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COUNTY BOROUGH OF ROTHERHAM

REPORT

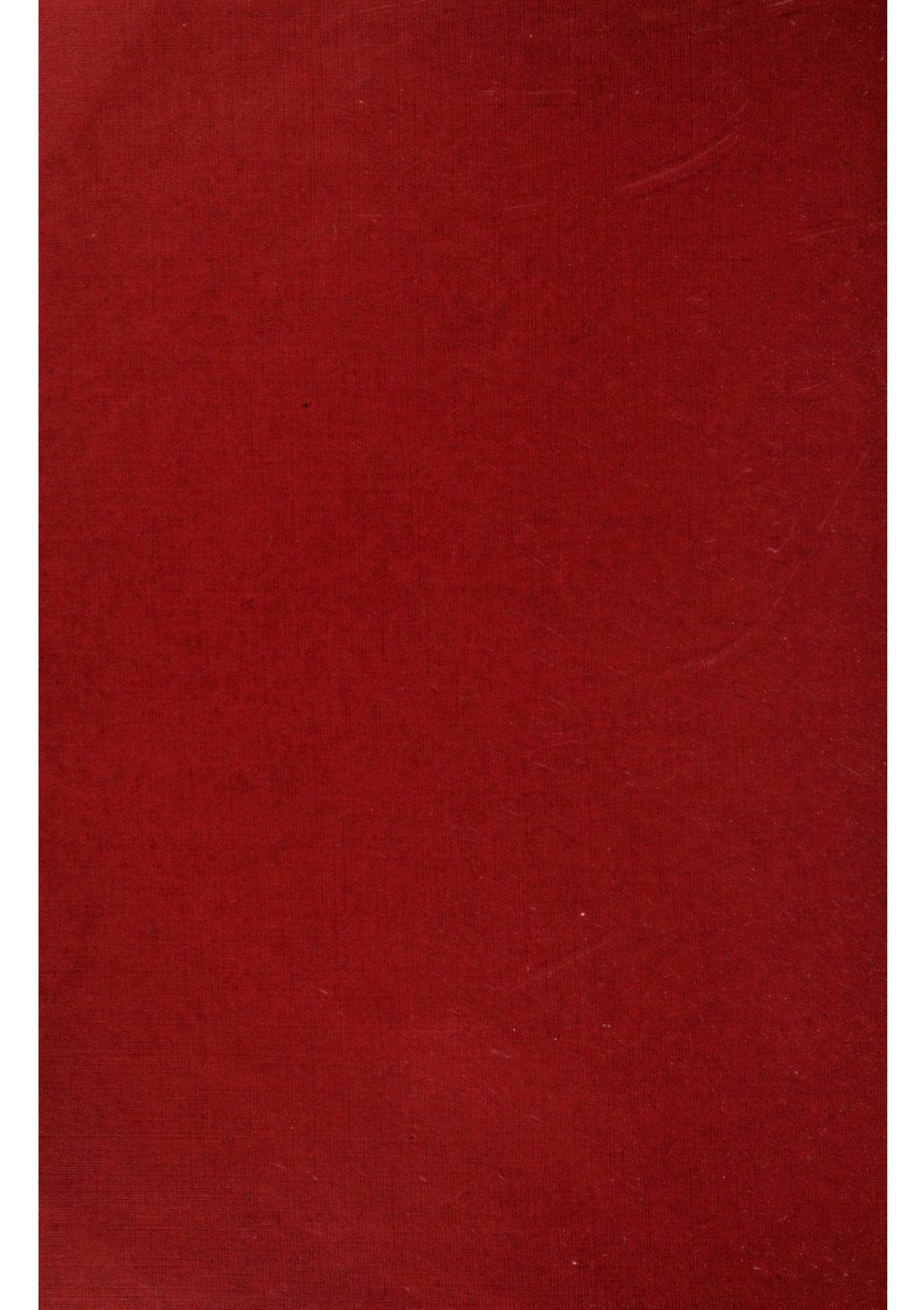
BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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

FOR THE YEAR

1937





COUNTY BOROUGH OF ROTHERHAM

REPORT

BY THE

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1937

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COUNTY BOROUGH OF ROTHERHAM

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

(as at 31st December, 1937).

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (COUNCILLOR W. FOWLER).

ALDERMAN F. HARPER, J.P. (Chairman).

COUNCILLOR G. C. BALL (Vice-Chairman).

ALDERMAN	W. BROOKE, O.B.E., J.P.	COUNCILLOR	Mrs. E. HUGHES
"	F. C. WOFINDEN	"	L. KIRK
COUNCILLOR	G. A. BARKER	"	J. E. MICKLETHWAIT
"	G. A. BROWN	"	Mrs. M. E. MOORHOUSE,
"	C. E. GEARY, J.P.		J.P.
"	Mrs. F. L. GREEN	"	M. W. YOUNG

MEDICAL SERVICES COMMITTEE.

(appointed 9th November, 1937).

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (COUNCILLOR W. FOWLER).

COUNCILLOR A. BUXTON (Chairman).

ALDERMAN S. HALL, J.P. (Vice-Chairman).

ALDERMAN	W. BROOKE, O.B.E., J.P.	COUNCILLOR	C. E. GEARY, J.P.
"	F. HARPER, J.P.	"	Mrs. F. L. GREEN
"	R. KIRK	"	Mrs. E. HUGHES
"	F. C. WOFINDEN	"	D. J. S. MEADOWS
COUNCILLOR	G. C. BALL	"	Mrs. M. E. MOORHOUSE,
"	R. DEWAR		J.P.
		"	A. R. SHAYLER

SUB-COMMITTEES.

HOSPITALS.	ALMA ROAD ADMINISTRATION
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE	BLOCK.
MENTAL DEFICIENCY.	STAFFING.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

SHEFFIELD, ROTHERHAM AND DISTRICT SMOKE ABATEMENT
COMMITTEE.

SOUTH WEST YORKSHIRE JOINT BOARD FOR THE MENTALLY
DEFICIENT.



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HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

These are as under :—

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT (under Public Health Committee).

WILLIAM BARR, M.D., D.Sc., D.P.H.	Medical Officer of Health and Chief School Medical Officer.
H. M. COHEN, M.D., D.P.H.	Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Senior School Medical Officer.
LANCELOT H. COPPING, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.O.G.	Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Venereal Diseases Medical Officer, Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer.
ALEXANDER T. DOIG, M.D., D.P.H.	Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Tuberculosis Officer, Sanatorium Medical Officer, and Medical Officer, Infectious Diseases, Hospital.
HUGH R. MORRISON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (to 9/1/1937)	Assistant Medical Officer, Oakwood Hall Sanatorium.
VINER N. LEYSHON, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (from 20/2/1937)	do. do.
MARY D. A. BOYD, M.B., Ch.B.	Assistant Medical Officer, Maternity and Child Welfare (part time).
M. RACHAEL POWELL, M.B., Ch.B.	do. do.
ISABELLA BREMNER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	do. do.
MARION LISTER, L.M.S.S.A.	do. do.
JOHN CHISHOLM, F.R.C.S., Ed., M.B., Ch.B.	Obstetric Consultant (part-time).
H. M. PETTY, M.B., Ch.B., D.L.O.	Aural Surgeon (part-time).
G. GREEN, M.R.C.V.S.	Veterinary Inspector (part-time).
J. EVANS, F.I.C., F.C.S.	Public Analyst (by fees).
MR. J. E. FULLER (1), (2), (6), (8), (9).	Senior Sanitary Inspector.
MR. W. PEARCE (1), (2), (8), (9).	Assistant Senior Sanitary Inspector and Inspector of Food and Drugs.
MR. T. W. PEARCE (1), (2), (8), (9).	Sanitary Inspector and Inspector of Meat.
MR. W. HORTON (1), (2).	District Sanitary Inspector.
MR. G. C. HARRISON (1).	District Sanitary Inspector.
MR. S. MASTIN (1), (2).	District Sanitary Inspector.
MR. L. W. LODGE (1), (2).	District Sanitary Inspector.
MR. N. FROGGATT (1), (2).	Sanitary Inspector (Office).
MR. J. H. HOARE (3).	Smoke Inspector (by arrangement with the Sheffield, Rotherham and District Smoke Abatement Committee).
MR. G. E. WESTBY (1), (8).	Chief Clerk.
MISS J. BARRACLOUGH (1), (10).	Senior Health Visitor.
MISS E. G. CRESSWELL (10), (11), (13).	Assistant Senior Health Visitor.
MISS M. M. RIGBY (1), (10).	Health Visitor.
MISS M. F. SENIOR (10), (11), (14).	Health Visitor.
MISS E. HEYES, (10).	Health Visitor.
MRS. M. HEDLEY (5), (10), (11).	Health Visitor.
MISS A. COATES (5), (10), (11).	Health Visitor.
MISS S. A. SIMM (5), (10), (11).	Health Visitor.
MRS. M. AIRTON (4), (10).	Health Visitor.

MISS F. BURTON (10), (11). (from 27/10/37).	Superintendent Midwife.
MISS G. BALL (10), (11), (from 8/9/37)	District Midwife.
MISS L. BENJAMIN (10), (11), (from 23/8/37)	District Midwife.
MISS I. BROOK (10), (11), (from 8/9/37)	District Midwife.
MISS J. BROSNAN (10), (11), (from 6/9/37)	District Midwife.
MISS M. FLEMING (10), (11), (13), (from 31/8/37)	District Midwife.
MRS. S. E. GOSLING (10), (11), (from 30/8/37)	District Midwife.
MRS. K. HARVEY (10), (11), (from 27/9/37)	District Midwife.
MRS. M. J. WALSH (10), (11), (13), (from 30/8/37)	District Midwife.
MISS R. WARBURTON (10), (11) (from 30/8/37 to 31/12/37).	District Midwife.
MRS. G. ELLIS (10), (from 17/8/37).	District Midwife.
MISS C. BARRACLOUGH (10), (11), (13), (15).	Matron, Isolation Hospital.
MISS A. SMEETON (11), (12).	Matron, Oakwood Hall Sanatorium.
MRS. EYRE (to 30/4/1937).	Certificated Teacher, Oakwood Hall Sanatorium.
MRS. E. SHARPLES (from 31/5/1937).	do. do.
MISS A. E. BUFFHAM (10), (11).	Matron, Ferham House Maternity Home.
MR. R. LEEMAN	Disinfector.
MR. H. JACOBS	Disinfector.
MR. G. T. SELBY	Ratecatcher.
MR. P. DOANE (from 24/2/1937)	Venereal Diseases Orderly.
MRS. E. MILLBURN (10), (11).	Venereal Diseases Nurse (part time).
Detective Inspector R. THOMPSON	Inspector of Common Lodging Houses (part-time).
MISS A. M. ARNOLD	Visitor of Blind Persons.
Public Health Department.	Six Clerks.
Maternity and Child Welfare Section.	Two Clerks.
District Midwives Section.	One Clerk.

PUBLIC VACCINATION.

T. V. GRIFFITHS, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.	Public Vaccinator, Alma Road Hospital and Public Vaccinator, North-West Rotherham (from 12/4/1937).
A. YOUNG, M.B. Ch.B. (to 11/4/1937).	Public Vaccinator, North-West Rotherham.
H. R. ELLIOTT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	Public Vaccinator, South-East Rotherham.
D. P. K. JOCKEL, M.D.	Public Vaccinator, Rawmarsh (part of).
MR. F. S. BUTCHER	Vaccination Officer, South-East Rotherham.
MR. T. H. HARRISON.	Temporary Vaccination Officer, N.W. Rother'm.
MR. W. J. BLYTH.	Vaccination Officer, Rawmarsh (part of).

SCHOOL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT (under Education Authority).

H. M. COHEN, M.D., D.P.H.	Senior School Medical Officer.
ELSA F. BROWN, M.B., Ch.B.	Assistant School Medical Officer (part-time).
H. CECIL SNELL, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	Ophthalmic Surgeon (part-time).
H. L. CROCKATT, M.B., Ch.B.	Orthopaedic Surgeon (part time).
H. M. PETTY, M.B., Ch.B., D.L.O.	Aural Surgeon (part-time).
H. R. HEALD, L.D.S., R.C.S. Eng.	School Dental Surgeon.
J. M. FRASER, L.D.S., R.F.P.S.G.	Assistant School Dental Surgeon.
MISS C. CROFTON (10), (11).	School Nurse.

MISS G. CAVE (10), (11).	School Nurse.
MISS N. MULLARKEY (11).	School Nurse.
MISS R. HANCOCK (5), (10), (11), (to 10/7/37)	School Nurse.
MISS A. EDMONSON (5), (10), (11).	School Nurse.
MISS N. WESTON (5), (10), (11), (to 29/5/37)	School Nurse.
MISS T. ANTHONY (5), (10), (11), ((from 15/6/37)	School Nurse.
MISS E. E. GREGG (5), (10), (11), (from 27/7/37)	School Nurse.
MISS A. C. HAMPTON, C.S.M.M.G., (M.G.), (11).	Orthopaedic Nurse and Masseuse.
School Medical Department.	Five 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 ASSISTANCE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT (under Public Assistance Com.).

T. V. GRIFFITH, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.	Medical Superintendent, Alma Road Hospital
J. F. A. CONOLLY, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (to 12/2/1937).	Assistant Medical Officer, Alma Road Hospital.
M. JEFFREY, M.B., Ch.B. (to 17/5/1937)	Assistant Medical Officer, Alma Road Hospital.
P. O'FLYNN, M.B., Ch.B. (from 6/3/1937)	Assistant Medical Officer, Alma Road Hospital.
J. J. BELL, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O. (from 27/4/37)	Assistant Medical Officer, Alma Road Hosiptal.
H. M. MILLS, M.B., Ch.B.	District Medical Officer, Thorpe and Scholes.
MISS E. C. DAVIES	Superintendent Nurse. Alma Road Hospital.

Department of Health,

Rotherham.

I herewith submit my annual report on the public health circumstances of the County Borough of Rotherham for the year 1937.

The contents have been compiled in compliance with Circular 1650 of the Ministry of Health, dated 4th October, 1937, 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)	9,255
Population (census) 1931	69,691
Prior to 1st April, 1936	69,691
As constituted 1st April, 1936	75,223
Population (estimated) 1937	75,740
Mid-year	75,740
Number of inhabited houses (31/12/1937)	20,476
Rateable value (1/4/1938)	£420,318
Sum represented by a penny rate (1/4/1938)	£1,630

VITAL STATISTICS.

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

Live births.	Total.	Male.	Female.		
Legitimate ...	1253	634	619	—	Birth rate per 1,000 of the esti-
Illegitimate	34	21	13	—	mated resident population ... 16.99
Stillbirths ...	54	34	20	—	Rate per 1,000 (live and still)
					births 0.72
Deaths ...	865	483	382	—	Crude death rate per 1,000 of the
					estimated resident population... 11.42
					Adjusted death rate per 1,000
					of the estimated resident popu-
					lation (comparability figure) ... 13.13
Deaths from puerperal causes—					Deaths.
					Rate per 1,000 total
					(live and still) births.
Puerperal sepsis				1	0.75
Other puerperal causes				3	2.24
				—	—
Total				4	3.08
				—	—
Death rate of infants under one year of age—					
All infants per 1,000 live births					50
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births					50
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births					29
Deaths from measles (all ages)					3
Deaths from whooping cough (all ages)					7
Deaths from diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)					8

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 1937. 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 865.

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 862 and have been compiled locally.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	All ages	Ages												
			0-	1-	2-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-		
ALL CAUSES	M.	483	37	16	9	10	22	20	19	41	111	115	83		
	F.	382	26	5	13	9	19	17	22	30	59	94	83		
1 Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers...	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
2 Measles	M.	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	F.	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
3 Scarlet fever	M.	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
4 Whooping cough	M.	5	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	F.	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
5 Diphtheria	M.	5	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	F.	12	-	-	7	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
6 Influenza	M.	23	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	3	6	2		
	F.	13	-	-	-	-	3	1	3	2	-	1	3		
7 Encephalitis lethargica	M.	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-		
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
8 Cerebro-spinal fever	M.	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
9 Tuberculosis of respiratory system	M.	24	-	-	-	-	4	4	2	6	4	3	1		
	F.	13	-	-	-	-	8	3	2	-	-	-	-		
10 Other tuberculous diseases ...	M.	4	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-		
	F.	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
11 Syphilis	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
12 General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	M.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-		
	F.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-		
13 Cancer, malignant disease ...	M.	46	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	6	18	11	8		
	F.	44	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	9	9	13	9		
14 Diabetes	M.	5	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	1		
	F.	7	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	2	-		
15 Cerebral haemorrhage	M.	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	11	7		
	F.	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	6	9		
16 Heart disease	M.	110	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	3	24	44	32		
	F.	109	-	-	-	-	2	2	5	3	21	38	38		
17 Aneurysm	M.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-		
	F.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-		
18 Other circulatory diseases ...	M.	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	13	5		
	F.	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	3	4		
19 Bronchitis	M.	24	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	5	5	8		
	F.	19	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	3	8		
20 Pneumonia (all forms)	M.	46	8	6	3	2	1	2	2	5	10	3	4		
	F.	28	7	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	4	7	3		
21 Other respiratory diseases ...	M.	7	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	4	1	-		
	F.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-		
22 Peptic ulcer	M.	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	1	-		
	F.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-		

Table showing ages and causes of death for the year 1937—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	All ages	0-	1-	2-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-
23 Diarrhoea, etc.	M.	8	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F.	3	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
24 Appendicitis	M.	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
25 Cirrhosis of liver	M.	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-
	F.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
26 Other diseases of the liver, etc.	M.	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1
	F.	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
27 Other digestive diseases	M.	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1
	F.	7	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	3	-
28 Acute and chronic nephritis ...	M.	10	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	3	2	1
	F.	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2
29 Puerperal sepsis	F.	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
30 Other puerperal causes	F.	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
31 Congenital debility and malformation, premature birth	M.	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32 Senility	M.	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
	F.	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4
33 Suicide	M.	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	-
	F.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
34 Other deaths from violence ...	M.	23	-	-	-	3	4	3	1	5	4	2	1
	F.	13	1	-	2	-	1	-	1	1	3	3	1
35 Other defined diseases	M.	37	5	1	-	-	2	1	3	2	12	8	3
	F.	27	-	-	-	2	2	1	1	4	4	8	5
36 Causes ill-defined or unknown ...	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1

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

	Clifton Ward	East Ward	Greasbro' Ward	Kimberworth Ward	Masbro' Ward	North Ward	St. Ann's Ward	South Ward	Thornhill Ward	West Ward	Total 1937
Estimated population (mid-year 1937)	11060	13070	3400	9380	5500	6490	7450	8170	5370	5850	75740
Number of houses, 31/12/37	2989	3534	917	2535	1488	1754	2013	2210	1453	1583	20476
Acreage	785	952	1403	2913	411	300	122	711	212	1446	9255
Density of houses per acre	3.81	3.71	0.65	0.87	3.62	5.85	16.50	3.11	6.85	1.09	2.21
Density of population per acre	14.09	13.73	2.42	3.22	13.39	21.63	61.06	11.49	25.33	4.05	8.18
Births—											
— Legitimate	167	223	56	155	111	100	143	90	87	121	1253
— Illegitimate	6	7	1	1	3	2	4	3	2	5	34
— Total	173	230	57	156	114	102	147	93	89	126	1287
— Birth rate	15.64	17.60	16.77	16.63	20.72	15.71	19.72	11.39	16.58	21.54	16.99
Deaths—											
— Gross	197	108	32	77	68	75	112	71	84	278	1102
— Outward transfers	78	3	—	6	—	—	—	3	1	195	286
— Inward transfers	5	3	—	8	10	6	4	2	1	7	46
— Nett	124	108	32	79	78	81	116	70	84	90	862
— Death rate (crude)	11.21	8.26	9.41	8.42	14.18	12.48	15.57	8.57	15.64	15.38	11.39
Nett deaths under 1 year of age	9	9	3	4	2	6	15	5	5	6	64
Infantile mortality rate per 1000 births	52	39	53	26	18	59	102	54	56	48	50
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE REPORTED											
— Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— Diphtheria	39	38	19	35	26	28	37	16	33	28	299
— Scarlet fever	15	30	10	28	5	10	10	5	3	15	131
— Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
— Erysipelas	1	8	3	6	3	4	9	4	2	19	59
— Pneumonia	21	25	9	19	7	16	9	12	19	16	153
— Encephalitis lethargica	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
— Cerebro-spinal fever	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	3
— Acute polio-myelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	3
— Puerperal fever	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
— Puerperal pyrexia	4	2	—	2	1	4	1	1	1	10	26
— Ophthalmia neonatorum	2	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	2	8
— Pemphigus neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
— Pulmonary tuberculosis—											
— Males	4	6	—	2	4	5	4	3	2	4	34
— Females	7	6	—	2	1	—	3	3	2	1	25
— Other forms of tuberculosis—											
— Males	4	2	1	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	13
— Females	2	1	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	1	9
— Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— Measles	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3
— Scarlet fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
— Whooping cough	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	1	1	7
— Diphtheria	3	2	3	—	1	1	3	—	2	2	17
— Typhoid fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	3
— Influenza	4	7	—	3	1	3	5	3	6	3	35
— Diarrhoea and enteritis (under 2 years)	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	1	1	6
— Tuberculosis—											
— respiratory	4	1	1	3	9	1	8	3	3	4	37
— other forms	1	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	1	1	7
— Bronchitis	8	4	2	5	6	7	4	—	3	7	46
— Pneumonia	10	9	5	4	6	6	9	12	11	7	79
— Malignant disease	14	14	5	13	4	11	8	11	5	4	89
— Diseases of the heart	36	30	9	14	19	18	30	18	25	21	220
— Nephritis and Bright's disease	7	—	1	1	—	5	1	—	3	—	18

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 1937
Rainfall—No. of wet days	18	21	19	14	12	7	11	6	11	8	11	9	147
Inches of rain	3.58	3.33	2.69	2.44	2.89	1.32	3.20	0.14	1.69	3.05	1.67	3.15	29.15
Maximum daily fall—day	18th	7th	11th	16th	11th	13th	15th	16th	17th	23rd	18th	2nd	—
Maximum daily fall—inches	1.20	0.42	0.87	0.58	0.94	0.93	1.88	0.06	0.86	1.53	0.49	1.73	—
Births— Legitimate	79	89	92	111	111	116	125	98	100	119	122	91	1253
Illegitimate	2	4	2	3	3	5	2	1	3	4	3	2	34
Total	81	93	94	114	114	121	127	99	103	123	125	93	1287
Birth rate	12.83	14.73	14.89	18.06	18.06	19.17	20.59	15.69	16.32	19.49	19.81	14.73	16.99
Deaths— Gross	143	106	110	93	99	81	66	57	71	83	98	95	1102
Outward transfers	32	27	25	27	25	26	14	14	22	24	26	24	286
Inward transfers	5	5	8	4	6	2	2	3	2	1	3	5	46
Nett	116	84	93	70	80	57	54	46	51	60	75	76	862
Death rate (crude)	18.38	13.30	14.73	10.84	12.68	9.03	8.56	7.29	8.08	9.51	11.88	12.04	11.39
Nett deaths under 1 year of age	7	5	9	10	7	7	4	1	3	5	2	4	64
Infantile mortality rate per 1000 b'ths	86	54	96	88	61	58	31	10	29	41	16	43	50
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE REPORTED													
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	9	8	11	14	15	19	10	18	49	50	52	44	299
Scarlet fever	20	16	12	12	8	6	7	8	6	8	8	20	131
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas	5	2	7	4	4	3	3	2	2	5	13	9	59
Pneumonia	43	18	12	12	6	11	4	—	10	10	9	18	153
Encephalitis lethargica	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cerebro-spinal fever	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	3
Acute polio-myelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Puerperal fever	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Puerperal pyrexia	3	5	1	3	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	26
Ophthalmia neonatorum	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	—	1	2	—	8
Pemphigus neonatorum	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pulmonary tuberculosis— Males	7	1	2	3	2	1	5	5	1	2	4	1	34
Females	—	3	4	1	2	2	1	2	1	3	4	2	25
Other forms of tub'culosis— Males	—	—	2	—	3	1	1	—	1	1	4	—	13
Females	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	3	2	9
DEATHS													
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Scarlet fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Whooping cough	3	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	7
Diphtheria	2	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	2	8	—	17
Typhoid fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3
Influenza	17	11	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	35
Diarrhoea & enteritis (under 2 yrs)	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	6
Tuberculosis— respiratory	8	3	3	3	3	2	3	1	2	4	5	—	37
" other forms	—	1	1	1	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	7
Bronchitis	9	6	7	5	5	—	—	1	2	1	7	3	46
Pneumonia	6	10	11	9	4	3	5	3	5	7	7	9	79
Malignant disease	10	9	9	6	6	6	8	6	11	4	7	7	89
Diseases of the heart	29	19	20	20	22	10	15	15	13	16	18	23	220
Nephritis and Bright's disease	2	2	1	1	4	—	1	2	—	3	2	—	18

The following table shows the birth-rate, death-rate, and analysis of mortality, during the year 1937, compared with England and Wales as a whole and various other areas.

