10	1	2	—	3	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Adults M.	55	1	1	2	4	10	4	—	14	7	—	—	—	1	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Children F.	58	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	6	11	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disease not arrested	1	5	3	—	8	—	—	3	3	2	1	4	1	6	1	2	4	5	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Adults M.	5	1	2	—	3	—	—	1	1	1	—	4	1	5	4	1	4	—	5	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Children F.	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	1	7	—	—	—	19	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Condition not ascertained during the year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total on dispensary register at 31st December ...	184	12	19	3	34	22	6	4	10	33	3	11	2	16	61	3	10	5	18	36	1	2	5	8	36	2	4	19	25	
Discharged as recovered	142	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Adults M.	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Children F.	178	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from dispensary register	341	8	22	5	35	6	2	2	4	9	—	1	—	1	6	1	1	2	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Adults M.	55	10	51	38	99	5	4	11	3	18	6	—	1	4	5	3	—	3	10	13	2	—	1	2	3	1	—	—	—	—
Children F.	31	2	26	26	54	1	2	6	4	12	3	4	6	10	1	—	3	1	4	1	—	—	—	3	3	1	—	—	—	—
Dead—	12	—	2	5	7	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total written off dispensary register ...	855	20	102	74	196	12	9	20	7	36	18	—	6	10	16	10	1	7	13	21	7	—	2	8	10	2	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTALS...	1039	32	121	77	230	34	15	24	7	46	51	3	17	12	32	71	4	17	18	39	43	1	4	13	18	38	2	4	22	28

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

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

(b) NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the return relates.	Previous to 1931					1931					1932					1933					1934					1935						
	Bones and joints.	Abdominal.	Other organs.	Peripheral glands.	Total.	Bones and joints.	Abdominal.	Other organs.	Peripheral glands.	Total.	Bones and joints.	Abdominal.	Other organs.	Peripheral glands.	Total.	Bones and joints.	Abdominal.	Other organs.	Peripheral glands.	Total.	Bones and joints.	Abdominal.	Other organs.	Peripheral glands.	Total.	Bones and joints.	Abdominal.	Other organs.	Peripheral glands.	Total.		
Disease arrested—Adults M.	3	—	1	—	4	2	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Children F.	10	5	2	10	27	3	2	—	—	7	12	1	3	10	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Disease not arrested Adults M.	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Children F.	4	—	1	2	7	5	—	—	—	1	6	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Condition not ascertained during the year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Total on dispensary register at 31st December ...	18	5	5	13	41	10	2	—	—	10	22	3	5	—	21	2	1	—	—	12	15	4	2	1	5	12	4	2	1	9	16	
Transferred to pulmonary ...	3	—	1	3	7	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Discharged as recovered Adults M.	1	—	2	4	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Children F.	4	—	—	6	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from dispensary register ...	33	8	5	44	90	1	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Dead Adults M.	11	5	9	23	48	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Children F.	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Total written off dispensary register ...	54	16	18	79	167	2	2	—	—	3	7	2	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	
GRAND TOTALS of (a) and (b) (excluding those transferred to pulmonary) ...	72	21	23	92	208	12	4	—	—	13	29	5	5	1	24	3	1	—	—	13	17	5	2	3	6	18	5	2	3	1	9	17

OAKWOOD HALL SANATORIUM.

During the year the sanatorium continued to play its part in the antituberculosis scheme. As pointed out in the last annual report owing to a drop in the number of patients a few empty beds (on an average 3-4) became available at Oakwood. An agreement was entered into with the Dewsbury Corporation whereby should vacancies occur at Oakwood such beds could be utilised for the treatment of Dewsbury cases. The first Dewsbury case was admitted on October 30th. As before 30 of the available 100 beds were rented to the West Riding County Council.

During the autumn the building of the new nurses' home was commenced and the work which is being carried out by the Borough Engineer is proceeding rapidly.

141 borough cases were admitted during the year while 132 were discharged and 10 died. Details are given below :—

Number of patients in hospital.				1/1/35	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	31/12/35
Observation cases.	Adults.	M.	...	—	13	11	1	1
		F.	...	—	4	4	—	—
	Children		...	2	9	11	—	—
	Total	...	...	2	26	26	1	1
Pulmonary cases.	Adults.	M.	...	20	51	38	4	29
		F.	...	12	21	14	5	14
	Children		...	15	17	27	—	5
	Total	...	...	47	89	79	9	48
Non-pulmonary cases.	Adults	M.	...	2	2	3	—	1
		F.	...	—	6	6	—	—
	Children		...	16	18	18	—	16
	Total	...	...	18	26	27	—	17
Grand total				67	141	132	10	66

Of the 27 suspicious cases discharged the presence of tuberculosis was found in 11 cases and its absence proved in 14 cases. 2 cases left after only a few days in hospital and before a definite diagnosis was arrived at. The case which died was one of bronchiectasis.

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	...	3	1	1	1	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	4	3	4
Non-tuberculous	...	4	1	-	3	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	6
Doubtful	...	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Totals	...	8	2	2	4	1	8	-	1	-	-	-	1	12	4	11

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

Classification on admission to the institution.	Condition at time of discharge.	Duration of residential treatment in the institution.															Grand totals.	
		Over 28 days and under 3 months			3—6 months.			6—12 months.			More than 12 months.			Totals.				
		M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch		
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Class TB minus.	Quiescent ...	1	—	—	5	1	4	2	3	6	—	—	1	8	4	11	23
		Not quiescent ...	6	—	3	4	1	4	4	1	4	—	—	2	14	2	13	29
		Died in institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Class TB plus Group 1.	Quiescent ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Not quiescent ...	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	2	5
		Died in institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Class TB plus Group 2.	Quiescent ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Not quiescent ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	—	2	—	—	6	1	—	7
		Died in institution ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3
	Class TB plus Group 3.	Quiescent ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Not quiescent ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3	—	—	5	2	—	7
		Died in institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	—	3
		Totals (pulmonary)	8	2	3	11	3	9	12	7	10	7	1	4	38	13	26	77
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Bones and joints.	Quiescent ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	
		Not quiescent ...	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	4	
		Died in institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Abdominal.	Quiescent ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	3	
		Not quiescent ...	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	3	
		Died in institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Other organs.	Quiescent ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	3	
		Not quiescent ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Died in institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Peri-pheral glands.	Quiescent ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	
		Not quiescent ...	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	4	
		Died in institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Totals (non-pulmon'y)	—	2	2	1	1	5	1	1	7	1	—	1	3	4	15	22	

GENERAL TREATMENT. This consists of rest and graduated exercise supplemented by medical treatment. The value of a long period of absolute rest is stressed at Oakwood Hall Sanatorium especially for the newly diagnosed and acute types. In many cases cavities completely heal and the sputum becomes negative without any special supplementary treatment. This period of absolute rest extends into many months and is naturally irksome for the patient as well as throwing much more work on the nursing and domestic staff. It speaks well for the patience and tact of the staff that most patients are content (though after much persuasion) to continue this part of the treatment to its conclusion. The percentage of bed patients during 1935 averaged about 60%.

ARTIFICIAL PNEUMOTHORAX. This method of treatment is probably the most valuable therapeutic means at our disposal and it is unfortunate that only a comparatively small percentage of patients are suitable cases for its application. Little difficulty is now experienced in persuading a suitable case to undergo the treatment. The treatment lasts several years and continues after the patient's discharge from the sanatorium, several of the patients being fit for work and resuming their normal occupation before the termination of the treatment. The patients who have been discharged from the sanatorium with an artificial pneumothorax attend as out-patients at certain intervals for refills.

In many cases of pulmonary tuberculosis adhesions form in the chest and these may interfere with the collapse and healing of the lung when artificial pneumothorax is induced. Certain minor operative measures may be required to surmount this difficulty and enable the patient to derive the greatest possible advantage from the procedure. In some cases the adhesions may be so dense that the lung cannot be collapsed by pneumothorax treatment. These cases require a more radical operation. Treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis in a sanatorium by conservative means has proved its value over many years. It has until recently been the only means at our disposal to treat the individual case. Modern knowledge and skill, far from belittling the method, has upheld it but no one to-day or in past years has claimed that sanatorium treatment by itself is ideal. It is far too long, too expensive, too much of a nervous strain for a working man who fears he may lose his job and while good results are obtained in individual instances the results on the whole are uncertain and the patient liable to relapses. A definite advance has therefore been made with the introduction of operative means to aid in the healing of the affected lung. These are now well established and most new sanatoria include an operating theatre in their equipment and arrange for the services of a thoracic surgeon. It must always be remembered that operative treatment is only to be regarded as an adjuvant of the well established sanatorium treatment by conservative means. Oakwood Hall Sanatorium, then, while in many ways excellently equipped, cannot be looked on as fully efficient while it fails to offer operative treatment to such patients as require it and the desirability of providing such treatment should an opportunity occur ought to be borne in mind.

GOLD THERAPY. Further experience with this form of treatment has failed to convince one of any outstanding therapeutic qualities possessed by the preparations. Many of the cases have improved but improvement has been noted in similar types of cases treated without gold salts. A severe albuminuria followed its use on a patient although the total amount given was only .89 gramme and the largest single dose .05 gramme.

ULTRA VIOLET RAY THERAPY. The Jessonek and Kromayer lamps provided by Mr. J. Ridsdale in 1931 continue to do excellent service. The treatment is mainly used for children suffering from bone and joint and glandular tuberculosis and all cases with skin tuberculosis.

