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Contributors

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put with
Barnsley

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BARNSELEY.

Annual Report of Medical Officer of Health.

I am directed to inform you that Minute No. 1904. relating to the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health was amended by the Council at their Meeting on Tuesday evening to read as follows:-

- " The Committee considered the Medical Officer of Health's Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary circumstances of the Borough for the year 1923, and recommend that the same be approved except the portion in reference to the Rents Restriction Acts which the Council disapprove, and that copies be circulated to the Members and the Ministry of Health."

• 1870

1870-1871

1871-1872

1872-1873

1873-1874

1874-1875

1875-1876

1876-1877

County Borough of Barnsley.




REPORT
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health
For the Year 1923,
BY
T. E. FRANCIS, O.B.E. (M), M.D., B.S., D.P.H
JUNE, 1924.

BARNSLEY.

HIBBERT, MURRAY & Co., Printers, 12, MARKET STREET.

1924.



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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BARNSELEY,

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

INCLUDING THE

REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR,

FOR THE YEAR 1923.

9th February, 1924.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Gentlemen,—

I have pleasure in submitting to you my fourth Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary circumstances of the Borough for the year 1923.

In accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health this will be an Ordinary Report, which is shorter than a Survey Report, to be issued normally at intervals of five years, when fuller details will be given.

Unemployment has been very prevalent throughout the year, and must leave its mark in insufficient nutrition and defective clothing of the poorer portion of the population.

The Vital Statistics for the year 1923 are encouraging, as the Death Rate and the Infant Mortality Rate are the lowest on record, but there is still much room for improvement in the latter Rate, which is distinctly unsatisfactory.

I am glad to report that the conversion of privies in the old Borough will soon be completed, and a good start has been made with conversions in the added areas.

I am sorry to note that the proposed new Town Hall and Municipal Abattoir have been again deferred, and the neglect of previous years continues in these respects.

The scheme of slum clearance is progressing slowly, and we hope to make definite headway in the present year.

The provision of houses for the working classes considerably slowed down in 1923, and on the whole conditions are almost as bad as at the commencement of the year.

I am hoping that in the near future the Corporation will be able to adopt the standard of one closet for each house, instead of being satisfied with one closet for two houses, as at present.

In conclusion, I desire to emphasize the fact that while no man can purchase health for himself with certainty, it is quite definite that Public Health is purchasable, and the comparatively low place that Barnsley occupies in the Public Health Statistics is mainly due to the unwise economy of the past.

I wish to thank the Assistant Medical Officer, Dr. G. A. Borthwick, the Tuberculosis Officer, Dr. F. Penny, and the Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. T. Douglas, together with the other Health Officials, for their good service during the past year.

I remain,

Your obedient Servant,

John E. Francis.

Medical Officer of Health.

Regent Street,
Barnsley.

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT.

The old Borough was described in my Report for 1920 (Page 4).

Barnsley, Ardsley, and Worsborough lie on the right bank of the River Dearne, a tributary of the Don, while Monk Bretton lies on the left bank of the same stream. The boundaries do not exactly agree with the River.

Ardsley lies further down stream than, and to the east of Barnsley, while Worsboro' Common lies to the south of Barnsley, and is the most elevated part of the district.

The new County Borough of Barnsley is generally surrounded by growing Urban Districts, mining in character, except in one small portion, where it touches the Barnsley Rural District.

1.—NATURAL & SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

The Areas and Populations at the Census of 1921 were as follows :—

	Township.	Acreage.	Population.
Barnsley	2385	53670
*Ardsley	1335	*7058
*Monk Bretton	2148	*5139
*Worsborough (part)	164	†*2100
Total	6032	67967

*Absorbed in Barnsley, November 9th, 1921.

† Estimated.

The Registrar General has supplied the following :—

Estimated Population, middle 1923—70,120.

BARNSELEY (PRIOR TO EXTENSION).

Census.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Inc. p.c.
1901	.. ..			41086	
1911	.. ..	25520	25094	50614	23.2
*1921	.. ..	26737	26933	53670	6.0
1921	Ardsley	3582	3476	7058	3
1921	Monk Bretton ..	2676	2463	5139	7
1921	Worsborough (part)	1050	1050	2100	Not known
	(Estimated)				

The number of Private Families and Structurally separate Dwellings occupied at the 1921 Census were as follows :—

			Private Families.		Structurally separate Dwellings.
Barnsley	..	..	11500	..	11161
Ardsley	..	..	1423	..	1382
Monk Bretton	..	..	1076	..	1004
Worsborough Common	..	..	Not shewn separately.		

OVERCROWDING—CENSUS OF 1921.

		Population with Less than .3 rooms per person.	.3 & under .5 rooms per person.	Total Popltn. Over- crowded	Percentage of Total Population.
Barnsley	..	690	7150	7840	14.6
Ardsley	..	94	1225	1319	18.7
Monk Bretton		110	839	949	18.4
Worsborough (part of).		Not given.			

* Great care should be used in drawing any deduction from the figures supplied, owing to the confusion caused by the lateness of the 1921 Census and to the Borough Extension.

The Ratable Value of the Borough is rather low, being only £266,245, and it is estimated that a penny in the £ will produce, net, £940.

OCCUPATIONS.

At the Census of 1921, the following classification was made of the occupations in the three districts.

OCCUPATION.	Barnsley.		Mnk. Brttn.		Ardsley.	
	M'ls.	F'mls	M'ls.	F'mls	M'ls.	F'mls
Fisherman .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Occupations	121	7	40	12	37	6
Mining and Quarrying Occupations ..	6549	6	1090	..	1122	1
Makers of Coke, Lime, Cement, etc. ..	129	..	12	..	38	..
Makers of Bricks, Pottery, Glass ..	962	59	25	4	287	44
Workers in Chemicals, Paints, etc. ..	78	1	1	..	14	2
Metal Workers	1487	171	76	18	132	14
Workers in Precious Metals	2	1	..	..	..	..
Electrical Apparatus Makers, Fitters, etc	159	13	10	..	10	..
Makers of Watches, etc.	42	..	1	..	1	..
Workers in Skins, Leather Goods Makers	39	1	4	..	..	3
Textile Workers	54	303	3	13	2	9
Makers of Textile Goods and Articles of Dress	269	1049	6	33	12	55
Makers of Foods, Drinks & Tobacco ..	203	99	9	10	6	6
Workers in Wood, etc.	564	289	31	26	57	58
Paper Workers, Printers, etc.	219	71	18	15	..	3
Builders, Bricklayers, etc.	753	4	53	..	82	..
Painters and Decorators	170	10	3	..	15	..
Workers in Other Materials	9	15	..	..	..	..
Workers in Mixed & Undefined Materials	58	5	8	..	20	..
Persons in Gas, Water, Electricity Supply	66	1	9	..	4	..
Transport Workers	1497	90	114	4	164	6
Commercial & Financial Occupations ..	1436	805	39	39	85	73
Public Administration and Defence ..	210	53	9	2	11	4
Professional Occupations	322	355	15	22	15	45
Persons Employed in Entertainments &c	122	62	3	..	1	..
Persons Employed in Personal Service	319	1554	17	71	24	124
Clerks, Draughtsmen, Typists, etc. ..	527	255	14	19	36	24
Warehousemen, etc.	265	110	4	5	22	39
Stationery Engine Drivers, etc.	395	..	65	..	81	..
All other Occupations	1080	90	56	4	114	12
Retired or not Gainfully Occupied ..	1922	14687	185	1442	236	1951

NURSING ARRANGEMENTS, HOSPITALS AND INSTITUTIONS.

Beckett Hospital.

The chief charitable Institution in the Borough is the Beckett Hospital. This institution, established in 1865, has 120 beds available, and serves not only the Borough but the surrounding districts

All classes of Surgical and Medical work are dealt with. In 1923, 1689 In-patients and 7,453 Out-patients were treated.

The average number of patients resident daily throughout the year was 105, compared with 88 for 1922.

The total expenditure for the year 1923 was £14,309.

The total expenditure for the year 1922 was £12,925.

It is proposed to carry out large extensions as soon as funds will allow, namely, additional wards for men, women and children, increased accommodation for the Nursing staff, and in the kitchens.

The approximate cost of the complete scheme is estimated at £34,400. It is the intention of the Hospital Committee to proceed with an appeal for the first section of the Scheme, costing £10,000, at once.

Ambulance arrangements are described upon page 89

Nursing Associations—No change.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BARNSELEY INSURANCE COMMITTEE.

The Index Register shows that on:—

1st April, 1923, 27,799 insured persons were resident in the Borough.

1st July, 1923, 27,746 insured persons were resident in the Borough.

1st October, 1923, 27,762 insured persons were resident in the Borough.

1st January, 1924, 26,387 insured persons were resident in the Borough.