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

	RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION.		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.										RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS.	
	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...	14.9	0.60	12.4	0.00	—	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.07	0.45	0.54	5.8	58	
125 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	14.9	0.67	12.5	0.01	—	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.08	0.39	0.45	7.9	62	
148 Smaller Towns (estimated resident populations 25,000 to 50,000 at Census 1931) ...	15.3	0.64	11.9	0.00	—	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.42	0.42	3.2	55	
London ...	13.3	0.54	12.3	0.00	—	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.05	0.38	0.51	12.0	60	
Rotherham* ...	17.0	0.71	13.1	0.00	—	0.04	0.01	0.09	0.22	0.47	0.56	6.3	50	

* Adjusted death rates.

Puerperal sepsis Others Total

The maternal mortality rates for England and Wales are as follow :

per 1,000 live and still births ... 0.94 2.17 3.11

The maternal mortality rates for Rotherham are as follow :

" " live and still births ... 0.75 2.24 3.08

The birth-rate, death-rate, and analysis of mortality during the years 1932-1937 for Rotherham alone are summarised herewith :—

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.
1933 ...	16.53	12.06	—	—	0.01	—	—	0.07	0.65	0.07	11.3	31	44	3.3	
1934 ...	17.30	10.30	—	—	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.10	0.51	0.10	3.4	22	30	7.3	
1935 ...	17.01	11.53	—	—	0.14	0.03	0.07	0.04	0.54	0.04	6.0	34	43	4.3	
1936 ...	16.98	11.89	—	—	0.10	0.04	0.07	0.12	0.46	0.12	10.4	17	27	5.4	
1937 ...	16.99	11.42	—	—	0.22	0.01	0.09	0.09	0.48	0.09	6.3	17	21	3.1	
Average ...	16.96	11.44	—	—	0.10	0.02	0.06	0.08	0.53	0.08	7.5	24	33	4.7	

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Rotherham is an important industrial town, its chief activities being iron, steel and brass ; coal mining, by-products and coking ; glass and pottery ; brewing ; building and wood working ; and the electrical trades.

Coal mining is possibly the largest single industry of the district, and although most of this is carried on outside the actual area of the County Borough many of the work people reside in the town. Several of the local collieries have installed modern plants for coking and by-products.

Within the County Borough the largest industries are those associated with the heavy metals, particularly iron and steel, one steel making firm alone employing over 5000 men, with several thousands more employed in other works.

The metal products include iron and steel sheets, bars and rods, as well as manufactured articles such as rails, springs, wheel discs and tyres, cranks and piston rods, and a large variety of forgings and stampings.

Rolling is an important branch of the industry, and there are several steel strip works in the town, whilst other local firms are engaged in the manufacture of colliery machinery and head gear.

Brass founding is another well known industry and general engineering is also represented.

Stove grate manufacture, boiler making, refrigerating machinery, and wagon building and repairing are further local industries.

All kinds of glassware are manufactured in the district, and clay products include bricks, drain pipes and general sanitary ware.

THE EXTENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

The area of the Rotherham Employment Exchange includes that of the County Borough together with the area of the Rawmarsh Urban District Council and part of the Rotherham Rural District Council. It is therefore impossible to give separate figures for the County Borough area.

The following statement gives the districts comprising the Exchange area together with the latest estimated population :—

Rotherham County Borough	...	...	...	...	...	75740
Rawmarsh Urban District	...	...	...	...	...	18230
Rotherham Rural District (parts of) :—						
Dalton	...	...	...	...	...	6025
Thrybergh	...	...	...	...	...	3960
Wickersley	...	...	...	...	...	2845
Treeton	...	...	...	...	...	2150
Whiston	...	...	...	...	...	1948
Catcliffe	...	...	...	...	...	1820
Hooton Roberts	...	...	...	...	...	200
Ulley	...	...	...	...	...	186
						19134
						<u>113104</u>

The proportion of the population of the County Borough to that of the Exchange area is 66.96 per cent. or 2/3rds approximately.

The following statement shows the volume of unemployment in the Rotherham Exchange area during the past five years :—

	Men	Women	Juveniles	Total	Insured population
March 1934					
Wholly unemployed	4258	393	391	5042	
Part time unemployed	3363	41	73	3477	
Total	7621	434	464	8519	32437
March 1935					
Wholly unemployed	3874	367	513	4754	
Part time unemployed	4403	27	82	4512	
Total	8277	394	595	9266	35399
March 1936					
Wholly unemployed	3440	365	409	4214	
Part time unemployed	1960	34	40	2034	
Total	5400	399	449	6248	36000

	Men	Women	Juveniles	Total	Insured population
March 1937					
Wholly unemployed	2367	312	61	2740	
Part time unemployed	757	15	37	809	
Total	3124	327	98	3549	36740
March 1938					
Wholly unemployed	2012	355	227	2594	
Part time unemployed	1855	33	57	1945	
Total	3867	388	284	4539	37650

The following figures give an indication of the position of unemployment in the more important local industries :—

	Iron and steel	Coal trade	Building trade	Eng- neering	Public works
November 1936					
Wholly unemployed	468	1187	240	99	137
Temporarily suspended and short time workers	289	1120	29	23	—
Totals	757	2307	269	122	137
March 1937					
Wholly unemployed	355	1016	261	90	109
Temporarily suspended and short time workers	302	796	130	10	16
Totals	657	1812	391	100	125
July 1937					
Wholly unemployed	305	675	67	70	90
Temporarily suspended and short time workers	354	848	3	8	6
Totals	659	1523	70	78	96
November 1937					
Wholly unemployed	334	620	186	65	78
Temporarily suspended and short time workers	508	784	16	7	5
Totals	842	1404	202	72	83

The statistics relating to the Juvenile Employment Bureau, which operates in the same area as the Employment Exchange, are as follows:—

Year ended 31st December	Number of children leaving elementary schools	No. of children applying to Bureau for assistance in securing employment direct from school	Number of juveniles placed in employment by Bureau
1933	993	674	799
1934	1321	935	1122
1935	1158	767	1149
1936	1099	624	1541
1937	1091	514	1257

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE OUTDOOR RELIEF.

The following statement gives the cost of public assistance outdoor relief granted in the County Borough during the past five financial years ending 31st March, together with the average number of cases per week receiving outdoor relief during those years:—

	1933-4	1934-5	1935-6	1936-7	1937-8
Expenditure :	£	£	£	£	£
Unemployed (able bodied)	32174	36203	40769	44160	30732
Ordinary outdoor relief	22096	25315	28738	33144	38466
Boarding out of children	858	673	662	496	493
Dependents of the blind			320	370	436
Administration	5026	5540	5285	6732	6567
Total expenditure	60154	67731	75774	84902	76694
Income :					
Ministry of Health—					
Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Pensions Acts, 1925-29	275	192	251	231	282
Ministry of Labour—					
Repayment of outdoor relief	91	129	27	21	28
Other Local Authorities—					
Persons not chargeable to Rotherham	2149	2178	2437	2360	2485
Relatives in repayment of relief	627	940	941	1402	1527
Repayment of relief on loan, etc.	1279	1076	1258	1016	1206
Unemployment Assistance Board	—	1067	12866	13438	Dr. 213
Total income	4421	5582	17780	18468	5315
Net cost of service	55733	62149	57994	66432	71379

	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Cost in rate poundage	3	8.10	3	8.80	3	4.83	3	6.60	3	8.36
Cost per head of population ...	16	0.82	18	0.48	16	10.60	17	8.68	18	10.18
Average number of cases for outdoor relief per week	2072		2004		2020		2098		1876	

METEOROLOGY.

During the year a meteorological station has been established in Rotherham by Mr. L. Atkinson at his home at 136 Broom Lane. The station is 284 feet above the mean sea level and its position is latitude 50 degrees 25 minutes North and longitude 1 degree 19 minutes West.

The following data have been kindly supplied to me as the result of his observations month by month from September up to the end of the year :—

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Air pressure at 7.0 a.m. G.M.T.				
Highest ins.	30.196	30.575	30.509	30.725
Lowest ins.	29.229	28.898	29.244	28.913
Mean ins.	29.903	29.980	30.047	29.867
Air temperature				
Highest deg. F.	77	68	55	55
Lowest deg. F.	37	34	24	24
Mean deg. F.	55.2	50.0	41.0	36.8
Solar maximum temperature				
Highest deg. F.	136	109	92	80
Earth temperature at 1 foot deep				
Highest deg. F.	61.4	54.2	49.8	42.5
Lowest deg. F.	50.9	46.9	36.4	34.2
Rainfall ins.	1.66	3.02	1.71	3.56
No. of wet days	11	8	10	23
No. of ground frosts	None	1	10	15
No. of fogs at 7.0 a.m. G.M.T.	5	9	9	12

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.

A grant of £10 a year is made to the Thorpe Hesley Nursing Association together with a payment of 7/6 per session for the attendance of the district nurse at the child welfare session held at Thorpe Hesley.

As from 1st April, 1936, with the extension of the borough boundaries, the Corporation entered into an arrangement whereby the district nurse attends the child welfare sessions held weekly at Greasbrough, for which 7/6 per session is paid together with a grant of £25 per year.

MIDWIVES.

During 1937, fifty-nine midwives gave notice of their intention to practice within the area of the local supervising authority. Of these midwives 13 were resident within the area and in independent practice; 13 were resident outside the area and in independent practice taking occasional cases within the borough; 11 were midwives appointed by the local authority to staff the district midwives scheme under the Midwives Act of 1936; 4 were employed by district nursing associations acting in an independent capacity prior to the 1st August at which date the nursing associations provided a midwifery service within specified areas by agreement with the local authority; 9 were on the staff of the Public Assistance Hospital, Alma Road; 9 were in practice at the Municipal Maternity Home, Ferham House.

In Section IX of this report will be found details of the changes occasioned by the commencement of the Midwives Act, 1936, whereby a municipal midwifery service was inaugurated.

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 1937 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 and Byelaws 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.
- Rotherham Corporation Act, 1937.

GENERAL ADOPTIVE ACTS.

The Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890. Sections 5-15 and 17 repealed.

The Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890. Sections 11(1), 16-27, 32, 33, 36, 47, 50 (part) repealed.

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

Part 2. (Streets and Buildings) Sections 16, 19, 22, 32 and 33.

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.

Public Health Act, 1925, Sections 14, 15, 16, 21, 24, 26, 29, 30, 31, 32, 35 and 37.

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.

The Rotherham Corporation Act, 1937, was put into force during the year.

HOSPITALS.

The summary of hospital accommodation as outlined in the report for 1931 remains unchanged.

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, 1937, 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 ... 15	Consultant Aural Surgeon
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	4	Matron ... 1 Sisters ... 14 Nurses ... 68 Male Nurses 4	1 Consultant Surgeon. 1 Consultant Physician. 1 Consultant Obstetrician 1 Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon. 2 Consultants-Nervous Diseases (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.	Kimberworth Hospital.
Medical	36	131	—	—	—	—
Surgical	72	43	—	—	—	—
Children	22	36	—	—	—	—
Chronic sick	—	49	—	—	—	—
Venereal	—	—	—	—	2	—
Tuberculosis	—	14	100	—	—	—
Isolation	—	13	—	64	—	12
Maternity	—	40	—	—	10	—
Mental and mental defectives	—	46	—	—	—	—
Maternity cots	—	21	—	—	—	—

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 193,650. Oakwood Hall Sanatorium, with its 100 beds, has 30 allocated to the West Riding County Council and occasional beds to the Dewsbury and Wakefield Corporations 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	...	...	...	157
For women	...	...	...	170
For children under 16 years				45
Total	...	...	...	372 (excluding maternity cots).

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, 1937.

Classification of wards.	Number of wards.	BEDS								
		MEN		WOMEN		CHILDREN (under 16 years of age)		Total.		
		Pro-vided	Occu-pied	Pro-vided	Occu-pied	Pro-vided	Occu-pied	Pro-vided	Occu-pied	
1 Medical	...	6	72	66	59	52	*	2	131	120
2 Surgical	...	2	26	13	17	10	*	6	43	29
3 Chronic sick	...	3	22	22	27	27	—	—	49	49
4 Children	...	4	—	—	—	—	36	28	36	28
5 Venereal	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Tuberculosis	...	2	10	6	‡4	4	—	—	14	10
7 Isolation	...	2	4	4	4	4	5	5	13	13
8 Maternity	...	3	—	—	40	27	—	—	40	27
9 Mental	...	2	23	7	19	18	—	—	42	25
10 Mental defectives	...	1	—	—	—	—	4	2	4	2
11 Maternity cots	...	3	—	—	—	—	21	11	21	11
Total		28	157	118	170	142	66	54	393	314

‡These beds on Medical Ward and occupied by medical patients.

*Adult beds.

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 the 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 the 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 1937 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 1937 :—

Name of clinic.	Location.	Hours of attendance.	Particulars of cases attending.	Attendances 1937.
CHILD WELFARE. Ferham House.	Kimberworth Road.	2.30 to 5 p.m. Mondays and Fridays.	Infants under 1 year.	Under 1 year .. 2922
Cranworth Centre.	Cranworth Road.	2.30 to 5 p.m. Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays.	Children 1 to 5 years.	1 to 5 years .. 3252
Thorpe Hesley.	Thorpe Hesley School.	Wednesdays.	Infants under 1 year.	Under 1 year .. 4106
Greasbrough Centre.	Greasbrough Town Hall.	2.30 to 5 p.m.	Children 1 to 5 years	1 to 5 years .. 5229
ANTE-NATAL. Ferham House (Maternity Home cases).	Kimberworth Road.	2.30 to 5 p.m.	Infants under 1 year.	Under 1 year .. 255
Ferham House.	Kimberworth Road.	2.30 to 5 p.m. Tuesdays and Thursdays.	Children 1 to 5 years.	1 to 5 years ... 247
Cranworth Centre.	Cranworth Road.	2.30 to 5 p.m.	Infants under 1 year.	Under 1 year .. 614
Greasbrough Centre.	Greasbrough Town Hall.	Wednesdays and Fridays. 2.30 to 5 p.m. Wednesdays.	Children 1 to 5 years.	1 to 5 years .. 673
POST NATAL. Ferham House.	Kimberworth Road.	2 to 5 p.m. Wednesday	Expectant mothers.	1245
Cranworth Centre.	Cranworth Road.	2.30 to 5 p.m. Tuesdays and Thursdays.	Expectant mothers.	539
Greasbrough Centre.	Greasbrough Town Hall.	Wednesdays and Fridays. 2.30 to 5 p.m. Wednesdays.	Expectant mothers.	606
POST NATAL. Ferham House.	Kimberworth Road.	2.30 to 5 p.m. Tuesdays and Thursdays	Expectant mothers.	72
Cranworth Centre.	Cranworth Road.	2.30 to 5 p.m. Tuesdays and Thursdays	Nursing mothers.	63
Greasbrough Centre.	Greasbrough Town Hall.	Wednesdays and Fridays. 2.30 to 5 p.m. Wednesdays.	Nursing mothers.	46
BIRTH CONTROL. Ferham House.	Kimberworth Road.	2.30 to 5 p.m. Tuesdays, and Thursdays,	Nursing mothers.	15
Cranworth Centre.	Cranworth Road.	2.30 to 5 p.m. Wednesdays and Fridays.	Expectant and nursing mothers seeking birth control advice on medical grounds.	42
			Do.	65

Name of clinic.	Location.	Hours of attendance.	Particulars of cases attending.	Attendances 1937.
Greasbrough Centre.	Greasbrough Town Hall.	2.30 to 5 p.m. Wednesdays.	Expectant and nursing mothers seeking birth control advice on medical grounds.	15
SCHOOL CHILDREN. Ferham House.	Kimberworth Road.	9 a.m. to 12.30 (school children). 2 to 5.30 p.m. daily. (infant welfare).	Minor ailment and general. School children. Infant Welfare, afternoons only. Baths, 2 afternoons per week.	20,758
Cranworth Road.	Cranworth Road.	9 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.	Minor ailment and general. School children. Infant welfare children.	18,382
Thorpe Hesley.	Thorpe Hesley School.	2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Thursday afternoon each week.	School children.	522
Greasbrough.	Greasbrough Town Hall.	2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Monday and Friday afternoon each week.	School children.	786
ORTHOPAEDIC. Cranworth Centre.	Cranworth Road.	2 p.m. onwards one afternoon per month.	School children. Infant welfare children.	282
REMEDIAL, ETC. Ferham House.	Kimberworth Road.	9 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Friday morning.	School children. Infant welfare children.	197
Cranworth Centre.	Cranworth Road	9 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. every morning. except Friday.	School children. Infant welfare children.	5546
OPHTHALMIC. Ferham House.	Kimberworth Road.	9 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. every other week Friday morning.	School children. Infant welfare children.	784
Cranworth Centre.	Cranworth Road.	9 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. every other week Friday morning.	School children. Infant welfare children.	1084

Name of clinic.	Location.	Hours of attendance.	Particulars of cases attending.	Attendances 1937.
DENTAL. Ferham House.	Kimberworth Road.	9 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday. 2 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.	Elementary and secondary school children. Tuberculosis, maternity patients Wednesday afternoons. Infant welfare patients Friday afternoons.	3996
Cranworth Centre.	Cranworth Road.	9 a.m. to 12. 30 p.m. Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. 2 to 5.30 p.m. Monday and Thursday.	Elementary and secondary school children	3055
Thorpe School.	Thorpe Hesley.	Last Friday morning in each month.	School children.	158
Greasbrough Centre.	Greasbrough Town Hall.	Half-days when number of applications for treat- ment warrants a visit. As required.	School children.	193
Oakwood Hall Sanatorium. AURAL.	Moorgate.	Treatment sessions. 2 to 5.30 p.m. each afternoon. Specialist's session Monday afternoon.	Bed patients.	15
Ferham House.	Kimberworth Road.	Treatment sessions. 2 to 5.30 p.m. each afternoon. Specialist's session Monday afternoon.	School children. Infant welfare children.	2933
do.	do.	Treatment sessions 9 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. each morning. Specialist's session Friday morning.	do.	3187
Cranworth Centre.	Cranworth Road.	Treatment sessions 9 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. each morning. Specialist's session Friday morning.	School children. Infant welfare children.	3187
do.	do.		do.	

Name of clinic.	Location.	Hours of attendance.	Particulars of cases attending.	Attendances 1937
TUBERCULOSIS. Dispensary.	12, Frederick Street.	2 to 4 p.m. Mondays and Wednesdays. Special contact sessions fortnightly.	Accepted and observation cases for tuberculosis.	1451
VENEREAL DISEASES. Venereal Diseases Centre.	12, Frederick Street.	Daily (as clinic list).	V.D. patients.	8621
LIGHT TREATMENT. Ferham House.	Kimberworth Road.	Monday, Wednesday and Friday.	Selected cases from child welfare clinic and by appointment only.	49
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE. X-RAY.	Alma Road Hospital.	Mondays 2.30 p.m. and other days as required.	Public Assistance cases.	410
NERVOUS DISEASES.	do.	Wednesday 2.30 p.m.	do.	1263
MATERNITY AND ANTE-NATAL	do.	Friday 2.0 p.m.	do.	1403
MASSAGE AND ELECTRICAL	do.	Daily 9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m.	do.	5684
SUN-RAY. GENERAL OUT- PATIENT.	do.	Daily 9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Daily 9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m.	do.	2172
DISTRICT OUT- PATIENT.	do.	Daily.	do.	6198
DENTAL CLINIC.	do.	Daily. Tuesday 12.0 noon— 2.0 p.m.	do.	5414
CANCER CLINIC.	do.	Tuesdays fortnightly 2.30—5.0 p.m.	do.	454
				170

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1929.

The arrangements made under the above act were described in the annual reports for 1930 and 1931, and no change has taken place in the arrangements since the last report.

As from 9th November, 1937, the Medical Services Committee was formed to co-ordinate the medical services of the Borough, and it is proposed to appropriate the Alma Road Hospital as a hospital under the Public Health Acts as from 1st April, 1938.

POOR LAW MEDICAL OUT-RELIEF.

There have been no alterations in the arrangements for Poor Law Medical Out-relief as enumerated in the Annual Report for the year 1936.

SECTION III.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER.

The supplies obtained during 1937 were as follows :—

From Derwent Valley Water Board (via Sheffield), 1,048,000 gallons per day.

From Langsett (Sheffield Corporation) 1,605,000 gallons per day.

From Rotherham Rural District Council 54,000 gallons per day.

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

The supply to the added area taken over in the borough extension from Rotherham Rural District Council was taken over, and the added area previously supplied in bulk through Greasbrough is now supplied direct from Rotherham.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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:—

	Rotherham R. D. C. water drawn from tap at 238, Wickersley Road. 24/9/37	Derwent water drawn from tap at 44 Herbert Street. 24/9/37	Langsett water drawn from tap at 85 Canklow Road. 24/9/37
Physical characters.			
Suspended matter	None.	None.	None.
Appearance of a column 2 ft. long	Clear : Colourless.	Clear : Faintly yellowish.	Clear : Faintly yellowish.
Taste	Normal.	Normal.	Normal.
Odour	None.	None.	None.
Chemical examination.			
	Parts per 100,000.		
Total solids dried at 180°C.	6.2	6.9	6.6
Chlorides as chlorine	1.25	1.30	1.30
Equivalent to sodium chloride	2.05	2.13	2.13
Nitrites	None.	None.	None.
Nitrates as nitrogen	0.02	0.04	0.05
Poisonous metals (lead, etc.)	None.	None.	None.
Total hardness	2.8	3.0	3.0
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	0.021	0.053	0.073
Ammoniacal nitrogen	0.0006	Nil.	0.0020
Albuminoid nitrogen	0.0032	0.0032	0.0040
Ph. value	7.0	7.0	7.0
Bacteriological examination.			
B.Coli test.			
Probable number of bacteria of the coli aerogenes group present in 100 mls. of the water	0	0	2

The Analyst commented "both the bacteriological and chemical examinations of all the samples show them to be satisfactory in every way.

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.

The area of Greasbrough drains to an independent disposal works at Scrooby Lane, Greasbrough.

Brinsworth and part of Whiston drain to the Aldwarke Sewage Works. The remaining parts of this area drain to the Rotherham Rural District Council works under arrangement with that authority.

Cesspools exist in the unsewered parts of the district. During the year under review four cesspools were abolished and the houses connected therewith were demolished, and one cesspool was abolished and the drains of the three houses which formerly discharged into the cesspool were reconstructed and connected to the sewer.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

PRIVIES. During the year, 19 privies were abolished, leaving 230, seventeen of which are connected with houses in respect of which demolition orders are operative.

PAIL CLOSETS. The number of pail closets remains unchanged.

TROUGH CLOSETS. 32 trough closets were demolished in connection with slum clearance and 104 were converted to water closets. The number remaining at the end of the year was 159.

ADDITIONAL WATER CLOSETS SO AS TO PROVIDE ONE FOR EACH HOUSE. The standard of one water closet for each house was adopted by the Council in 1931, and since the beginning of that year 1,852 additional water closets have been provided, 209 of which were provided during 1937.

DRY ASHPITS. Six dry ashpits were abolished during the year leaving 28, of which 12 were in use serving 16 houses, and the remainder were either disused or used in connection with chapels or institutions.

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.

Contents of privies, pail closets, fixed ashpits and moveable bins are collected and disposed of weekly. Cesspools are emptied by mechanical means as required.

The total amount of refuse collected and disposed of during the year ended 31st March, 1938, amounted to 21,364 tons, and represents 15.46 cwts. per 1,000 population per day.

The method of collection of refuse is carried out by petrol-driven rear loading vehicles.

The method of disposal is 100 per cent. controlled tipping in low-lying areas liable to flood and eventually providing playing fields, etc.

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 of 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, and again reduced from 1st April, 1937, to 6d. per annum for which sum the Corporation maintain and renew bins and provide the initial ashbins when fixed ashpits are abolished. During the year ended 31st March, 1937, 2,533 bins were provided or renewed, making a total of 15,475 ashbins provided since the commencement of the scheme.

There are 94.44 miles of roads in the borough, of which

7.58 miles are cleansed daily.

3.5 miles are cleansed three times per week.

11.66 miles are cleansed twice per week.

71.70 miles are cleansed once weekly.

During the year 124,500,000 square yards of streets were cleansed, exclusive of footpaths. The total tonnage of street sweepings collected was 1,625 tons.

Also during the year 15,669 gully cleansings were made by mechanical means.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The following is a summary of the work done by the sanitary inspectors during the year, together with a statement of the periodic sanitary work performed by the health visitors.

MALE STAFF.

Complaints investigated	523
Miscellaneous inspections and visits	3993
Re-inspections of nuisances	1781
Inspections of work in progress	1714
Visits for sanitary alterations	121
Interviews with owners, agents, and builders	383
Inspections of pleasure fairs	11
" " tents, vans, and sheds	129
" " workshops and factories	169
" " offensive trades	190
" " canal boats	7
" " cowsheds and dairies	221
" " common lodging houses (including visits by Police Inspector)	123
" " houses let in lodgings	39
" " premises where made up goods are prepared	107
" " Shops Act, 1934	6
Visits to slaughterhouses (excluding whole time inspector at Public Abattoir)	630
Cases of infectious diseases investigated	448
Visits to zymotic contacts	24
Drains tested	209
Number of verbal intimations	184
" " preliminary notices and letters	1415
" " statutory notices	29
Matters referred to other Departments	57
Samples obtained under Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act	233
Milk samples for Phosphatase test	3
Informal milk samples for Gerber test	28
Milk samples for bacteriological examination	217
" " " microscopic examination	45
Samples of fertilisers and feeding stuffs	8
Samples of water for analysis (private supplies)	1
Visits re Pharmacy and Poisons Act	8
Samples obtained under Pharmacy and Poisons Act	1
Verminous persons removed	2
Applications to court for order for removal of infirm person	2

FEMALE STAFF.