RADIOLOGY. 714 films were exposed during the year which figure includes 363 films taken in connection with the Tuberculosis Dispensary. A certain overlapping occurs with patients who are admitted shortly after being X-rayed; a preliminary film on admission is rendered unnecessary. The number of examinations was 681, 340 in connection with dispensary cases, 327 in connection with in-patients, and 14 other examinations. The Borough in-patients X-rayed numbered 193, the West Riding 132, and Dewsbury 2.

The plant in use continues to give satisfactory service. A new overhead rotating switch was installed during the year to ensure greater safety and to eliminate certain troublesome sparking which began to be experienced.

As in recent years, use was made of lipiodol in investigating diseases of the bronchial tree. A new departure was the use of barium in certain cases of unilateral fibrosis to show the effect of the disease on the oesophagus. In one case the fibrosis had produced a stricture of the oesophagus and in other cases dilation was produced by torsion and displacement of the lower end of the oesophagus. A small investigation formed the subject of an article by Dr. Doig, Medical Superintendent, which appeared in the British Medical Journal.

TUBERCULIN. The Mantoux test is used to a large extent in children and in adults admitted for observation.

Through the kindness of Dr. R. A. O'Brien, of the Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories, an opportunity was gained of testing a new derivative of tuberculin called tuberculo protein, for which claims had been made in America that it was more efficient. The tests are continuing, but present experience indicates that there is little difference in the two preparations and the only practical advantage of tuberculo protein seems to be that it will keep longer and the dilutions are more easily made.

Tuberculin has not been used in treatment.

RECREATION. Billiards and card games are favourite winter pastimes, and are splendid relief to the monotony of a wet day at any time of the year. During fine weather, however, the patients are encouraged to take their recreation on the putting or bowling greens.

Occasional concerts help to while away some of the long winter evenings, and our thanks are due to those who have provided such entertainment. Due to the kindness of Mr. Steeples, ex-amateur billiards champion of the British Empire, exhibition billiards matches have been given by such famous players as Mr. Horace Lindum, Mr. Joe Davis, and Mr. Steeples himself.

The wireless set with head phones to all the beds on the adult blocks, and the library, play a very great part in the long period of treatment, especially for those who are not fit to indulge in active recreation.

THE SCHOOL. The following is the report of the teacher, Mrs. Eyre.

Number of children on register—Girls	...	...	...	34
Boys	...	...	...	39
				—
				73
				—
Number of children unable to read when admitted	...	...	...	29
Number of children who have previously been patients in				
the sanatorium	...	...	...	8

Dr. M. C. Bywaters, of the Board of Education, inspected the school on November 28th, 1935.

Mrs. Eyre also acts as librarian and interests herself keenly in the guides, scouts and brownies, and her reports in these two activities are given herewith.

LIBRARY. The library continues to be a great blessing to most patients who are well enough to read, but I feel there is a lack of reading matter suitable for the 'not so well.' I am thinking of one or two monthly periodicals, each of which could be destroyed after its span of interest. During the latter six months of 1935, the average number of books exchanged each week was 169.

GUIDES, SCOUTS AND BROWNIES. The children's life in the sanatorium is never lacking in enthusiasm, and every child becomes either a scout or a brownie by its own wish.

The work is much the same as the active companies, and the things which cannot be done because of being in bed, are substituted by alternatives equally thrilling. We have to thank Dr. Mary Andrews, Extension Scout Commissioner, and Miss Eileen Peake, Extension Guide Secretary, for their supervision and helpful visits. Also Miss Taylor and her brownies from the High School for their exciting parcels which they brought for our company at Christmas time."

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, 1935, is given. For pulmonary cases there are 14 beds for adults; and for children under 15 years of age and 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.				1/1/35	Admitted.	Discharged	Died.	31/12/35
Pulmonary cases.	Adults.	M.	...	1	14	10	2	3
		F.	...	3	4	3	4	—
	Children	...	...	—	1	—	—	1
	Total	...	...	4	19	13	6	4
Non-pulmonary cases.	Adults.	M.	...	1	2	3	—	—
		F.	...	—	1	—	—	1
	Children	...	...	1	5	5	—	1
	Total	...	...	2	8	8	—	2
Grand total				6	27	21	6	6

TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE.

The sixth 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 69 persons were assisted by the Committee, 41 cases receiving grants from the Corporation Fund, 28 from the Voluntary Fund. In all, 273 grants were made, and included:—

		Corporation Fund.	Voluntary Fund.	Total.
Milk	... ..	581 gallons	295 $\frac{3}{4}$ gallons	876 $\frac{3}{4}$ gallons
Eggs	... ..	3206	1813	5019
Meat	... ..	326 lbs.	62 lbs.	388 lbs.

An extension of the grants during the year has been made to include grants of clothing and suits to needy patients.

Twenty grants of clothing, boots and underclothing were made to special cases in sanatorium or before their admission during the year.

The scale of income adopted in connection with the grants remains the same, as also the condition for the receipt of the grants from the separate funds as set out in previous years.

Since the Committee came into existence just over six years ago, 5,570 gallons of milk, 29,240 eggs, 3,600 lbs. of meat have been issued in grants.

The arrangement made with the Public Assistance Committee whereby they accept the Tuberculosis Officer's certificate for grants of extra medical necessities (including extra nourishment) to cases in receipt of public assistance relief, is still being continued, and has greatly reduced the grants of extra nourishment and clothing made by the Committee's Voluntary Fund.

The Committee again made special grants during the Christmas period by the issue of vouchers for extras, when not only the persons who were in receipt of assistance from the Committee, but also the Borough patients in poor circumstances who were granted Christmas leave from the sanatorium were given grocery vouchers ranging from 5/- to 10/- according to their means. In one case an additional grant of 5/- in cash was made to a single patient towards his lodging expenses. In all, 42 grants were made. The action of the Committee in making these special grants was greatly appreciated by the patients, who in many cases would have gone home to reduced circumstances.

The two car parks continue to provide an excellent service to the motoring public and beneficial employment to several ex-sanatorium patients as car park attendants. In all, six were employed during the year, four being in employment at the end of the year, the personnel having been reviewed by the Tuberculosis Officer on two occasions.

In April the Committee considered a report from the Medical Officer upon the necessity of providing dentures to the patients having teeth extracted under the Corporation's dental scheme and who were not in a position to afford the cost of

dentures. As a result the Committee adopted a scheme for the provision of dentures for a trial period of twelve months, whereby arrangements were made with the Education Authority for the School Dental Officer to supply dentures to these cases. The cost to the Committee for a full set of dentures is £1 11s. per set. Patients who are entitled to dental benefit from their Health Insurance Societies are ineligible, as also are those in receipt of Public Assistance relief who are able to receive dentures through the Public Assistance Committee. The scale of income adopted in assessing cases requiring assistance under this scheme was an increase of 10/- and £1 for free and half cost dentures respectively over and above the scale of income for the provision of extra nourishment, and similarly, single persons making application are specially considered by the Committee. As a result of this scheme four patients have been provided with full dentures during the year; one patient received partial dentures; one case received a grant for the balance of the cost of his dentures from his Insurance Society equal to the amount of the grant he would have received from the cost of the dentures from the Committee; and in a special case the Committee undertook the provision of dentures for the Public Assistance Committee who were responsible for the cost.

In December the Committee again considered a further report from the Tuberculosis Officer on the housing of tuberculous patients, and at the end of the year the report was under consideration. The recommendations of the Committee were as follows:—

(a) That the Housing Committee be approached with a view to an arrangement being made with this Committee whereby on the certificate of the Tuberculosis Officer that a case of tuberculosis is either infectious or living in an unhygienic house, the family be given an opportunity of obtaining a house on one of the Corporation Housing Estates within a short space of time.

(b) That the Public Health Committee be asked to increase their grant to this Committee by a sum of £80 per annum for the purpose of rent subsidies to necessitous cases.

(c) That the provision of beds and bedding be undertaken by this Committee, and that the cost be charged to the Voluntary Fund; that loans of single beds and mattresses be made for the use of the patient only, and that grants of bedding be given to necessitous patients.

That the consideration of a scale of income for rent subsidies be deferred until a future meeting of this Committee.

SECTION VIII.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

In the year under consideration the general figures of the attendances at the Venereal Diseases Centre remain much the same as in the previous year ; actually there were 8,605 attendances made as compared with 8,963 for the year 1934. There have, however, been a few changes in the various sections of the scheme. The number of cases of syphilis shows a further increase, particularly in females. This increase is probably due to the examination of relations of patients, who have been encouraged to attend for blood tests. Several of these women are undergoing treatment who have no clinical signs of syphilis, but have been found to possess a positive Wassermann.

The total cases treated for gonorrhoea show a slight decrease in both males and females, 109 males and 26 females as compared with 113 males and 34 females treated during 1934. A film shown in the town as propaganda on the subject appears to have had no immediate influence, as no attendances were directly due to its exhibition.

The non-venereal group shows some increase in female cases attending. This is due to the fact that for ante-natal treatment of chronic cervicitis and vaginitis, a common enough condition in multiparous women, there is no other place where suitable treatment can be given ; a few of these cases are admitted to the Ferham House Maternity Home, where treatment can be continued along with rest in bed. The results obtained with these cases are distinctly encouraging and emphasise the necessity for more ante-natal beds as well as beds for the in-patient treatment of non-pregnant women. The value of beds as part of the treatment of venereal disease is often overlooked, and one feels more than ever that with suitable in-patient accommodation for both males and females better results could be obtained. At present one has to ask for the co-operation of the general practitioner, and while this is usually given ungrudgingly, the fact often obtains that the family doctor is put into a very uncomfortable position, a condition which should be quite unnecessary.

One further medical officer's session for females was commenced on 1st October 1935 and has proved a considerable help. This addition is part of a re-organisation of the venereal diseases scheme which is contemplated for 1936.