The average insured population resident in the Borough during the whole of the year was therefore 27,423. Although a decrease of 1,373 is shown during the last quarter of the year it will be noted that the average insured population is materially the same as last year. The decrease is in the main accounted for by the fact that the first stage of the Clearance Operations

referred to in my 1920 report has now been completed. The percentage of error revealed in the check was approximately 5.6. There were 520 cases of removal into the Borough, and 556 cases of removal out of the Borough notified to the Committee. 4,532 names were added to and 4,675 removed from doctors' lists during the year. The total credit to the Local Practitioners' Fund was £10,658, and the capitation fee applicable for the year was 9/6. The total amount paid to doctors for the supply of drugs, etc., in emergencies and rural areas was £104 5s. 2d. The chemists during the year dispensed 54,813 prescriptions at a cost of £1,671 9s. 8d. The average cost per insured person included in doctors' lists and for whom doctors do not dispense was 21.2d., whilst the prescription frequency per insured person was 2.9, figures most favourable in comparison to other areas. The Panel Committee have, as in the past, followed closely the methods of prescribing by insurance practitioners, but in no case has it been deemed necessary to report extravagance to the Insurance Committee. At the close of the year there were 22 doctors (3 of whom employ an assistant), 1 Approved Institution, and 13 Chemists under contract with the Committee. No complaint against the service was received during the year.

The doctors' capitation fee, which was due for revision at the end of the year, was the subject of much controversy, and the medical service under the Acts was discredited by a number of the leaders of Approved Societies. Many regrettable incidents occurred and much "steam let off," which although professed to be in the interests of insured persons must ultimately be to their detriment. Continual bickerings about the doctors' capitation fee and the discrediting of the service generally by those not in possession of the facts, must, in the end, have the effect of driving away the best practitioners from the service. However, the outcome of the recent controversy was the setting up of a Court of Inquiry, and I am pleased to record that the National Association of Insurance Committees thought fit to give evidence as to the state of the service generally throughout the country, which evidence showed that the Service was on the whole a comparatively good service, and the Court having due regard to the service rendered, found for a capitation fee of 9/- per annum, and recommended that same should remain in force until 31st December, 1927. During this period of calm it is hoped that the Royal Commission on National Health Insurance shortly to be appointed will have made its report and that amongst the recommendations made will be a provision in the finance of the Acts sufficient to cover the cost of medical benefits so that the doctors' capitation fee will be outside the pale of controversy, and the medical profession given a chance to settle down to the conditions of service.

(Signed) J. S. PUDDEPHATT.
Clerk to the Committee.

POOR LAW.

The Clerk to the Guardians, Mr. Wm. Robinson, has been good enough to furnish me with the following figures :—

	1923		1922
	Ordinary.	Unemployed.	
No. of persons in receipt of Out-Relief in last week in December, 1923 ..	1497	33	1402
Amount of Out-Relief granted during the year ended 31st Dec., 1923 ..	£20,168/13/2	£1,732/9/6	£16,761
No. of Beds in the Infirmary	250		250

2.—EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

	Total.	M.	F.	
Births —Legitimate ..	1678	830	848	} Birth Rate 24.91
Illegitimate ..	69	43	26	
Deaths	860	459	401	Death Rate 12.26

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

From Sepsis, 3. From other causes—9.

Deaths of Infants under one year of age, per 1,000 births :—

Legitimate—94. Illegitimate—188. Total—97.

Deaths from Measles (all ages) 16

 " Whooping Cough (all ages) .. 5

 " Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) 23

While the Registrar-General has estimated an increase of population for the year of 580, the births were actually 887 more than the deaths.

VITAL STATISTICS.**COMMENTS.**

The Rates are calculated upon a population of 70,120 for the middle of 1923.

The comparative figures supplied by the Registrar General are only provisional and will be slightly different after adjustment and correction.

BIRTH RATE.

It will be seen that the net Birth Rate of Barnsley for 1923 was 24.91 compared with an average Rate for the preceding 10 years of 27.25, shewing that the Birth Rate is decreasing.

It is usually found that a high Birth Rate accompanies bad housing conditions, but there are occasional exceptions to this rule. Although the Birth Rate is decreasing it is still much above

the average, for the 105 Great Towns of England and Wales give a Birth Rate of 20.4 only.

Barnsley's Birth Rate is the highest of the West Riding County Boroughs and Great Towns.

The lowest Birth Rate in the West Riding is shown by Halifax, being equal to 15.5 per 1,000 population.

DEATH RATE.

Barnsley's Death Rate in 1923 was 12.26 compared with the average for the preceding 10 years of 17.15.

We are glad to note that the Death Rate is decreasing faster than the Birth Rate.

The average Death Rate for the 105 Great Towns of England and Wales was 11.6, so there is still some slight room for improvement.

Of the large towns in Yorkshire, Dewsbury had the highest Death Rate, 14.0, while the lowest was shown by York, 10.2.

The highest Death Rate of all the Great Towns was returned by Oldham 15.8, following by Bury 15.2.

INFANT MORTALITY.

Barnsley's Infant Mortality is shown as 97 per 1,000 Births, while the average for the 105 Great Towns was only 72. The lowest Infant Mortality in the country was 38 per 1,000 and returned by Cambridge and Eastbourne. The highest Infant Mortality in England and Wales was returned by Lancashire towns, Oldham 112, Wigan 104 and Burnley 101.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

The total deaths numbered 860, 459 being of males and 401 females. There were no deaths from Enteric Fever, Small-pox, Scarlet Fever, or Meningococcal Meningitis.

The comparative freedom from Enteric Fever is again a tribute to our Water supply.

Small-pox.—There have been many cases of Small-pox in the West Riding during the year, but none have occurred in Barnsley. The type of Small-pox in the district has been very mild, similar to those treated in our Lundwood Hospital in 1922.

Scarlet Fever.—We note that the type of Scarlet Fever is gradually increasing in severity, but we trust that it will not return to its former virulence, when about one out of every twenty sufferers from the disease died.

Encephalitis Lethargica.—One death was caused by this disease in a woman, aged 47 years.

This disease is also known as sleepy sickness, and appears to have some relation to Influenza, as outbreaks of encephalitis lethargica seem to follow outbreaks of Influenza.

Tuberculosis.—64 deaths were due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, while 20 deaths were due to other forms of Tuberculosis (Glands, Bones, Meninges, etc.).

Table 3 shows the age distribution of the deaths, and in males and females the largest numbers occur in the years 25—45.

Further reference is made to this disease upon pages 27—30 and 73—81.

Cancer.—This disease caused 79 deaths, and it will be noted that the largest number of deaths occurred between 65 and 75 years.

Some alarm has been caused by the apparent increase in the number of deaths from Cancer, and this increase can partly be explained by the reduction in the Death Rate at the early ages, for Cancer is essentially a disease of middle aged and old people.

There seems some ground for the belief that Cancer is due largely to some long continued irritation; in the case of the tongue a sharp edge of a decaying tooth, in the case of a lip, the jagged edge of a pipe.

Workers in soot and tar appear to be liable to Cancer of the Skin, especially around the private parts, but the exact constituent of soot and tar which causes Cancer has not been discovered.

There also appears to be some ground for associating the contamination of food stuffs by beetles with internal Cancer, and this should be a hint to encourage us in the removal of these pests from our houses. Unfortunately, many of the houses in Barnsley are very old and infested with vermin, which readily penetrate from house to house through the decaying brick work. It is interesting to note that workers in lead suffer less frequently from Cancer than the average.

Rheumatic Fever.—We are glad to note that only three deaths were caused by this disease, which used to be much more fatal in earlier years.

Bronchitis caused 71 deaths, **Pneumonia** caused 84 deaths, and **Other Respiratory Diseases** 9 deaths, making a total of 164.

This number is still too high, though an improvement upon the preceding year, when 206 deaths were caused by these diseases.

The Tuberculosis Officer is trying to educate the public in the value of fresh air, night and day, and the Sanitary Department strives to cope with the amount of overcrowding in the home.

In our Report as School Medical Officer, we note the importance of diminishing overcrowding in the schools, and with the need of the provision of ample playground accommodation for organised games in the fresh air. It is useless providing Sanatoria and an Open Air School while the invalids are manufactured by bad conditions quicker than they can be coped with.

A certain amount of responsibility rests upon the Factory Inspectors and the Inspectors of Mines for dealing with good ventilation at workshops, factories and mines.

I am glad to note that the new omnibuses in the Borough are better ventilated than the old ones, but the general public insist upon the windows being kept closed if the weather is at all cold.

Efforts have been made to improve the ventilation in the Theatres and Cinemas, and I am glad to record the immediate assistance of the Managers in dealing with these matters.

Though many of the licensed houses have been improved, I consider that there is still enormous room for improvement in the prevention of overcrowding and in the improvement of the structural conditions.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector refers to our efforts in smoke abatement. It is, however, the education of the general public that will ensure the best results, by reducing domestic smoke.

Diarrhœa, etc., caused 24 deaths in infants under two years of age. This number can be considerably diminished by further privy conversions and paving of yards.

There were three deaths from **Puerperal Sepsis**, and 9 from **Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition**. Thus 1749 births (net) caused 12 deaths of mothers, the same figure as in 1922. This number is still too high, and can be diminished by improved medical attention and a better midwifery service.

No maternal deaths occurred at the Municipal Maternity Home.

Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth, etc., were responsible for the death of 65 infants. Some of these deaths are undoubtedly due to disease of the parents, such as Tuberculosis or Syphilis, but in other cases I am informed that there is no doubt that the death was caused by drug taking by the mother, especially some forms of lead.

Suicide was responsible for 7 deaths, while **Other Forms of Violence** caused 34 deaths.

Table 7 deals with Inquests held in Barnsley, and shews the causes of deaths as returned. Several of the deaths are due to street accidents, and it is hoped that control of the excessive speed of motor traffic by the Police, combined with the education of school children in the dangers of riding behind lorries, etc., with widening at the dangerous corners, and improvement of street lighting, will cause a reduction in these numbers.

These points have already received the attention of the Corporation, but further effort is necessary.

TABLE I.

**VITAL STATISTICS.—Summary of Vital Statistics for the year 1923 in the
various Districts of the Borough.**

Districts.	Estimated Population.	Nett Births.	Rate per 1000 living.	Illegitimate Births.	Rate per 1000 Born.	Nett Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Living.	Deaths of Infants.	Rate per 1000 Born.	Deaths of Illegitimate Infants.	Rate per 1000 Illegitimate Infants born.
Ardsley ..	7282	190	26.05	11	58	73	10.02	18	95	3	273
Barnsley ..	55371	1380	24.92	54	39	684	12.35	132	96	7	130
Monk Bretton ..	5302	131	24.71	3	23	71	13.39	15	115	3	1000
Worsboro' Com. ..	2165	46	21.25	1	22	32	14.78	5	109	nil	..

TABLE II.

Vital Statistics of the County Borough of Barnsley during 1923 and the 10 Preceding Years.

Year.	Total Population Civil and Military Estimated to the middle of the year.	Nett Births.		Civil Popu- lation only.	Total Deaths Registered at all ages.		Total Deaths in Public Institutions	Outward Transfers.	Inward Transfers.	Nett deaths at all ages.		Nett Deaths under 1 year of age.		Nett Deaths under 1 year	Nett Deaths under 5 years	Zymotic Death Rate.
		Num ber.	Rate.		Num- ber.	Rate.				Num- ber.	Rate.					
												Per cent. of Total Deaths.				
1913	52500	1604	30.55	..	913	17.39	126	86	32	859	16.36	235	146	27.36	41.09	2.66
1914	54000	1645	30.51	..	1007	18.64	176	81	34	960	17.77	254	154	26.45	42.50	3.64
1915	53929	1464	27.14	50409	994	19.71	189	101	41	934	18.52	252	172	26.90	44.20	4.00
1916	53512	1391	25.99	49183	892	18.13	236	169	28	751	15.27	159	111	21.17	31.82	1.42
1917	53443	1195	22.36	47943	826	17.23	218	137	36	725	15.12	162	135	22.34	32.68	1.37
1918	53116	1272	23.94	47405	1489	31.41	278	185	58	1362	28.73	205	161	11.08	41.04	10.55
1919	53835	1290	23.96	51680	932	18.03	182	120	50	862	16.67	157	121	18.21	34.34	3.97
1920	53739	1751	32.58	53739	851	15.83	163	98	28	781	14.53	227	129	29.06	40.97	2.06
1921	54500	1586	29.10	54500	901	16.53	189	110	43	834	15.30	181	114	21.69	31.64	2.01
1922*	69540	1832	26.36	69540	986	14.18	213	86	24	924	13.26	184	100	19.91	31.49	1.37
Average for 10 yrs 1913—1922	55211	1503	27.25	53050	979	18.71	197	117	37	899	17.15	202	134	22.42	37.18	3.31
1923	70120	1747	24.91	70120	936	13.36	213	102	26	860	12.26	170	97	19.77	30.23	1.45

* County Borough extended November 9th, 1921.

TABLE III.—REGISTRAR GENERAL. 1923

Deaths under 1 year	..Males	..Legitimate, 88.	Illegitimate, 11	Total 99.
	Females ..	..	2.	71.

Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life in the County Borough of Barnsley.

Causes of Death.	Sex	All ages	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 3 years.	3 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 35 years.	35 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and under 75 years.	75 years and upwards.
All Causes	M.	459	99	29	26	13	27	59	103	70	33		
	F.	401	71	21	14	16	25	58	79	72	45		
1. Enteric Fever	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Small Pox	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Measles	M	9	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	7	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Scarlet Fever	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Whooping Cough ..	M	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Diphtheria	M	4	..	..	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
	F	4	..	1	3	2	3	7	4	3	4	3	
7. Influenza	M	33	2	4	3	3	1	1	5	2	3	..	
	F	16	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Encephalitis Lethargica	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
9. Meningococcal Meningitis	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Tuberculosis of Respiratory Strm.	M	24	..	..	..	1	6	10	7	..	..	..
	F	40	..	1	1	2	12	18	6	..	..	..
11. Other Tuberculous Diseases	M	11	3	2	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	..
	F	9	1	2	2	2	1	3	1	..	..	..
12. Cancer, Malignant Disease	M	28	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	9	2	6
	F	51	..	..	..	..	..	7	14	22	..	..
13. Rheumatic Fever ..	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Diabetes	M	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	M	18	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..
	F	17	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	6	4	..
16. Heart Disease	M	37	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	10	3	..
	F	41	..	..	..	1	1	2	16	15	3	..
17. Arterio-sclerosis ..	M	18	..	..	..	..	..	7	8	7	7	..
	F	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	2	..
18. Bronchitis	M	38	13	3	3	1	..	1	1	8	6	7	
	F	33	7	..	2	1	1	1	3	6	3	..	
19. Pneumonia (all forms), ..	M	55	20	8	6	..	3	8	7	3	..	..
	F	29	7	8	4	1	1	2	4	2	..	..
20. Other Respiratory Diseases	M	7	..	1	1	1	..	1	3	..	..	..
	F	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
21. Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	M	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 yrs)	M	11	8	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	F	13	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
23. Appendicitis & Typhlitis	M	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
	F	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
24. Cirrhosis of Liver ..	M	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25. Acute and Chronic Nephritis	M	12	1	..	1	..	..	3	3	3	1	..
	F	17	..	..	1	2	1	2	6	3	2	..
26. Puerperal Sepsis ..	M	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
27. Other Accidents and Diseases of Prgny & Parturition	M	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	33	..	..	..	..	3	6	..	..	..	..
28. Congenital Deblity & Malfor- mation, incldg Prem. Birth	M	33	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	32	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29. Suicide	M	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	1	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30. Other Deaths from Violence	M	29	7	1	1	2	3	7	5	2	1	..	
	F	5	1	..	..	2	3	4	11	10	13	..
31. Other Defined Diseases	M	72	9	2	6	2	..	10	10	7	..	..
	F	51	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32. Causes ill-defined or unknown	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE V.

BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, and ANALYSIS of MORTALITY during the year 1923.

(Provisional Figures). The rates for England and Wales, and Barnsley, have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1923, while those for the towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1922. The Mortality Rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards the other groups of towns, London and Barnsley.

	Birth Rate per 1000 Total Pop.	Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population.								Rate per 1000 Births.		Percentage of Total Deaths.			
		All Causes.	Enteric Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis. (under 2 years)	Total Deaths under 1 year.	Certified Causes.	Inquest Cases.	Uncertified Causes of Death.
England and Wales	19.7	11.6	0.01	0.00	0.14	0.03	0.10	0.07	0.22	0.44	7.7	69	92.0	6.9	1.1
105 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ..	20.4	11.6	0.01	0.00	0.15	0.03	0.12	0.09	0.22	0.40	9.9	72	92.2	7.2	0.6
157 Smaller Towns (1921 adjusted populations, 20,000— 50,000)	19.8	10.6	0.01	0.00	0.19	0.02	0.10	0.06	0.21	0.38	6.4	69	92.6	6.1	1.3
London	20.2	11.2	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.02	0.09	0.13	0.17	0.45	10.2	60	90.8	9.1	0.1
County Borough of Barnsley ..	24.91	12.26	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.07	0.11	0.70	0.48	13.2	97	90.5	9.5	0.0

TABLE VII.

INQUESTS HELD IN BARNSELEY DURING 1923.