Visits to workshops	12
" " Outworkers	1

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

Drains relaid and new drains provided	196
Drains repaired, trapped, etc.	28
Drain vent shafts repaired	5
Drains cleansed	197
Cesspools abolished	5
Water closets rebuilt	40
Water closets repaired	366
Water closets provided for dwelling houses (additional)	209
Water closets provided in lieu of privies	5
Water closets cleansed	23
Trough closets converted to water closets	104
Trough closets demolished	32
Privies abolished	19
Wet ashpits abolished	16
Dry ashpits abolished	6
Houses provided with horizontal damp proof course	24
Yards paved or paving repaired	203
Walls pointed or repaired (houses)	335
Boundary walls repaired	45
Cellars drained	11
Chimneys repaired	176
Roofs repaired	306
Eaves, gutters and fallpipes repaired	220
Eaves, gutters and fallpipes cleansed	15
Fallpipes disconnected from drains	16
Wells or underground rain water tanks filled in	1
Sinks renewed	141
Sink waste pipes renewed or repaired	113
Sink waste pipes cleansed	4
Sink waste pipes disconnected from drains	2
House floors repaired (houses)	177
Defective plasterwork repaired (houses)	183
Defective ceilings repaired (houses)	71
Ranges and fireplaces repaired (houses)	199
Washing coppers repaired, renewed, or provided	67
Stairs repaired (houses)	28
Window defects remedied (houses)	192
Door defects remedied (houses)	139
Coal stores provided	18
Offensive accumulations removed	17
Nuisances from the keeping of animals abated	5
Outbuildings repaired	104
Outbuildings demolished	7
Yards cleansed	6
Dirty houses cleansed	13
Other matters remedied (unclassified)	107
Nuisances connected with offensive trades remedied	20
Defects connected with factories and workshops remedied	16
Improvements to dairy farms	3
Matters dealt with under the Shops' Act, 1934	3

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.

By the Doncaster, Rotherham and Wakefield Extension Order, 1936, the area of the Greasbrough Urban District Council was merged into the County Borough of Rotherham and the Rawmarsh Urban District Council as from 1st April, 1936. The actual area of this Committee therefore remains unaltered by the order.

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

	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
No. of observations on chimneys of one hour each	736	911	971	1078	1329
„ minutes during which excessive smoke was emitted	2220	2763	2598	2979	2977
Average number of minutes during which smoke was emitted	3.0	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.2
No. of intimations served	61	55	67	78	100
„ works visited	105	116	112	141	166
„ statutory notices served	18	14	9	14	27
„ complaints received and attended to ...	36	25	19	25	15
„ chimneys dismantled	3	4	6	11	1
„ chimneys raised	6	5	2	2	4
„ chimneys erected (new)	2	2	3	1	10
„ prosecutions (an abatement order and costs in each case)	—	—	—	—	—

In reviewing the work done during the past year, it is pleasing to note that the progress reported during the previous year has continued and that increased trade conditions prevail. There has been a lull during the past few months, but this is only regarded as temporary and was to some extent anticipated. This should enable manufacturers with schemes of reconstruction to go forward more quickly with their work.

The amount of conversion work from solid fuel to gas in Rotherham is a matter of amazement, the consumption having advanced since 1932 from 764 million cubic feet to 1,723 million cubic feet, an increase of about 125%.

With regard to steam generation and central heating boilers, Rotherham is showing an example to other Authorities, the number of new plants and conversions increasing each year.

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

Number of new town's gas-fired boilers for central heating	...	...	...	12
Number of new town's gas-fired boilers for steam raising	...	...	...	2
Number of new town's gas-fired heat treatment furnaces	...	...	...	5
Number of new town's gas-fired re-heating furnaces	...	...	...	5
Number of new town's gas-fired special process furnaces	...	...	...	7
Number of new town's gas-fired varnish heating furnaces	...	...	...	2
Number of new town's gas-fired lead melting furnaces	...	...	...	1
Number of new town's gas-fired special air heaters	...	...	...	10
Number of new electric heating furnaces	...	...	...	2
Number of central heating boilers converted to town's gas firing	...	...	...	6
Number of steam boilers converted for mechanical stoking	...	...	...	2

The two part tariff method of gas supply for domestic use continues to advance the number of subscribers having now reached a total of 1,690 with an estimated annual consumption of 92,269,300 cubic feet.

The classes for instructional work for furnacemen and stokers have been continued at the College of Technology and Art, but the numbers of students presenting themselves are small. In proportion to the number of men engaged in this work, the response is poor. With the older men there is some excuse to be made on account of lack of education, but this does not apply to the younger men, who are much greater numerically. Within the next few years, employers will give preference to men who hold a City and Guilds Certificate for this work and it is hoped that more candidates will come forward in the near future.

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 1937 :—

COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY.

Month	Soot deposit gauge						Sulphur di-oxide monthly estimations (lead cone)
	Rainfall m/m's.	Total solids dissolved grams.	Total insoluble matter grams.	Equivalent to tons per square mile.			Weight of SO ₃ per 100 sq. cms. grammes.
				Total insoluble	Total soluble	Total solids	
January ...	81	5.16	7.53	19.20	13.17	32.37	4.08
February	83	3.98	6.48	16.54	10.15	26.69	3.45
March ...	60	3.84	6.11	15.58	9.79	25.38	3.76
April ...	51	2.88	6.56	16.71	7.35	24.06	2.73
May ...	69	3.72	5.23	13.34	9.47	22.82	2.92
June ...	41	2.77	5.94	15.15	7.06	22.22	1.62
July ...	75	2.25	3.69	9.41	5.75	15.15	2.30
August ...	4	2.03	7.17	18.28	5.18	23.46	2.97
September	40	3.51	8.32	21.22	8.94	30.17	2.39
October ...	70	4.19	8.44	21.51	10.68	32.19	3.59
November	42	3.35	6.39	16.29	8.55	24.84	4.69
December	78	4.25	8.22	20.97	10.82	31.80	5.08
Average ...	57.8	3.49	6.7	17.01	8.9	25.93	3.29

OAKWOOD HALL SANATORIUM.

Month	Soot deposit gauge.					
	Rainfall m/m's.	Total solids dissolved grams.	Total insoluble matter grams.	Equivalent to tons per square mile.		
				Total insoluble	Total soluble	Total solids
January ...	90	2.68	2.53	6.47	6.84	13.31
February ...	74	3.40	3.89	9.92	8.68	18.61
March ...	74	2.64	3.26	8.32	6.74	15.05
April ...	68	2.15	3.01	7.67	5.50	13.18
May ...	79	2.21	3.79	9.66	5.63	15.29
June ...	46	2.03	4.02	10.26	5.16	15.41
July ...	75	1.87	4.21	10.73	4.76	15.49
August ...	6	1.74	4.93	12.57	4.43	17.00
September ...	39	1.87	7.02	17.90	4.76	22.67
October ...	77	2.54	3.87	9.86	6.47	16.33
November ...	46	2.43	2.87	7.31	6.20	13.51
December ...	86	3.26	2.15	5.50	8.32	13.81
Average ...	63.3	2.4	3.79	9.68	6.12	15.22

Three fish friers ceased during the year.

The following matters were dealt with and remedied :—

Fish friers' premises :

Lack of cleanliness	9
Unsatisfactory removal of waste	1
Defects in shop	7
Defects in cleaning shed	1
	— 18

Hide and skin dealers' premises :

Lack of cleanliness	1
----------------------------	---

Rag and bone dealers premises :

Lack of cleanliness	1
	— 2

20

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Two common lodging houses, with accommodation for 64 persons, were in use during the year.

In all, 123 visits were paid.

On no occasion were the whole of the available beds occupied, the average number of vacancies being 8.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

At the end of 1937, 14 premises were registered as houses let in lodgings. The premises were maintained in a clean condition. 39 special inspections were made.

Nine houses let in lodgings were vacated for demolition, and 4 were added to the register.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

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

Fixed huts	13
Stationary vans	7
	—
	20
	—

Demolition orders were operative in respect of two of the fixed huts, but the tenants had not been rehoused by end of the year. Two stationary vans ceased as dwellings during the year.

Occasionally vans occupied by travelling hawkers and showmen are pitched temporarily, during the winter months.

129 inspections were made.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The number of workshops on the register at the end of 1937 is set out below :—

Workshops and workplaces (excluding bakehouses) ...	76
Bakehouses (including factory bakehouses) ...	30
	106

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

Premises.	Inspections.	Written notices.	Verbal notices.
Factories (including factory laundries) ...	36	4	4
Workshops (including workshop laundries) ...	131	3	5
Workplaces (other than outworkers' premises)...	14	—	—
	181	7	9

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

Particulars.	Number of defects	
	Found.	Remedied.
Want of cleanliness ...	10	8
Defective sanitary accommodation ...	2	3
Want of drainage of floors ...	1	1
Other nuisances ...	5	4
	18	16

One defect outstanding from 1936 was remedied during 1937 and 3 others were outstanding at the end of the year.

CANAL BOATS.

Number of canal boats inspected	7
Number of infringements observed	-
Notifications of infectious disease	-
Cases of illness observed	-
Number of persons aboard	14

On six 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 25 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
1936	4
1937	8

SCHOOLS.

The following extracts from the annual report of the Chief School Medical Officer 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 erected during 1937.

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

Provision of additional entrance to Herringthorpe School grounds.

Installation of electric lighting at Meadow Hall Road Council School.

Levelling of land in St. Leonard's Road in connection with St. Ann's Road Council School.

Re-arrangement and improvement of heating installation at Ferham Road and Park Street Council Schools.

Provision of cookery room at Greasbrough Church of England School.

CO-ORDINATION.

A review of the services rendered by co-ordination was given fully in the Annual Report for 1935. The appointment of the Medical Officer of Health as Chief School Medical Officer has resulted in even closer co-operation between the Public Health Service and the School Medical Service.

Further extensions of inter-availability facilities during the year were the examination of expectant mothers at the school ophthalmic clinics, and the swabbing of pre-school diphtheria contacts at the school treatment clinics.

Arrangements have also been made for the transmission of medical information at the request of the certifying factory surgeon, under the new Factories Act.

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.

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, 28 bodies were removed there during the year and were detained for 103 days. The post-mortem room was used on 18 occasions.

The charges paid by the Public Health Committee for the above service amounted to £44 13s. 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 ventilation of one shop was improved and sanitary accommodation for two shops was provided during the year as a result of action by the Department.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

The following is a summary of the work done during 1937 in connection with the destruction of rats and mice :—

Infestations and re-infestations dealt with	235
Number of premises involved	210
Total visits paid	6020
Occasions poison laid	202
Occasions during which gassing machine was used	57
Total number of rats caught	2537
Total number of mice caught	722
Number of rats caught during rat week	109

The official ratcatcher was appointed during September 1933 for full time duty and the following figures indicate that since then there has been a progressive decrease in the number of rats caught :—

	1934	1935	1936	1937
Total number of rats caught	5129	4593	3147	2537

During the year much work was done in the way of rat-proofing premises, repairs to drainage and the removal of rat harbourages. It was again noted that about April, rats were migrating from the town into the country and more rats were being caught on the outskirts of the town, and also that during October the rats were moving back into the town from the fields and hedgerows.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

COUNCIL HOUSES.

Fifty-six council houses were found to be infested during the year and were disinfested by spraying with proprietary insecticides, in bad cases woodwork being taken down and plasterwork cut out and made good. This work was carried out by the Corporation.

Regular inspection of houses is undertaken by the staff of the Estates Department in an endeavour to prevent infestation and tenants are impressed that they must inform the rent collectors if any bugs are found.

The disinfestation of furniture and bedding in connection with the rehousing of tenants from clearance areas and individual unfit houses is undertaken as a matter of routine. The process is carried out by a contractor with cyanide. The fumigation is not done in the house to be vacated but in furniture vans hired by the Corporation.

The vans are loaded at the house and taken to the fumigation station, where they are heated by electric radiator and sealed up.

After fumigation the furniture is delivered to the new house the same day. Beds and bedding for one night are loaned to the tenant, whose bedding and upholstered goods are retained at the fumigation station over night for further airing, when it is delivered to the owner and the loaned beds and bedding taken away to be washed and stoved for further use.

The fumigation is carried out by a contractor, who will continue to do the large batches of rehousing. Two members of the Health Department staff have been trained to do this work, and in future they will undertake small batches of rehusings and the disinfestation of council and other houses.

NON-COUNCIL HOUSES.

Forty four non-council houses were observed to be bug infested. Of these, 37 were sprayed with a proprietary insecticide by the Corporation, a second spraying being necessary in some cases.

In 7 cases spraying was not carried out, but thorough cleansing by the tenants was insisted upon, as it was found that the tenants tried to depend entirely upon the effects of the Corporation, instead of trying to help themselves by attaining greater cleanliness.

In some cases removal of infested woodwork and repairs to plasterwork was carried out by the owners.

SWIMMING BATHS.

The management of the two public baths in the County Borough and the measures adopted to ensure a satisfactory condition of the water were described in the Annual Report for 1936 and no changes have taken place during the year.

SHELL-FISH.

There are no shell-fish beds or layings in the district, and no action was taken under the Public Health (Shell-fish) Regulations 1934 or the Public Health (Cleansing of Shell-fish) Act 1932.

SECTION IV.

HOUSING.

Twenty eight clearance orders and 4 compulsory purchase orders were confirmed during 1937. The total number of houses included in the orders was 289, including 3 houses in parts of compulsory purchase orders coloured "grey."

Two houses outstanding from 1936 were demolished during the year and 17 houses in respect of which demolition or closing orders had been made were awaiting final treatment at the end of the year.

An appeal in respect of a demolition order was made to the County Court : it was dismissed and the house was ultimately demolished.

In the following table housing statistics for the year 1937 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	1635
(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	271
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	68
(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	175

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 1936 and the work was carried out during 1937 and also including houses with minor defects)	1412
--	------

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

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(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	55
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	
(a) By owners	54
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—

C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition orders were made ..	30
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	28
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertakings as to future user were accepted	14
(4) Number of dwelling-houses closed in pursuance of undertakings as to future user	1

D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

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

IV.—HOUSING ACT 1935—OVERCROWDING :—

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	250
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	281
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	1984
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	74
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	288
(ii) Number of persons involved in such cases	2073

There is no record of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Council had taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding.

Of the cases of legal overcrowding relieved during 1937, 161 were rehoused by the Council, and, 127 were relieved by alteration in the family or by voluntary removal.

SECTION V.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK.

The following statement shows the number of milk producers, dealers and registered premises and also the number of dealers distributing locally whose premises are not locally situated :—

Registered cowkeepers (producers within the County Borough)...	...	35
Retail milk purveyors :		
Cowkeepers within the County Borough retailing their own supplies ... ..	...	25
Retail roundsmen with premises within the County Borough ...	...	18
Retailers (not roundsmen) from shops within the County Borough	...	19
Retail roundsmen from premises outside the County Borough ...	...	52
Registered dairies :		
Where cows are kept ... ..	...	35
Where milk is sold or stored ... ..	...	32
Where receptacles are stored ... ..	...	5

Ten licences have been issued during the year under the provisions of the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936—two in connection with the sale of “tuberculin tested” milk, five for the sale of “accredited,” two for the sale of “pasteurised” and one in respect of premises at which the pasteurising process is carried on. Enquiries have been received from several producers who had under consideration the production of designated milk ; no definite applications resulted from the enquiries and, as yet, there are no licensed producers of designated milk in the County Borough.

Forty-five samples of designated milk were obtained for bacteriological examination.

	Conforming to standard.	Not conforming to standard.	Total.
Tuberculin tested	9	2	11
Accredited	4	—	4
Pasteurised	29	1	30
	—	—	—
	42	3	45
	—	—	—

In addition to examinations for bacterial count and the presence of bacillus coli twenty-five of the samples of pasteurised milk were examined by the phosphatase test ; all twenty-five samples showed negative results to this test.

Improvements were effected at three dairy farms ; at two, new roofs to the cow-sheds were provided, and at a third farm accommodation for six additional cows was provided and a new floor and wall renderings provided in the dairy house.

One cowkeeper ceased milk production during the year and in a second case the premises ceased to be used for dairy farm purposes, so that there are now thirty-five dairy herds in the County Borough with approximately 452 cows ; during the year the Veterinary Officer paid one hundred and sixty-two visits to farms and made 1,998 clinical examinations of dairy cattle. In connection with these examinations the following microscopical and biological tests were done for the presence of tubercle bacilli.

	Positive	Negative	Total.
	T.B.	T.B.	
Milk samples microscopically examined (individual cows)	2	38	40
Milk samples biologically examined (individual cows)	5	13	18
Milk samples biologically examined (groups)	1	22	23
Sputum and other specimens microscopically examined	1	4	5
	—	—	—
	9	77	86
	==	==	==

Under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Order, 1925, eight cows were slaughtered; the cases are summarised in the following table :—

Description of animals.	Number of animals examined.	Form of disease reported by Veterinary Officer.				Conclusions from post mortem examination.				Compensation paid.				Salvage received.
		Tuberculosis of the udder.	Giving tuberculous milk.	Tuberculous emaciation.	Chronic cough, etc.	Tuberculosis of the udder.	Giving tuberculous milk & showing lesions of T.B.	Tuberculous emaciation.	Otherwise affected by T.B.	Non-advanced cases (Three-fourths market value).		Advanced cases. (One-fourth market value or 30/-).		
										No.	Amount	No.	Amount	
Cows in milk	137	2	4	—	2	2	4	—	2	6	£101 5 0	2	£15 0 0	£47 5 0
Other cows or heifers	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other bovine animals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	152	2	4	—	2	2	4	—	2	6	£101 5 0	2	£15 0 0	£47 5 0

Average compensation paid per animal—£14 10s. 7½d.

Average salvage received per animal—£5 18s. 1½d.

Though there is no bacteriological standard for ordinary milk, samples of non-designated, locally produced milk have been taken and examined by the methylene blue and coliform tests ; assessed by " accredited " milk standards these thirty-three samples showed the following results :

Satisfied both tests	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Methylene blue test only	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Satisfied coliform test only	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Failed to satisfy either test	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
							—
							33
							—

One hundred and thirty-six samples of raw milk were examined biologically for the presence of tubercle bacilli ; the total comprised one hundred and twenty-two mixed milks, three bulked milks, three of " accredited " and eight " tuberculin tested " ; all three bulked milk samples contained tubercle bacilli and eleven of the mixed milk samples were tuberculous—the percentage of the whole containing tubercle bacilli was 10.29.

Five of the fourteen tubercle infected samples were from locally produced milk ; as shown below in the summary of action taken, the infecting cows were traced and slaughtered in four cases.

SAMPLE NO. 900.

This was from the mixed milk of a herd of sixteen cows ; a clinical examination of the herd disclosed one cow suffering from tuberculosis of the udder ; the animal was slaughtered.

SAMPLE NO. 904.

This was from the mixed milk of a herd of twenty-two cows ; microscopical examinations of the milk of those cows whose udders showed some deviation from the normal revealed no tubercle bacilli ; samples from selected cows were then examined biologically and one animal was found to be secreting tubercle bacilli in her milk and was slaughtered.

SAMPLE NO. 960.

This was from the mixed milk of a herd of seventeen cows ; biological examination of the milk of selected cows showed that one animal was secreting tubercle bacilli ; she was slaughtered.

SAMPLE No. 963.

This was from the mixed milk of a herd of fifteen cows ; microscopical examinations showed no infecting cow and as no cow showed clinical signs of tubercular udder the whole herd was " group " sampled and these proved negative. It was found that between the date the original sample was taken and the date the report relative to it was received one cow was knackered off this farm and it was probably from this animal's milk that the infection originated.

SAMPLE No. 977.

This was from the mixed milk of a herd of twenty-four cows ; biological examinations of the milk of selected cows showed that two animals were secreting tubercle bacilli and both were slaughtered.

The remaining nine tubercle infected samples were from milk produced outside the County Borough ; the responsible local authorities were notified and in one case the infecting cow was traced and slaughtered.

In one instance a notice was received under section 4 of the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, that milk produced in Rotherham and sold in another area had been found to contain tubercle bacilli; this supply was derived from a herd of fourteen cows, tubercle bacilli were demonstrated microscopically in the milk of one of the cows and she was slaughtered.

MEAT.

Accommodation for slaughtering is provided at the Public Slaughter-house, where a meat inspector is stationed full-time, and at seven private slaughter-houses.

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	14	14
Emergency slaughter in the Borough	2	2
B. Private slaughter-houses :—		
Notices of intention to slaughter	19	19
Emergency slaughter	1	1
Notices to examine meat where there is evidence of disease ...	2	2
	38	38

The following figures indicate the number of animals slaughtered at the Public Slaughter-house during the year ended 31st December, 1937, and the number of fresh killed carcasses inspected at private Slaughter-houses and other private premises :—

	Beasts.	Calves.	Sheep and lambs.	Pigs.
Public Slaughter-house ...	8278	325	9935	14074
Private premises	1757	25	3487	861
	<u>10035</u>	<u>350</u>	<u>13422</u>	<u>14935</u>

Under the Tuberculosis Order 8 cows were taken to the Public Slaughter-house for slaughter from the County Borough area, and these are included in the foregoing table. The figures relating to the Public Slaughter-house were supplied by the Markets Superintendent. We have no exact record of the number of animals actually slaughtered in the private slaughter-houses.

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs
Number inspected	2395	7640	350	13422	14935
All diseases except tuberculosis Whole carcasses condemned	4	25	13	48	15
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	41	510	3	307	93
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	1.87	7	4.57	2.64	.72
Tuberculosis only Whole carcasses condemned ..	3	75	2	1	16
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	112	1978	3	0	1505
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ..	4.8	26.87	1.43	.007	10.18

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

	Tons.	Cwts.	Stones.
Public Slaughter-house	82	18	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Private Slaughter-houses	1	11	4
Other private premises	—	3	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	84	13	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The practice of marking meat, in accordance with part III of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, was continued throughout the year. The stamp, which identifies the inspector using it, indicates that the carcase has been inspected and passed as fit for human food, and is used only in connection with carcases dressed at the Public Slaughter-house. During 1937 the following carcases were stamped—beasts 24, and pigs 1285.

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

One hundred and seven visits were paid to butchers' "making-up" places.

During the year the Council, by the Rotherham Corporation Act, 1937, obtained powers requiring the registration of premises used for the preparation of "made-up" foods and also the registration of hawkers of meat, fruit and vegetables and their storage premises.

OTHER FOODS.

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

	Number.	Weight in lbs.
Imported Mutton (carcase)	1	—
Imported beef	—	242
Fish	—	49
Rabbits	29	—
Meat pies (cases)	1	—
Cockles (bag)	1	—
Prawns (tin)	1	—
Canned foods (tins)	81	—

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT.

The number of samples of foods and drugs purchased and submitted to the Public Analyst for examination during 1937 was 233 ; of this number, 27 (11.58 per cent.) were reported not genuine ; all the 27 samples adversely reported on were of milk ; the percentage of non-genuine samples was rather less than for the two previous years, as will be seen from the summary given below.

Percentage of Non-Genuine Samples.

Year	All Articles			Milk			Articles other than Milk		
	No. of Samples	No. not Genuine	Percentage not Genuine	No. of Samples	No. not Genuine	Percentage not Genuine	No. of Samples	No. not Genuine	Percentage not Genuine
1928	197	18	9.13	104	14	13.46	93	4	4.30
1929	205	9	4.39	104	9	8.65	101	0	0.00
1930	212	19	8.96	113	19	16.81	99	0	0.00
1931	217	22	10.13	114	19	16.66	103	3	2.91
1932	212	14	6.60	118	10	8.47	94	4	4.25
1933	212	31	14.62	129	30	23.25	83	1	1.20
1934	214	21	9.81	130	21	16.15	84	0	0.00
1935	207	25	12.07	132	24	18.18	75	1	1.33
1936	203	29	14.28	124	25	20.16	79	4	5.06
1937	233	27	11.58	125	27	21.60	108	0	0.00
Totals	2112	215	10.18	1193	198	16.59	919	17	1.85

Particulars in connection with each of the 27 samples of milk, which failed to conform to the requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations, are given in later pages of this section ; 11 supplies were involved. Added water, in varying amounts up to 5 per cent., was found in 12 milk samples which originated from three supplies ; in the case of each of these supplies an examination of the equipment at the farm showed that the presence of added water was due to a leaking cooler ; deficiency of milk-fat in 6 samples was found to be due to faulty handling of the milk, i.e. failure to mix the herd yield before despatch from the farm or failure to keep the milk mixed during progress of the round ; 3 other milk-fat deficiencies were caused by unequal intervals between milking times ; slight deficiencies of solids not fat, where the freezing point test negatived the presence of added water, occurred in 6 samples and it was found impossible to determine accurately the factors responsible for these deficiencies.

Proceedings are never taken against a vendor without full investigation of all the circumstances of the case, including the taking of " place of delivery " or " appeal to cow " samples as the circumstances may require ; in respect of the milk samples mentioned above, enquiries did not disclose any malpractice or gross carelessness and no proceedings were instituted.