The special medical session for children is collecting cases which will eventually be dealt with at the centre at a time separate from the routine venereal disease sessions. This will also be part of the re-organisation.

The Venereal Diseases Officer paid a visit to the Children's Hospital, Great Ormond Street, London, to attend a short course for Child Welfare and School Medical Officers given by Dr. Nabarro. The course was a distinct success and one feels that it should be repeated and not confined to London. Short courses of this description can be of considerable help in the earlier diagnosis of congenital syphilis, and hence the earlier reference to the treatment centre.

At Dr. Nabarro's suggestion a further trial has been made with tryparsamide. Given by the intravenous route it is painless, but it appears to be more toxic than the present arsenobenzine compounds, and given intramuscularly it causes so much pain that patients are loth to attend after one or two doses. At present one cannot be sure that any advance would be gained by using tryparsamide. A new bismuth solution manufactured by the same laboratories which is a bismuth tryparsamide compound has also been tried, but has proved too painful for regular use.

While it may be possible in hospital to use these more toxic or more painful preparations, it appears rather unwise, under our conditions, to persist with drugs which have a prejudicial effect on the patient's regular attendances.

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, 1935.

	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 ...	59	39	—	—	41	11	10	9	110	59	169
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 ...	10	9	—	—	9	7	—	—	19	16	35
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 ...	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	8
„ secondary ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
„ latent in 1st year of infection ...	7	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	19	26
„ all later stages ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
„ congenital ...	5	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	11	16
Soft chancre ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhoea, 1st year of infection ...	—	—	—	—	49	6	—	—	49	6	55
„ later ...	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	4	1	5
Conditions other than venereal ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	45	43	45	88
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 ...	2	1	—	—	6	1	—	—	8	2	10
TOTALS OF ITEMS, 1, 2, 3 AND 4	90	83	—	—	109	26	53	54	252	163	415
5. Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure (see item 15) ...	—	—	—	—	21	2	48	40	69	42	111
6. Number of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment and were, on first attendance, suffering from :—											
Syphilis, primary ...	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	2	11
„ secondary ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
„ latent in 1st year of infection ...	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	3	10
„ all later stages ...	8	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	5	13
„ congenital ...	7	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	12	19
Soft chancre ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhoea, 1st year of infection ...	—	—	—	—	33	8	—	—	33	8	41
„ later ...	—	—	—	—	6	2	—	—	6	2	8

	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	1	—	—	10	—	—	—	11	1	12
8. Number of cases transferred to other centres or to institutions, or to care of private practitioners	1	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	5	2	7
9. Number of cases remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December	57	58	—	—	35	12	5	14	97	84	181
TOTALS OF ITEMS 5, 6, 7, 8 AND 9 ... (These totals should agree with those of items 1, 2, 3 and 4)	90	83	—	—	109	26	53	54	252	163	415
10. Number of cases in the following stages of syphilis included in item 6 which failed to complete one course of treatment :—											
Syphilis, primary	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
„ secondary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ latent in 1st year of infection	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
„ all later stages	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ congenital	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
11. Number of attendances :—											
(a) for individual attention of the medical officers	1195	970	—	—	837	288	146	339	2178	1597	3775
(b) for intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation, dressing	20	10	—	—	3936	446	177	241	4133	697	4830
TOTAL ATTENDANCES	1215	980	—	—	4773	734	323	580	6311	2294	8605
12. In patients :—											
(a) Total number of persons admitted for treatment during the year	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	4
(b) Aggregate number of "in-patient days" of treatment given	—	57	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	69	69
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		15 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	3	1	5	2	9	
Total	1	—	—	1	3	3	1	7	5	11	

	Arsenobenzene compounds	Mercury	Bismuth		
14. Chief preparations used in treatment of syphilis :—	Stabilarsan Sulphostab.	Hutchinson's Pill Hyd.c. cret.	Bisantol. Quinostab. Bisglucol		
(a) Names of preparations					
(b) Total number of injections given (out-patients and in-patients)	628	—	1118		
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	7	175	—	—
(b) Number of specimens from patients attending at the centre sent for examination to an approved laboratory	—	—	135	—	—

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 C.B.	Yorkshire W.R.C.C.	Derbyshire C.C.	Rutlandshire C.C.	Surrey C.C.	Bury C.B.	Newcastle C.B.	Sheffield C.B.	Worcester C.B.	Dundee	Glasgow	Total.
Number of cases in items 3 and 4 from each area found to be suffering from :—												
Syphilis	20	35	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	56
Soft chancre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhoea	31	29	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	1	1	67
Conditions other than venereal	46	40	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	88
Total	97	104	—	—	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	211

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 C.B.	Yorkshire W.R.C.C.	Derbyshire C.C.	Rutlandshire C.C.	Surrey C.C.	Bury C.B.	Newcastle C.B.	Sheffield C.B.	Worcester C.B.	Dundee	Glasgow	Total.
Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area	4682	3811	2	13	14	4	11	54	7	2	5	8605
Aggregate number of " in-patient days " of all patients residing in each area	17	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69
Number of doses of arsenobenzene compounds given in the out-patient clinic and in-patient department to patients residing in each area	257	365	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	628

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

Year	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935
Number of persons attending who were suffering from :—					
Syphilis	116	115	121	148	173
Soft chancre	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhoea	147	172	144	147	135
Conditions other than venereal	71	54	76	101	107
Totals	334	341	341	396	415
Total out-patient attendances	9116	9600	9824	8963	8605
Total in-patient days	31	77	114	71	69

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 :—				
1931	—	171	—	—
1932	—	276	—	—
1933	—	311	—	—
1934	—	201	—	—
1935	7	175	—	—
(b) Specimens from persons attending at the treatment centre which were sent for examination to an approved laboratory during the years :—				
1931	—	—	—	180
1932	—	—	—	142
1933	—	—	—	121
1934	—	—	—	144
1935	—	—	—	135

Besides the 135 tests for the Wassermann re-action which were sent from the centre, there were 346 tests for Wassermann re-action and 7 for gonococci sent to the Sheffield University Bacteriological Laboratory on behalf of local medical practitioners. 16 specimens of cerebro-spinal fluid were also examined for Wasserman re-action.

SECTION IX.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

MIDWIVES.

During 1935, 33 midwives notified their intention to practise in the Borough under Section 10 of the Midwives Act, 1902. Of these, 21 were midwives in independent practice on the district, 9 were attached to the staff of the Alma Road Public Assistance Hospital, and 3 were in practice at the Ferham House Municipal Maternity Home.

There are now 11 midwives resident in the town who engage in private practice. One is of bona fide status, the remaining 10 being certified by examination. Two are also general trained nurses but not state registered.

Dr. L. H. Copping, Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare, carried out the inspection of midwives during the year. Eight inspections were made at the homes of the midwives called upon.

No flagrant breach of the rules of the Central Midwives Board was observed and no cases were reported either to the local committee or to the Board.

Six midwives were suspended from practice during the year after being in contact with infection; one with scarlet fever, four with puerperal fever and one with puerperal pyrexia. In no instance was the midwife found to be carrying haemolytic streptococci, but in one case the pupil midwife was found to be so infected.

Compensation for the loss of cases was paid to each midwife during her period of suspension.

Compensation was also paid in 20 cases in which removal to a hospital had been advised by the doctor called in by the midwife. A detailed report of this is given later.

The statistics for 1935 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.
57198	35	33	2	3	1	26	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	9	4
24756	16	15	1	2	—	13	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
71521	6	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
40344	73	74	1	5	3	57	17	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	41	33	21
66154	58	57	2	4	2	44	13	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	18	30	3
73941	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
88342	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
87602	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
78373	33	32	1	1	—	30	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	9	2
68427	17	17	—	—	—	12	5	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	17	15	1
3857	26	25	1	—	—	20	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	28	10	2
44515	43	42	1	2	—	35	7	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	90	20	6
74377	7	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
65447	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40576	49	49	—	2	—	35	14	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	15	13	3
69712	2	2	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
81229	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
64479	37	34	3	4	2	30	4	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	10	13	4
34006	63	62	2	1	1	51	11	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	78	32	14
55602	5	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
45089	35	33	2	1	1	31	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	21	4
77367	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	513	502	16	26	11	412	90	3	4	5	—	3	7	5	361	210	65

The statistics for 1935 relating to midwives of the staff of the Ferham House Municipal Maternity Home are given in the following table. The home is not approved by the Central Midwives Board under rule E2 and the midwives are, therefore, subject to all the rules of the Board under Section E.

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.
41005	10	10	-	-	-	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
68275	81	80	2	2	1	71	9	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	37	4
79196	90	81	9	2	2	70	11	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	17	9
93979	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	185	175	11	4	3	153	22	1	-	2	-	-	2	1	-	58	13

It will be noticed that the proportion of instances relative to the number of cases is considerably higher in district practice than in maternity home practice.

This is largely due to the fact that 1935 was the first year in which the midwives at the maternity home have been subjected to the rules of the Board, and there has been some difficulty in determining which were emergencies requiring notification to the local supervising authority under Rule E.33.

Particularly has this been the case in regard to ante-natal care. All cases booking into the home attend the ante-natal clinic and are examined by the medical officer of the home. It was considered that such cases, even where ante-natal difficulties had arisen, were not emergencies within the scope of the rules since the women were being treated by the doctor engaged by them in their agreement to pay fees in respect of all attendance at the home.

After communication with the Board on the matter, it has been decided that since the medical officer is non-resident, all cases booking into the home do so under the charge and responsibility of the matron. The matron may delegate her responsibility to the staff midwives when the patient enters the home and such midwives will thereafter be jointly responsible, under Rule E4, for the carrying out of all the rules of the Board applicable to the case.