Cause of death.	Borough Residents.		Residents died outside Borough.		Strangers.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
A—Natural Causes :						
Abortion .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1
Acute Infective Disease ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Appendicitis	1	..	..	..	..	..
Abscess on Back	1	..	..	..	..	..
Asthma Bronchial .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..
Bronchitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..
Convulsions	4	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebral Tumor	1	..	..	..	1	..
Congestion of Lungs	1	..	..	1	..	..
Cancer	1	..	..	..	..	..
Enlargement of Lymphoid Glands—	..	..	..	..	..	1
Exhaustion from Mania .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..
General Paralysis of Insane ..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Heart Disease	4	6	1	..	1	..
Internal Hydrocephalus .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Nephritis	1	1	..	..	..	..
Osteo Myelitis Toe	1	..	..	..	..	..
Overloaded Stomach .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia	1	..	..	..	2	..
Pericarditis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..
Pressure of Pleural Effusion ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Pulmonary Tuberculosis .. ..	..	1	..	1	..	..
Rickets	1	..	..	..	..	..
Rupture of Aneurism of Aorta ..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Ruptured Ectopic Gestation ..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Senile Decay	1	..	..	..	..	..
Shock following Operation	1	..	..	..	..	..
Toxaemia from Meningitis	1	..	..	..	..	..
Umbilical Hernia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..
Ulcer of Appendix .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1
B—Violence.						
Abrasion of Right Toe	1	..	..	..	..	..
Asphyxia	2	..	..	..	..	..
Burns from—	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lighted Tar Band	1	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing Catching Fire .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Falling Against Stove .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..
Falls off Ladder	1	..	..	..	..	..
Falls in Pantry .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..
" Cellar	1	..	..	..	..	..
" Street .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..
" Yard .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..
" Bucket of Hot Water .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Fall under 'Bus .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..
Fall from Wall	1	..	..	..	..	..
Found Drowned	1	..	..	..	..	..
Heat Stroke .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..
Knocked down by Motor Car ..	2	..	..	..	..	..
" " " " 'Bus	1	..	..	..	..	..
" " " " Van .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..
Knocked down by boys running to sell papers ..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Motor Cycle Collision	1	..	..	..	..	..
" " Thrown from .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..
Run over by Motor 'Bus	1	..	..	..	..	..
" " Lorry	1	..	..	..	1	..
Scalds	1	1	..	..	..	..
Suffocation	6	..	..	..	..	..
C—Occupational Accidents :						
Crushed between Wagon and Bunker	1	..	..	..	..	..
Crushed by Runaway Tube .. ..	..	..	1	..	1	..
" Fall of Roof	1	..	1	..	..	..
" Fall of Stone .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2	..
" Fall of Winch	1	..	..	..	..	..
Falls from Girder .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..
Injury to Hand	1	..	..	..	..	..
" " Knee .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..
D—Suicide :						
Drowning	2	..	2	..	2	..
Hanging	2	..	..	..	1	..
Shooting	1	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	53	17	9	4	21	4

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

Year	Amount of land sold	Amount of land reserved	Amount of land donated	Amount of land purchased
1870	1,234,567	2,345,678	3,456,789	4,567,890
1871	1,345,678	2,456,789	3,567,890	4,678,901
1872	1,456,789	2,567,890	3,678,901	4,789,012
1873	1,567,890	2,678,901	3,789,012	4,890,123
1874	1,678,901	2,789,012	3,890,123	4,901,234
1875	1,789,012	2,890,123	3,901,234	5,012,345
1876	1,890,123	2,901,234	4,012,345	5,123,456
1877	1,901,234	3,012,345	4,123,456	5,234,567
1878	2,012,345	3,123,456	4,234,567	5,345,678
1879	2,123,456	3,234,567	4,345,678	5,456,789
1880	2,234,567	3,345,678	4,456,789	5,567,890
1881	2,345,678	3,456,789	4,567,890	5,678,901
1882	2,456,789	3,567,890	4,678,901	5,789,012
1883	2,567,890	3,678,901	4,789,012	5,890,123
1884	2,678,901	3,789,012	4,890,123	5,901,234
1885	2,789,012	3,890,123	4,901,234	6,012,345
1886	2,890,123	3,901,234	5,012,345	6,123,456
1887	2,901,234	4,012,345	5,123,456	6,234,567
1888	3,012,345	4,123,456	5,234,567	6,345,678
1889	3,123,456	4,234,567	5,345,678	6,456,789
1890	3,234,567	4,345,678	5,456,789	6,567,890
1891	3,345,678	4,456,789	5,567,890	6,678,901
1892	3,456,789	4,567,890	5,678,901	6,789,012
1893	3,567,890	4,678,901	5,789,012	6,890,123
1894	3,678,901	4,789,012	5,890,123	6,901,234
1895	3,789,012	4,890,123	5,901,234	7,012,345
1896	3,890,123	4,901,234	6,012,345	7,123,456
1897	3,901,234	5,012,345	6,123,456	7,234,567
1898	4,012,345	5,123,456	6,234,567	7,345,678
1899	4,123,456	5,234,567	6,345,678	7,456,789
1900	4,234,567	5,345,678	6,456,789	7,567,890
1901	4,345,678	5,456,789	6,567,890	7,678,901
1902	4,456,789	5,567,890	6,678,901	7,789,012
1903	4,567,890	5,678,901	6,789,012	7,890,123
1904	4,678,901	5,789,012	6,890,123	7,901,234
1905	4,789,012	5,890,123	6,901,234	8,012,345
1906	4,890,123	5,901,234	7,012,345	8,123,456
1907	4,901,234	6,012,345	7,123,456	8,234,567
1908	5,012,345	6,123,456	7,234,567	8,345,678
1909	5,123,456	6,234,567	7,345,678	8,456,789
1910	5,234,567	6,345,678	7,456,789	8,567,890
1911	5,345,678	6,456,789	7,567,890	8,678,901
1912	5,456,789	6,567,890	7,678,901	8,789,012
1913	5,567,890	6,678,901	7,789,012	8,890,123
1914	5,678,901	6,789,012	7,890,123	8,901,234
1915	5,789,012	6,890,123	7,901,234	9,012,345
1916	5,890,123	6,901,234	8,012,345	9,123,456
1917	5,901,234	7,012,345	8,123,456	9,234,567
1918	6,012,345	7,123,456	8,234,567	9,345,678
1919	6,123,456	7,234,567	8,345,678	9,456,789
1920	6,234,567	7,345,678	8,456,789	9,567,890
1921	6,345,678	7,456,789	8,567,890	9,678,901
1922	6,456,789	7,567,890	8,678,901	9,789,012
1923	6,567,890	7,678,901	8,789,012	9,890,123
1924	6,678,901	7,789,012	8,890,123	9,901,234
1925	6,789,012	7,890,123	8,901,234	10,012,345
1926	6,890,123	7,901,234	9,012,345	10,123,456
1927	6,901,234	8,012,345	9,123,456	10,234,567
1928	7,012,345	8,123,456	9,234,567	10,345,678
1929	7,123,456	8,234,567	9,345,678	10,456,789
1930	7,234,567	8,345,678	9,456,789	10,567,890
1931	7,345,678	8,456,789	9,567,890	10,678,901
1932	7,456,789	8,567,890	9,678,901	10,789,012
1933	7,567,890	8,678,901	9,789,012	10,890,123
1934	7,678,901	8,789,012	9,890,123	10,901,234
1935	7,789,012	8,890,123	9,901,234	11,012,345
1936	7,890,123	8,901,234	10,012,345	11,123,456
1937	7,901,234	9,012,345	10,123,456	11,234,567
1938	8,012,345	9,123,456	10,234,567	11,345,678
1939	8,123,456	9,234,567	10,345,678	11,456,789
1940	8,234,567	9,345,678	10,456,789	11,567,890
1941	8,345,678	9,456,789	10,567,890	11,678,901
1942	8,456,789	9,567,890	10,678,901	11,789,012
1943	8,567,890	9,678,901	10,789,012	11,890,123
1944	8,678,901	9,789,012	10,890,123	11,901,234
1945	8,789,012	9,890,123	10,901,234	12,012,345
1946	8,890,123	9,901,234	11,012,345	12,123,456
1947	8,901,234	10,012,345	11,123,456	12,234,567
1948	9,012,345	10,123,456	11,234,567	12,345,678
1949	9,123,456	10,234,567	11,345,678	12,456,789
1950	9,234,567	10,345,678	11,456,789	12,567,890
1951	9,345,678	10,456,789	11,567,890	12,678,901
1952	9,456,789	10,567,890	11,678,901	12,789,012
1953	9,567,890	10,678,901	11,789,012	12,890,123
1954	9,678,901	10,789,012	11,890,123	12,901,234
1955	9,789,012	10,890,123	11,901,234	13,012,345
1956	9,890,123	10,901,234	12,012,345	13,123,456
1957	9,901,234	11,012,345	12,123,456	13,234,567
1958	10,012,345	11,123,456	12,234,567	13,345,678
1959	10,123,456	11,234,567	12,345,678	13,456,789
1960	10,234,567	11,345,678	12,456,789	13,567,890
1961	10,345,678	11,456,789	12,567,890	13,678,901
1962	10,456,789	11,567,890	12,678,901	13,789,012
1963	10,567,890	11,678,901	12,789,012	13,890,123
1964	10,678,901	11,789,012	12,890,123	13,901,234
1965	10,789,012	11,890,123	12,901,234	14,012,345
1966	10,890,123	11,901,234	13,012,345	14,123,456
1967	10,901,234	12,012,345	13,123,456	14,234,567
1968	11,012,345	12,123,456	13,234,567	14,345,678
1969	11,123,456	12,234,567	13,345,678	14,456,789
1970	11,234,567	12,345,678	13,456,789	14,567,890
1971	11,345,678	12,456,789	13,567,890	14,678,901
1972	11,456,789	12,567,890	13,678,901	14,789,012
1973	11,567,890	12,678,901	13,789,012	14,890,123
1974	11,678,901	12,789,012	13,890,123	14,901,234
1975	11,789,012	12,890,123	13,901,234	15,012,345
1976	11,890,123	12,901,234	14,012,345	15,123,456
1977	11,901,234	13,012,345	14,123,456	15,234,567
1978	12,012,345	13,123,456	14,234,567	15,345,678
1979	12,123,456	13,234,567	14,345,678	15,456,789
1980	12,234,567	13,345,678	14,456,789	15,567,890
1981	12,345,678	13,456,789	14,567,890	15,678,901
1982	12,456,789	13,567,890	14,678,901	15,789,012
1983	12,567,890	13,678,901	14,789,012	15,890,123
1984	12,678,901	13,789,012	14,890,123	15,901,234
1985	12,789,012	13,890,123	14,901,234	16,012,345
1986	12,890,123	13,901,234	15,012,345	16,123,456
1987	12,901,234	14,012,345	15,123,456	16,234,567
1988	13,012,345	14,123,456	15,234,567	16,345,678
1989	13,123,456	14,234,567	15,345,678	16,456,789
1990	13,234,567	14,345,678	15,456,789	16,567,890
1991	13,345,678	14,456,789	15,567,890	16,678,901
1992	13,456,789	14,567,890	15,678,901	16,789,012
1993	13,567,890	14,678,901	15,789,012	16,890,123
1994	13,678,901	14,789,012	15,890,123	16,901,234
1995	13,789,012	14,890,123	15,901,234	17,012,345
1996	13,890,123	14,901,234	16,012,345	17,123,456
1997	13,901,234	15,012,345	16,123,456	17,234,567
1998	14,012,345	15,123,456	16,234,567	17,345,678
1999	14,123,456	15,234,567	16,345,678	17,456,789
2000	14,234,567	15,345,678	16,456,789	17,567,890
2001	14,345,678	15,456,789	16,567,890	17,678,901
2002	14,456,789	15,567,890	16,678,901	17,789,012
2003	14,567,890	15,678,901	16,789,012	17,890,123
2004	14,678,901	15,789,012	16,890,123	17,901,234
2005	14,789,012	15,890,123	16,901,234	18,012,345
2006	14,890,123	15,901,234	17,012,345	18,123,456
2007	14,901,234	16,012,345	17,123,456	18,234,567
2008	15,012,345	16,123,456	17,234,567	18,345,678
2009	15,123,456	16,234,567	17,345,678	18,456,789
2010	15,234,567	16,345,678	17,456,789	18,567,890
2011	15,345,678	16,456,789	17,567,890	18,678,901
2012	15,456,789	16,567,890	17,678,901	18,789,012
2013	15,567,890	16,678,901	17,789,012	18,890,123
2014	15,678,901	16,789,012	17,890,123	18,901,234
2015	15,789,012	16,890,123	17,901,234	19,012,345
2016	15,890,123	16,901,234	18,012,345	19,123,456
2017	15,901,234	17,012,345	18,123,456	19,234,567
2018	16,012,345	17,123,456	18,234,567	19,345,678
2019	16,123,456	17,234,567	18,345,678	19,456,789
2020	16,234,567	17,345,678	18,456,789	19,567,890
2021	16,345,678	17,456,789	18,567,890	19,678,901
2022	16,456,789	17,567,890	18,678,901	19,789,012
2023	16,567,890	17,678,901	18,789,012	19,890,123
2024	16,678,901	17,789,012	18,890,123	19,901,234
2025	16,789,012	17,890,123	18,901,234	20,012,345
2026	16,890,123	17,901,234	19,012,345	20,123,456
2027	16,901,234	18,012,345	19,123,456	20,234,567
2028	17,012,345	18,123,456	19,234,567	20,345,678
2029	17,123,456	18,234,567	19,345,678	20,456,789
2030	17,234,567	18,345,678	19,456,789	20,567,890
2031	17,345,678	18,456,789	19,567,890	20,678,901
2032	17,456,789	18,567,890	19,678,901	20,789,012
2033	17,567,890	18,678,901	19,789,012	20,890,123
2034	17,678,901	18,789,012	19,890,123	20,901,234
2035	17,789,012	18,890,123	19,901,234	21,012,345
2036	17,890,123	18,901,234	20,012,345	21,123,456
203				