In addition to the 125 samples of milk submitted to the Public Analyst, 31 were obtained and examined by the Gerber test in the Department's laboratory.

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

Two samples of jam each contained 40 parts per million of sulphur dioxide—the limit amount permitted by the Regulations.

One sample of sausage was declared to contain preservative and 118 parts per million of sulphur dioxide was found; provided the presence of preservative is declared, sausage may contain 450 parts per million.

Details of all samples examined by the Public Analyst are given in the following table :—

Total No.	Nature of sample.	Genuine		Not reported as genuine.		Formal samples						
		Formal.	Informal.	Formal.	Informal.	Prosecutions instituted.	Dismissed	Adjourned	Convictions.	Penalties including costs.		
3	Amm. tinct. of quinine	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Baking powder ..	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	Bread	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Butter	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Cake	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Camphorated oil ..	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	Coffee	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Coffee and chicory ..	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Condensed milk ..	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Cream	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Custard powder ..	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Dripping	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	Flour	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Flour (self-raising) ..	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Ground almonds ..	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Ground ginger ..	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Jams	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Lard	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Lemon curd	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Liquorice powder ..	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Margarine	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
125	Milk	85	13	16	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Olive oil	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Pepper	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Potted meat	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Sausages	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Sugar	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Vinegar	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
233		85	121	16	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

*No prosecutions were instituted in respect of samples taken during 1937, but

convictions were registered in connection with two summonses issued against a milk retailer in December, 1936 for selling milk which, in one case, contained 33.1 per cent. and, in the other, 34.5 per cent. of added water.

The defendant absconded before the date fixed for hearing the summonses; warrants were issued, he was arrested in November, 1937, and fined three pounds on each summons, and a total of £3 9s. 0d. costs.

Particulars of the samples not reported genuine and action taken are given in the following summary:—

Identi- fication mark	Article	Result of analysis.			Remarks and action taken.
		Milk fat Percentages	Solids not fat	Freezing pt (Hortvet) deg. Cent.	
1917	Milk	2.52	8.97		Deficient in milk-fat 16 per cent; a retailer's sample; see No. 1921 taken from a consignment in course of delivery to the retailer; warning letter to retailer.
1921	Milk	2.73	8.79		Relates to No. 1917; deficient in milk-fat 9 per cent; a producer's sample; deficiency due to failure to mix the total yield at the farm; warning letter to producer; subsequent samples proved genuine.
1953	Milk	2.88	8.93		A retailer's sample; the slight milk-fat deficiency probably due to (1) faulty "making-up" by the producer and (2) failure of retailer to keep milk well mixed during the progress of the "round." Letters sent to retailer and producer.
1978	Milk	2.81	8.88		A retailer's sample; the 6.3 per cent deficiency of milk-fat was probably due to the retailer's failure to keep the milk mixed during the progress of the "round"; warning letter to retailer; subsequent samples were genuine.
1992	Milk	2.79	8.62		An informal sample; 7 per cent deficient in milk-fat; a subsequent sample contained 3.4 per cent of milk-fat.
2030	Milk	2.56	8.23	-0.517	Contained 3.1 per cent of added water and was 11.6 per cent. deficient in milk-fat; a retailer's sample; see Nos. 760 and 761 taken at place of delivery to retailer from a corresponding milking.

Identification mark	Article	Result of analysis.			Remarks and action taken.										
		Milk fat Percentages	Solids not fat	Freezing pt (Hortvet) deg. Cent.											
2032	Milk	3.75	8.18	-0.520	Slightly deficient in solids not fat; the freezing point showed a small amount of added water; a producer-retailer's sample. An informal sample No. 2038 also showed a small amount of added water. An inspection at the dairy showed that the water inlet union joint of the cooler was leaking and permitting a drip of water into the milk. Warning letter to vendor.										
2034	Milk	2.76	8.75		Deficient in milk-fat 8 per cent; a retailer's sample. Attendance at producer's premises (where more than one retailer was supplied) during a corresponding milking showed that the milk-fat deficiency was very probably due to faulty "making up"—"dipping off," without previous "plunging," from churn to churn; the milking hours were also a factor contributing to the deficiency; producer and retailer were advised on these points and a subsequent sample showed 3.7 per cent of milk-fat.										
760 W.R.C.C.	Milk	2.86	8.18	-0.517	Contained 3.7 per cent. of added water and was slightly deficient in milk-fat.										
761 W.R.C.C.	Milk	3.01	8.18	-0.522	Contained 3.7 per cent. of added water. Nos. 760-1 were place of delivery samples relating to No. 2030; morning milk; see also Nos. 2039-40 which were "appeal-to-cows samples." Examination of the equipment, immediately prior to the milking at which the appeal-to-cows samples were taken, revealed a leaking cooler permitting water to drip into the milk. Added water in Nos. 2030, 760 and 761 believed to be due to this defect; milk-fat deficiency due to milking hours and faulty "making up"—the producer supplies more than one retailer; warning letter to producer; subsequent samples of morning milk showed : <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td>Milk-fat.</td> <td>Solids not fat.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.30</td> <td>8.75 per cent.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.30</td> <td>8.70 per cent.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.20</td> <td>8.60 per cent.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.65</td> <td>8.80 per cent.</td> </tr> </table>	Milk-fat.	Solids not fat.	3.30	8.75 per cent.	3.30	8.70 per cent.	3.20	8.60 per cent.	3.65	8.80 per cent.
Milk-fat.	Solids not fat.														
3.30	8.75 per cent.														
3.30	8.70 per cent.														
3.20	8.60 per cent.														
3.65	8.80 per cent.														
762 W.R.C.C.	Milk	3.09	8.49	-0.548	Relates to sample No. 2034; place of delivery sample; morning milk.										
2038	Milk	3.17	8.54	-0.522	An informal sample relating to No. 2032; though the figures for milk-fat and solids not fat complied with the requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations the freezing point showed the presence of a small amount of added water.										

Identification mark	Article	Result of analysis.			Remarks and action taken.
		Milk fat Percentages	Solids not fat	Freezing pt (Hortvet) deg. Cent.	
2039	Milk	2.90	8.53	-0.548	Slightly deficient in milk-fat.
2040	Milk	2.77	8.81	-0.548	Deficient in milk-fat 7.6 per cent. Nos. 2039-40 relate to Nos. 2030, 760 and 761 and were "appeal-to-cows" samples at a morning milking.
2041	Milk	2.84	8.94	-0.552	Deficient in milk-fat 5.3 per cent. ; this sample was taken at the same milking as Nos. 2039-40 but was not strictly "appeal-to-cows."
2043	Milk	3.50	8.42	-0.543	Relating to No. 2032 ; slightly deficient in solids not fat but the freezing point negatived the presence of added water.
2046	Milk	4.40	8.48		A retailer's sample ; morning milk ; slightly deficient in solids not fat ; a later sample showed solids not fat 8.57 per cent.
2057	Milk	5.05	8.14	-0.551	A producer-retailer's sample ; morning milk ; slightly deficient in solids not fat but the freezing point negatived the presence of added water ; see No. 2059.
2059	Milk	3.00	8.46	-0.556	Relates to No. 2057 ; morning milk taken at producer's premises but not "appeal-to-cows" ; slightly deficient in solids not fat but freezing point negatived the presence of added water ; producer-retailer advised respecting milking hours and mixing of milk during progress of the "round."
2092	Milk	3.55	8.40	-0.546	A retailer's sample ; slightly deficient in solids not fat ; but the freezing point negatived the presence of added water.
2095	Milk	2.88	8.37	-0.520	} Informal samples ; all from the same source—a producer-retailer's supply ; all contained a small amount of added water ; please see formal samples Nos. 2100 and 2101 below.
2096	Milk	3.35	8.72	-0.525	
2097	Milk	3.30	8.48	-0.504	
2098	Milk	3.30	8.41	-0.504	
2099	Milk	3.35	8.27	-0.504	
2100	Milk	3.75	8.81	-0.525	} Both these samples contained a small amount of added water ; they were from the same supply as the five informal samples numbered 2095-9 above ; an inspection of equipment at the producer's premises revealed a leaky cooler ; the defect was immediately repaired and samples then taken before and after cooling showed normal freezing points. Producer warned.
2101	Milk	4.20	8.71	-0.525	

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

Period.	Percentages.		No. of samples.
	Milk-fat.	Solids not fat.	
1st quarter	3.46	8.87	40
2nd quarter	3.46	8.82	30
3rd quarter	3.53	8.61	30
4th quarter	3.78	8.72	25
The whole year	3.55	8.75	125

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT.

During the year 1937, six additional applications were made of persons entitled to sell poisons in Part 2 of the Poisons List ; five persons who had ceased to sell poisons were removed from the register and the number remaining in registration at the close of the year was fifty-three.

SECTION VI.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES GENERALLY.

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

Disease.	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—
Plague	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	57	91	140	154	299
Erysipelas... ..	43	57	59	60	59
Scarlet fever	268	407	602	339	131
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	1	—	2	3	1
Continued fevers	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal fever	4	3	5	3	3
Encephalitis lethargica	—	—	1	1	1
Measles and German measles	36	1667	484	2288	—
Ophthalmia neonatorum	3	3	5	7	8
Pulmonary tuberculosis	126	84	79	59	59
Other forms of tuberculosis	29	27	21	21	22
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	3	2	1	—	3
Pneumonia	155	117	103	129	153
Chicken-pox	300	582	323	223	—
Dysentery... ..	—	—	—	1	3
Acute anterior poliomyelitis	—	—	—	2	—
Acute polio-encephalitis... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal pyrexia	16	11	6	9	26
Femphigus neonatorum	—	—	—	3	1
Totals	1041	3051	1831	3302	769

Measles, german measles and chicken-pox ceased to be notifiable diseases in the area as from 1st December, 1936, and puerperal fever and continued fever ceased as from 1st October, 1937, when the Public Health Act 1936 came into force.

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

Notifiable disease.	No. of cases notified														Total cases notified in each ward of the Borough.									Total cases removed to hospital.	Total deaths.									
	At all ages.	At ages—years.													Clifton.	East.	Greasbrough.	Kimberworth.	Masbro'.	North.	St. Ann's.	South.	Thornhill.			West.								
		Under 1 year.	1 to 2 years.	2 to 3 years.	3 to 4 years.	4 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	15 to 20 years.	20 to 35 years.	35 to 45 years.	45 to 65 years.	65 years and over.																					
Small pox	—	2	11	19	37	137	57	17	16	1	—	—	—	—	39	38	19	35	26	28	37	16	33	28	—	—	—	—	293	—				
Diphtheria	299	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	6	8	23	15	—	—	1	8	3	6	3	4	9	4	2	19	3	—	—	3	—					
Erysipelas	59	—	—	—	—	53	26	8	8	—	1	—	—	—	15	30	10	28	5	10	10	5	3	15	1	—	98	3						
Scarlet fever	131	6	10	10	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1						
Cerebro-spinal fever	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Typhoid and para-typhoid fevers	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Puerperal pyrexia	26	—	—	—	—	—	2	22	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	2	1	4	1	1	1	10	1	—	21	—	—					
Puerperal fever	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—				
Encephalitis lethargica	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Acute polio-myelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Ophthalmia neonatorum	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Pneumonia	153	7	6	1	2	13	6	9	27	21	36	17	—	—	21	25	9	19	7	16	9	12	19	16	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	74	—	
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pemphigus neonatorum	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	3	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	
Pulmonary tuberculosis : Males	34	—	—	—	—	3	1	6	9	5	8	2	—	—	4	6	—	2	4	5	4	3	3	2	4	—	—	52	—	—	—	—	24	—
Females	25	—	—	—	—	3	1	3	11	4	2	1	—	—	7	6	—	2	1	—	3	3	2	2	1	—	—	35	—	—	—	—	13	—
Other forms of tuberculosis : Males	13	—	2	—	—	5	2	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	4	—
Females	9	—	—	—	—	5	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	2	—
Total	769	19	18	29	231	49	99	49	103	46	71	35	—	—	99	120	42	99	50	70	81	44	63	101	—	—	532	—	—	—	—	145	—	—

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

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

Disease.	Cases notified during 1937	In hospital 31st Dec. 1936	Admissions 1937	Discharges 1937	Deaths 1937	Remaining in hospital 31st Dec. 1937	Total patient days.
Scarlet fever ...	131	24	98	114	1	7	4128
Diphtheria ...	299	30	275	244	16	45	12538
Typhoid fevers ...	1	1	1	2	—	—	64
Cerebro-spinal meningitis ...	3	—	2	1	—	1	76
Other diseases ...	—	3	49	47	2	3	1192
Total ...	—	58	425	408	19	56	17998

The average number of patients daily was 49.3

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

Year.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid fevers.	Other diseases.	Total.
1933 ...	221	60	3	26	310
1934 ...	365	88	—	29	482
1935 ...	495	141	2	33	671
1936 ...	278	155	4	53	490
1937 ...	98	275	1	51	425
Total ...	1457	719	10	192	2378

Owing to the increase in the number of cases of diphtheria occurring towards the end of the year, additional bed accommodation was obtained at the Wath Wood, Swallownest and Rawmarsh Isolation Hospitals. The numbers of patients treated in these extra-urban hospitals were as follows:—

Disease.	Admissions 1937	Discharges 1937	Deaths 1937	Remaining in hospital 31st Dec. 1937	Total patient days.
Scarlet fever ..	2	—	—	2	33
Diphtheria ..	25	3	—	22	690
Other diseases ..	1	1	—	—	9
Total ..	28	4	—	24	732

SCARLET FEVER. There were 131 notified cases of scarlet fever. 100 cases were treated in hospital, and 33 were treated at home, the apparent discrepancy being due to one case being an extra urban case and the other an Isolation Hospital nurse and therefore not notifiable.

The proportion of cases treated at home was slightly higher than normal. This is partly due to the fact that, owing to the large number of diphtheria cases treated and the severity of that disease, considerable difficulty was experienced in finding accommodation for all the cases referred to us for treatment. As the cases of scarlet fever were relatively mild the general practitioners of the area were circularised in November asking their co-operation in our difficulties and suggesting that they treat as many cases of scarlet fever at home as possible.

One death occurred, that of a child who was suffering from scarlet fever and diphtheria.

DIPHTHERIA. As mentioned in previous reports, severe cases of diphtheria continued to occur in 1937, and towards the end of the year an epidemic occurred, which, though relatively small as regards actual figures, produced many cases of an extremely severe nature. The notifications averaged 13 per month for the first 8 months of the year, but in September there was a sudden rise, 49 cases being notified. In October there were 50, in November 52 and in December 44. The accommodation at the Isolation Hospital was very quickly taxed to its utmost, the figures rising from an average of 39.1 per month to 58.3 in September, 83 in October, 73 in November and 64 in December. To meet this emergency, Kimberworth Hospital was opened on 29th September, and scarlet fever cases transferred there. This hospital remained open until January 2nd, 1938. This extra accommodation was soon used up, not so much because the notifications continued to increase but because, owing to the severe type of disease met with, a prolonged period of hospitalisation was met with. Arrangements were made with hospital authorities in neighbouring areas to place beds at our disposal should they be required and patients from the borough were first admitted to Wath Wood Hospital on 23rd November, 1937. The accommodation at this hospital was soon taxed to its utmost and on 2nd December patients were admitted to Swallownest Isolation Hospital and one patient was admitted to Rawmarsh Fever Hospital on 9th December. The total patients admitted to the year end to these hospitals was Wath Wood 17, Swallownest 10, Rawmarsh 1, which figures include 2 cases of scarlet fever and one suspected case of diphtheria which was not accepted as such.

The arrangements described above proved adequate as only 3 patients were treated at home, a proportion which compares very favourably with other years.

In addition one case suspected as suffering from diphtheria was admitted to Rawmarsh Isolation Hospital.

Two deaths occurred in the above groups—one (an extra-urban case) from dysentery, and one from cerebral abscess and meningitis following nasal sinusitis.

SCHICK AND DICK TESTS. No nurses were tested as to their susceptibility as to scarlet fever and diphtheria during the year as there was no occasion to do these tests.

KIMBERWORTH HOSPITAL.

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

PUBLIC VACCINATION.

The arrangements for public vaccination in the County Borough were fully reported upon in the Annual Report for the year 1936.

One change in the personnel occurred during the year, Dr. A. Young, Public Vaccinator for the North-West District of Rotherham resigned early in the year and as from 12th April, 1937, Dr. T. V. Griffith, Medical Superintendent of the Alma Road Hospital, Rotherham, was appointed to this district, in addition to the duties which he already performs as public vaccinator at that hospital.

The following are details extracted from the annual return forwarded to the Registrar-General, and relate to the year 1936 :—

Number of live births returned in birth list sheets	...	...	...	1218
Number successfully vaccinated	...	...	...	415
Number insusceptible of vaccination	...	...	...	7
Number of conscientious objectors	...	...	...	726
Number who died unvaccinated	...	...	...	48
Number postponed by medical certificate	...	...	...	2
Number removed to other known districts	...	...	...	66
Number removed to places unknown	...	...	...	10
Number remaining on 31st January, 1937, not accounted for	...	...	...	122

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

The following table shows the number of persons successfully vaccinated and re-vaccinated at the cost of the rates by the medical officers of institutions and the public vaccinators during the year ended 30th September, 1937:—

Name of the institution or vaccination district.	Name of the medical officer or public vaccinator.	Numbers of successful primary vaccinations of persons :—			Number of successful re-vaccinations of persons who had been successfully vaccinated at some previous time.
		Under one year of age.	One year and upwards.	Total	
Rotherham— South East North West	Dr. H. R. Elliott	110	1	111	—
	Dr. A. Young (to 11/4/1937)	2	—	2	—
	Dr. T. V. Griffith (from 12/4/1937)	35	—	35	—
Greasbrough.	Dr. D. P. K. Jockel	1	—	1	—
Alma Road Hospital, Rotherham.	Dr. T. V. Griffith	131	1	132	—
Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.	M. & C.W. Medical Officers.				
	Dr. L. H. Copping 40				
	Dr. Boyd .. 23				
	Dr. Powell .. 2	65	—	65	—
Totals.		344	2	346	—

7 children unsuccessfully vaccinated.

PROPHYLAXIS OF DIPHTHERIA AND SCARLET FEVER.

During the year no Schick or Dick tests were made.

Free immunisation for diphtheria was offered to the public generally but with very disappointing results.

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, 45 phials, equivalent to 230,000 units, were so supplied.

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

In the following table details are given of the examinations at the Public Health Laboratory made during 1937 :—

Examinations for :—	Positive.	Negative.	Doubtful.	Total.
Diphtheria	521	2596	4	3121
Tuberculosis	402	996	—	1398
Gonorrhoea	91	279	46	416
Other examinations	33	24	2	59
Total	1047	3895	52	4994

The following statement gives details of the specimens examined at the Bacteriological Laboratory of the University of Sheffield during the year 1937 :—

Wassermans :

Serum tests	434	
Cerebro-spinal fluid	5	
	—	439
Gonococci	8	
Gonococcal fixation tests	32	
	—	40

Cerebro-spinal fluid :

Complete examinations	1	
Other examinations	6	
	—	7
Blood cultures		5

Typhoid and dysentery examinations :

Blood	10	
Urine	7	
Faeces	25	
	—	42

Virulence tests :

Nasal and throat swabs		17
-------------------------------	--	----

Milk examinations :

Inoculation—T.B.	189	
B. coli content	61	
Bacterial count	27	
Methylene blue tests	48	
Phosphatase tests... ..	25	
	—	350

Other examinations :

Haemolytic streptococci ...	...	...	...	...	9
Other special examinations	...	...	...	...	21
					<hr/> 30
					<hr/> 930
					<hr/> <hr/>

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The Director of Education has supplied me with the following particulars of the number of cases of non-notifiable infectious diseases which were brought to his notice amongst school children during the year.

Measles	...	...	...	...	...	185
German measles	...	...	...	...	...	35
Whooping cough	...	...	...	...	...	157
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	290
Mumps	...	...	...	...	...	180
Ringworm	...	...	...	...	...	19
						<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	...	866
						<hr/> <hr/>

During the year, 89 deaths from cancer took place, as compared with 69 in 1933, 80 in 1934, 98 in 1935, and 100 in the year 1936.

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

Location of disease	Under 20 years		20—25 years		25—30 years		30—35 years		35—40 years		40—45 years		45—50 years		50—55 years		55—60 years		60—65 years		65—70 years		70—75 years		75—80 years		80—85 years		85 years & over		Total	Grand total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Buccal cavity and pharynx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	
Digestive organs and peritoneum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	3	6	4	6	3	4	7	4	1	4	1	4	7	1	1	-	-	-	-	32	29	61
Respiratory organs	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	5	
Uterus	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6		
Other female genital organs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Breast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2		
Male genito-urinary organs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3		
Skin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	
Other organs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	6		
Totals	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	3	2	3	6	9	5	9	5	7	9	5	3	6	8	2	1	-	-	47	42	89		

The ratio of cancer deaths to deaths from all causes expressed as a percentage for the years 1933-37 is as follows:—
 In 1932 the percentage was 11.0; in 1933, 8.2; in 1934, 11.3; in 1935, 12.4; in 1936, 11.5; and in 1937, 10.3.

The general arrangements for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer were reported upon in detail in the Annual Report for 1936. There has been no further development during the year under report.

At the Alma Road Hospital 72 patients were admitted suffering from cancer during the year and of these 13 were admitted after receiving previous advice or treatment at another hospital providing radiation as well as operative treatment, 3 had had treatment at another hospital where only operative treatment was provided and 56 patients were admitted who had had no previous advice or treatment at another hospital.

The following statement gives details of the cases admitted to hospital:—

Site.	Patients admitted after previous advice or treatment at another hospital providing radiation as well as operative treatment.		Patients admitted after previous advice or treatment at another hospital providing operative but not radiation treatment.				Patients admitted without previous advice or treatment at another hospital.		
	Numbers treated at that hospital.	Numbers not treated at that hospital.	Treated at that hospital.		Not treated at that hospital.		Numbers retained in Alma Road Hospital.	Numbers referred for advice and/or treatment to:—	
			Numbers retained in Alma Road Hospital.	Numbers referred for advice and/or treatment to a hospital providing radiation treatment.	Numbers retained in Alma Road Hospital.	Numbers referred for advice and/or treatment.		hospital providing operative treatment.	hospital providing radiation as well as operative treatment.
Uterus	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	4
Tongue and mouth	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1
Breast	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Lip	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skin	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1
Larynx	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Bladder	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Rectum	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	1
Stomach	—	—	—	2	—	—	10	—	—
Other sites	2	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—
Total	13	—	—	3	—	—	49	—	7

Three patients were referred direct from the Out-patient department of the hospital to the Sheffield Radium Centre. 57 patients were seen at the Radium Clinic held at the Alma Road Hospital and they made 170 attendances.

During September, 1937, the model forms of questionnaire completed by local practitioners during the years 1930 to 1936 under Circular 1136 were sent to the Ministry of Health.

The forms were continued in use during 1937, and the question of their revision and modification was under consideration at the end of the year.

INFLUENZA.

During the year 35 deaths occurred from influenza ; 17 in January, 11 in February 1 in April, 1 in May, 1 in September, 2 in November and 2 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.

Section 101 of the Rotherham Corporation Act, 1928, enables the medical officer of health to apply to a court for an order for the removal of an infirm or diseased person.

Two applications were made during the year, one was refused by the court and the other was made and the person removed.

Two other aged persons were under observation, but it was not found necessary to apply for orders.

VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

During 1937, a total of 33,500 examinations of school children were made by school nurses, as a result of which 1,717 children were found with nits and 204 individual children were found verminous ; of this number 12 were cleansed at the clinic under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority.

SECTION VII.

TUBERCULOSIS.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1937.

Under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930, the number of cases of tuberculosis on the register of notifications on the 31st December, 1937, was 665, classified as follows:—

Total cases	Pulmonary.			Non-pulmonary.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
665	287	215	502	87	76	163

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 ...	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	1
5-10 ...	3	3	7	5	—	—	1	—
10-15 ...	1	1	2	4	—	—	—	—
15-20 ...	6	3	1	1	2	2	2	1
20-25 ...	7	8	—	1	2	6	—	—
25-35 ...	6	5	3	2	4	3	2	—
35-45 ...	5	7	1	—	2	2	—	—
45-55 ...	3	2	—	—	6	—	—	—
55-65 ...	7	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
65 and upwards ...	4	1	—	—	4	—	—	—
Totals ...	42	30	17	14	24	13	5	2

*Primary notifications, including other new cases which have come to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the year 1937.

The ratio of non-notified tuberculous deaths to the total tuberculous deaths was 1 in 22. No action was required for cases of wilful neglect or refusal to notify.

Two notified cases who had not attended the dispensary for a considerable time were reported to be working as ice-cream vendors. Some difficulty was encountered in persuading these men to attend the dispensary for assessment of their condition and in one case a letter from the Town Clerk was necessary to overcome the patient's reluctance to being examined. Apart from this 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, or Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

NOTIFICATIONS.—81 primary notifications of new cases were received during the year, 59 of which were in relation to pulmonary disease (males 34, females 25), and the remaining 22 in relation to non-pulmonary disease (males 13, and females 9). In addition 22 cases were brought to notice other than by formal notification. This figure includes 12 males, 8 of whom were suffering from pulmonary disease and 10 females, 5 of whom were suffering from pulmonary disease.