This ruling is now being carried out and the emergencies in district practice and maternity home practice should be more reasonably comparable at the end of the year.

There is a real value in the application of the rules to maternity home practice in that, as the home is an approved training centre for midwives, the trainees receive routine instruction in the carrying out of the rules of the Board throughout the whole of their period of training.

In 420 cases of district practice and 67 cases of practice in the municipal maternity home, aid was sought by the midwife conducting the case.

The following table summarises the causes for which aid was required :—

ANTE-NATAL CAUSES.

					District Cases.	Maternity Home cases.
Deformity or disproportion	...	...	...	...	3	—
Albuminurea	...	...	...	...	8	—
Loss of blood	...	...	...	...	12	—
Dangerous varicose veins	...	...	...	...	6	—
Ante-natal examinations	...	...	...	...	270	—
Cases post-term	...	...	...	...	19	—
Other causes	...	...	...	...	43	—

CONDITIONS ARISING DURING LABOUR.

Fits or convulsions	...	...	...	...	1	—
Purulent discharge	...	...	...	...	3	—
Malpresentation	...	...	...	...	16	4
Excessive bleeding	...	...	...	...	5	6
Retained membranes or placenta	...	...	...	...	14	2
Delay in labour	...	...	...	...	61	12
Rupture of the perineum	...	...	...	...	45	30
Other causes	...	...	...	...	19	2

CONDITIONS ARISING DURING THE PUERPERIUM.

					District Cases.	Maternity Home cases.
Fits or convulsions	...	...	...	...	1	—
Raised temperature	...	...	...	...	13	1
Breast trouble	...	...	...	...	5	—
Post-partum haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	3	1
Sub-involution	...	...	...	...	16	—
Other causes	...	...	...	...	8	—

THE CHILD.

Dangerous feebleness	...	...	...	...	18	5
Injuries received during birth	...	...	...	...	2	—
Inflammation of the eyes	...	...	...	...	13	—
Spots	...	...	...	...	2	—
Inflammation about the navel	...	...	...	...	1	—
Others	...	...	...	...	23	8
Still-births	...	...	...	...	6	—

Compensation in respect of cases ordered to hospital was paid in 20 instances enumerated as under :—

Removal ordered by	Removed during			Complications necessitating removal.	Hospital to which admitted and result.									Maternal deaths.
	Pregnancy.	1st stage.	2nd stage.		Jessop Hospital.	Alma Road Hospital.				Ferham House Municipal Maternity Home.		General Hospital.		
						Live birth.	Live birth.	Still birth.	Misc.	Live birth.	Still birth.		Misc.	
Medical Officer district ante-natal clinic.	1	—	—	1 Disproportion ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	1	—	—	2 Diabetes ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	1	—	—	3 Disproportion ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	1	—	—	4 No movements felt	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	1	—	—	5 Disproportion ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
General practitioners	—	1	—	1 A.P.H. placenta praevia ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1	—	—	2 Eclampsia ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1	—	—	3 Disproportion ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	—	1	—	4 A.P.H. placenta praevia ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1	—	—	5 Threatened abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	—	1	—	6 A.P.H. placenta praevia ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1	—	—	7 Mental stress ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1	—	—	8 Threatened abortion, prolapse of cord ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	1	9 Delay, 2nd stage hydrocephalic ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1	—	—	10 Pyelitis ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1	—	—	11 Ischio rectal abscess	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	1	—	12 A.P.H. placenta praevia ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1	—	—	13 Anatomy of parts destroyed at previous confinement	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1	—	—	14 Post term ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	1	—	15 Collapse, concealed accidental haemorrhage ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	14	5	1		1	7	4	1	5	1	1	—	—	

MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES.

A great deal of time and thought was given to a scheme for the provision of municipal midwives and a comprehensive report furnished to the Council on "Maternity Services" envisaged as part of the programme such a provision.

This report was approved in principle by the Council and various details as to servicing the community were worked out such as number of midwives to be employed, salaries, telephones, apparatus, etc. The local branch of the Midwives Association was addressed by the Medical Officer of Health and the Senior Health Visitor and the provisional scheme outlined with the result that in due course a list was obtained from all the practising midwives in the area as to whether or not they would consider themselves ready to accept employment in a municipal capacity when so required. The scheme was then fully discussed with Miss Carter, Secretary of the Midwives Institute, and much valuable information obtained.

Subsequently there was an informal discussion with the Ministry of Health, when the scheme was again fully discussed. Advice was then tendered that in view of the then approaching Midwives Bill the local scheme in Rotherham should be held up.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

During the year 2743 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 818 expectant mothers attended these clinics during the year, which number represents 81.5 per cent. of the total notified births and still-births.

FERHAM HOUSE MATERNITY HOME ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

During the year 274 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.
1931 ...	290	1020	20
1932 ...	215	1046	20
1933 ...	209	1109	21
1934 ...	221	1145	22
1935 ...	220	1045	20.5

In addition to the 220 new cases attending, 54 cases attended from the previous year, and of these cases 29 for various reasons were not delivered in the maternity home. 58 cases were attending at the end of the year.

DISTRICT ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

Dr. Rachel Powell has continued in office as medical officer of the clinic throughout the year.

Ante-natal and post-natal activities have functioned about the same level as in previous years. There has been an increase in the number of birth control cases attending.

Letters are now sent to both consorts in any case attending the ante-natal clinic in which the condition of the expectant mother is such that further pregnancies should be avoided. The position is explained to both parties for their mutual consideration and action.

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 ... 217	552	13.5
	Post-natal ... 15	36	
	Birth-control ... 31	51	
	Total ... 263	639	

Of the 263 cases who attended for the first time, 151 were referred by midwives, 21 by medical practitioners, 28 by health visitors, 32 from other centres and the remaining 31 attended of their own accord.

On December 31st the current register comprised :—

Ante-natal cases	...	...	...	...	47
Post-natal cases	...	...	...	...	26
Birth control cases	...	...	...	...	60
					<hr/>
					133
					<hr/>

The following is a list of conditions found amongst the 20 women attending for post-natal examinations :—

Uterine prolapse	...	...	...	...	11
Pendulous abdomen	...	...	...	...	1
Vaginal discharge	...	...	...	...	4
Chronic cervicitis	...	...	...	...	1
Visceroptosis	...	...	...	...	1
Abdominal hernia	...	...	...	...	1
Retroverted uterus	...	...	...	...	1
Flooding	...	...	...	...	1
Sterility	...	...	...	...	1
Miscarriage	...	...	...	...	1
Constipation	...	...	...	...	1

In addition, 7 women attended who were doubtful if pregnancy had occurred.

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 303 patients attended during the year, making 1146 attendances in all.

FERHAM HOUSE MATERNITY HOME.

During the year 240 cases were admitted to the maternity home as compared with 221 in the previous year. Of this number, 191 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 ante-natal period.

The statistics for the year 1935 are given in the following table:—

1	Number of beds	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
2	Number of maternity cases admitted during 1935	...	...	...	...	...	...	240
3	Average duration of stay	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.8 days
4	Number of cases delivered by—							
	(a) midwives	...	...	...	...	...	...	178
	(b) doctors	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
5	Number of cases in which medical assistance was sought by the midwife in emergency	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
9	Number of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum with result of treatment in each case	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
10	Number of maternal deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
11	Number of foetal deaths							
	(i) stillborn	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
	(ii) within 10 days of birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

It will be noted that the number of cases dealt with in the current year shows a slight increase on last year. No attempt is being made to increase this figure, as it is felt that the unit is not large enough to allow of expansion.

During the year the home was visited by Ministry officials in connection with the enquiry into maternal mortality. The Ministry opinion was expressed that bookings of maternity patients at Ferham House should not exceed eighteen per month.

No notifiable temperatures occurred during the year, and it was suggested that for a short period swabs should be taken from all admissions with a view to finding if the haemolytic streptococcus was present in normal cases. This was done as a routine measure for about three months and a summary of the results are given below. While this report is of some interest it is not on a sufficiently large scale to enable one to draw any valuable conclusions. The only point arising is that two patients were carriers of haemolytic streptococci and that these two cases both had a normal puerperium and apparently did not cause trouble to anyone else.

These routine swabs for haemolytic streptococci were taken from 48 patients admitted from the end of June to early October (3 months). In all, 81 swabs were examined, of which 33 were from both the throat and cervix, 13 from the throat,

and 2 from the cervix only. Two cases proved to have haemolytic streptococci in the throat only ; both were West Riding cases and one was also a venereal disease patient. No cervical swabs held haemolytic streptococci.

Six of the above cases were instrumental deliveries, and no rise of temperature was associated with any of the cases. The commonest organism present was staphylococcus albus and that organism was not constant.

ALMA ROAD HOSPITAL.

The following table gives particulars for the year 1935 of the cases dealt with at the maternity ward of the Alma Road Hospital.

1	Number of beds	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
2	Number of maternity cases admitted during 1935	...	...	...	...	...	...	293
3	Average duration of stay	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 days
4	Number of cases delivered by—							
	(a) midwives	...	...	...	...	...	...	257
	(b) doctors	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
5	Number of cases in which medical assistance was sought by the midwife	...	...	...	...	...	...	105
6	Number of cases notified as—							
	(a) puerperal fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
	(b) puerperal pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
7	Number of cases of pemphigus neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
8	Number of infants not entirely breast fed while in the institution	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
9	Number of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum with result of treatment in each case	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
10	Number of maternal deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	Cause of death in each case.							
	1. Broncho pneumonia.							
	Influenza.							
	Pregnancy.							
	2. Double basal pneumonia.							
	Albuminuria.							
	Pregnancy.							
	Chronic Bronchitis.							
	3. Eclampsia.							
	Stillbirth.							
	4. Ante-partum eclampsia.							
11	Number of infant deaths—							
	(i) stillborn	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
	(ii) within 10 days of birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	14

The following table shows the births notified under this Act :—

Births notified.	Live births.	Still births.	Total.
From institutions and by doctors	720	43	763
By midwives	503	16	519
By sundry persons	22	—	22
Total notified prior to registration	1245	59	1304

SUMMARY OF REGISTRARS' NOTIFICATIONS.