TABLE VI.

Vital Statistics of Barnsley for 11 years compared with those of England and Wales.

Year.	Births per 1000 Total Population.		Deaths per 1000 living.		Deaths under One year per 1000 Births.	
	England and Wales.	Barnsley.	England and Wales.	Barnsley.	England and Wales.	Barnsley.
1913	23.9	30.55	13.7	16.36	109	146
1914	23.6	30.51	13.9	17.77	105	154
1915	21.9	27.14	15.1	18.52	110	172
1916	21.6	25.99	14.0	15.27	91	111
1917	17.7	22.36	14.4	15.12	97	135
1918	17.7	23.94	17.6	28.73	97	161
1919	18.5	23.96	13.8	16.67	89	121
1920	25.4	32.58	12.4	14.53	80	129
1921	22.4	29.10	12.1	15.30	83	114
1922	20.6	26.57	12.9	13.39	77	100
1923	19.7	24.91	11.6	12.26	69	97

TABLE VIII.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING 1923 (excluding Tuberculosis)

Notifiable Disease.	Number of Cases Notified.								Total Cases Notified in each Ward.								Removed to Kendray Hospital.	
	At all Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 years and upwards.	North Ward.	South Ward.	East Ward.	West Ward.	South-East Ward.	South-West Ward.	Central Ward.	Ardsley Ward.		Monk Brettn Ward.
Pneumonia ..	101	3	16	28	17	20	11	6	12	6	8	21	13	11	12	12	6	..
Diphtheria ..	87	..	25	48	10	3	1	..	8	13	9	8	19	3	3	17	7	82
Scarlet Fever ..	81	..	11	62	6	2	..	..	9	8	12	8	15	5	5	15	4	74
Erysipelas ..	48	1	2	6	3	13	17	6	7	8	3	6	8	5	4	3	4	1
Ophthalmia Neonatrm.	26	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	3	5	1	4	4	3	..
Puerperal Fever ..	16	..	..	..	2	14	..	..	..	5	..	1	4	1	3	2	..	3
Enteric Fever ..	13	..	..	3	4	3	3	..	1	1	1	1	..	2	..	6	1	12
Malaria ..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Acute Anterior Polio- Myelitis ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	376	30	55	147	43	57	32	12	40	44	34	50	64	28	31	60	25	172

TABLE IX.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES (excluding Tuberculosis).

Table Showing Period of Prevalence during 1923.

Disease.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Pneumonia ..	13	4	7	10	18	13	9	3	5	7	7	5	101
Diphtheria ..	6	12	7	8	5	2	6	3	13	6	5	14	87
Scarlet Fever ..	10	7	5	7	5	5	4	6	6	4	13	9	81
Erysipelas ..	6	3	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	4	1	8	48
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	4	1	..	4	2	1	4	1	3	..	5	1	26
Puerperal Fever ..	3	2	1	1	2	2	..	1	..	..	2	2	16
Enteric Fever ..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	3	13
Malaria ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Acute Anterior Polio-Myelitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Totals ..	42	31	24	34	35	28	28	19	35	22	36	42	376

TABLE X.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES—SUMMARY OF.

Disease.	Total Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Hosp	Total Deaths.
Pneumonia	101	..	84
Diphtheria	87	82	8
Scarlet Fever	81	74	..
Erysipelas	48	1	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	26	5	..
Puerperal Fever	16	3	3
Enteric Fever	13	12	..
Malaria	2	..	..
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	..	1
Acute Anterior Polio-Myelitis	1	..	..
Tuberculosis :—			
(a) Pulmonary—m. 49, f. 53	102	93	64
(b) Non-Pul. —m. 17, f. 13	30	3	20
Totals	508	268	180

An analysis of the Deaths from Infectious Diseases, also the ratio of non-notified Tuberculosis deaths to the total Tuberculosis deaths, and note as to efficiency of notification of Tuberculosis will be found in other tables.

TABLE XI.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.
SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS DURING 1923.

Notifications on Form A.

NUMBER OF PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS.													
Age Periods.	0—1	1—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—25	25—35	35—45	45—55	55—65	65 and upwards	Total Primary Notifications.	Total Notifications on Form A.
Col. 1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Pulmonary—													
Males	4	3	2	2	4	9	12	7	6	..	49	52
Females	4	5	5	5	7	14	3	8	2	..	53	55
Non-Pulmonary													
Males	6	4	3	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	17	17
Females	2	3	5	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	13	14

Notifications on Form B.

Number of Primary Notifications.						
Age Periods.	Under 5	5—10	10—15	Total Primary Notifications.	Total Notifications on Form B.	
Col.	15	16	17	18	19	
Pulmonary—						
Males	1	..	1	2	
Females	5	1	6	6	
Non-Pulmonary						
Males	7	..	7	7	
Females	1	7	8	8	

Notifications on Form C.

Poor-Law Institutions.	Sanatoria.
20	21
4	46
5	38
1	
1	1

TABLE XII.

NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health or Chief (Administrative) Tuberculosis Officer during the period from 31st December, 1922, to the 29th December, 1923, *otherwise* than by Notification on Form A or Form B under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912.

Age Periods...	0—1	1—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—25	25—30	35—45	45—55	55—65	65 and upwds	Total Cases
Pulmonary—Males ...	...	...	...	1	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	8
” Females	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	7
Non-Pulmonary—Males ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	3
” Females	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

TABLE XIII.

TUBERCULOSIS—NOTIFICATIONS & DEATHS.

Year.	Pulmonary.			Other forms of Tuberculosis		
	Notified	Died.	Death rate per 1000 living.	Notified	Died.	Death-rate per 1000 living.
1916	123	54	1.09	44	9	0.18
1917	227	63	1.31	37	21	0.44
1918	200	83	1.75	43	22	0.46
1919	151	60	1.16	19	16	0.31
1920	134	40	0.74	8	5	0.10
1921	130	51	0.93	46	28	0.51
1922	227	59	0.85	35	24	0.34
1923	109	64	0.91	45	20	0.29

TABLE XIV.

**NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS IN
BARNSELY DURING 1923.**

19	Died within 1 month of Notification.
5	„ „ 2 months of Notification.
8	„ „ 3 months of Notification.
10	„ „ 6 months of Notification.
6	„ „ 1 year of Notification.
11	„ „ 2 years of Notification.
2	„ „ 3 years of Notification.
4	„ „ 4 years of Notification.
1	„ „ 6 years of Notification.
1	„ „ 7 years of Notification.

17 Died without Notification of Disease.

Of 84 Deaths which occurred among Tuberculous patients, 17, or 20% were not notified, and 42, or a further 50% died within 6 months of notification.

Letters were written in each case, where a General Practitioner had been in attendance, asking for an explanation of non-notification.

TABLE XV.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES. LABORATORY TESTS.
And Issues of Substitutes for Salvarsan, and Anti-Toxins.

	For Private Practitioners.				For Medical Officer of Health's Dept.				For Kendray Hospital.			For Venereal Diseases Clinic.	For Work-house Infirmary	For Maternity Home
	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Tuberculosis	Syphilis.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Tuberculosis	Syphilis	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever.	Tuberculosis	Syphilis.	Tuberculosis	Diphtheria
Positive	23	4	15	22	4	.	.	.	285	8	.	28	9	4
Negative	69	16	38	78	.	.	.	.	699	40	1	60	9	26
Issues of Substitutes for Salvarsan .. .. .	..	..	..	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	707	..	..
Issues of Anti-Toxin by M.O.H. Office	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	476	..	..	..	..	..

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Alderman HOLDEN (Chairman).

The Mayor (Councillor G. F. Wood, Esq., J.P.),	
Alderman Bray,	Councillor Foulstone,
„ Broley,	„ Jackson,
„ Guest,	„ Rose,
„ Martin,	„ Shaw,
„ Raley,	„ Tipping,
Councillor Ellis,	„ Wright.
„ England,	

This is the parent Committee of the Hospitals Committee, Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, and the Medical Services Committee, and has Sub-Committees dealing with the Sanitary Depot and the Public Baths.

A list of local Acts, Byelaws, and Regulations, in force in the County Borough was published in the Report for 1920, pages 70—71. The additions for 1921 were given on page 48 of the 1921 Report, and for 1922 upon page 29 of the Report for that year. The only addition in 1923 was the Barnsley Corporation Act 13 and 14 Geo. V. Ch. LXXXIX. This valuable Act deals with the proposed new Reservoir at Scout Dike and Ancillary Works. It also deals with the Electricity Department and gives valuable additional Public Health powers.

Section 62. Power to define new line of existing streets.

Section 63. Building line in new streets.

Section 65. No building allowed until street defined.

Section 66. Food storage accommodation to be provided.

Section 67. Provisions in lieu of Sec. 19 of Public Health (Amendment) Act 1890 (Combined drains).

Section 68. Owners to repair and cleanse culverts.

Section 71. Regulation Ashbins.

Section 72. Restriction as to use of dustbins.

Section 73. Rag and bone dealers not to sell food.

Section 74. Power to close Sunday Schools and exclude children from entertainments.

Section 75. Restriction on attendance of children at Sunday Schools and places of assembly.

Section 76. Special provisions to prevent the spread of infectious disease.

Section 77. Extended meaning of infectious diseases for certain purposes.

Section 78. Removal of persons suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis to Hospital.

Section 79. Disinfection in case of Tuberculosis.

Section 98. Provision of Public Slaughter-houses and prohibition of private Slaughter-houses thereafter.

In last year's Report, page 31, reference was made to the extreme economy with which the sanitary administration of the Borough had been conducted in former years, but one is glad to note that some of the Members of the Corporation are alive to the fact that a system of "penny wise" is often "pound foolish."

It is confidently expected that the last of the privy middens in the old Borough will be converted during the present year (1924) into water closets where a sewer is available, and our energies will then be devoted to completing the privy conversions in the areas added to the County Borough in 1921.

The Corporation has decided to provide a Municipal Abattoir, but some of the butchers in the town still offer strenuous objection. It is hoped that a Local Inquiry will be held by the Ministry of Health during the present year.

With regard to the insanitary area, adjoining New Street, represented in November, 1922, no further action was taken in 1923, but upon March 20th, 1924, a Local Inquiry was held by an Inspector of the Ministry of Health. For particulars of the area see p. 31 of last year's Health Report.

During the winter of 1923-24 apparatus for the filtration and disinfection by chloride of lime of the water in the Public Corporation Swimming Baths has been installed.

The system appears to be working well, but occasionally complaints are received if excessive chlorine is present.

STAFF.*Medical Officer of Health and Superintendent of Infectious Diseases Hospitals :*

*Thomas E. Francis, O.B.E. (m), M.D., B.S., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health :

George A. Borthwick, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.,
Barrister-at-Law. (Since resigned).

Clinical Tuberculosis Officers :

Frank Penny, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.

Clinical Venereal Diseases Officers :

Harold F. Horne, M.A., M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.
John Ryan, M.B., Ch.B.

Health Visitors :

*Mrs. E. Barber, *Miss E. Heyes, a Miss A. Petford, *Miss E. Dakin,
Mrs. M. Ridgeway (Tuberculosis).

*Certified Midwife. a L.O.S. Certificate.

Veterinary Surgeon :

C. Secker Smith, M.R.C.V.S., F.E.V.M.S.

Clerical Staff, Medical Officer's Dept.

Alfred Day, Chief Clerk ; Miss J. Henderson, M. & C.W. Dept. ;
Miss E. Jackson, Typist ; Miss M. Jordan, Junior Clerk.

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent :

*Thomas Douglas, A.R.San.I., M.I.C.S.

Assistant Sanitary Inspectors :

J. W. Mellor, Cert. R.S.I., M.I.C.S. (Since resigned).
J. Pickering. A. Shaw.

Assistant Cleansing Inspector :

J. Brownbridge.

Clerical Staff, Sanitary Department :

George M. Hanson, Chief Clerk.
W. H. Spalton, Clerk and Pupil Assist., Sanitary Inspector.
G. H. Allenby, " " "
A. Pemberton and E. Sheldon, Junior Clerks.
Miss C. Duncan, Typist.

*No Treasury Grants applied for.

WATER SUPPLY.

No extension of the water storage occurred in 1923, but many of the water mains were re-laid or cleaned out. The supply of water is constant, but fearing that it would be insufficient in time of drought (as in 1921) the Corporation has obtained power in the Barnsley Corporation Act, 1923, to construct a new Reservoir at Scout Dyke, for compensation water purposes.

When completed, this Reservoir will deal with the whole of the compensation water for the Ingbirchworth valley, and the present Ingbirchworth Reservoir will be fully available for supply.

The present compensation water from Ingbirchworth averages 700,000 gallons per day, so that the construction at Scout Dike Reservoir should give this additional quantity for supply.

I am indebted to Mr. J. R. Fox, M.Inst.C.E., F.G.S., the Waterworks Engineer and Manager, for the above figures, and also for the table of Rainfall.

TABLE XVI.

RAINFALL IN 1923 AT JORDAN HILL, BARNSELEY.

Month.	Total Depth.	No. of Days with	
		.01 in. or more.	.04 in. or more.
January	0.90	20	8
February	5.38	24	20
March	1.96	15	10
April	2.14	16	8
May	2.83	23	15
June	1.21	16	11
July	3.56	14	10
August	2.67	20	16
September	1.88	11	9
October	1.38	19	11
November	3.09	18	13
December	2.42	18	14
Total	29.42	214	145

Waterworks Office, Barnsley.

2/5/24.

STREET IMPROVEMENT.

The Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Mr. Harold Taylor, A.M.I.C.E., has reported:—

24 Private Streets were made and completed during 1923, having a total length of one mile, four furlongs, and 290 yards, at a cost of £18,912.

The work of making back roads was also pushed on, and sixteen of these were completed, having a total length of one mile and 160 yards, at a cost of £4305.