The sources of information of these latter cases who came to notice other than by formal notification were :—

Source of information.	Pulmonary.	Non-pulmonary.
Death returns from local registrars	—	1
Transferable deaths from Registrar General	—	1
Posthumous notifications	4	2
Transfers from other areas (other than transferable deaths)	9	5

Cases removed from Register.—177 cases were removed from the Register for the following reasons :—

Withdrawal of notification	52
Recovery from the disease	77
Death (all causes)	48

DEATHS.—48 deaths occurred amongst notified tuberculous patients during 1937, 41 being pulmonary and 7 non-pulmonary. Three pulmonary cases died from causes other than tuberculosis and the remainder from the condition originally notified (38 pulmonary—7 non-pulmonary). The period which elapsed between notification and death is summarised below :—

				Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary
Notification after death	...	...	...	4	2
„	within 1 month	...	...	4	1
„	„ 3 months	...	...	3	—
„	„ 6 months	...	...	6	—
„	„ 1 year	...	...	6	—
„	„ 2 years	...	...	9	1
„	„ 3 years	...	...	1	—
„	„ 4 years	...	...	1	—
„	„ 5 years	...	...	—	—
„	over 5 years	...	...	4	1
„	from local death returns	...	...	—	2

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

NEW CASES.—It will be seen that 229 new cases attended the dispensary during the year and of those only 51 were found to be definitely suffering from tuberculosis. Of these 35 were pulmonary and 16 were non-pulmonary. 23 of the 35 pulmonary cases were sputum positive. The figures are almost exactly comparable to those of 1936.

The following table shows the relation between primary notifications and the cases sent to the dispensary and accepted as suffering from tuberculosis :—

					Primary notifications.	Accepted cases attending dispensary.
Pulmonary	Males	...	...	...	34	20
	Females	...	...	...	25	15
Non-pulmonary	Males	...	...	...	13	8
	Females	...	...	...	9	8
					—	—
					81	51
					—	—

These figures exclude 14 cases who attended as contacts and who were diagnosed as being tuberculous.

The following table compares the figures for new cases examined during 1937 with those for the preceding years :—

Year.	Definitely tuberculous.	Doubtfully tuberculous.	Non-tuberculous.	Total.
Average 1928-1932	93	17	68	178
1933	107	3	74	184
1934	62	8	113	183
1935	76	7	133	216
1936	51	8	207	266
1937	51	8	170	229

CONTACTS.—Although the actual number of contacts examined during 1937 was not great, a rather higher percentage were found to show definite evidence of tuberculosis.

The following table gives a comparison of the figures for 1937 with those of previous years.

Year.	Definitely tuberculous.	Doubtfully tuberculous.	Non-tuberculous.	Total.
Average 1928-1932	11	1	14	26
1933	12	3	15	30
1934	11	—	137	148
1935	2	—	44	46
1936	4	—	111	115
1937	14	1	72	87

RADIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.—The X-ray examinations in connection with dispensary work continue to increase, as shown in the following table, which gives the yearly number of dispensary patients radiologically examined during the past 5 years :—

1933	...	...	...	...	237
1934	...	...	...	...	368
1935	...	...	...	...	340
1936	...	...	...	...	462
1937	...	...	...	...	466

In connection with the 466 dispensary examinations 501 films were exposed.

The following return shows the work of the dispensary during the year 1937.

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 ...	20	14	—	1	1	2	7	6	21	16	7	7	51	
(b) Diagnosis not completed...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	3	1	8	
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	41	30	27	170	
B—Contacts examined during the year :—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	2	3	3	3	—	—	1	2	2	3	4	5	14	
(b) Diagnosis not completed...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	19	14	29	72	
C—Cases written off the dispensary register as														
(a) Recovered ...	25	11	6	6	2	1	9	7	27	12	15	13	67	
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the dispensary register as tuberculous) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87	63	45	60	255	
D—Number of cases on dispensary register on Dec. 31st :—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	172	113	58	55	13	11	50	45	185	124	108	100	517	
(b) Diagnosis not completed...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	3	1	9	

<p>1. Number of cases on dispensary register on January 1st ... 564</p> <p>2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under head 3 in previous years 18</p> <p>3. Number of patients transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme and cases "lost sight of" 18</p> <p>4. Cases written off during the year as dead (all causes) ... 32</p> <p>5. Number of attendances at the dispensary (including contacts) ... 1451</p> <p>6. Number of insured persons under domiciliary treatment on the 31st December ... 48</p> <p>7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners :—</p> <p>(a) Personal ... 10</p> <p>(b) Otherwise ... 202</p>	<p>8. Number of visits by tuberculosis officer to homes (including personal consultations) ... 23</p> <p>9. Number of visits by nurses or health visitors to homes for dispensary purposes ... *2147</p> <p>10. Number of</p> <p>(a) Specimens of sputum, &c., examined ... 183</p> <p>(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with dispensary work ... 466</p> <p>11. Number of "recovered" cases restored to dispensary register and included in A(a) and A(b) above ... 1</p> <p>12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on dispensary register on 31st December ... 115</p>
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*All visits.

The 255 non-tuberculous persons written off the dispensary register revealed the following conditions :—

Bronchitis, 80 ; debility, 14 ; septic adenitis, 8 ; bronchiectasis, 8 ; pulmonary fibrosis, 7 ; pneumonia, 5 ; pulmonary catarrh, 4 ; hilar enlargement, 4 ; anaemia, 3 ; neurasthenia, 3 ; lung abscess, 3 ; pleurisy, 3 ; arthritis, 3 ; asthma, 2 ; undiagnosed, 2 ; syphilis, 2 ; mitral regurgitation, 2 ; and one each, phlyctenular keratitis, valvular disease of the heart, laryngitis, emphysema, peritoneal adhesions, fibrositis, hyperpiesia, nasal sinusitis, unresolved pneumonia, gastritis, renal calculus, chronic tonsillitis, congenital dislocation of hip, metritis, mitral stenosis, bronchial carcinoma, phlyctenular conjunctivitis, alimentary glycosuria, chronic nephritis, enteritis, cardiac dilation, influenzal pneumonia, myocarditis, healed tuberculosis, exophthalmic goitre, chondroma, nasal catarrh, Henoch's purpura. The remaining 72 cases showed no apparent disease.

The following summary shows the clinical condition of all patients at the end of 1937, 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 1933			1933			1934			1935			1936			1937			
	Class T.B. minus.			Class T.B. minus.			Class T.B. minus.			Class T.B. minus.			Class T.B. minus.			Class T.B. minus.			
	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	
Disease arrested—	36	12	1	12	1	2	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Adults	8	4	2	12	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
F.	4	2	2	8	1	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Children	37	1	—	25	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Disease not arrested	4	9	2	15	1	4	4	—	3	3	9	2	1	4	1	6	1	8	
Adults	6	4	—	5	1	1	2	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	4	—	8	
F.	2	1	1	2	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Children	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Condition not ascertained during the year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total on dispensary register at 31st December	119	19	27	52	1	8	35	1	4	5	31	2	4	13	19	21	1	4	
Discharged as recovered	187	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Adults	132	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
F.	219	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Children	369	11	27	5	43	1	2	5	6	2	3	5	4	1	2	2	—	—	
Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from dispensary register	68	16	67	45	128	4	2	3	11	16	2	—	1	3	4	2	—	1	
Adults	39	4	38	38	80	1	—	5	1	5	1	—	1	3	4	1	—	—	
F.	13	1	3	5	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Children	1027	32	139	93	264	19	3	9	14	26	9	1	3	9	13	7	—	2	
Total written off dispensary register	1146	51	166	99	316	71	4	17	18	39	44	1	4	13	18	38	2	6	
GRAND TOTALS...

(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 1933				1933				1934				1935				1936				1937				
	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. F.	4	-	2	-	6	1	1	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	2
Children	3	7	1	12	33	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	4	8	1	-	-	-	6	7	1	-	-	5	6
Disease not arrested Adults M. F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Children	4	2	-	1	7	1	1	-	-	2	2	-	-	4	6	2	-	-	4	6	2	-	-	1	2
Condition not ascertained during the year ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total on dispensary register at 31st December ...	24	9	3	14	50	4	1	-	7	12	4	2	1	4	11	3	2	1	10	16	2	4	3	-	12
Transferred to pulmonary ...	3	1	1	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Discharged as recovered Adults M. F.	1	-	2	6	9	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Children	39	10	5	68	122	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from dispensary register	13	6	11	23	53	1	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dead Adults M. F.	2	1	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Children	3	3	3	2	11	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Total written off dispensary register ...	65	20	21	108	214	1	-	-	6	7	3	-	2	2	7	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTALS of (a) and (b) (excluding those transferred to pulmonary) ...	89	29	24	122	264	5	1	-	13	19	7	2	3	6	18	5	2	1	10	18	2	4	3	-	12

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

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

OAKWOOD HALL SANATORIUM.

No alterations or additions to the present buildings were carried out during the year. The new Nurses' Home, opened in October 1936, has proved of inestimable value to the comfort of the nursing staff and has solved many administrative difficulties. The alterations in the Administrative Block, described in the last report, have also proved exceedingly satisfactory.

The lack of treatment rooms is a very serious difficulty. Pneumothorax refills are performed in the ultra-violet ray room, this being the only available room fitted with running hot and cold water. The dispensary is used as a minor treatment room, surgery for sick staff, waiting room for out-patients attending for X-ray examination, waiting room for patient's relatives desiring to interview the medical officer, telephone exchange, laboratory, as a plaster room and as a dispensary for medicines. The X-ray room has also disadvantages in that there is no cubicle system where one patient may be undressing preparatory to being examined while another is dressing after examination. At present patients undress behind a screen in a corner of the room, there being room for only one patient at a time. Considerable loss of time is therefore caused when several patients have to be examined. The doors open directly to the open air which is inconvenient as the operator's eyes have to be accommodated to the dark during screen examinations. The dark room is only accessible by going outside and this also means that the operator must expose his eyes to day light during the changing of films.

The provision of a new block containing a minor treatment room, X-ray room and plaster room is recommended. The land between the garden wall and the path to Block III. suggests itself as an admirable site, being centrally situated, near the boiler house for hot and cold water supply and necessitating no new roadways.

The mortuary should also receive attention. The south wall is in a very bad state and is porous and damp. Water should be laid on with perhaps a geyser for the supply of hot water, and a door might with advantage be provided giving access from the garden. The performance of post-mortem examinations at the present time is a very public proceeding, as instruments, aprons and buckets of water have to be carried to the mortuary and access is only available from a door which is in full view of one of the wards of Block III.

Some provision should also be made for the treatment of advanced and ill cases. Such cases are obviously unfit to stand exposure to the elements in the same way as convalescent patients can, and it is grossly unfair to take a debilitated patient from his bed, possibly in a stuffy room in an ill ventilated house, straight to the relatively exposed cubicles of the sanatorium. At present some accommodation is provided

at Alma Road Hospital for these cases but as this is in a bad state of repair, consideration ought to be given to building a small hospital block in the grounds of Oakwood Hall Sanatorium. The block should accommodate sixteen patients and consist of two small wards and four single rooms. The advantages of treating all cases of tuberculosis in the same hospital are obvious.

GROUNDS AND GARDENS.—Mr. Hill, head gardener, reports that fruit and vegetables to the value of £74 14s. 4d., were grown during the year. 788½ dozen eggs were gathered from the poultry, an increase of sixteen dozen on 1936, and, together with fowls supplied for consumption, represents a yield of £91 5s. 0d., from the poultry farm.

The paths, lawns and flower beds are in excellent order, but the grassland in front of the blocks, and the two fields bordering the south boundary of the grounds are in a very bad state. Provision will have to be made, not only to put this grassland in order but for regular attention to be given so that it remains in order and does not constitute a nuisance.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES.—62 borough patients were in residence on January 1st and 54 on December 31st. 130 cases were admitted during the year and 126 were discharged. There were 12 deaths. Details are given in the following table :—

Number of patients in hospital.			1/1/37	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	31/12/37
Observation cases.	Adults.	M. ...	2	17	17	—	2
		F. ...	1	4	5	—	—
	Children		2	23	24	—	1
	Total ...		5	44	46	—	3
Pulmonary cases.	Adults.	M. ...	23	36	32	9	18
		F. ...	14	22	20	3	13
	Children ...		10	9	11	—	8
	Total ...		47	67	63	12	39
Non-pulmonary cases.	Adults	M. ...	2	2	2	—	2
		F. ...	—	1	1	—	—
	Children		8	16	14	—	10
	Total ...		10	19	17	—	12
Grand total ...			62	130	126	12	54

Of the 46 suspicious cases discharged, 10 were found to be suffering from tuberculosis, and were re-admitted for treatment, 34 cases were found to be suffering from diseases other than tuberculosis, while 2 patients were discharged before a definite diagnosis had been made.

The following table gives particulars of the observation cases admitted to the sanatorium during the year:—

Diagnosis on discharge from observation	For pulmonary tuberculosis.						For non-pulmonary tuberculosis.						Totals		
	Stay under 4 weeks			Stay over 4 weeks			Stay under 4 weeks			Stay over 4 weeks			M	F	Ch
	M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch			
Tuberculous ...	1	-	3	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	6
Non-tuberculous ...	4	1	1	9	3	9	-	-	1	-	-	6	13	4	17
Doubtful ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
Totals ...	6	1	4	11	4	11	-	-	1	-	-	8	17	5	24

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 ...	3	1	—	2	—	—	1	2	4	2	—	4	8	3	8	19	
		Not quiescent ...	3	2	1	—	1	—	2	—	2	1	—	—	6	3	3	12	
		Died in institution ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	2	
	Class 1B plus Group 1.	Quiescent ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Not quiescent ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	
		Died in institution ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	
	Class 1B plus Group 2.	Quiescent ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	
		Not quiescent ...	1	—	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	6	3	—	9	
		Died in institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Class 1B plus Group 3.	Quiescent ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	
		Not quiescent ...	—	—	—	2	4	—	3	3	—	2	1	—	7	8	—	15	
		Died in institution ...	1	2	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	5	3	—	8	
		Totals (pulmonary)	10	5	1	8	7	—	12	5	6	8	4	4	38	21	11	70	
	NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Bones and joints.	Quiescent ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	6	6
			Not quiescent ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	2	3
		Died in institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Abdominal.		Quiescent ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Not quiescent ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	
		Died in institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other organs.		Quiescent ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	
		Not quiescent ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Died in institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Peri-pheral glands.		Quiescent ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	
		Not quiescent ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Died in institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Totals (non-pulmon'y)	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	—	4	—	—	4	2	1	11	14	

ULTRA VIOLET RAY THERAPY.—31 patients received ultra-violet ray treatment during the year, 8 of whom were out-patients. The majority (17 cases) were suffering from tuberculous adenitis, and the remainder from various conditions including lupus, bone and joint tuberculosis, abdominal tuberculosis, etc. The greatest benefit seems to be derived in glandular and skin types of the disease, where the treatment has probably a direct local effect as well as some general tonic action.

RADIOLOGY.—The work of the X-ray department continues to increase rapidly. 1,177 films were exposed last year, the figures for the five year period 1932-6 being,

456, 499, 741, 714, and 1,003. Of the total, 466 examinations were made in connection with dispensary work necessitating the exposure of 501 films; 454 examinations were made of in-patients (borough 259, West Riding 184, Dewsbury 6, Wakefield 5), 611 films being exposed. In addition 65 other examinations were made, this figure including members of the nursing staff, all new probationers being examined, occasional other members of the staff, Public Health Department and its hospitals, men from the Borough Engineer's Department in order to exclude tuberculosis and silicosis, etc.

Bronchographic examinations were made in thirteen cases after the introduction of lipiodol into the bronchial tree.

TUBERCULIN.—The Mantoux test continues to be employed to a large extent in both dispensary and sanatorium cases, especially in children in whom the diagnosis is doubtful.

Tuberculin was used in the treatment of 2 cases of genito-urinary tuberculosis. Both cases were in an advanced stage and had a long history of illness. In one case the treatment was attended with excellent results but unfortunately the patient left the hospital before the course was completed. He quickly lost the ground he had recovered and returned to hospital within two months of discharge in a very ill condition, and at the end of the year his condition was serious.

DIETETIC TREATMENT.—In addition to the employment of light and modified diets in patients who were too ill to enjoy the full diet, a special diet was used in cases of tuberculous ulceration of the intestine. The diet is that advocated by Brown and Sampson of Saranac Lake, U. S. A., and briefly consists in giving foods of low residue content together with a high vitamin concentration. The patients who develop this distressing condition are practically always in the advanced stage of pulmonary tuberculosis, hence arrest of the condition can seldom be expected but the diet seems to make the patient much more comfortable and reduces to some extent the diarrhoea.

A really miraculous result attended the employment of another special diet—a modified S.H.G. diet. The patient was a young man who had had tuberculosis affecting his skin for the last 10 years. 6 years ago he had advanced lupus of the face and Bazin's disease. These lesions were healed with local and general ultra-violet light baths, with the exception of one small area on the cheek and one of the Bazin's ulcer's on the foot. This became very chronic with dry heaped up warty growths from the fissures of which oozed a small amount of serous discharge. The condition resisted for years the various forms of treatment employed, including surgical scraping of the part, ultra-violet ray therapy (local and general) and the application of various medicaments, until his admission last year. He received

general ultra violet ray baths and the modified S.H.G. diet and the lesions quickly and steadily resolved. The area is now represented by a smooth cicatrix. This man on admission could not read or write but Mrs. Eyre who was the school teacher at the time gave him personal tuition and he is now in employment for the first time in his life.

ORTHOPAEDIC CASES.—These cases are treated by the accepted conservative methods of immobilisation of the affected part. Dr. C. Lee Pattison is available for consultation and his advice and guidance are invaluable and genuinely appreciated. Cases requiring operative treatment are admitted to King Edward VII. Hospital, Sheffield, under the care of Dr. Pattison.

COLLAPSE THERAPY.—17 successful artificial pneumothorax inductions were made during the year, while in 8 cases the attempted induction was either unsuccessful or a space was obtained which was too small to be of benefit. 8 of the successful cases were borough cases, 5 were from the West Riding area and 2 from Dewsbury County Borough.

The practice is to screen each pneumothorax case before each refill and to take periodic X-ray films.

Three borough cases had phrenicectomy performed by Mr. J. C. Anderson in Sheffield City General Hospital, and one case, being from the West Riding area, had a temporary phrenic operation in Leeds General Infirmary by Mr. P. J. Moir.

OTHER TREATMENT.—No great reliance is placed on treatment with various compounds of gold and calcium, though these have been used in a few cases.

RECREATION.—Billiards, darts, cards, dominoes, draughts, etc., continue to be favourite indoor pastimes, and during the summer months bowls and putting help to while away the time. Through the kindness of an ex-patient the recreation room benefitted by the gift of a popular skittle game called "Devil Among the Tailors."

Our thanks are due to the friends who have organised concerts for the patients during the year. Wireless programmes are, of course, supplied to the adult patients daily.

The Annual Children's outing took place on June 29th to Edwinstowe. The weather clerk was in a genial mood and a very happy time was spent.

SCHOOL.—Mrs. Eyre resigned her post as teacher on 16th April, 1937. During her thirteen years with us she has created for herself a position which was much more than teacher. She was friend and guide of the children, cubmaster, organiser of games and outings, and librarian. She was exceedingly popular with everyone connected with the sanatorium and all were very sorry to lose her services.

Mrs. Sharples who commenced her duties on 31st May, 1937, reports that the work of the school is progressing well. The children who are unable to receive instruction at the school through being confined to bed are visited daily by the teacher and given lessons and kindergarten work to do. The boys have made a number of sea-grass stools and some fretwork articles, and the girls have been engaged on knitting and embroidery. A certain amount of garden work and nature study is also given.

THE LIBRARY. This is well stocked with interesting and wholesome reading material, and some 200 new books of various sorts, including children's books have recently been added.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS.—The investigation of the condition causing the interesting radiological appearances of the lungs in electric welders has been continued by Dr. McLaughlin of the Home Office and Dr. Doig. The further results will shortly be published.

An investigation was also carried out on a number of patients presenting many of the symptoms of tuberculosis, but in whom the radiological picture was atypical. Many of these patients were shown to be suffering from atelectatic bronchiectasis of the right mid lobe. As the X-ray appearances in most of these cases are confusing, it is intended to publish the details of the cases and the radiographic methods employed.

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, 1937, 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.			1/1/37	Admitted.	Discharged	Died.	31/12/37
Pulmonary cases	Adults	M. ..	-	9	1	5	3
		F. ..	-	7	4	3	-
	Children	.. ..	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	.. ..	-	16	5	8	3
Non-pulmonary cases	Adults	M. ..	-	2	-	2	-
		F. ..	-	-	-	-	-
	Children	.. ..	-	4	3	1	-
	Total	.. ..	-	6	3	3	-
Grand total			-	22	8	11	3

TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE.

The eighth 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 58 persons were assisted by the Committee, 35 cases receiving grants from the Corporation Fund, and 23 from the Voluntary Fund. In all, 222 grants were made, and included :—

	Corporation Fund.	Voluntary Fund.	Total.
Milk	246 gals.	212 gals.	458 gals.
Eggs	1575	1356	2931
Meat	506 lbs.	326 lbs.	832 lbs.

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

Since the Committee came into existence just over eight years ago, 6,660 gallons of milk, 35,400 eggs, and 4,900 lbs. of meat have been issued in grants.

Six grants were made by the Committee for the supply of dentures to patients who had had their teeth extracted under the Corporation's dental scheme. Four cases were provided with full sets of dentures free of cost ; one patient was provided with partial dentures free of charge ; and one patient was provided with dentures at a charge of £1 15s. 0d. by the Committee.

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

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 this 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 all, 37 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.

In one case a grant of 10/- per week was made towards the wages of a home help in order that the patient (mother of a young family) could enter sanatorium. This payment was being continued at the end of the year.

At the end of the year 1936, considerable administrative progress had been made in the scheme for re-housing of tuberculous persons together with the provisions of beds and bedding to necessitous cases. No families had been rehoused, owing to the number of houses being re-let being comparatively few to a heavy waiting list, and the only new houses being built being for slum clearance.

During the year 10 families recommended by the Tuberculosis Officer were re-housed by the Corporation. Of these, 7 received houses as ordinary housing applicants, 2 cases were re-housed under slum clearance and one family was re-housed, for whom the Care Committee pay a rent subsidy of 1/6 per week.

In all these cases, enquiries were made as to the availability of a separate bedroom for the patient and a grant of a bed on loan, together with a bedding grant was made to one patient, whilst in another case a grant of bedding was made to supplement that of the family so that this could obtain.

During the year, the Committee asked the Corporation if under their general powers for housing, they would build ten houses for the use of this Committee, so that when the six houses granted to this Committee become occupied, further accommodation would be available. These houses would remain the property

of the Corporation and the Tuberculosis Care Committee would be responsible for the difference between the economic rent and the actual rent charged. This amounts to £58 10s. 0d. per annum approximately for the period of the loan charges—60 years. The Corporation agreed in principle to this suggestion and the Borough Engineer was instructed to prepare estimates and at a later date arrange for the building of ten additional houses of the three bedroom type on the Herringthorpe Valley Road site, and the Chairman of the Housing Committee was authorised to allocate ten houses on various sites to the Committee. This latter paragraph is very significant, as it will allow of houses being available all over the Corporation estates and not all built together in a colony which very soon would become known as the “tuberculosis houses.”

The year's work on the car parks showed a profit of £63 12s. 9d. Parking fees amounted to £736 17s. 4d., an increase of £74 15s. 8d. over the previous year, whilst the expenditure on the car parks was £673 4s. 7d. Of this sum over £570 was paid in wages to the car park attendants and the balance includes £51 0s. 0d. rent and rates and the remainder for electricity, printing, stationery and sundries. The hours of parking remained the same during the year—9.0 a.m. to 11.0 p.m., but the hours worked by attendants have been reduced to a five day working week of 40 hours. It had been felt for some time that additional assistance was required during the evenings at the Corporation Street Car Park and as from 9th August an additional attendant was employed and the hours re-organised to provide the additional assistance in the evenings. The opportunity was also taken to give each man a day off during the working week. At the end of three months working when the position was again reviewed, it was found that not only had the scheme been able to provide additional employment for one man and make better working hours for the other four attendants but it had also made a profit. It was therefore decided to increase the staff once again and to employ a sixth attendant. The employment of this man provided for an additional attendant to be on duty at the Crofts Car Park every evening during the rush hours and three at the Corporation Street Car Park.

The Committee decided to maintain the weekly wage of £2 5s. 6d. paid to each attendant, although the working hours were reduced. During the year the personnel of the car park attendants was reviewed on four occasions and in all 13 men were employed, six of whom remained in the Committee's employ at the end of the year.

During the middle of the year, a suggestion was made that employment for ex-patients could be found by the provision of a Parcels Delivery Service for the town. The Committee appointed a sub-committee to investigate the possibilities of such a scheme and to meet representatives of the local Chamber of Trade. The following scheme was eventually agreed by the representatives and adopted by the Care Committee.

1. In order to provide light employment for ex-sanatorium patients, the Tuberculosis Care Committee are prepared to commence a parcels delivery service within their area. They will employ two ex-patients at the commencement, and would as the scheme develops, be prepared to add to that number as found necessary.

2. All persons to be employed under this scheme would be non-infectious and would be required to attend at the Tuberculosis Dispensary once a month for medical supervision during the period of their employment.