Births notified by registrars and	Live births.	Still births.	Total.
Attended by midwives	—	—	—
Born in institutions or attended by doctors... ..	38	6	44
Total	38	6	44

Although the foregoing indicates the number of births occurring in the town and notified to the Medical Officer of Health it is in no way representative of the actual birth rate of the town.

Many persons are confined in local institutions whose normal residence is extra-urban and conversely many women, normally resident in the town, are confined with relatives or in institutions outside the borough.

The following table indicates the actual number of births occurring amongst the normally resident population :—

	Live births.	Still-births.
Borough cases confined in the borough	1141	49
Borough cases confined outside the borough	18	?

Extra urban cases confined in the borough of which notice was sent to the medical officer of the district in which the mother normally resided totalled 142 live births and 16 still-births.

HOME VISITING.

There has been no change in the routine of home-visiting.

There are still not sufficient health visitors to staff the whole of the clinics and conduct home-visiting in a routine manner throughout the whole of the Borough. In the best interests of the majority a certain portion of the area is still written off

as non-visiting. Any increase of indoor sessions without a corresponding regard to staffing will result in more of the district lapsing into this category.

Of the areas visited, one, East Dene, is visited quarterly and the remaining areas are visited at intervals of 6 weeks for infants under 1 year and quarterly for infants 1 to 5 years.

Registered nurse children are visited in the home monthly and the illegitimate under 2 years are seen monthly either at the home or the child welfare centre.

Cases of tuberculosis and mental defect have been visited as in the preceding year.

Special attention has been concentrated on the neglected child during the year. A register of cases was compiled and cases so registered have been visited at least once a month. Parents have been encouraged to attend the centres and avail themselves of the various schemes operating at the centres in the interests of young children.

It is perhaps not surprising that, in the group so classified, one or other of the parents in the majority of the cases has shown evidence of low mentality and one is forced to the conclusion that, had the Mental Deficiency Acts been more rigidly forced, many of these parents would have been dealt with before attaining marriageable age. Meanwhile the children suffer and this fact is not the least of the problems involved in considering the major problem of mental deficiency.

70 neglect cases have been registered ; 44 have attended centres during 1935 ; 19 are definitely rickety ; 16 are undernourished. 25 warning letters have been sent to parents and 16 have responded by attending the centres and special clinics.

Several cases were reported to the N.S.P.C.C. for added observation, but no case was found to be sufficiently severe to merit prosecution. It is doubtful if force would have any deterrent effect on neglect of this nature. It has been termed "maternal inefficiency." It is neither wilful nor active but rather is it the inevitable result of the inconsequent assumption of family responsibility by such as are least fitted to bear such responsibility.

Enquiries were made regarding 39 women resident in the area who had been delivered of a still-born foetus during 1934. Visits were paid to these cases with the object of stressing the value of the ante-natal care in the event of a further pregnancy. Of the 39 cases 18 were not pregnant ; of these 12 were in normal health and 6 were suffering from conditions requiring medical treatment. Six had

Following on instructions given at the recent local enquiry into maternal mortality, enquiries have been made regarding the occupation of women prior to marriage and the age of women at confinement.

The following table is a summary of the cases confined during 1935 and still resident in the borough at the end of the year.

Occupations prior to marriage, or in the case of the illegitimate, prior to confinement.												
Domestic ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	641
Munitions ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Clerical ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Factory ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Stage ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Shop assistant ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
Laundry ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Nursing .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Bar maid ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Bakeress ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Hawker ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Waitress ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Hair-dresser ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Cook ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Farm worker ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Dental attendant ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Telephone operator ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dressmaker ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Typist ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bus conductor ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cafe manageress ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bottle washer	1
Milk round	2
Cinema attendant	2
Tailoress	1
Paper round	1

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Age at recent confinement years.	Primipara	2nd para	3rd para	4th para	5th para	6th para	7th para	8th para	9th para	10th para	11th para	12th para	13th para	14th para	15th para	16th para
17	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	23	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	35	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	32	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	32	8	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	35	9	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	37	16	11	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	30	20	5	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	20	25	13	6	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	16	17	13	7	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	19	17	12	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	11	11	16	8	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	10	10	5	8	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	5	7	7	6	7	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	2	9	8	6	1	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	2	5	9	3	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	1	3	10	6	2	5	3	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	2	3	6	3	2	8	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	1	1	2	6	3	5	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
37	1	1	4	2	2	4	2	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
38	-	2	2	1	4	1	2	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
39	-	2	2	3	1	5	1	-	2	4	-	-	1	-	-	-
40	-	-	3	3	6	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
41	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	1	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
42	-	1	1	1	1	2	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	1
43	-	1	1	-	2	-	1	-	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	-
44	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-
45	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
46	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

It will be noted that there has been an increase in the number of children attending the centre during the year. This is partly due to the inauguration of schemes for aural and ophthalmic treatment which came into operation early in June and to a change of policy in the working of the centres which was introduced later.

It was found that attendance at the centres tended to be concentrated in that group of children receiving assistance under various schemes and that the medical officers' time was largely taken up in the signing of forms instead of being devoted to clinical work in the examination of children attending.

If the pre-school child is to enter on school life in a fit and healthy condition regular medical observation throughout infancy is a necessity. In many instances this can only be achieved through the centres.

To this end medical officers were instructed that all children attending the centres should receive a general medical examination once a year, preferably on the first attendance succeeding their birthday. To foster this idea in the minds of parents a circular letter has been drawn up and is sent, at the appropriate time, to parents of children who have attended a centre or have not re-attended for a long period.

To carry the idea into operation, it has been necessary for the medical officers to see children at less frequent intervals than hitherto and to arrange consultations by appointment. In the interval between appointments, the child may attend the centre for weighing or for renewal of milk applications which the health visitor on duty at the centre is authorised to make.

There has been one retrogression during the year in the cancelling of the special medical session inaugurated during 1934 for the observation of cases of suspected congenital specific disease. A report on this is furnished elsewhere.

					Ferham House.	Cranworth Road.	Thorpe Hesley	Total
Number of sessions held	...	...	...	...	99	127	25	251
New cases enrolled during the year :								
Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	325	465	24	814
Over 1 year	...	...	...	...	67	104	2	173
Cases brought forward from previous years and enrolled during the year :								
Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	176	296	11	483
Over 1 year	...	...	...	...	597	852	25	1474
Total number of children attending during the year :								
Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	501	761	35	1297
Over 1 year	...	...	...	...	664	956	27	1647
Total attendances made :								
Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	3047	4276	168	7491
Over 1 year	...	...	...	...	3478	5170	206	8854
Average attendance per session	...	...	...	...	65.8	74.3	15	—
Average number of medical consultations per session	...	...	...	...	44.8	49.9	14.3	—

The total number of children registered at the child welfare centres at the end of the year was 4,376, comprising 643 under 1 year and 3,733 from 1 to 5 years

of age. As the estimated pre-school population of Rotherham is 5,000 the above figure indicates that 87 per cent of the total pre-school population have been enrolled at the centres, of whom 59 per cent. attended during the year.

The following table shows the attendances during recent years :—

Year.	Sessions held.	Infants attending		Total attendances
		Under 1 year.	1—5 years	
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
1934	223	1,284	1,454	17,588
1935	251	1,297	1,647	16,345

As the birth rate locally is declining one would expect a decrease in the number of children attending the centres ; since such does not obtain one can presume that the centres have a gradually widening influence.

The development of specialised clinics as the light, the orthopaedic, and the special medical, has resulted in sectionalised attendances which are not included in the 16,345 attendances for 1935.

The following table gives details of attendances at all clinics held on centre premises :—

	Children under 1 year.	Children 1—5 years.
Child welfare clinic	7491	8854
Ultra violet light clinic	141	1870
Orthopaedic clinic	6	53
Special medical clinic	6	14
Minor treatment clinic	273	553
Aural clinic	—	190
Ophthalmic clinic	2	52
Dental clinic	—	239
Orthopaedic treatment centre... ..	27	56
Total	7946	11971
Grand total		19,917

The following is a list of defects diagnosed at child welfare centres with remarks on the treatment thereof:—

Defect.	Treatment obtained.	Operation.	Under observation	Arrangements pending.	No action by parents.	No report.	Total.
Anæmia and debility ...	226	—	—	—	—	—	226
Blepharitis ...	33	—	—	—	—	2	35
Blocked tear duct ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Cyst ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	3
Congenital defects and injuries ...	12	—	16	—	—	—	28
Conjunctivitis ...	19	—	—	—	—	—	19
Corneal ulcers and opacities ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Cough and chest conditions ...	29	—	—	—	—	—	29
Discharging eyes ...	35	—	—	—	—	—	35
Dental caries ...	250	—	—	6	26	—	282
Diarrhœa ...	49	—	—	—	—	—	49
Eczema ...	46	—	—	—	—	—	46
Eye strain ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Eneuresis ...	3	—	5	—	—	—	8
Fits ...	—	—	9	—	—	—	9
Heart conditions ...	—	—	12	—	—	—	12
Hydrocele ...	—	1	3	3	—	—	7
Infantile paralysis ...	9	—	—	—	—	—	9
Inguinal hernia ...	4	2	3	—	1	—	10
Injuries ...	29	—	—	—	—	4	33
Impetigo ...	62	—	—	—	1	5	68
Late talking ...	—	—	4	—	—	—	4
Mentally defective ...	—	—	14	—	—	—	14
Mumps ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Nævus ...	14	—	4	—	—	—	18
Nasal discharge ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Ophthalmia ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Otorrhœa ...	70	—	—	—	1	3	74
Otitis media ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Pyloric stenosis ...	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Phimosis ...	64	66	—	3	17	—	150
Pyrexia ...	9	—	—	—	—	—	9
Rheumatism ...	2*	—	8	—	—	—	10
Rickets ...	155	—	—	—	5	—	160
Ringworm ...	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
Septic conditions ...	68	—	—	—	—	—	68
Snuffles and ? rashes ...	17	—	5	—	—	—	22
Squint ...	53	—	18	—	2	—	73
Swollen glands ...	16	1	19	—	—	—	36
Stuttering ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1

* Hospital.