In 1922 the total amount expended under these headings was £13,617. Details were given upon Page 34 of my Report for 1922.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The main Sewage Disposal Works are situated in the Monk Bretton Ward at Lund Fields, on the left bank of the River Dearne, just before it leaves the County Borough.

The Corporation applied to the Ministry of Health to sanction a loan for the centralization of the Sewage Works, and the Ministry of Health has agreed to the proposals, including improvements at the Disposal Works.

The Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Mr. H. Taylor, A.M.Inst.C.E., reports that the work is well in hand, and that 70 per cent of the humus tanks and sedimentation tanks are completed. The main aeration tank is ready for fitting up with the paddle wheel agitators.

Considerable work has been done in the laying of Sewers necessary to disconnect the old outlying Disposal Works at Welbeck, Hoyle Mill, and Brodilley. The disconnection of the old Smithies Sewage Works will be done next.

Many new Sewers have been laid in other parts of the district, particularly in Greenfoot Lane, May Terrace, and Dodworth Road, where building land is being rapidly developed.

Further interesting details of the Sewage Disposal Works will be found in the Annual Report of the Sewage Works Manager and Chemist, Mr. H. D. Bell, A.I.C., F.C.S.

**REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR AND
CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR 1923.**

Sanitary Department,
Pontefract Road, Barnsley.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Gentlemen,—

I have pleasure in submitting to you my fifth Annual Report, showing the activities and work accomplished by the Sanitary and Cleansing Departments for the year ending 31st December, 1923.

At the request of the Ministry of Health, the Report has been prepared mostly in tabular form.

The close of the year showed a speeding up of the Privy Conversions in connection with the general scheme for the Borough, and the paving of back yards.

The Housing problem is still acute, and consequently presents great difficulties in effectually dealing with overcrowding, and the elimination of unfit houses. Sanitary reforms in this direction, and all the evils attending thereto, can only be combated with the provision of more houses for the working classes.

The introduction of the Barnsley Corporation Act, 1923, has brought into being many useful sections, the application of which will have marked effect on the sanitary conditions of the Borough.

TABLE XVII.
DETAILS OF INSPECTION WORK.

[illegible]

INSPECTION WORK.

TABLE XIX.

	1922	1923
The total number of Inspections were ..	42,655	50,186
" " " Re-Inspections were ..	5,370	6,082
" " " Nuisances found were	2,656	3,448
" " " Nuisances abated were	2,488	5,497
Number of Preliminary Notices served were	1,541	1,595
" " Statutory	609	587
" " Preliminary Notices complied with	1,139	1,451
" " Statutory	471	317
" " Letters sent	1,402	1,514
" " Waste Water Closets attended to	1,331	1,315

The outstanding Statutory Notices are due to those served for Privy Conversions, as per the general scheme of converting all privies in the Borough.

PAVING OF YARDS.

During the year a serious attempt had been made to remedy the prevailing insanitary conditions by the paving of back yards.

The question of paving back yards in Barnsley appears to have been a matter somewhat neglected, and while realising the expense, and in some cases the temporary hardship due to paving of yards, it is a matter of urgent importance in the interests of health.

The number of Notices served during the year for the paving of yards was 80.

Number of Notices complied with	42
Number of Yards paved	49
Number of Houses affected to which the above-mentioned yards are common	210

INFECTION AND DISINFECTION.

The investigation and subsequent disinfection of infected premises has entailed the following inspectorial work:—

Inspection of Infected Houses	329
Number of Houses Disinfected	314
Number of Rooms Disinfected	1,219
Number of Schools Disinfected	1
Number of Class Rooms Disinfected	1
Number of Hospitals Disinfected	5
Number of Hospital Wards Disinfected	12

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The following inspections have been made of Factories and Workshops during the year:—

271 Inspections have been made, as compared with 207 for 1922.

12 Complaints were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories, as compared with nine in 1922.

12 Nuisances were found, and abated.

In 6 factories fire escapes have received attention, and were made satisfactory.

The total number of workshops now registered with your Authority is 187.

A table will be found on page 61 of 1921 Report.

CANAL BOATS.

During the year there has been less activity on the canals than during 1922.

During this year only 28 boats were inspected, as compared with 64 in 1922.

The number of persons living on board were:—

62 Adults, namely, 50 males and 12 females.

10 Children, namely, 5 males and 5 females.

1 Infraction of the Act was found.

In addition to this infraction, one boat was found to have a broken stove. A letter was sent to the owner to this effect.

No legal proceedings were taken.

No case of infectious disease was reported.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

84 Visits were made to Common Lodging Houses during the year. I am pleased to record a marked improvement in the keeping of these premises generally.

More attention is now given to ventilation, and separation of sexes, by the respective keepers.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

During the year three applications were received for the establishment of Fish Frying premises, which applications were granted.

Two applications were received during the year for Tripe Boiling Licences, which were granted.

The number of Offensive Trade premises in the Borough remains the same as last year.

PUBLIC URINAL AND WATER CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

During the year further improvements were effected to Public Urinals. Shaw Inn Urinal was re-modelled by having the old iron stands taken out, and good glaze stands installed, and the premises brought up-to-date.

Improvements were also carried out at the Urinal in Old Mill Lane and Cemetery Road.

These public conveniences receive regular attention in the question of cleaning and swilling daily, but it is to be sincerely regretted to note the abuse of these public conveniences by the public.

HOUSING ACTS, 1909 to 1919.

The total number of houses inspected under the Housing Acts were	121
Number of houses totally unfit, rendered fit	Nil
Number of unfit houses repaired under the Public Health Acts, 1875... ..	50

During the year representations were made respecting the following houses as being unfit for human habitation:—

28 and 30, Littleworth, Monk Bretton.

63, Highstone Road, Worsboro' Common.

3, 5, 7, Ct. 14, Shambles Street.

88, Shambles Street, and 1 Ct., 14, Shambles Street.

7 and 11, Ct. 8, Wilson Street.

At the end of the year one of the houses at Littleworth was closed.

A Closing Order was made for 63, Highstone Road, on the 26/6/23. The Order is operative, and Notice was served on the occupier of the dwelling house ordering him to quit. The tenant is still in occupation of this house, due to the acute shortage of houses.

Closing Orders were made for the dwelling houses, 3, 5, 7, Ct. 14, Shambles Street, 88, Shambles Street, and 1 Ct., 14, Shambles Street, on 3/8/23.

The owner appealed to the Minister of Health against the Closing Orders. The Minister of Health, on the 2nd January, 1924, dismissed the appeal on the ground that the owner had not prosecuted his appeal with due diligence.

Progress in the closing and demolition of insanitary and worn-out houses, as above enumerated, can only be made by the provision of additional houses.

Demolition Orders were made during the year for 1 and 3 Ct., 6, Thomas Street, and 9 Ct., 3, Wortley Street.

Dwelling houses situated at 43, 45, and 1 Court, 1, Church Street, which were very old, and unfit for human habitation, have been re-constructed, and formed into lock-up shops, the owner finding alternative accommodation for the tenants.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

At the close of the year there were 27 Slaughter Houses within the Borough, namely, 19 registered and 8 licensed.

During the year 540 visits were made to these Slaughter Houses for the inspection and detection of unsound meat.

Two registered Slaughter Houses in the Borough had received considerable improvement during the year.

One building, originally consisting of two registered Slaughter Houses, was considerably improved, the building being thoroughly repaired, with added light and ventilation, the drains re-constructed and brought outside the building, and the approach enclosed by a stone wall, giving privacy during the process of slaughtering.

The other registered Slaughter Houses had additional light and ventilation added during the year.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

The inspection of Meat and other foods has received the fullest attention of the Department during the year, and I am pleased to report the marked improvement in many classes of foodstuffs as a result of our persistent inspections, particularly in the quality of Fish sold in the Borough.

The Markets are regularly inspected every market day for the detection of unsound meat and other foods.

TABLE XX.

Number of Animals Inspected :

Beasts	..	..	..	..	..	1685
Sheep	..	..	..	..	..	825
Calves	..	..	..	..	..	167
Pigs	..	..	..	..	..	863

Weight of Food Condemned :

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Fresh Meat	6	11	0	11½
Imported Meat	—	8	1	16
Fish	—	5	0	10
Fruit	—	4	2	16
Rabbits	—	—	3	25
Eggs	—	—	—	19
Ham	—	—	—	14
Sheeps Feet	—	—	1	7
Calves Feet	—	2	0	0
Ox Feet	—	3	0	0
Preserved Foods	—	16	3	11½
	8	12	2	8

Frozen Imported Meat :

	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Beef, Part Carcase	2	2	22
Veal in Carcase	5	1	25
Mutton, Part in Carcase	—	—	25
	8	1	16

TABLE XXI.

**Carcases with all Organs Condemned as Totally Unfit
for Human Consumption.**

	Tuber- culosis.	Acci- dent.	Inflam- matory diseases.	Para- sitic diseases.	Other Bacterial diseases.	Other Diseases
Cows	8	..	..	..	..	..
Bullocks	..	1	..	..	..	..
Heifers	..	..	..	..	2	..
Pigs	3	..	2	..	..	*4
Sheep	..	1	1	2	..	..
Calves	..	..	..	..	..	..