3. To facilitate the delivery of parcels, the Tuberculosis Care Committee are prepared to provide suitable transport for the goods to be delivered, and also a central depot at Corporation Street for the scheme. This depot would be on the telephone.

4. A collection of parcels from traders premises would be made in the morning and in the afternoon. Every effort will be made to deliver parcels on the day of the receipt and at the most within 24 hours.

5. All charges on parcels to be prepaid. Stamps to the amount of the charge to be affixed to the parcel at the time of collection and to be cancelled by a date stamp.

The Tuberculosis Care Committee are prepared to supply traders with bulk purchases of prepaid stamps of £1/-/- and over at a discount of 5 per cent., or they may be purchased at the time of the collection of the parcel.

On the collection of the parcel the trader will obtain the signature of the parcels collector in his own delivery book and give him the counterfoil. If no delivery book is used by the trader, the collector will have a book for the purpose and give a receipt to the trader. A portion of the stamp for the fee paid will be affixed to the receipt and will be cancelled.

6. The particulars necessary for the record of the delivery will be entered on the Committee's delivery sheet, and the signature of the recipient will be obtained on delivery. This record will be retained by the Tuberculosis Care Committee for proof of delivery, etc., and will be filed for reference.

7. The charges per parcel will be as follows :—

Not exceeding	...	7 lbs.	14 lbs.	28 lbs.	56 lbs.	84 lbs.	112 lbs.
Charge	...	3d.	6d.	9d.	1/-	1/6	2/-

In view of the lowness of the above charges the Tuberculosis Care Committee cannot accept goods at other than owners risk.

All parcels to be properly labelled and to be fully and legibly addressed. Fragile goods to be properly packed and labelled as such, and all parcels containing goods over the value of £5/-/- must be declared.

Parcels of an offensive nature or likely to injure other articles, explosives or other dangerous goods or packages, which for any reason whatsoever the Committee consider unsuitable for conveyance will not be carried.

Under Head 3 of the scheme, the Committee had to provide suitable transport and as the discussions of the scheme proceeded the character of the delivery vehicle changed from carrier cycles to box-tricycles, then to a three-wheeled delivery van, to a 7 h.p. van, and eventually a 10 h.p. van was agreed upon as the most convenient van for the purpose. This meant that an application to the Transport Commissioners under the Road Traffic Act for a "B" (Carriers) licence had to be made and the scheme was delayed for two months until the application had been heard. The application was heard on 10th December, 1937, and was successful. Permission was granted for the service to operate within a radius of 10 miles from the centre of the town, and arrangements were immediately pushed forward, van ordered, painting and lettering, licensing, stationery ordered and arrangements were made to commence the scheme on 18th December—one week before Christmas. The van was kept busy the first week but after the Christmas rush the calls made for its services were very few. The traders of the town were circularised and personal calls were made, the service was advertised in the local press, but at the beginning of the year very little progress had been made. The development of the scheme was continued in the new year and every endeavour was being made to meet the traders' requirements.

The Secretary attended the Conference of Tuberculosis Care Committees arranged by the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis held in London on 16th March, 1937. On his return, he submitted a report on the discussions which took place on the purposes and methods of Care Committee work. Arising out of the report the Committee compared the work done locally as against schemes in other parts of the country and it was found that the scheme adopted in Rotherham compared favourably with schemes in operation elsewhere.

Later on in the year the Secretary also attended the annual conference of the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis held in Bristol in July as the Committee's representative.

The Committee again participated in the fifth National Christmas Seal Sale in this country, and the sum of £178 16s. 9d., was raised by the effort. The expenses including postages, cost of seals, printing and advertising amounted to £26 5s. 3d., which gave the net proceeds of £152 11s. 6d.—a record for our local efforts.

SECTION VIII.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The reorganisation of the sessions at the Treatment Centre which were outlined in the report for last year have been adhered to throughout the year under review and treatment is now available, for one sex or the other, for the major portion of the day.

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

	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Number of persons attending who were suffering from :—					
Syphilis	121	148	173	179	185
Soft chancre	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhoea	144	147	135	135	151
Conditions other than venereal	76	101	107	135	194
Totals	341	396	415	449	530
Total out-patients attendances	9824	8963	8605	9188	8621
Total in-patient days	114	71	69	157	67

The slight drop in total attendances is probably accounted for by the fact that more intermediate treatments of gonorrhoea are being carried out by the patients themselves at their own homes. Although this procedure is not recommended, it is, in some cases, the only way of ensuring that treatment is being carried out. The afternoon female intermediate sessions have more than justified themselves—there being an increase of 841 in the total attendances at these sessions. Many ante-natal patients are attending and the results obtained are satisfactory.

The poor attendance of children still remains the cause of some anxiety. With the co-ordination of medical services and continuous information obtained from the ante-natal period onwards there should be a definite increase in the ascertainment of cases of congenital syphilis and a drive towards this end is being instituted.

The only type of case for which inpatient treatment is procurable at the present time is the pregnant woman. Such cases are admitted to Ferham House if a bed is available but on occasion when Ferham House is full, no bed can be obtained. The older (chronic) cases are usually women past child bearing age and cannot therefore be admitted. No beds are available for the male treatment of venereal disease. It is hoped however that the present difficulties in this direction for both males and females will be overcome with the completion of the extensions to the Alma Road Hospital. This will satisfy a long felt want and make treatment available for those who have not the necessary privacy in their own homes or lodgings.

To fill the vacancy created by the death of the orderly in 1936, Mr. P. Doane was appointed during the year and continues to perform his duties in a satisfactory manner. One health visitor and one nurse are engaged for the female sessions.

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, 1937.

	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 ...	57	54	—	—	52	12	13	27	122	93	215
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 ...	9	20	—	—	5	5	—	—	14	25	39
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 ...	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	6
„ secondary ...	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	5
„ latent in 1st year of infection ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
„ all later stages ...	10	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	6	16
„ congenital ...	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	6	13
Soft chancre ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhoea, 1st year of infection ...	—	—	—	—	54	6	—	—	54	6	60
„ later ...	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	6
Conditions other than venereal ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	71	78	71	78	149
4. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report known to have received treatment at other centres for the same infection ...	1	2	—	—	11	—	5	—	17	2	19
TOTALS OF ITEMS, 1, 2, 3 AND 4	91	94	—	—	128	23	89	105	308	222	530
5. Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure ...	—	—	—	—	33	1	68	67	101	68	169
6. Number of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment and were, on first attendance, suffering from :—											
Syphilis, primary ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
„ secondary ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
„ latent in 1st year of infection ...	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	8
„ all later stages ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4
„ congenital ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4
Soft chancre ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhoea, 1st year of infection ...	—	—	—	—	27	7	—	—	27	7	34
„ later ...	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	5	2	7

	Syphilis		Soft chancre		Gonorrhoea		Con- ditions other than venereal		Totals		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Tot.
7. Number of cases which ceased to attend after completion of treatment but before final tests of cure	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	21	—	21
8. Number of cases transferred to other centres or to institutions, or to care of private practitioners	4	1	—	—	4	—	2	—	10	1	11
9. Number of cases remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December	75	86	—	—	38	13	19	38	132	137	269
TOTALS OF ITEMS 5, 6, 7, 8 AND 9 ... (These totals should agree with those of items 1, 2, 3 and 4)	91	94	—	—	128	23	89	105	308	222	530
10. Number of cases in the following stages of syphilis included in item 6 which failed to complete one course of treatment :—											
Syphilis, primary	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
„ secondary	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
„ latent in 1st year of infection	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
„ all later stages	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
„ congenital	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
11. Number of attendances :—											
(a) for individual attention of the medical officers	1185	1182	—	—	531	53	312	329	2028	1564	3592
(b) for intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation, dressing	16	7	—	—	2657	889	405	1055	3078	1951	5029
TOTAL ATTENDANCES	1201	1189	—	—	3188	942	717	1384	5106	3515	8621
12. In patients :—											
(a) Total number of persons admitted for treatment during the year	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	5
(b) Aggregate number of "in-patient days" of treatment given	—	39	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	67	67
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	—	—	1	—	2	2	1	3	4	
(b) Other areas	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	1	4	2	
Total	1	—	—	1	1	3	5	2	7	6	

	Arsenical.		Mercury	Bismuth			
	Approved arsenobenzene compounds	Others					
14. Chief preparations used in treatment of syphilis :—	Stabilarsan	Tryparsamide	Pil. Hutch. Tab. hyd.ē.cret	Bisantol Neo-Cardyl Neo-Olesal Quinostab			
(a) Names of preparations ..	Sulphostab						
(b) Total number of injections given (out-patients and in-patients)	275	3	—	1120			
	Microscopical		Cultural for gonorrhoea	Serum		Cerebro-spinal fluid	Others for diagnosis of venereal disease
	for syphilis	for gonorrhoea		for syphilis	for gonorrhoea		
15. Pathological work :—							
(a) Number of specimens examined at and by the medical officer of the treatment centre	4	380	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Number of specimens from patients attending at the centre sent for examination to an approved laboratory	—	—	—	164	31	—	—

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.	Gonococcl.	Other organisms.	
Examinations of pathological material :—				
(a) Specimens from persons attending at the treatment centre which were examined at the Public Health Laboratory during the years :—				
1933	—	311	—	—
1934	—	201	—	—
1935	7	175	—	—
1936	4	196	—	—
1937	4	380	—	—
(b) Specimens from persons attending at the treatment centre which were sent for examination to an approved laboratory during the years :—				
1933	—	—	—	121
1934	—	—	—	144
1935	—	—	—	135
1936	—	—	—	174
1937	—	31	—	164

Besides the 164 tests for the Wassermann re-action which were sent from the centre, there were 270 tests for Wassermann re-action and 9 for gonococci sent to the Sheffield University Bacteriological Laboratory on behalf of institutions and local medical practitioners. 5 specimens of cerebro-spinal fluid were also examined for Wasserman re-action.

SECTION IX.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

MIDWIVES.

During 1937, fifty-nine midwives gave notice of their intention to practice within the area of the local supervising authority. Of these midwives 13 were resident within the area and in independent practice ; 13 were resident outside the area and in independent practice taking occasional cases within the borough ; 11 were midwives appointed by the local authority to staff the district midwives scheme under the Midwives Act of 1936 ; 4 were employed by district nursing associations acting in an independent capacity prior to the 1st August at which date the nursing associations provided a midwifery service within specified areas by agreement with the local authority ; 9 were on the staff of the Public Assistance Hospital, Alma Road ; 9 were in practice at the Municipal Maternity Home, Ferham House.

The year has been one of remarkable change and has seen the passing out of practice of ten private midwives, four of whom were compulsorily retired and the remaining six electing to retire voluntarily under the provision of the Midwives Act, 1936.

The compensation, paid in a lump sum to these midwives and assessed in compliance with the provisions of the aforementioned Act amounted to £3,716 2s. 8d. of which £1,812 6s. 6d. was chargeable to the Rotherham Authority ; £45 14s. 11d. was chargeable to the West Riding Authority and the balance of £1,858 1s. 4d. was made up by the Government grant.

On retirement these midwives were informed of Sections 7 and 8 of the Act which prohibit them from attending, as a nurse and for gain, any woman in childbirth or at anytime during the ten days immediately after childbirth.

There is now resident within the area only one midwife actively engaged in private practice. Two others remain on the list but their practice is generally limited to maternity nursing and that amongst friends.

The replacement by a staff of eleven municipal midwives will be referred to later.

Of 925 domiciliary births which occurred during the year, 568 were taken by midwives and, in a further 142 cases, the midwives acted as maternity nurses ; 215 domiciliary births occurred in which the maternity nursing was undertaken either by general trained nurses, by relatives of the patient or by handywomen of whom 12 remain.

The council contributed to the midwife's fee in 17 cases of necessity prior to the establishment of the salaried midwives and paid compensation of 50% of the loss sustained by the midwife in the removal of the patient to the hospital in 17 cases.

The following table is an analysis of the cases so removed :—

Removal ordered by.	Removed during				Complications necessitating removal.	Hospital to which admitted and result					Maternal death
	Pregnancy.	1st stage.	2nd stage.	3rd stage.		Alma Road Hospital.		Municipal Maternity Home.	Jessop Hospital Sheffield.	Rotherham General Hospital.	
						live birth	still birth				
Medical officer district ante-natal clinic.	1	-	-	-	Contracted pelvis	-	-	-	1	-	-
	1	-	-	-	Venereal disease	-	-	1	-	-	-
General practitioners	-	1	-	-	Thyroid + B.P. high	-	1	-	-	-	-
	-	1	-	-	Contracted pelvis	1	-	-	-	-	-
	1	-	-	-	Pleurisy	1	-	-	-	-	-
	1	-	-	-	Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	1	-
	-	1	-	-	Rigidity of os.	1	-	-	-	-	-
	-	1	-	-	Disproportion	1	-	-	-	-	-
	1	-	-	-	Vomiting	1	-	-	-	-	-
	-	1	-	-	Ante-partum haemorrhage ..	1	-	-	-	-	-
	1	-	-	-	Prolapse	1	-	-	-	-	-
	1	-	-	-	Albuminuria	1	-	-	-	-	-
	1	-	-	-	Pre-eclamptic	-	1	-	-	-	-
	-	1	-	-	Ante-partum haemorrhage ..	-	1	-	-	-	-
	1	-	-	-	Contracted pelvis	1	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	-	Ante-partum haemorrhage ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	
-	1	-	-	Ante-partum haemorrhage ..	-	-	-	Misc.	-	-	

Four midwives were suspended from practice for varying periods during the year, after contact with, or suffering from conditions liable to be a source of infection. They were compensated for loss incurred during the periods of suspension.

The supervision of midwives has been performed by the Medical Officer of Health and the Medical Officer for maternity and child welfare.

The health visitors, by visiting all the midwives cases during the lying in period carried out case vigilance up to the time of the appointment of the staff of municipal midwives.

With a competent staff of midwives case vigilance should be totally unnecessary but is an undoubted fact, that, under the old regime, case vigilance by the health visitors proved the best means of the area supervision of practising midwives.

There has been no serious default within the knowledge of the supervisor during the year under review but 4 minor breaches of the rules have been reported.

These appeared to arise from lack of appreciation of the Board's rules as applied to domiciliary midwifery by midwives who had hitherto practiced in hospital only.

The non-observance of the rules was pointed out to the midwives concerned and thereafter a circular letter was addressed to all district midwives calling attention to the rules which had unintentionally been disregarded.

Quarterly reports were furnished to the board in March, June, September and December on the practice of the midwife who, on the 4th December, 1936, was put on probation by the Board after they had considered proved, the conviction obtained against her at a court of quarter sessions.

The Board intimated that, in view of the satisfactory conduct of her practice during her probationary period, no further action would be taken and the midwife voluntarily surrendered her certificate early in 1938.

The superintendent midwife is now charged with the responsibility of maintaining a proper standard of practice amongst the midwives engaged in the area and of superintending the technical working of the district midwives scheme.

Statistics relating to the 568 cases taken by independent and municipal midwives practicing within the area are as follows :—

Certificate number.	No. of cases.	Infants born alive.	Stillborn.	Died within 1 month.	Feeding.		Ophthalmia neonatorum.	Puerperal pyrexia.	Puerperal fever.	Pemphigus.	Mothers dead.	Illegitimate.	Twins.	Medical aid.		
					Breast entirely.	Breast & /or artificial.								Ante natal.	Neo and post natal.	For infant.
57198	21	21	-	-	14	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	18	5
40576	58	55	4	1	49	6	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	28	23	8
94240	10	10	-	1	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
55602	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
24756	28	28	-	1	25	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	5
69712	5	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	1
80814	31	29	2	-	26	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	15	4
40344	59	59	-	-	51	8	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	52	32	15
81229	1	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
83759	22	22	-	-	19	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	9	2
71521	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
66154	30	26	4	-	22	4	-	3	-	-	*1	1	-	6	15	4
34006	41	44	-	2	31	13	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	36	16	18
87602	5	5	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-
64479	77	78	2	-	62	16	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	48	21	17
78373	27	27	-	-	24	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	10	3
45089	8	8	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	5	1
63306	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
68632	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
87789	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44513	28	28	-	2	22	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	10	9
74737	26	26	-	-	25	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	8	4
88342	7	7	-	1	2	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
87343	12	12	-	-	9	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	1
98211	17	18	-	2	13	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	7	2
98165	13	13	-	-	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	2
91343	6	6	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
56193	3	3	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
86525	4	4	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
75228	14	14	-	-	13	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
96492	10	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
60758	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	568	564	12	10	468	96	7	7	-	1	1	13	8	273	225	104

*Mother died 1 month later.

Statistics relating to the 202 cases delivered at the Municipal Maternity Home and attended by the staff midwives are as follows :—

Certificate number.	No. of cases.	Infants born alive.	Stillborn.	Died within 1 month.	Feeding. 1st month.		Ophthalmia neonatorum.	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	21	19	3	-	16	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	27	17	2
79191	91	91	2	3	74	17	-	-	5	-	-	1	2	4	26	11
96948	55	55	-	-	50	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	17	7
75837	22	22	-	-	19	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1
98896	6	6	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1
90959	5	5	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
100608	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	202	200	5	3	169	31	-	-	5	-	-	1	3	32	76	22

The following conditions for which medical aid was required occurred in 95 of the maternity home cases and in 398 of the district cases.

	Maternity Home.	District.
Pregnancy :—		
Albumin in the urine	4	13
Excessive sickness	2	5
Abortion actual or threatened	—	1
Puffiness of hands and face	—	6
Fits or convulsions	—	1
Purulent discharge	1	2
Sores on the genitals	—	—
Dangerous varicose veins	—	11
Deformity or disproportion	2	5
Post term	—	5
Ante-natal care	12	173
Other causes	10	51
Labour :—		
Excessive bleeding	8	23
Malpresentation	4	17
Retained placenta and/or membranes	6	2
Rupture of the perineum or soft parts	24	70
Delay in labour	12	57
Other causes	1	—
Lying-in :—		
Offensive discharge	1	—
Rise of temperature	10	12
Swelling of breasts with pain	2	6
Abdominal distension and pain	—	4
Subinvolution	1	13
Other causes	8	21
The child :—		
Malformations	—	2
Dangerous feebleness	10	12
Inflammation of or discharge from the eyes	8	45
Inflammation of or discharge from the navel	—	4
Stillbirths	1	8
Skin eruptions	—	1
Other causes	3	32
Total	130	602

MIDWIVES ACT, 1936.

SALARIED MIDWIVES SERVICE. Much time was devoted early in the year to the preparation of a scheme for the establishment of a district midwives service under the Midwives Act of 1936.

The needs of the area were reviewed, general practitioners, local midwives and district nursing associations were consulted and alternative schemes were considered by the local authority.

The following is an outline of the scheme finally adopted with the consent of the Minister of Health.

1. That excluding the areas of Thorpe and Greasbrough the Borough be divided into ten midwifery districts and that ten midwives be appointed to these with, in addition, one other midwife, who will take over any district as required in case of emergency, suspension, holidays and time off for post-certificate training, and to be designated Senior or Superintendent midwife.

2. That the districts of Thorpe and Greasbrough be covered by an arrangement with the respective District Nursing Associations.

3. That their duties (a) in administration (b) as midwives (c) as maternity nurses be in general terms as outlined by the Medical Officer of Health.

4. That the local authority will provide necessary equipment, uniform and travelling expenses, telephone and professional laundry.

5. That each midwife be entitled to three weeks holiday annually and one day weekly, latitude to be allowed in regard to off duty depending on the exigencies of work.

6. Post-certificate training be in accordance with the rules of the Central Midwives Board.

7. That the fees be charged by the local authority for services as midwife, or maternity nurse as follows :—

	As Midwife.	As Maternity Nurse.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
When employed and within the scope of the N.H.I. ...	2 0 0	1 15 0
When unemployed and within the scope of the N.H.I. ...	0 10 0	0 7 6
When unemployed and outside the scope of the N.H.I.	free	free
Other persons not within the scope of the N.H.I. Acts ...	2 0 0	1 15 0

Medical aid to be charged for.

8. That midwives be classified in two grades — I and II as follows :—

Grade I. General trained nurse with the Central Midwives Board qualifications and midwifery experience ; also (a limited number) practising midwives not general trained but with wide experience and good general ability.

Salary £200 per annum, rising by £10 per annum to £220.

Grade II. Practising midwives but not general trained. Salary £180 per annum, rising by £10 per annum to £200 per annum.

9. That the number of cases taken by each midwife be limited to 80 per year, to include all cases taken as a midwife or as a maternity nurse.

10. That notice be given to the midwives practising in Rotherham of the intention of the Corporation to adopt a scheme for the provision of Municipal Midwives and to ascertain

(1) as to whether they are desirous of continuing in practise as independent midwives ;

(2) as to whether they are desirous of accepting appointment as a Municipal Midwife ;

(3) as to whether they are desirous of ceasing to carry on the practice of a midwife ;

and that where it will be necessary to compensate a midwife for ceasing to practice, either voluntarily or compulsorily, the Town Clerk be instructed to take such steps as may be necessary towards the assessment of the compensation.

The agreements, as formulated between the local authority and the two district nursing associations providing a midwifery service in the outlying areas of Greasbrough and Thorpe Hesley and taking effect as from the 1st August, 1937, were drafted on the lines of the model form laid down by the Ministry of Health.

Under the general scheme ten district midwives were appointed on the 27th July, and, on the 9th September, the superintendent was appointed.

The terms of the appointment of the district midwives are :—

The municipal midwife is appointed under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health or his responsible medical officers at a commencing salary of £200 per annum rising to £220 by annual increments of £10 per annum (in the case of midwives who are also state registered general nurses) and of £180 to £200 per annum (in the case

of the one midwife appointed not holding such additional qualification). The appointment to be subject to one month's notice by either side, to the Council's service conditions relating to sickness allowances, to the provisions of the Local Government and Other Officers Superannuation Act 1922 and to the following conditions namely :—

1. Passing a medical examination.
2. Residing within such area within the County Borough of Rotherham as might be allocated.
3. Devoting the whole of the time to the service of the Corporation as a municipal midwife and to
4. The conditions of service and duties of a municipal midwife as set out in the forms supplied on appointment.

The conditions of service and duties of a district midwife are set out as follows :—

1. General administration.

The midwife shall be responsible for the booking of cases in her area.

In all cases in which the patient is willing to pay the full fee no declaration of income shall be required.

In such cases the midwife shall draw up the agreement on the prescribed form and obtain the signature of the patient's husband or in cases of illegitimacy, of the patient herself.

On completion of the agreement form the case is to be regarded as booked.

In all cases in which the patient desires to make an application for a reduction from the full fee the midwife shall issue the necessary application form to the patient.

The form shall be returned to the Medical Officer of Health for assessment.

On completion of the assessment the form shall be returned to the midwife who shall then draw up the agreement on the prescribed form and obtain the signature of the patient's husband or, in cases of illegitimacy, of the patient herself.

On completion of the agreement form the case is to be regarded as booked. Not more than seven cases including maternity nursing cases should be booked in any one month, 80 cases per annum being the permitted maximum.

Surplus applications should be referred to the midwife of the neighbouring midwifery district.

All cases unbooked shall be charged full fee and the midwife must obtain a signed agreement covering all such cases.

The midwife shall furnish a weekly return to the Medical Officer of Health on the prescribed form stating her bookings, deliveries and cases ended during the week under review and shall forward with the return the Record Cards of cases terminated.

The midwife shall be responsible for the making out of accounts of cases attended by her and, (during her period of attendance only), for the collection of fees.

Receipts shall be made out on the prescribed form and all fees shall be paid to the Borough Treasurer weekly.

Such records as are required by the Borough Treasurer for the checking up of accounts shall be kept up to date.

The midwife shall be responsible for the safe custody of all assessed application forms and all agreement forms relative to her cases.

The midwife shall keep in order and up to date her register of bookings, her record cards and her register of cases.

All records required to be kept by the midwife shall be available at any reasonable time to a responsible officer of the Local Authority.

2. Duties to her patient.

The midwife shall, with the consent of her patient, visit the patient's home as early as possible after booking and make full enquiries into sanitary conditions and environment and in cases where these are faulty, she shall furnish a report to the Medical Officer of Health.

She shall make suggestions regarding the arrangements for the confinement and give advice in all matters within her knowledge concerning the patient's welfare.

She shall arrange for the patient to attend at her house for regular ante-natal examination or, should the patient be unable so to attend she shall arrange for such regular examinations to be made at the patient's own home.

The ante-natal examination shall include measurement of the pelvis, abdominal palpation, analysis of the urine, examination and instruction in the preparation of the breasts and advice on all matters within her knowledge concerning the welfare of her patient.

An average of six ante-natal examinations should be made in each case with an additional weekly analysis of the urine during the last month.

All primipara and multipara with a history of previous difficulty shall be referred to the District Ante-natal Clinic and on the first attendance, the midwife shall accompany her patient to the Clinic. She shall be present throughout the medical examination and shall personally receive the doctor's instructions on the case.

In the event of the patient failing to keep a further appointment at the Clinic the midwife will be notified of the fact and on receipt of such notice she shall visit the patient and investigate the non-attendance.

In all cases of non-attendance a further appointment will be allotted in the succeeding week and on her visit of investigation the midwife shall instruct the patient to keep the appointment made for her. The midwife shall report the reason for non-attendance to the Medical Officer of Health on the prescribed form.