Defect.	Treatment obtained.	Operation.	Under observation.	Arrangements pending.	No action by parents.	No report.	Total.
Scabies	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Tapeworm	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Threadworms	60	—	—	—	—	4	64
Tonsilitis	11	12	—	—	6	—	29
Tonsils and adenoids ...	5	29	10	29	13	2	88
Tuberculosis ?	3	—	3	—	—	—	6
Umbilical hernia	131	6	2	3	2	2	146
Undescended testes ...	—	1	4	—	—	—	5
Wasting	1	—	—	—	—	—	1

In 11 cases of phimosis and 3 of tonsils and adenoids, parents refused to have an operation performed.

Milk assistance was granted in 59 cases of rickets and 102 undernourished cases.

The enlargement of the aural and ophthalmic schemes to include pre-school children has resulted in many more toddlers receiving treatment than has obtained hitherto. Following up by the health visitors is still of major importance in achieving success in the remedying of defects.

SPECIAL MEDICAL SESSIONS.

Sessions held.	Attendances.		Blood tests taken.	Average attendance per session.
	Under 1 year.	Over 1 year.		
3	6	14	3	6.6

With the increase of child welfare sessions, the special medical sessions had to be discontinued in June owing to lack of medical staff.

This retrogression is regrettable because the child welfare centre affords possibly the only opportunity for the classification of early congenital specific cases amongst the mass pre-school population.

The review of selected cases by the venereal diseases medical officer on child welfare centre premises prior to reference to and acceptance of such cases at the venereal diseases clinic appears to be a right method of approach. Particularly

is this the case when the venereal diseases medical officer is also the medical officer for maternity and child welfare as obtains in Rotherham.

Only three cases were referred from the child welfare centres to the venereal clinic during the year, although 56 children either were known to have a suspicious history or showed evidence of infection. These cases were definitely held back in the hope of recommencing the sessions at the welfare centre.

With the proposed development of the venereal clinic sessions to include one session for children this group of cases will later be referred to that clinic.

Follow up and linkage with the child welfare department will then need to be carefully watched, as such cases will come within the secrecy clauses attached to the practice of the venereal diseases clinics generally.

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.
All Causes : certified				36	6	3	1	46	9	10	4	7	76
uncertified				4	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	5
Small-pox	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet fever	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping cough	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Diphtheria and croup	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Tuberculous meningitis	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary tuberculosis	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other tuberculous diseases	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (not tuberculous)	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laryngitis	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	...	...	...	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	—	1	—	—	1	3	7	—	4	15
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Enteritis	...	...	...	1	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	2	6
Gastritis	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at birth	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Atelectasis	...	...	...	2	2	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
Congenital malformations	...	...	...	7	—	—	—	7	2	—	1	1	11
Premature birth	...	...	...	20	2	2	—	24	—	—	—	—	24
Atrophy, debility & marasmus	...	...	...	6	1	—	—	7	2	—	—	—	9
Other causes	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	4
Totals	...	...	...	40	6	3	1	50	10	10	4	7	81

Nett births in the year : legitimate infants 1128
 illegitimate infants 41

Nett deaths in the year : legitimate 77
 illegitimate 4

Infantile mortality rate per 1,000 births : legitimate 68
 illegitimate 97

The following table gives details of neo-natal deaths in relation to maternal care at parturition :

NEO-NATAL DEATHS, 1935.

No.	Period of gestation.	Age at death.	Age of mother.	History of pregnancy and delivery.	Cause of death.
1	29 weeks Female.	11 hours.	42	4th pregnancy. History of adherent placenta 1st confinement. Post partum haemorrhage 3rd confinement. Ante partum haemorrhage this confinement. Emergency to hospital. Labour 5.50/60 hours. 3rd pregnancy. Normal delivery. Case taken by general practitioner at home.	Prematurity.
2	Term. Female.	5 days.	N.K.		Congenital heart disease.
3	Term. Female.	2 days.	29	5th pregnancy. Hydramnios. Delay 2nd stage. Emergency to hospital. Normal delivery of hydrocephalic spina bifida.	Congenital hydrocephalus.
4	?	1 day.	26		
5	Male. ?	11 days.	26	2nd pregnancy. Twins. B.B.A. Case taken by general practitioner at home.	Anencephalic monster. Broncho-pneumonia.
6	38 weeks. Male.	6 days.	35	4th pregnancy. Normal delivery of twins at home. Case taken by midwife. Removed to hospital after delivery on account of feeble condition of infants. One survived (female). Normal delivery at home. 1st pregnancy. Taken by general practitioner.	Debility. Prematurity.
7	30 weeks. Female.	12 hours.	21	1st pregnancy. Medical care throughout. Threatened miscarriage. Premature delivery at home. Case taken by doctor. Infant removed to maternity home.	Congenital debility and prematurity. Prematurity. Weighed 2.5/16 lbs.
8	30 weeks Male.	18 hours.	25	11th pregnancy. 8 miscarriages. 3 premature live births, none surviving. Normal delivery at home.	Prematurity. Cardiac failure. Prematurity.
9	32 weeks. Female.	6 hours.	35	5th pregnancy. 1 miscarriage. No ante natal care. B.B.A. Midwife called in after delivery. Retained placenta. Removed to hospital.	
10	Premature. Female.	1 day	38	1st pregnancy. Illegitimate. No Ante natal care. Doctor called in during labour. Normal delivery in hospital. Delivered of premature infant 10 months later.	Debility. Prematurity.
11	6 months. Female.	8 hours.	20		

No.	Period of gestation.	Age at death.	Age of mother.	History of pregnancy and delivery.	Cause of death.
12	Term. Male.	1 week.	30	Normal delivery in hospital. Duration 24.24/60 hours. Rupture perineum.	Cardiac failure. General inanition. Haemorrhage all surfaces.
13	28 weeks. Female.	4 hours.	22	2nd pregnancy. 1st 24 weeks miscarriage. No apparent cause. Normal delivery at home. Case taken by general practitioner.	Prematurity. Weighed 2.3/16 lbs.
14	Term. Male.	2 days.	25	2nd pregnancy. Albuminuria at 1st pregnancy. Normal delivery in hospital. Duration 8.3/4 hours. Infant weighed 7.13/16 lbs. Symptoms of hemiplegia on 2nd day. ? convulsion.	Infantile hemiplegia.
15	Term. Male.	2 hours.	23	3rd pregnancy. Normal delivery. 7.25/60 hours. Case taken by midwife at home. Feeble infant.	Congenital atelectasis.
16	Term. Male.	2 weeks.	32	4th pregnancy. Normal delivery. Baby apparently well for 12 days. Frequent convulsions for 2 days.	Congenital atelectasis.
17	7 months. Female.	12 hours.	18	No ante natal care. Married late in pregnancy. Normal premature delivery at home. B.B.A. Infant weighed 2½ lbs.	Prematurity.
18	36 weeks. Female.	5 days.	26	2nd pregnancy. Delivered in hospital. Breech presentation. Monstrosity.	Debility from birth.
19	39 weeks. Female.	2 days.	22	1st pregnancy. Normal delivery at home; duration 14½ hours. Case taken by midwife.	Congenital malformation Hydrocephalous spina bifida.
20	Premature Male.	3 weeks.	20	1st pregnancy. Normal delivery at home; Case taken by midwife. Infant weighed 4.2/16 lbs. Mother had breast abscess.	Convulsions. Gastro enteritis. Cardiac debility Oedema of feet.
21	Term. Female.	3 days.	26	2nd pregnancy. 1st miscarriage. Mother had rheumatic fever heart? Stated normal delivery. Case taken by general practitioner at home. Infant weighed 4 lbs.	Congenital heart disease.
22	7 months. Male.	3 days.	23	1st pregnancy. Albuminuria during puerperium. No ante natal care. Midwife called in when vertex was on perineum. Normal delivery at home	Atelectasis. Prematurity.
23	Term. Female.	2 minutes.	38	8th pregnancy. 2 stillbirths. 3 infants died within a few days of birth. B.B.A. Midwife called in after delivery. Reported to Coroner. Post mortem. No inquest.	Asphyxia due to mucous in throat.
24	Premature. Female.	2 weeks.	27	2nd pregnancy. Normal delivery at home. Infant weighed 6½ lbs. Case taken by midwife.	Convulsions. Bronchial catarrh.

No.	Period of gestation.	Age at death.	Age of mother.	History of pregnancy and delivery.	Cause of death.
25	Term. Female.	? a few minutes.	26	2nd pregnancy. Both illegitimate. No ante-natal care. Pregnancy concealed. Delivered herself on W.C. Conviction of murder not sustained.	Asphyxia from inspired fluid.
26	8 months. Male.	1 week.	41	5th pregnancy. All forceps deliveries. A.P.H. Footling presentation. Refused hospital treatment. Delivered at home by general practitioner. 2 children surviving.	Icterus neonatorum.
27	8 months. Male.	5 days.	26	7th pregnancy. Had rheumatic fever mitral stenosis. No failure of compensation. Normal delivery at home. Exhausted condition. Case taken by midwife with medical aid throughout.	Cyanosis. Congenital circulatory defect.
28	Term. Male.	4 days.	38	6th pregnancy. Patient admitted to hospital with temperature 100.4. Pneumonia. Normal delivery. Good recovery.	Toxaemia. Debility from birth.
29	? Male.	2 days.	?	Delivered in private nursing home by general practitioner. History not obtained.	Maternal pneumonia. Intra cranial injuries during birth.
30	7 months. Male.	2 days.	36	2nd pregnancy. 1st stillborn. Ante partum haemorrhage. Delivered at home by midwife with medical aid.	Prematurity. Haematemesis.
31	Term. Male.	20 hours.	27	2nd pregnancy. Normal delivery in hospital	Debility from birth.
32	8 months. Female.	2 weeks.	44	20th pregnancy. 2 stillbirths. 7 children surviving. 12 have died under 6 months of age. Several specific. Normal delivery by general practitioner at home. Infant transferred to hospital.	Cancrum oris. Prematurity.
33	7½ months. Female.	1 week.		1st pregnancy. Premature labour due to shock. Slow progress. Forceps. Case taken by general practitioner at home.	Jaundice. Premature birth.
34	Term. Male.	5 days.	40	Late primipara. In labour 2 days. Forceps delivery. Prolapse. Case taken by general practitioner at home.	Cardiac failure. Convulsions.
35	34 weeks. Male.	2 hours.	41	13th pregnancy. Hydramnios. Twins. Normal delivery in hospital. Pulmonary T.B. Transferred to Sanatorium after puerperium.	Prematurity. Twin pregnancy.
36	34 weeks. Male.	5 hours.	41		Prematurity. Twin pregnancy.
37	37 weeks. Male.	3 days.		4th pregnancy. Eclampsia of pregnancy over each. Under medical treatment throughout. Fit 2 weeks before delivery. Delivery normal at home.	Convulsions. Gastro intestinal irritation.

No.	Period of gestation.	Age at death.	Age of mother.	History of pregnancy and delivery.	Cause of death.
38	Term. Female.	1 week.	23	1st pregnancy. Normal delivery at home. Ruptured perineum.	Congenital heart disease.
39	Term. Female.	30 minutes.	24	Illegitimate. 1st pregnancy. Twins. Sent in to hospital on account of osteo myelitis of mandible and pyorrhoea. Normal delivery. Infant weighed 3.1/16 lbs.	Debility from birth.
40	6 months. Female.	5 hours.	32	4th pregnancy had 1 still birth. Had rheumatic fever. Normal delivery at home. Infant removed to hospital. Weighed 1.1/16 lbs. Ventral fixation advised. 1 surviving child.	Prematurity. 6/12 parturition.
41	Term. Female.	5 minutes.	22	1st pregnancy. Disproportion. Drug induction. Labour 11 hours. Case taken at home by midwife with medical aid.	Congenital heart. Difficult labour.
42	29 weeks. Male.	45 minutes.	31	2nd pregnancy. Premature delivery. Slight ante partum haemorrhage. Delivered in hospital. Infant weighed 2.1/16 lbs.	Prematurity.
43	Term. Female.	8 hours.	31	5th pregnancy. Normal delivery at home by midwife.	Cardiac failure. Broncho pneumonia. Infantile debility. Congenital inanition. Immaturity.
44	Premature. Male.	4 days.	30	1st pregnancy. Normal delivery at home by midwife. Infant weighed 4½ lbs.	Congenital heart disease
45	38 weeks. Male.	1 day.	23	2nd pregnancy. Disproportion. Drug induction. Maternal collapse after delivery. Case taken at home by midwife with medical aid.	Prematurity.
46	34 weeks. Female.	2 weeks.	34	2nd pregnancy. Both premature deliveries. Case taken at home by midwife. Infant weighed 3½ lbs.	Infantile convulsions. Premature birth.
47	5½ months. Female.	1 hour	?	2nd pregnancy. History not obtained. Case taken by general practitioner at home.	Premature.
48	Term. Male.	4 days.	35	2nd pregnancy. Delivered by natural forces. B.B.A. Infant spina bifida. Transferred to Sheffield Children's Hospital for operation.	5½ months gestation. Surgical shock. Operation. Sacral coccygeal embryoma.
49	Premature. Female.	9 hours.	32	V.D.H. 2 years. Premature delivery. Twin birth. Delivered in hospital	Premature twin confinement.
50	Premature. Male.	1 hour.		Puerperal pyrexia. Retained membrane. Subinvolution 10th day. Took own discharge from hospital.	Premature twin confinement.

VOLUNTARY HELP.

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

Twenty-seven ladies have attended in rotation at the five clinics held weekly to serve tea to the mothers and to help where possible.

ULTRA VIOLET LIGHT CLINIC.

The ultra-violet light clinic has 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 clinic was closed all August and the last three weeks of December, during which time the lamps were completely overhauled.

The following table gives particulars for the year :—

Number of sessions held	...	...	...	...	124
New cases :					
Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	8
Over 1 year	...	...	...	...	60
Total attendances :					
Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	141
Over 1 year	...	...	...	...	1870
Average attendance per session	...	...	...	...	16

MINOR TREATMENT CENTRES.

Treatment of minor ailments was taken over by the school medical department in June. Treatment is given at special sessions and not in-joint with the school medical minor treatment sessions.

Of the 173 children referred to the centres for treatment, 147 actually attended and 826 separate treatments were given. The following list shows the defects treated :—

Discharging ears	...	...	...	60
Discharging eyes	...	...	...	46
Impetigo and eczema	...	...	...	20
Granulated umbilicus	...	...	...	12
Septic conditions	...	...	...	20
Ringworm	...	...	...	5
Others	...	...	...	29
				<hr/>
				192

FREE AND ASSISTED MILK SCHEME.

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

				Cows' milk.	Dried milk.
Number of applications received	...	...	...	5222	2114
Number granted free	...	...	...	4802	1825
Number granted half cost	...	...	...	208	221
Number disallowed	...	...	...	112	68
Approximate quantity	...	...	...	17,258 gallons	9852 packets
Approximate cost	...	...	...	£1858	£637

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.

				Cows' milk.	Dried milk.
Number of applications received	...	...	...	1206	484
Number granted free	...	...	...	1091	423
Number granted half cost	...	...	...	108	57
Number disallowed	...	...	...	7	4
Approximate quantity	...	...	...	3966 gallons	2294 packets
Approximate cost	...	...	...	£426	£150

249 expectant mothers, 763 nursing mothers and infants under 18 months, and 487 infants over 18 months received milk assistance during the year.

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, 28,437 packets of dried milk products were sold or distributed under the assisted milk scheme. In addition, 105 gallons, 64 ozs. of cod liver oil emulsion, 106 gallons, 127 ozs. of pure cod liver oil, and 106 gallons, 112 ozs. of Parrish's food were similarly disposed of; 4471 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. of malt and cod liver oil products were also sold or given free.

CONVALESCENT HOME.

Thirty-six mothers (33 with babies) were sent to the Yorkshire Home for Mothers and Babies at Harrogate during the summer. Five women were also sent to the Woofindin Home, Sheffield.

HOME HELPS.

During the year 1935, 50 homes were attended by the home helps, who were employed on 1,063 days. The attendance is now limited to cases in which a certified midwife has been engaged to undertake the maternity nursing.

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
1934	39	709
1935	50	1063

MATERNITY OUTFITS.

The maternity outfits supplied by the Stoddard 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	... ..	6
„ cases examined	... ..	36
„ examinations made	... ..	59
„ splints, etc., supplied	... ..	3
„ children who received indoor treatment	... ..	5
„ children who received massage	... ..	8

There were no cases on the waiting list for admission to the Yorkshire Children's Orthopaedic Hospital, Kirbymoorside, at the end of the year.

SCHOOL ENTRANTS.

The particulars of pre-school health and progress of infants entering school have been submitted to the School Medical Officer at monthly intervals.

CERTAIN DISEASES.

PUERPERAL FEVER :

Cases notified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Removed to Norton Hall	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

PUERPERAL PYREXIA :

Cases notified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Treated at Rotherham General Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Treated at Alma Road Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Treated at home	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Removed to Norton Hall	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Removed to Oakwood Hall Sanatorium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM :

Cases notified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Nursed at home	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Nursed by health visitors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Nursed by Maternity Home staff	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Recovered	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Vision impaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

There are no blind children in the Borough under five years of age.

WHOOPING 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.

DENTAL SCHEME.

One half day per week (Wednesday afternoon at Ferham House) is devoted to treatment of maternity and child welfare cases by the school dental surgeons. Cases of acute toothache are usually treated as early as possible at ordinary school dental sessions.

The following table supplied by the School Dental Surgeon gives details (along with others) of the patients treated :—

Group	Total attendances	No. of Individuals treated	Extractions		Fillings		Anaesthetics		Other operations.
			perm. teeth	temp. teeth	perm. teeth	temp. teeth	local	general	
Tuberculosis	115	22	171	—	26	—	51	6	53
Maternity	71	47	222	—	1	—	10	50	20
Child Welfare	329	256	—	747	—	21	8	296	16
Total 1935	515	325	393	747	27	21	69	352	89
1934	354	268	102	674	31	7	48	264	36

It will be noticed that 222 permanent teeth have been extracted for expectant mothers without any provision for dentures. Serious consideration of supply of these to really necessitous patients should not be long delayed.