Should the condition be such that earlier medical care is desirable the midwife shall call in the doctor desired by the patient under Rule E 12 of the Central Midwives Board.

Ante-natal medical examination of the normal case does not come within the operation of the Midwives Act 1918 and midwives may not issue medical aid forms to general practitioners for this purpose. Should the patient prefer to consult the family doctor rather than attend the Ante-natal Clinic such attention shall be by private arrangement.

Medical aid during pregnancy may only be called when there is any abnormality or complication as specified in Rule E 12 Section 2.

The midwife shall keep an Ante-natal record of each case whenever the patient is referred, either to the Ante-natal Clinic or to the family doctor with a medical aid form, she shall take with her the Ante-natal Record so that the medical findings may be recorded.

If for any reason, a case is transferred to another midwife or to a maternity institution the patient's record must also be so transferred.

The midwife shall attend her patient continuously from the commencement of the second stage of labour until the expulsion of the placenta and membranes and as long after as may be necessary for the welfare of the mother and the child.

She shall pay a morning and evening visit on the two days succeeding the labour and thereafter a daily visit up to the 14th day.

The midwife shall record the progress of the labour and the history of the puerperium in detail on the patient's record.

The midwife shall observe all the rules of the Central Midwives Board governing her practice.

Should two of her bookings come into labour simultaneously, the midwife shall communicate with a neighbouring midwife to take the case or failing to make an arrangement shall telephone to the Superintendent for a relief midwife to attend.

The midwife responding to this emergency shall attend the labour only, the responsibility thereafter devolving on the midwife with whom the case was booked.

The midwife shall encourage her patients to attend at the Clinic for a post-natal examination and shall accompany her patient when so attending. She shall be present throughout the medical examination.

No case will be deemed to be satisfactorily concluded in which a patient does not receive a medical post-natal examination.

The midwife shall be employed directly under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health. She shall co-operate with the district health visitor, the ante-natal clinics, the maternity institutions and the child welfare centres in furthering the interests of mothers and babies.

3. Duties as a Maternity Nurse.

When engaged to attend as a maternity nurse the midwife shall communicate forthwith with the doctor in charge of the case.

She shall consult as to whether he desired her to conduct any ante-natal supervision and with the consent of the patient, she shall carry out such ante-natal examination of the patient as instructed by the doctor in charge of the case.

She shall keep an Ante-natal Record of each case.

When called to attend at the confinement the midwife shall forthwith notify the doctor in charge of the case and thereafter shall follow his instructions up to the termination of the labour. Should the labour terminate before the arrival of the doctor the midwife shall not leave the patient's house until a reasonable time has been afforded the doctor to attend.

She shall attend the patient on the morning and evening of the two days succeeding the labour and thereafter daily up to the 14th day.

The midwife shall pay ante-natal and post-natal visits to such cases as are referred to her either from the Department of Health or the Municipal Maternity Home. Unless special instructions are given to her she shall give such advice and treatment as she would ordinarily have given had the case been booked by her.

The superintendent was appointed at a salary of £250 per annum rising by annual increments of £12 10s. 0d. to £275 per annum on like terms.

The conditions of service and duties as set out for the superintendent are as under :—

1. The supervision of the ten municipal midwives and those employed by two Nursing Associations working under agreement for the Corporation.

2. Vigilance work for the Medical Supervisor of Midwives of all midwives in the borough both municipal and independent.

3. She will engage in practical midwifery

(a) As relief midwife and covering holidays, suspensions, post certificate training, illness, etc. of municipal midwives ;

(b) in emergencies ;

(c) standardising technique of municipal midwives.

4. Refresher courses will be compulsory as required or in conformity with the rules of the Central Midwives Board.

5. Three weeks annual holiday will be allowed, regard being had to the work of the service.

6. Off duty time of one day weekly will be aimed at together with latitude at other times depending on the exigencies of work. Neighbouring midwives will assist each other in this.

7. She will be on call at all times of the day or night except in off-duty times.

8. She shall reside in the area allocated to her and in premises considered suitable by the Corporation. Generally it will be postulated that she should have a sitting-room in which she shall have a couch and other apparatus to be provided for the examination of patients.

9. The Superintendent Midwife will work under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health and his responsible medical officers, and keep all necessary records, and perform such other duties as may from time to time be deputed to her.

The district midwives commenced duties at varying times from the 1st August to the 27th September. The ten retiring midwives surrendered their certificates between the 8th June 1937 and the 10th January 1938—four had in fact surrendered prior to the advent of the first municipal midwife so that an inter regnum period occurred in which the area was badly served by midwives and close contact with expectant mothers had to be exercised by other officers of the Department of Health in order to avoid a breakdown in arrangements with resulting inattention of mothers at confinement.

Local midwives contemplating retirement were advised to continue the booking of patients up to the time of their surrender so that ante-natal supervision might be available, even though the same midwife might not be available at the time of confinement.

On surrendering their certificates, these midwives handed over the case cards of the patients booked with them and the senior health visitor made final arrangements, either with private midwives still in practice or municipal midwives taking up appointments.

Many patients attended the ante-natal clinics during this period without booking midwives in the hope that a municipal midwife would be available when they reached term and, as the municipal midwives took up office, these patients were circularised and given the names and addresses of the midwives established within their immediate neighbourhood.

The general practitioners were also kept informed of the location of the midwives and given general information of the scheme.

All retired midwives were supplied with the names and addresses of two municipal midwives residing in nearby areas and were asked to refer any enquiries from intending patients to the midwives taking over.

Notice of the changes and of the scheme were displayed at Child Welfare Centres, Ante-natal clinics and at the Department of Health.

The senior health visitor experienced a harrassing time from June to September in carrying out all the above administrative details in addition to which she was given the task of drawing up and issuing all the application forms, case cards, and books necessary to the functioning of the scheme, of suggesting area locations for the midwives, of selecting, ordering, and issuing all the necessary equipment and uniform, and of generally launching the scheme.

The correspondence alone necessitated the sending out of over four hundred letters.

The area midwives were all established and in practice on the 27th September, 1937, and on the 27th October the Superintendent midwife commenced her duties.

The following table shows the number of domiciliary confinements attended by midwives during the year analysed to indicate the portion taken by municipal midwives between the 1st August and 31st December, 1937.

Midwives	Cases taken	
	as Midwives	as maternity nurses.
1. Employed by the Council	96	32
2. Employed by Voluntary Associations :—		
(a) Under arrangements with the Local Authority under Sec. 1, Midwives Act, 1936	19	7
(b) Others	17	9
3. Engaged in private practice	436	94
	568	142

The Superintendent, Miss F. Burton, furnishes the following report on the operation of the scheme since she took up office on the 27th October, 1937.

Ten midwives were appointed under the new Municipal Salaried Midwives Scheme.

Each midwife is situate in an allotted area in suitable house, reserving one room for clinical examinations.

Telephone, bell, outside light, name plate together with full equipment supplied by the Local Authority.

Superintendent midwife appointed September, and commenced duties middle of October also acting as a relief midwife for suspensions and holiday.

Three midwives were approved as Teachers of Domiciliary Midwifery, each teacher takes one pupil at a time from the Alma Road Hospital or Ferham House Maternity Home.

The pupil resides in the home of the teacher during her one month period of training.

From the commencement of the scheme up to the end of the year 128 cases were attended by the district midwives, of which 32 were taken as maternity nurses and 96 as midwives.

Under the arrangements with the Thorpe Hesley and the Greasbrough District Nursing Associations for the services of the district nurses under the scheme, 19 cases were taken as midwives and 7 as maternity nurses.

The gross income to the end of the year amounted to £175 4s. 0d. of which £149 19s. 0d. was collected by midwives, leaving a balance of £25 5s. 0d. for collection by the Borough Treasurer's Department.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

During the year 3865 attendances were made at the five ante-natal clinics held in the Borough. The clinics were held at the following centres :—

Centre	Purpose of Clinic.	Day and time of session.
Ferham House	Maternity Home cases	Wednesday 2.30 p.m.
Ferham House	District midwifery cases	Tuesday, 2.30 p.m. Thursday, 2.30 p.m.
Greasbrough	District midwifery cases	Wednesday 2.30 p.m.
Cranworth Road	District midwifery cases	Wednesday, 2.30 p.m. Friday, 2.30 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 1074 expectant mothers attended these clinics during the year, which number represents 72.8 per cent of the total notified births and still-births.

FERHAM HOUSE MATERNITY HOME ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

During the year 291 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.
1933 ...	209	1109	21
1934 ...	221	1145	22
1935 ...	220	1045	20.5
1936 ...	225	1252	23.6
1937 ...	236	1245	24.9

In addition to the 236 new cases attending, 55 cases attended from the previous year, and of these cases 35 for various reasons were not delivered in the maternity home. 66 cases were attending at the end of the year.

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 360 patients attended during the year, making 1403 attendances in all.

DISTRICT ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

This service was expanded in November, an additional weekly session being commenced at the Cranworth Road and Ferham House Centres. It was anticipated that there would be an increasing call on the service in view of the appointment of a staff of salaried midwives on whose duties stress had been given to the encouraging of women to seek post-natal examination.

Mrs. Rachel Powell, M.B., Ch.B., continued in charge throughout the year and there was no alteration in the method of conducting the clinics.

The part time session at Greasbrough was continued in the manner adopted on taking over the Centre from the West Riding Authority consequent upon Borough extension in 1936.

423 expectant mothers attended at the clinics in comparison with 264 during last year; 91 post natal cases attended as against 74 in 1936 and 72 patients seeking birth control advice as apposed to 74. The analysis of attendance is given below:—

	Sessions held	Number of women attending (A)			Attendances made			Average attendance per session	Average attendance of ante-natals per session	New cases 1936 included in (A)		
		Ante-natal	Post-natal	Birth control	Ante-natal	Post-natal	Birth control			Ante-natal	Post-natal	Birth control
Ferham	56	181	41	28	539	63	42	11.5	9.6	157	36	17
Cranworth Road .. .	59	218	38	39	606	46	65	12.1	10.27	209	34	18
*Greasbrough .. .	42	24	12	5	72	15	15	2.4	1.7	24	12	4
Whole time sessions ..	115	399	79	67	1145	109	107	11.8	9.95	366	70	35
*Part time sessions ..	42	24	12	5	72	15	15	2.4	1.7	24	12	4
Grand Totals	157	423	91	72	1217	124	122	—	—	390	82	39

Of the 511 cases who attended at the clinics for the first time in 1937—
295 were referred by midwives.

13 were referred by medical practitioners.

86 were referred by health visitors.

31 were referred from other clinics.

86 attended of their own volition.

The following table gives details of cases referred to other clinics :—

Venereal diseases clinic	...	...	...	...	25
Obstetric consultant	...	...	...	...	3
Maternity Home	...	...	...	...	13
Alma Road Hospital	...	...	...	...	22
Tuberculosis Dispensary	...	...	...	...	1
Dental clinic	...	...	...	...	202
Own doctor	...	...	...	...	18
District nurses	...	...	...	...	1

It is evident that had extra sessions not been commenced it would have been impossible to deal satisfactorily with the numbers attending. The examination of expectant and post natal mothers cannot properly be conducted in an atmosphere of rush, nor with mechanical precision. In district work, not only has the medical aspect of the case to be considered but contact has to be maintained with :—

1. The midwife in charge of the case.
2. The doctor likely to be called in if assistance is necessary.
3. The other clinics and institutions providing treatment of conditions associated with pregnancy.
4. The officers of the local Public Assistance Committee and of the Unemployment Assistance Board.

Even with the use of draft forms for all these purposes reducing clerical work to a minimum this requirement has to be met in order to keep the service in close contact with the general maternity scheme without which contact, the examination of women would be of little value.

Again, individual problems have to be met and much time devoted to the discussion of diet, clothing, exercise and rest and the general hygiene of pregnancy.

Leaflets for this purpose might be used but they are never as valuable as the spoken word.

Indeed speed should be the last consideration in the mobilisation of ante and post natal work.

The following is a list of the conditions found amongst the 91 women attending for post-natal examinations :—

Condition	Number	Referred to					Rings	Belts
		Dental Clinic	Own doctor	V.D. Centre	Alma Road Hospital	Jessop Hospital		
Cervical catarrh	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cystitis	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Cystocele	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Cervical polypus	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debility	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Dental caries	54	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erosion of cervix	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Mastitis	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Prolapse of uterus	8	-	-	-	-	-	7	2
Prolapse of ovary	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Prolapse of vaginal walls	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retroversion	3	-	-	-	1	-	3	-
Relaxed muscles	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Rectocele	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Salpingitis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subinvolution	6	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
Scar of cervix	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Varicose veins	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ventral hernia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W.R.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N.A.D.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	103	50	5	2	4	3	13	2

The remaining cases were advised by the Medical Officer as to treatment and remained under observation for these conditions.

Six cases attended in which the fact of pregnancy was doubtful and was later disproved.

Three women attending for ante-natal care miscarried at the third month.

BIRTH CONTROL.

A review under this heading was given in detail in the report of 1936. There appears to be no increasing demand for this service. 92 cases were carried forward in 1936 and 39 new cases attended during the year. Advice was refused in two new cases during 1937. 8 other cases were written off owing to removal and other reasons and 121 cases were carried forward on the register.

The Dutch cap and the male sheath, in conjunction with a spermicidal ointment or jelly, are generally advised. All requirements are supplied to the patients free of cost.

14 women attending the district ante-natal clinics were found to be medically unfit for further childbearing and in each case letters were sent to both consorts advising them of the danger of further childbearing and of the facilities for birth control.

In 5 instances the wives re-attended after confinement for advice on the matter.

Seven women on the register were confined during the year and a further 6 cases were known to be pregnant at the end of the year.

FERHAM HOUSE MATERNITY HOME.

During the year 248 cases were admitted to the maternity home as compared with 243 in the previous year. Of this number, 202 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 1937 are given in the following table :—

1	Number of beds	10
2	Number of maternity cases admitted during 1937	202
3	Average duration of stay	12.4 days
4	Number of cases delivered by—	
	(a) midwives	190
	(b) doctors	12
5	Number of cases in which medical assistance was sought by the midwife in emergency	95

6	Number of cases notified as							
	(a) puerperal fever							—
	(b) puerperal pyrexia							5
7	Number of cases of pemphigus neonatorum							—
8	Number of infants not entirely breast fed while in the institution							10
9	Number of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum with result of treatment in each case							—
10	Number of maternal deaths (and cause)							—
11	Number of foetal deaths							
	(i) stillborn							5
	(ii) within 10 days of birth							3

ALMA ROAD HOSPITAL.

The following table gives particulars for the year 1937 of the cases dealt with at the maternity ward of the Alma Road Hospital.

1	Number of maternity beds exclusive of isolation and labour beds							40
2	Number of beds included in the above which have been allocated to, and reserved for, expectant mothers in need of hospital treatment							20
3	Number of maternity cases admitted during the year ..							446
4	Number of women treated during the year in the beds shown against Item 2, and which are included in Item 3 ..							111
5	Average duration of stay of cases included against Item 3 ..							16 days
6	Number of cases delivered by—							
	(a) midwives							292
	(b) doctors							33
7	Number of cases in which medical assistance was sought by the midwife							107
8	Number of cases notified as—							
	(a) puerperal fever							2
	(b) puerperal pyrexia							5
	(c) influenzal pyrexia							5
9	Number of cases of pemphigus neonatorum							—
10	Number of infants not entirely breast fed while in the institution							24
11	Number of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum with result of treatment in each case							—
12	Number of maternal deaths							7

Cause of death.

Maternity Ward—4 deaths.

1 Puerperal pyrexia.

2 Lobar pneumonia (Rt. apical)
Pregnancy.

3 Cardiac syncope

Myocarditis

Central placenta praevia

Haemorrhage

Pregnancy.

4 Haemorrhage.

Placenta praevia (undelivered).

Ward C.—1 death.

Acute lobar pneumonia

Pregnancy

Ward B.—1 death.

Toxaemia

Placenta praevia

Pregnancy (undelivered).

Ward E. 3 and 4—1 death.

Cardiac failure

Rheumatic endocarditis

Pregnancy

Caesarian section.

Number of infant deaths—

(i) stillborn	26
(ii) within 10 days of birth (including two born before admission)	13

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

The following table shows the births notified during the year :—

Births notified as having taken place within the area.	Live births.	Still births.	Total.
From public institutions and by doctors	749	45	794
By midwives	641	11	652
By sundry persons	29	—	29
Total notified prior to registration	1419	56	1475

ANALYSIS OF REGISTRARS' NOTIFICATIONS.

Births notified by registrars and	Live births.	Still births.	Total.
Attended by midwives	—	—	—
Born in institutions or attended by doctors... ..	31	10	41
Total	31	10	41

The number of births occurring amongst the normally resident population as adjusted by inward and outward transfers are given in the ensuing table :—

	Live births.	Still births.	Total.
Total births occurring in the area	1450	66	1516
Transfers out	160	14	174
Transfers in	19	—	19
Corrected totals	1309	52	1361

HOME VISITING.

There has been no change either in the staff or in the plan of home visiting during the year.

Children under one year have been visited at intervals of six weeks and older children, quarterly. Additional visits have been paid to the children in the following categories :—

1. Prematurely born infants.
2. Illegitimate children under 2 years of age.
3. Foster children under 9 years of age.
4. Cases of suspected child neglect.
5. Following up of defects.

A re-division of the areas had to be made in January, 1938, in order to equalise those areas which had become unbalanced as a result of slum clearance developments.

1303, or 97% of the confinements in the area, were investigated by the health visitors and the following general observations were made :—

Primipara	...	...	...	...	...	503
Still-births	...	...	...	...	...	52
Twin-births	...	...	...	...	...	14
Premature births	...	...	...	...	...	78
Breast abscess	...	...	...	...	...	31
White leg	...	...	...	...	...	3
Subinvolution	...	...	...	...	Frequent	

The following table shows the age in relation to fertility in the cases under observation :—

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.	Total.
16	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
17	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
18	15	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
19	29	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
20	46	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56
21	48	19	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70
22	38	25	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70
23	46	19	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79
24	51	35	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96
25	37	22	13	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81
26	31	13	12	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63
27	29	27	17	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82
28	29	33	23	10	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	107
29	31	23	9	6	2	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77
30	16	17	13	11	2	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	67
31	9	16	6	4	3	6	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
32	13	17	7	8	3	3	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	56
33	12	11	6	7	3	2	2	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	48
34	2	8	10	5	4	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
35	2	6	6	8	2	4	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	36
36	4	8	4	8	3	2	7	5	1	2	-	-	-	-	44
37	2	3	6	6	3	2	2	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	29
38	1	2	3	1	2	3	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
39	1	1	3	3	-	5	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	15
40	-	4	1	-	3	3	1	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	17
41	-	2	3	1	3	1	1	1	-	1	4	-	1	-	18
42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	4
43	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	1	1	1	10
44	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
45	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3
46	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	4
47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	503	329	174	103	47	47	35	33	13	6	6	3	3	1	1303

The following table shows the work done by the health visitors :—

Visits and enquiries in respect of :—

Birth control	291
Expectant mothers (1st visits)	392
Expectant mothers (re-visits)	528
Post-natal	271
Still-births (1st and re-visits)	55
Births	1237
Infants under 1 year	9585
Infants 1 to 5 years	18356
Ineffective visits under 1 year (not included in above)	795
Ineffective visits 1 to 5 years (not included in above)	1234
Premature infants under 3 months (re-visits)	143
Illegitimate infants under 1 year	332
Illegitimate infants 1 to 2 years	294
School entrants	587
School children referred to school medical service	71
Escorting children	10
Boarded-out children	122
Death enquiries	8
Defects, following up visits to infants under 1 year	565
Defects, following up visits to infants 1 to 5 years	2034
Medical aid (midwives)	299
Homehelps	102
Milk grants	34
Philanthropic funds	26
Convalescent treatment	123
Breast abscess	26
Measles	31
Chickenpox	61
Pneumonia	20
Whooping cough	53
Diarrhoea	19
Puerperal pyrexia and fever	3
Ophthalmia neonatorum	11
Venereal disease	3
Mental defectives	790
Workshops	12
Public lavatories	39
Pemphigus neonatorum	1
Tuberculosis	1962
Ineffective visits—tuberculosis not included in above	185
Ineffective visits—others	267

Attendances at :—

Clinics, ante-natal	115
Child welfare	781
V.D. clinics	254
Tuberculosis Dispensary	115
Special visits to midwives	78

Nuisances reported	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43
Total visits paid	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41163
Half day attendances at clinics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1265
Escorting duties	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Number of visits to homes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30460
Average number of visits to homes per health visitor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3807

Vigilance has been exercised by the health visitors in order to detect cases of child neglect, of the taking of foster children by unregistered persons and of cases of transfer of infants without payment ostensibly with a view to adoption.

Cases of suspected neglect have had more frequent visiting and admonition and, where no response has been obtained, they have been passed on to the local inspector of the N.S.P.C.C., Mr. G. Lewington. With his co-operation improvement has been obtained in a number of cases but in one case action was considered necessary and a sentence of 6 months' imprisonment for causing unnecessary suffering was obtained against the father of six children, ages ranging from 3 months to 14 years. The mother of the two younger children concerned in the case was bound over for 12 months and the children were removed from her care.

The medical officer for maternity and child welfare gave evidence in support of the charge of neglect.

A further case was taken before the Borough Magistrates at the instance of the Society and the conviction obtained against a single woman, found to be tramping the country with a baby girl aged 10 months and thereby subjecting the child to exposure and neglect. She had tramped from London with the infant and had been admitted to several casualty wards in the South Yorkshire area. Only by the close co-operation of the officers of the N.S.P.C.C. in these areas was the case brought to light. The mother was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and the child was removed from her care.

Casuals roaming the country with young children in this manner do not come within the influence of local child welfare schemes and one must pay tribute to the N.S.P.C.C. and its officers for the supervision of such cases which otherwise would be lost sight of with consequent suffering and damage to young life.

In no other instance during the year has a neglect of a pre-school child been of such a serious nature as to warrant prosecution although there remains some 30 problem families which require constant supervision and encouragement to achieve a reasonable minimum of nurture for their young. Mental deficiency enters largely into the problem.

The fostering of infants under 9 years for payment entails constant vigilance not only in the interests of the children in respect of whom proper notice has been given but also in detecting those cases in which a child is surreptitiously handed over, on a promise to pay or on a payment of kind, in contravention of the law.

The child who is given away without any payment is also often in need of official care. One instance was dealt with during the year in which a child had been handed over, without payment, to a married couple totally unfitted, by reason of illhealth and sub-normal intellect, to foster a child. The mother of the child stated that "the child had been lent for two weeks and if he settled, the couple would adopt him"

The mother was warned that the giving away of a child in this manner did not absolve her from full responsibility for the child's welfare and that the circumstances in which she had placed him were such as could hardly be considered favourably by the Borough Magistrates, should application for adoption be made. She thereafter recovered the infant and he remained in her care until a suitable home had been found for him. The couple taking the child were warned also as investigation elicited the fact that a payment in kind, that of food, had transpired.

Two months later an illegitimate child disappeared from the same address as in the former case and was found to be in the care of the same married couple. Again they had failed to give notice of their proposal to receive the child although a payment of four shillings had been effected.

Action under Section 206 of the Public Health Act was taken and a conviction was obtained. In the meantime the infant was removed from their care and placed in a suitable home.

Seven investigations were made by the health visitors into the financial and social circumstances in 7 cases in which the prospective adopting parents had applied either to the National Adoption Society or to the National Children's Adoption Association. In one further case a child was found on the area residing with prospective adopting parents without any notice having been received from the Association by whom the child was placed.

In 3 of these cases adoption orders were made during the year. In another case a child was received on probation and in the remaining 4 cases, no child had been received at the end of the year.

7 further adoption orders were granted in respect of 7 local pre-school children 3 of whom were taken by persons in adjoining areas and notice of removal was immediately given to the welfare authorities of these areas.

Feeding—Not fed	10
Breast fed	27
Breast and artificial food	17
Artificial food	24
Condition at end of year—	
Dead	15
Poor	10
Fair	23
Average	30
Maternal conditions observed during pregnancy—	
No acute illness but generally debilitated	6
Twin conceptions	5
Influenza during pregnancy	4
History of previous miscarriages and/or stillbirths	14
Collapse after dental extractions	1
Placenta praevia	1
Vomiting of pregnancy	3
Malformed foetus	1
Chorea	1
Albuminurea and pre-eclamptic	12
Illegitimate	2
Recent rheumatic fever	1
Hydramnios	1
Tuberculosis	1
Heart disease	1
Bronchitis	1
No apparent cause	39

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

There is little change to report in the conduct of the centres, the only alteration being the introduction in November of a weekly session at the Thorpe Centre in place of a fortnightly one.

Centre practice at the present time is limited to general advice on child nurture and to the detection and treatment of physical defects.

The Centres also provide after care to the majority of children, who, for one reason or another have had a period of indoor treatment at the hospitals and exercise mass supervision in the prevention and alleviation of malnutrition.

It is regrettable that there is as yet, no provision for convalescent treatment of pre-school children.

Children under 5 years are prone to all the infectious diseases of childhood and to a more serious degree of such illness than older children.

A period of regulated convalescence is a necessity to ensure complete recovery. The partially recovered child remains vulnerable to the attacks of other infections and the chances of regaining full health are minimised in many cases for the lack of this adjunct to the child welfare scheme.