REMOVAL OF CHILDREN.

Notices of removal of 216 children were sent to other authorities, and 130 notices of incoming children were received.

BOARDED-OUT CHILDREN.

Twelve children have been under inspection during the year and 125 visits have been paid.

The following table relates to the administration of Part I. of the Children Act, 1908, as amended by Part V. of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932, for the year 1935 :—

I. Notification :—

- (i) Number of persons receiving children for reward on the register at the end of the year 12
- (ii) Number of children on the register :—
 - (a) at the end of the year 12
 - (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) of the Act of 1908 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 of the Act of 1908	—
(ii) Under (b) of Section 3 of the Act of 1908	—
(iii) Under (c) of Section 3 of the Act of 1908	—
Total	—

V. Number of orders obtained during the year under Section 67 of the Act of 1932 :—

(i) From a court of summary jurisdiction	—
(ii) From a single justice	—

SECTION X.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

In the following table particulars are given for the year 1935 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" :—

1. Under " order " :—						Males.	Females.	Total.
(a) (1) In institutions (excluding cases on licence).								
Under 16 years of age						6	1	7
Aged 16 years and over						25	30	55
(2) On licence from institutions.								
Under 16 years of age						-	-	-
Aged 16 years and over						-	-	-
(b) (1) Under guardianship (excluding cases on licence).								
Under 16 years of age						-	-	-
Aged 16 years and over						2	2	4
(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						-	-	-
Aged 16 years and over						1	1	2
3. Under statutory supervision						11	8	19
Of whom—								
(a) Awaiting removal to an institution						9	6	15
4. Action not yet taken under any one of the above headings :—								
(a) Notified by Local Education Authority (Sec. 2 (2))						1	1	2
(b) Mental defectives in receipt of Poor Law relief :—								
(1) Institutional								
(a) In Public Assistance institutions and municipal general hospitals not approved under Section 37						8	9	17
(b) In institutions certified under the M.D. Acts (including those approved under Section 37) —								
(i) Cases " placed " under Sect. 3						-	-	-
(ii) Other cases						-	1	1
(2) Domiciliary						16	18	34
(c) Otherwise " ascertained "						-	-	-

	Males.	Females.	Total.
B.—Number of cases not at present "subject to be dealt with" but for whom the total authority may subsequently become liable :—			
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 and recognised by them as mentally defective but as to whom no action under the Mental Deficiency Acts has been taken			
(a) Children between the ages of 14 and 16 years	-	-	-
Of whom number, if any, under voluntary supervision	-	-	-
(b) All other cases	50	55	105
Of whom number, if any, under voluntary supervision	50	55	105

Also there were

	Males.	Females.	Total.
(a) Number of instances in which licence was granted during 1935 :—			
1. From institutions	-	-	-
2. From guardianship	-	-	-
(b) Number of instances in which cases on licence have been returned to institutions or transferred to guardianship during the year 1935 :—			
1. To institutions... ..	-	-	-
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	-	-	-
Placed in "places of safety"	-	-	-
Died or removed from area	-	-	-
Action not yet taken (a) in receipt of Poor relief	-	-	-
(b) Others	1	1	2
Total	1	1	2

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

(a) Number who have given birth to children during 1935			
(1) After marriage	-		
(2) While unmarried	1		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
(b) Number who have married during year	-	-	-

At the end of the year the total number of defectives known to the Local Authority was 246. Of these, 66 were under "order," 62 being in institutions and 4 under guardianship. Two were in "places of safety"; 52 were in receipt of Public Assistance relief, comprising 18 institutional and 34 domiciliary. The remaining 126 were maintained in their own homes, 21 of whom were under statutory supervision.

The 62 cases under "order" in item A.1. (a), (1), were in the following certified institutions:—38 cases in the St. Catherine's Certified Institution; 11 cases in the Whittington Hall Certified Institution; 7 cases in the Rampton State Institution; 4 cases in the Stoke Park Colony, and 1 case each in the Cell Barnes Colony and the Eagle House Hostel.

Of the 4 cases under guardianship, 3 were under the care of the Brighton Guardianship Society, and 1 was under the care of the Central Council for Mental Welfare.

One case in the care of the Public Assistance Committee was in the David Lewis Colony. One case was detained in the Alma Road Hospital as in a "place of safety" and 17 others were in residence in the institution being in receipt of public assistance institutional relief. One case was in a probation home as a "place of safety."

No deaths occurred during the year. The physical health of the defectives known to the Local Authorities was generally good.

At the St. Catherine's Certified Institution, 2 low grade female beds were exchanged with Barnsley for 2 high grade male beds. These vacancies were filled by the transference of two cases from the Cell Barnes Colony. One male high grade patient was admitted during the year, whilst one high grade boy under 16 years became unsuitable and was transferred to the Rampton State Institution on 20th November, 1935.

No other alteration occurred in the bed occupancy of the remainder of the beds at St. Catherine's during the year, and the following statement shows the allocation and occupation at 31st December, 1935, of the Rotherham beds at this institution:—

		MALES			FEMALES		Total
		High grade		Low grade	High grade	Low grade	
		Boys under 16 years	Adults				
Beds allocated	...	3	18	3	15	1	40
Beds occupied	...	2	17	3	16	—	38

At the end of the year, 1 high grade boy's bed, 1 high grade male adult bed and 1 low grade female bed were vacant. It is hoped to fill the first two beds during the early part of 1936, and as yet there is no suitable case for the female low grade bed. One female high grade bed is over occupied.

In addition to the cases admitted to St. Catherine's two cases were admitted to Whittington Hall Certified Institution and one to the Stoke Park Colony during the year.

SECTION XI.

BLIND PERSONS.

The number of blind persons registered in the Borough at the 31st December, 1934, was 147. During the year 1935 the number of new cases registered was 18, and the deaths or removals 19. The number on the register at the end of the year was 146.

The following tables will be of interest :—

DISTRIBUTION.

Intra-institutional									
Sheffield Workshops :	Workers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
	Trainees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Royal Blind School, Sheffield	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other residential institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Public assistance institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Mental hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Extra-institutional	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125
									146

AGE AND SEX.

Age.								Males.	Females.	Total.
0—5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
5—16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
17—20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
21—30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	6
31—40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	13
41—50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2	13
51—60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	8	23
61—70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	17	40
71 and over	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	19	45
								90	56	146

EMPLOYABILITY (over 16 years of age).

								Males.	Females.	Total.
Employed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	5	14
Training	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
Unemployable	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	52	126
								86	58	144

EMPLOYMENT.

Factory :	Basket makers	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
	Mat makers	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
	Knitters	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
	Brush makers	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
	Masseur	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
								—	14
At home	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		4
									—
									18
									—

For the eighth 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 receiving this at the Sheffield Corporation Workshops for the Blind.

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 fifty 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 has completed Form B. D. 8., and a copy of each certificate has been sent to the Medical Officer of Health.

There are 108 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 108 blind persons, 100 are in receipt of the pension, 5 are resident in institutions, 1 is married, and the husband's income is over scale, 1 has private means and the remaining one's earnings are above scale.

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 unemployable blind persons in the Borough amounting to £2397 1s. 4d., being a decrease of £45 17s. 8d. on the previous year.

The handicraft classes have been continued during the year ; meetings have been held each week and have been organised on the same lines as last year. The following tables give the attendances :—

1934—Rotherham blind persons	...	1055
West Riding blind persons	...	284
		<hr/>
		1339
		<hr/>
1935—Rotherham blind persons	...	830
West Riding blind persons	...	295
		<hr/>
		1125
		<hr/>

In connection with the Braille class there have been 85 attendances during the year in addition to the 30 lessons given in the homes.

The swimming class has been continued during the year, and the attendances have been well maintained, the number being 272. These classes are very much appreciated, and thanks are due to the members of the Borough Treasurer's Department for their voluntary assistance. The annual Hospitals Swimming Gala Cup, presented by Messrs. Francis Low and Sons for competition annually by blind persons, was this year won by Mr. Herbert Roberts.

The monthly concerts during the winter session have been continued. These concerts are much appreciated by the blind persons, and the attendances have been very good.

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

During the year 110 wireless certificates have been issued entitling blind persons to receive a free wireless licence in accordance with the Wireless Telegraphy (Blind Persons Facilities) Act, 1926. 73 clear radio sets have been installed and maintained by the Blind Persons Committee ; 29 persons have their own sets, and 8 have one-valve sets (the property of the Blind Persons Committee) who are awaiting the consent of their landlords for clear radio to be allowed.

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 at the 1st January, 1935, was £348 6s. 2d. and the income received during the year was £164 1s. 10d. ; the expenditure for the year was £84 16s. 5d., leaving a balance in hand at the end of the year of £427 11s. 7d. Through this fund gifts of clothing and glasses, extra nourishment, etc., have been provided to necessitous cases.

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 paid the following visits :—

Routine	Special	Assistance	Lessons	Total
137	182	246	30	595

During the year 671 bundles of twopenny and 581 bundles of penny tram tickets were provided free of charge to the blind persons living in the Borough, the cost of these bundles of a dozen tickets being borne in equal proportions by the Transport Committee and the Blind Persons Committee.

Through the kindness of the managements of the Hippodrome, Empire, Cinema, Whitehall and Tivoli picture houses and the Regent theatre, blind persons living in the Borough are allowed passes to attend performances at each of these places free of charge.