The psychological needs of the child also, as yet have not been specially provided for in the general child welfare scheme.

Many problems are met, which in the light of modern knowledge are known to be of psychological origin and to require specialised treatment.

The only child is an increasing problem requiring fuller investigation than can be given at the ordinary sessions of a child welfare centre.

3,394 infants attended the centres during 1937 and there appears to be a gradual increase in the number of children attending the centres each year.

In view of the Borough extension in April 1936 it is somewhat difficult to arrive at a comparison with previous years, but, by excluding Greasbrough (which constituted the major addition to the Borough) the following relative comparison is arrived at :—

Children who attended during the year and who						1934	1935	1936	1937
at the end of the year were :—									
Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	660	643	652	707
Between 1 and 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	1838	2301	2390	2500

The Greasbrough figures for the 2 years are :—

									1936	1937
Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	44
Between 1 and 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	143

The increase in attendance of the toddler group is of major interest but it will be seen that only a little more than half the toddlers are in regular attendance at the Centres.

This fact clearly demonstrates the need for the regular home visiting of toddlers in the interests of the 50% who otherwise have no contact with the child welfare schemes and for this reason further development of clinic sessions or other expansions of the service should not be encompassed by the withdrawing of staff from home visiting activities.

The 7 child welfare sessions per week now held function to capacity having regard to the lay out of premises and to staffing.

The development during the year of the Canklow housing scheme for the rehousing of families displaced under slum clearance orders has brought to this area a relatively large child population.

It was not possible to commence the branch centre as anticipated during the year, but a weekly session was commenced in February 1938. There is still urgent need for daily minor treatment clinics at this centre.

There remains one point on the outskirts of the borough not adequately served by Centre provision in which housing development has gone apace during the year. The houses in this area are of the small villa type and largely owner occupied by persons of small family.

House purchase, even on a spread over basis creates problems when the effort to purchase is made by persons of limited means, and a further drain on resources is made by the cost of transport to and from the centre of the town. Should periods of unemployment or sickness occur retrenchment has to be made on the common necessities in order to meet the house purchase instalment, or the alternative of taking lodgers has to be pursued.

Either of these alternatives defeats the initial object and effort made by the people in moving from the congested areas to more airy surroundings. When the area is fully developed and the population needs have been reviewed a centre should be established.

Hospital provision for the pre-school child remains inadequate. 250 infants were admitted to the 41 beds in the Children's Ward at the Alma Road Hospital during the year.

Beds in the Children's ward at the local General Hospital are also available but the total is not nearly sufficient for a pre-school population of 6,000.

Hospital and convalescent provision remain the urgent needs of the child welfare scheme.

The following is the combined report of child welfare attendances :—

	Ferham House.	Cranworth Road.	Thorpe Hesley.	Greasbrough.	Total.
Number of sessions held	99	150	29	51	329
New cases enrolled during the year and who at the time of their enrolment were :—					
Under 1 year	335	520	35	52	942
Over 1 year	121	142	5	23	291
Cases enrolled in preceding years and who at the time of their first attendance in 1937 were :—					
Under 1 year	162	205	8	32	407
Over 1 year	662	982	30	80	1754
Total number of children attending and who at the time of their first attendance in 1937 were :—					
Under 1 year	497	725	43	84	1349
Over 1 year	783	1124	35	103	2045
Total attendances made :—					
Under 1 year	2922	4106	255	614	7897
Over 1 year	3252	5229	247	673	9401
Average attendance per session	62.36	62.2	17.3	25.23	
Average number of medical consultations per session	41.7	36	13.8	13.7	

In the following table particulars are given of the number of children under five years of age who are enrolled on the registers of the Child Welfare Centres :—

Year of birth.	Ferham House.	Cranworth Road.	Thorpe.	Greasbrough.	Total.
1937	236	446	25	44	751
1936	321	498	23	44	886
1935	363	517	24	42	946
1934	355	603	27	42	1027
1933	369	626	30	26	1051
	1644	2690	129	198	4661

The estimated pre-school population is approximately 6,000 and the total of 4,661 enrolled gives a percentage of 77.6.

Of these children enrolled, 3,394 attended during the year, or 52.2 per cent. of the total pre-school population and details of the numbers attending are as follows :

Year of birth.	Ferham House.	Cranworth Road.	Thorpe.	Greasbrough.	Total.
1937	236	446	25	44	751
1936	287	396	20	42	745
1935	227	323	15	35	600
1934	164	319	13	33	529
1933	167	312	13	17	509
School entrants who attended, 1937					260
Total	1081	1796	86	171	3394

The following table gives details of attendances of children under five years at clinics held on centre premises.

	Children under 1 year.	Children 1 to 5 years.	Total
Child welfare clinic	7897	9401	17298
Ultra-violet light clinic	—	49	49
Orthopaedic clinic	16	108	124
Minor treatment clinic	516	838	1354
Aural clinic	25	280	305
Ophthalmic clinic	17	152	169
Dental clinic	—	360	360
Orthopaedic treatment clinic	46	190	236
Total	8517	11378	19895

CONGENITAL SYPHILIS.

Twelve infants, or 3.5 per 1,000 of the infants in attendance at the Centres, were referred to the Children's Session of the V.D. Clinic during the year.

The development of the municipal midwives service, together with the Alma Road Hospital and the Maternity Home practice now ensures that the major portion of the parturient women are brought within the ægis of the Corporation's medical services.

In consequence of this fact, an increase in the ascertainment of cases of congenital infection is anticipated and, by close co-operation between the various services now functioning, case treatment also should show a reasonable increase in the near future.

BREAST ABSCESS AND LACTATION.

This complication of parturition has again been much in evidence and is known to have occurred in 31 cases of the 1303 confinements investigated.

Inability and lack of will to breast feed increases ; the feeding bottle is popular and natural feeding is definitely " out of fashion."

The whole problem of breast feeding is requiring concentrated attention and investigation and a campaign to this end would be of great value.

This would need the establishment of breast feeding clinics at the Centres, at which sessions could be devoted to test feeding, and to the teaching of the technique of breast feeding and the re-establishment of failing milk supply.

One or two attendances at such a clinic in the early weeks would be of much more value to the nursling than regular attendance at the ordinary child welfare centre session.

Indeed, I would go so far as to state that infants under 3 months should not attend the ordinary sessions, but should attend a mothers' clinic at which the whole case should be reviewed from the angle of post natal care and lactation for, too often, under present practice is the nursling considered out of his true perspective.

Treatment schemes largely for the benefit of toddlers have reached almost 100% of development and the care of the nursling tends to lag. The maternal cycle is not completed without a period of healthy lactation and, even with all the popularity recently given to maternal welfare, little attention has been given to this function so necessary to the well being of both mother and child.

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 ...	21	3	1	2	27	7	10	14	6	64
uncertified ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Scarlet fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Diphtheria and croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other tuberculous diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (not tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Convulsions	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
Pneumonia (all forms)	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	8	4	17
Diarrhœa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3
Gastritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation, overlying	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Injury at birth	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
Atelectasis	2	1	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	4
Congenital malformations	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Premature birth	12	2	—	1	15	1	1	—	—	17
Atrophy, debility & marasmus	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	5
Other causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4
Totals	21	3	1	2	27	7	10	14	6	64

Nett births in the year : legitimate infants 1253

illegitimate infants 34

Nett deaths in the year : legitimate 63

illegitimate 1

Infantile mortality rate per 1,000 births : legitimate 50

illegitimate 29

VOLUNTARY HELP REPORT.

During the past year the helpers have continued their visits to the child welfare centres. Thirty ladies have attended in rotation at the six clinics held weekly in town to serve tea to the mothers, to provide flowers, and to help where possible.

FREE AND ASSISTED MILK SCHEME.

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

	Cow's milk		Dried milk	
Number of applications received	3954		1184	
Number granted free	3380		993	
Number granted half cost	401		139	
Number disallowed	173		52	
Approximate quantity	12611 gallons		4937 packets	
Approximate cost	£1339 19 9		£305 7 10	

Applications are renewed monthly.

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

	Cow's milk		Dried milk	
Number of applications received	965		275	
Number granted free	815		228	
Number granted half cost	142		46	
Number disallowed	8		1	
Approximate quantity	3181 gallons		1236 packets	
Approximate cost	£331 5 7		£71 18 11	

149 expectant mothers, 459 nursing mothers and infants under 18 months, and 427 infants over 18 months received milk assistance during the year.

COD LIVER OIL.

The scheme for the free distribution of cod liver oil preparations and Parrish's Food 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 three depots, 28,188 packets of dried milk products were sold or distributed under the assisted milk scheme. In addition, 117 gallons, 8 ozs. of cod liver oil emulsion, 130 gallons, 102 ozs. of pure cod liver oil, and 174 gallons, 84 ozs. of Parrish's food were similarly disposed of ; 5515½ lbs. of malt and cod liver oil products were also sold or given free.

CONVALESCENT TREATMENT.

Thirty-nine mothers with their babies were sent to the Yorkshire Home for Mothers and Babies at Harrogate during the summer and 1 woman was sent to the Woofindin Home, Sheffield.

HOME HELPS.

There has been a slight increase in the demand for this service during the year. 58 homes were attended by the home-helps who were employed on 1,042 days. Six bookings remained at the end of the year and 13 helps were on the rota.

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
1936	46	765
1937	58	1042

MATERNITY OUTFITS.

The maternity outfits supplied by the Stoddart Bequest continue in use. 28 calls were received during the year.

The bags contain the essential clothing and bedding for a confinement and are sterilised before each issue.

The Public Assistance Department now supply bedding and clothing to necessitous women at childbirth and therefore it may not be necessary, in the future, to make this demand on the Stoddard Bequest.

OPHTHALMIC TREATMENT.

During the year 1937, 79 pre-school children were referred to the ophthalmic surgeon from the child welfare centres. Six children under one year of age and 73 between the ages of 1 year and 5 years attended the ophthalmic clinic for the first time and a total of 169 attendances were made during the year.

Two children under one year of age and 58 children between the ages of one year and five years were submitted for refraction and in 57 cases glasses were found to be necessary. In 59 cases glasses were obtained, some being cases carried forward from 1936.

AURAL TREATMENT.

During the year 1937, 190 pre-school children were referred from child welfare centres to the aural surgeon and 167 of these cases attended the aural clinic for the first time during the year.

305 attendances were made and 29 of the children were found to be suffering from acute suppurative otitis and 5 from the chronic form of this disease. 57 other defects were diagnosed. 87 children were referred for operation and in 51 cases an operation was performed during the year.

ORTHOPAEDIC SCHEME.

Number of sessions held	12
Number of cases examined	69
Number of examinations made	124
Number of splints supplied and shoes adjusted ...	13
Number of children who received indoor treatment ...	7
Number of children who received extern treatment ...	19

One child was on the waiting list for indoor treatment at the Yorkshire Children's Orthopaedic Hospital, Kirbymoorside at the end of the year.

One was in residence at the hospital.

Current register of cases 31st December, 1937.

Post diphtheritic paralysis	1
Hemiplegia	3
Knock-knee	2
Infantile paralysis	1
Talipes	12
Wry neck	2
Rickets	3
Muscle wasting	2

Paresis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Flat foot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Shortening of T.A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Polio-myelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Poor chest expansion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Extra toe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Epiphysitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hammer toe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
								—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
								—

Eight children who were on the register during 1937 have entered school during the year and their case records have been forwarded to the School Medical Department.

SCHOOL ENTRANTS.

The pre-school health records of school entrants have been handed over to the school medical department at monthly intervals throughout the year.

Cases needing special and immediate investigation or treatment have been individually reported to the Senior School Medical Officer.

Each record contains the home visiting reports and the record of attendances at child welfare centres and special treatment clinics from the birth of the infant to his attaining school age.

Hospital discharge reports are not yet available to the child welfare section and in this particular, the records are incomplete.

Since each record covers a five years period they are of bulky proportions and contain much material which is irrelevant at the time the child enters on school life. Indeterminate abbreviations also may present difficulties to the uninitiated and the adoption of uniform abbreviations throughout child welfare services of the country would be of great assistance and a saving of much time.

When the local school medical service and the child welfare section are mobilised as one unit, as envisaged in the medical services, it should ultimately be possible for a precis of each case to be made before transfer to the school medical section in a form which could be readily incorporated in the school medical service records.

CERTAIN DISEASES.

Puerperal fever :

Cases notified	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Removed to Norton Hall	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Treated at Alma Road Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Puerperal pyrexia :

Cases notified	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Treated at Alma Road Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Treated at a private nursing home	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Treated at home	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Removed to Norton Hall	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

Ophthalmia neonatorum :

Cases notified	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Nursed at home...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Nursed at child welfare centres	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Nursed in hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Recovered	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Vision impaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

Pemphigus neonatorum :

Cases notified	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Treated in hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

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

WHOOPIING COUGH :

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

DENTAL SCHEME.

As stressed in previous years the dental treatment given to the children of pre-school age is only a fraction of what should be done to be of any value to those children in later life. At present only aching teeth are generally treated; these have often been slowly poisoning the child for weeks or even months before they actually ache and so force the parents to obtain attention. This lack of care of infants teeth is due to ignorance on the part of the parents and to lack of facilities for educating them on the part of the medical staff. If parents, in general, attended the child welfare clinics more regularly, many more minor dental defects would be noticed and referred for treatment by the child welfare doctors. The dental conditions of school children would be improved to a greater extent by the expenditure of time on inspection and treatment of those children up to the age of five years, than by spending an equal length of time on inspection and treatment, starting this only after those children have commenced school. In fact, much time is spent repairing defects arising during school age which could have been prevented by a small amount of treatment, involving less time during pre-school life. A routine six monthly inspection of children from two to five years is a measure which is desirable.

The condition of the mouths of expectant mothers is generally bad, due to economic conditions prevailing locally and the absence of any scheme of treatment free or at reduced fees between the age of leaving school and 21 years (if working) or becoming pregnant if not insured.

The volume of work done for the tuberculous, child welfare and maternity during 1937, compared with 1936, is shown in the appended table.

Group	Total attendances	No. of Individuals treated	Extractions		Fillings		Anaesthetics		Other operations.
			perm. teeth	temp. teeth	perm. teeth	temp. teeth	local	general	
Tuberculosis	90	32	126	4	6	—	23	19	51
Maternity	831	228	1597	—	40	—	33	349	509
Child Welfare	360	282	—	727	19	9	4	333	19
Total 1937	1281	542	1723	731	65	9	60	701	579
1936	788	433	952	845	31	16	96	489	183

The following table gives details of applications for dentures received from expectant and nursing mothers :—

				Full dentures.	Partial dentures.
Applications received	...	...	...	44	28
Granted free	...	...	...	19	10
Granted half-cost	...	...	...	11	1
Granted at cost	...	...	...	11	10
Disallowed	...	...	...	3	7
Approximate cost	...	...		£65/5/6	£14/9/-
Amount recovered	...	...		£25/15/6	£7/4/3

FOSTER CHILDREN.

Fifteen children under the age of nine years have been under inspection during the year and 122 visits have been paid to the homes in which such children were residing.

Four of the children were returned to relatives during the year and in each case confirmation of the transfer was obtained either from the relatives, or from the welfare authority into whose area the child had been removed.

Proceedings were taken in one case under Section 206 of the Public Health Act, 1936, and a conviction was obtained. This is referred to fully in the health visiting report earlier in this section of the report.

Eleven persons were registered as receiving children for reward at the end of the year. In no case was more than one child fostered by the same person.

The general care of the children under inspection has been good but constant vigilance is necessary to prevent the evasions of the law and a lowering of the standard of the value of child life.

The following table relates to the administration of Sections 206 to 220 of the Public Health Act, 1936, for the year 1937 :—

I. Notification :—

(a) Number of persons receiving children for reward on the register at the end of the year	..	..	..	..	11
(b) Number of children on the register :—					
(i) at the end of the year	..	..	..	..	11
(ii) who died during the year	..	..	..	..	—
(iii) on whom inquests were held during the year	..				—

(c) Number of child protection visitors at the end of the year who were :—

(i) Health visitors	1
(ii) Female, other than health visitors	—
(iii) Male	2

(d) Number of persons (in addition to or in lieu of visitors under (c) above) or societies authorised to visit under the proviso of Section 2 (2) of the Act of 1908, the proviso to Section 209 (2) of the Public Health Act, 1936 8 health visitors

(e) Proceedings taken during the year :—

No. of cases.	Section of Act under which taken.
1	Public Health Act, 1936 Section 206.

(f) Number of cases in which the Local Authority has given a sanction during the year :

(i) Under (a) of Section 3 of the Children Act of 1908, Section 210, Public Health Act, 1936	—
(ii) Under (b) of Section 3 of the Children Act of 1908, Section 210, Public Health Act, 1936	—
(iii) Under (c) of Section 3 of the Children Act of 1908, Section 210, Public Health Act, 1936	—
Total.. .. .	—

(g) Number of orders obtained during the year under Section 67 of the Children and Young Persons Act, of 1932, Section 212 of the Public Health Act, 1936 :—

(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 1937 of mental defectives (A) "subject to be dealt with" by the Local Authority, and (B) who may become "subject to be dealt with" by the Local Authority.

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

						Males.	Females.	Total.
1.	Under "order" :—							
	(a) (1) In institutions (excluding cases on licence).							
		Under 16 years of age	...	...	...	6	-	6
		Aged 16 years and over	...	...	...	22	31	53
	(2) On licence from institutions.							
		Under 16 years of age	...	...	...	-	-	-
		Aged 16 years and over	...	...	...	1	-	1
	(b) (1) Under guardianship (excluding cases on licence).							
		Under 16 years of age	...	...	...	-	-	-
		Aged 16 years and over	...	...	...	2	4	6
	(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	...	...	...		-	2
3.	Under statutory supervision					11	14	25
	Of whom—							
	(a)	Awaiting removal to an institution				6	7	13
4.	Action not yet taken under any one of the above headings :—							
	(a)	Notified by Local Education Authority (Sec. 2 (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	14	22
			(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				14	19	33
	(c)	Otherwise "ascertained"				-	-	-

	Males.	Females.	Total.
B.—Number of cases not at present " subject to be dealt with " but for whom the Local 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	6	10	16
Of whom number, if any, under voluntary supervision	6	10	16
(b) All other cases	61	82	143
Of whom number, if any, under voluntary supervision	61	82	143

Also there were

	Males.	Females.	Total.
a) Number of instances in which licence was granted during 1936 :—			
1. From institutions	1	1	2
2. From guardianship	-	-	-
(b) Number of instances in which cases on licence have been returned to institutions or transferred to guardianship during the year 1936 :—			
1. To institutions... ..	-	1	1
2. To guardianship	-	1	1

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 "	-	1	1
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	-	-	-
Total	-	1	1

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

(a) Number who have given birth to children during 1937			
(1) After marriage	4		
(2) While unmarried	1		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
(b) Number who have married during year	-	3	3

At the end of the year the total number of defectives known to the Local Authority was 308. Of these, 66 were under "order," 59 being in institutions, 1 on licence from an institution and 6 under guardianship. Two cases were in a "place of safety," 56 were in receipt of public assistance relief, comprising 23 institutional and 33 domiciliary cases. The remaining 184 were maintained in their homes, 25 of whom were under statutory supervision.

The 59 cases under "order" in item A.1. (a), (1), were in the following certified institutions:—42 cases in the St. Catherine's Certified Institution; 12 cases in the Whittington Hall Certified Institution; 4 cases in the Stoke Park Colony; and one case in The Home, Everton Terrace, Liverpool.

There were also 7 Rotherham cases in State Institutions.

The patient who was in the Balby Public Assistance Institution at the end of 1936 was transferred to the St. Catherine's Institution during the year.

One patient was released on licence to his own home from the Cell Barnes Colony and remained on licence at the end of the year.

Of the 6 cases under guardianship, 3 were under the care of the Brighton Guardianship Society, 1 was under the care of the Central Council for Mental Welfare 1 was at St. Agatha's Hostel, Sheffield, and 1 was at home under the guardianship of a brother of the defective. This last mentioned patient was formerly on licence to her own home from the Eagle House Hostel and was transferred to guardianship during the year.

One case in the care of the Public Assistance Committee was in the David Lewis Colony. Two cases were detained in the Alma Road Hospital as in a "place of safety" and 22 others were in residence in the institution being in receipt of public assistance institutional relief.

The two cases previously referred to as being in a "place of safety" were committed to the Alma Road Hospital by order of the Court for such time as was required for the presentation of a petition. The Board of Control suggested six institutions which might have suitable vacancies for these two cases, but on enquiries being made no beds could be obtained. Later two other Institutions were approached with negative replies. These cases typify the great difficulty experienced in finding suitable accommodation for such defectives as may need institutional training and treatment, but it is hoped that the building programme at present nearing completion at St. Catherine's will to some extent alleviate the position in Rotherham.

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

During the year 790 visits were paid to homes of mental defectives by health visitors for general supervision.

At the St. Catherine's Certified Institution one high grade boy under 16 years of age and 1 female low grade patient were admitted during the year. One Rotherham female high grade patient was granted licence leave during the early part of the year and was returned to the institution during October.

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, 1937, of the Rotherham beds at this institution :—

	MALES			FEMALES		Total
	High grade.		Low grade.	High grade.	Low grade.	
	Boys under 16 years.	Adults.	All ages.	All ages.	All ages.	
Beds allocated	3	18	3	15	1	40
Beds occupied	3	20	3	15	1	42

The question of the provision of an occupation centre is still urgent and was under consideration at the end of the year.

SECTION XI.

BLIND PERSONS.

The following is the report of the Blind Visitor :—

The number of blind persons registered in the borough at the 31st December, 1936, was 154. During the year 1937 the number of new cases registered was 33 and the deaths or removals 16. The number on the register at the end of the year was 171.

The following tables will be of interest :—

DISTRIBUTION.

Intra-institutional								
Sheffield Workshops :	Workers	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
	Trainees	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Royal Blind School, Sheffield	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other residential institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Public assistance institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Mental hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Extra-institutional	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	149
								171

AGE AND SEX.

Age.								Males.	Females.	Total.
0—5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
5—16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
16—20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
21—30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	12
31—40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	4	13
41—50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	6	19
51—60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	6	21
61—70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	24	51
71 and over	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	25	50
								100	71	171

EMPLOYABILITY (over 16 years of age).

								Males.	Females.	Total.
Employed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	5	15
Training	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
Unemployable	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	64	148
Waiting training	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
								99	71	170

EMPLOYMENT.

Factory : Basket makers	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Mat makers	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Knitters	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Knitter at Liverpool Blind Asylum (training)	..	..					1
Brush makers	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
At home or outside : Masseur	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Knitter	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mat maker	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pianoforte tuner		..	..	..	..	..	1
Traveller	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
							—
							20
							—

Five of the above cases are trainees.

For the tenth year in succession there have been no blind children under the age of five years. The one child under 16 years of age on the register is 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, except one girl, who is being trained at the Liverpool Blind Asylum.

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 has been examined by Dr. H. Cecil Snell, who has completed form B.D. 8. A copy of each certificate has been sent to the Medical Officer of Health and to the Secretary of the Northern Counties Association for the Blind.

There are 122 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 122 blind persons, 114 are in receipt of the pension; 6 are resident in institutions; 1 is married, and the husband's income is over scale; and the earnings of one are above scale.

The Rotherham Borough Council has been responsible for all matters relating to the Welfare of the Blind during the year 1937.

The following table shows the work of the home teaching service during the year in respect of visits to blind persons :—

Routine.	Special.	Assistance.	Lessons.	Total.
347	389	224	57	1017

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 :—

1936—Rotherham Blind Persons	...	...	...	865
West Riding Blind Persons	...	...	...	144
				—
				1009
				—
1937—Rotherham Blind Persons	...	...	...	1151

During the summer months an average of 15 blind men met weekly for outdoor sports. Tug-o-war rope, football, iron ball for "putting the shot," etc., were provided by the Blind Persons Voluntary Committee, and the use of the Oakwood Sports Ground was kindly granted free of charge by the Corporation Electricity Department Sports Club. Fortnightly rambles were also organised for the blind men.

The swimming class has also been continued, and the attendances have been fairly well maintained, the number being 164. These classes are much appreciated and thanks are due to the members of the Borough Treasurer's Department for their voluntary assistance.

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.

During the year 914 bundles of 1½d. and 782 bundles of 1d. 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.

During the year 126 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. 87 clear radio sets have been installed and maintained by the Blind Persons Committee ; (the number includes new installations) 32 persons have their own sets, 3 have sets provided by the Blind Persons Committee, and 3 have new sets provided by the British Wireless for the Blind Fund.

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

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.

A fortnightly social evening for the blind persons to play table games has been organised. The games such as dominoes, draughts, various card games and bagatelle are specially made for the use of blind persons.

Through the kindness of the managements of the Hippodrome, Empire, Cinema, 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.

The Rotherham Borough Council granted domiciliary assistance to the unemployable blind persons in the borough amounting to £3964 17s. 9d. being an increase of £1470 17s. 9d. on the previous year.

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, 1937, was £504 9s. 5d., and the income received during the year was £214 10s. 8d.

The expenditure for the year was £188 15s. 8d., leaving a balance in hand at the end of the year of £530 4s. 5d. Through this fund gifts of clothing and glasses, extra nourishment, etc., have been provided to necessitous cases.