* 1 Pig Jaundice. 3 Pigs Dropsy.

TABLE XXII.

Carcases Partially Condemned as Unfit for Human Food.

	Tuber- culosis.	Acci- dent.	Inflam- matory diseases.	Para- sitic diseases.	Other Bacterial diseases.	Other Diseases
Cows	9	..	1	..	..	..
Bullocks	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heifers	1	..	..	..	..	..
Pigs	1	2	..	..	1	..
Sheep	..	3	..	..	..	..
Calves	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE XXIV.

QUANTITIES OF FOOD DESTROYED.

Ham (lbs.)	14
Eggs (No.)	150
Sheeps' Feet (lbs.)	35
Calves' Feet (lbs.)	224
Ox Feet (lbs.)	336
Raspberries (lbs.)	16
Strawberries (lbs.)	84
Rabbits (lbs.)	109
Smoked Fillets (lbs.)	68
Codfish (lbs.)	122
Prawns (lbs.)	70
Kippers (lbs.)	84
Mussels (lbs.)	224
Gooseberries (lbs.)	420

PRESERVED FOODS.

Beef	201	Tins
Milk	282	,,
Fruit	112	,,
Vegetables	181	,,
Fish	154	,,
Total	930	

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS.

Inspections of the Dairies and Cowsheds within the Borough during the past year have been somewhat retarded by the prevalence of Foot and Mouth Disease. The Veterinary Surgeon and myself did not consider it wise to run the risk of carrying infection by so doing.

One rather severe outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease was experienced in one of our Cowsheds within the Borough, resulting in the loss of the milch cows and pigs.

Under the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, the number of certificates granted were:—

Milk Producers	26
Wholesale Traders, Outside Borough	2
Retail Purveyors, Resident in Borough	27
Retail Purveyors, Resident Outside the Borough	32

The Milk Shops in the Borough have been receiving constant attention, and they are kept generally in a very satisfactory condition.

ICE CREAM MANUFACTURERS.

The number of persons manufacturing Ice Cream at present in the Borough is 102. These premises are inspected as often as possible, and every endeavour is made to maintain these premises at a high standard.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

During the year 134 samples of Food and Drugs were taken, and submitted to the Analyst for analysis, as compared with 85 in 1920, 69 in 1921, and 109 in 1922.

TABLE XXV.

The following is a summary of the articles taken.—

New Milk	77
Separated Milk	2
Preserved Cream	4
Fresh Cream	7
Butter	4
Margarine	3
Lard	1
Baking Powder	1
Coffee	3
Cocoa... ..	3
Tea	1
White Pepper	1
Chocolate Powder	1
Corn Flour	1
Borax	7
Lemonade Crystals	1
Peas	2
Jam	1
Sponge Fingers	1
Sponge Cakes	3
Dried Egg Yolk	1
Palace Cake	1
Lemon Cheese	1
Fruit Cake	1
Mincemeat	1
Marshmallow Cream	1
Egg Colour	1
Shortening	1
Self-raising Flour	1
Custard Powder	1

REPORTED ON AS FOLLOWS :

Article.	Genuine	Not of the nature & qual- ity demanded.	Adulter- ated
New Milk	56	3	18
Separated Milk	2	..	..
Butter	4	..	..
Margarine	3	..	..
Lard	1	..	..
Baking Powder	1	..	..
Coffee	2	1	..
Cocoa	2	1	..
Tea	1	..	..
White Pepper	1	..	..
Chocolate Powder	1	..	..
Corn Flour	1	..	..
Borax	3	1	3
Lemonade Crystals	1	..	..
Peas	2	..	..
Jam	1	..	..
Sponge Fingers	1	..	..
Sponge Cakes	3	..	..
Dried Egg Yolk	1	..	..
Palace Cake	1	..	..
Lemon Cheese	1	..	..
Fruit Cake	1	..	..
Mincemeat	1	..	..
Marshmallow Cream	1	..	..
Egg Colour .. ..	..	..	1
Shortening	1	..	..
Self-Raising Flour	1	..	..
Custard Powder	1	..	..
Total	95	6	22

Four samples of Milk were abnormal in character, containing a very high percentage of Milk Fat, and a small percentage of Non-Fatty Solids.

PROSECUTIONS AND WARNINGS.

Number of Prosecutions — 2 for New Milk.

The Vendors were fined £5 and Costs in one case, and the Costs in the second case.

Number of Warnings	6
Pure Coffee	1
Borax	3
Fresh Cream	4
Milk	1

Three samples of Borax that were submitted for analysis call for special attention.

One sample was contaminated with Arsenic to the extent of 150 parts per million; this is equivalent to 1.05 grains per pound.

Two samples were contaminated with Arsenic to the extent of 200 parts per million; this is equivalent to 1.4 grains per pound.

The Arsenic limit of the British Pharmacopoeia for purified Borax is 5. parts per million.

The matter was taken up with the wholesale people supplying the shop keepers, and the whole of the Borax was withdrawn from circulation.

The following is a copy of a report submitted to the Minister of Health, giving details of the work done under the Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations 1912 and 1917:—

PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK & CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1912 and 1917.

Report for the Year Ended 31st December, 1923.

(County Borough of Barnsley).

1. Milk and Cream Not Sold as Preserved Cream.

		(a)	(b)
		Number of Samples examined for the Presence of a Pre- servative.	Number in which Preservative was reported to be present, and Percentage of Preservative found in each sample.
MILK	.. ..	79	1
			The sample contained Boric Acid added as a preservative in the proportion of 30.1 grains per gallon of the Milk.
			<i>Action taken.</i> —The explanation furnished by the Vendor was considered satisfactory. The Vendor was warned.

CREAM 7

6

- (a) 0.25% —Nature of Preserva-
 (b) 0.13% —tive. Boron Pre-
 (c) 0.15% —servative calculated
 (d) 0.10% —as Boric Acid.
 (e) 0.05% —

Sample (f) contained Boric Acid added as a Preservative. The container was broken in transit and a quantitative analysis was not made.

Action taken.—The explanations furnished by the vendors were considered to be satisfactory. The Vendors were warned in each case.

2. Cream Sold as Preserved Cream.

(a) Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis to ascertain if the statements on the label as to preservatives were correct :

(i) Correct statements made	2
(ii) Statements incorrect	*2
	—
Total	4
	—

(iii) Percentage of Preservative found in each sample.	Percentage stated on Statutory Label.
0.11%	Not exceeding 0.4%
0.37%	

0.037 }
 0.23 } Adhesive Statutory Labels not affixed.*

* See Remarks under sub-heading (c).

(b) Determinations made of milk fat in cream sold as preserved cream.

(I) Above 35 per cent.	4
(II) Below 35 per cent.	0

Total 4

(c) Instances where (apart from analysis) the requirements as to labelling or declaration of preserved cream in Article V. (1) and the proviso in Article V. (2) of the Regulations have not been observed,

TWO.

- (d) Particulars of each case in which the Regulations have not been complied with, and action taken.

Paragraph 1. **Milk.** The explanation furnished by the Vendor stated that the milk was sold by accident. Preservative had been added to a quantity of milk that had been set aside for the purpose of Butter making. The milk was removed from the dairy by a dairyman and sold. The dairyman had no knowledge that a preservative had been added to the milk or that it was not intended for human consumption.

VENDOR WARNED.

Cream. Samples (a) (b) (c) (f) were purchased from retailers who sold the Cream in good faith as Fresh Cream. Invoices did not describe the cream as Preserved. The containers were not labelled.

THE RETAILERS WERE WARNED.

Samples (d) (e) were taken in course of delivery from wholesale Traders. They were taken in connection with the above samples. The conditions were as described above.

WARNINGS WERE ISSUED.

Paragraph 2. sub-headings A. and C., Preserved Cream. The two samples were taken in course of delivery. Tie-on labels were attached to the containers; Preserved Cream was written on the labels; Statutory Adhesive labels were not affixed.

The wholesale Traders were warned.

- (3) **Thickening substances:—**

Any evidence of their addition to cream or to preserved cream.

Action taken where found.

Nil.

- (4). Other observations, if any.

Nil.

RATS ORDER.

During the year 300 places were visited where complaints were received of the premises being infested with rats.

9,951 Baits were laid, and 5,192 Baits were eaten.

The estimated and actual number of rats destroyed during the year was 5,327.

From November 6th to November 11th, inclusive, that being the week set apart as the "National Rat Week," a campaign was made in all parts of the Borough, in the extermination of these pests.

The methods employed for the killing of these rats were by Ferrets, Nets, Traps, Dogs, Fumigating and Poisoning.

The total number of live rats caught during the week was 260.

The total number estimated as a result of poisoning, etc., 1,600, making a total bag for the week of 1,860.

PUBLIC CLEANSING WORK.

During the year a great change has been taking place in the Cleansing Department by the substitution of Ash Bins with weekly collections for the old Privy Middens, as a result of conversions.

This change has increased the mileage to be covered in the collection of refuse, fourfold.

At the close of the year the work was well in hand, and working smoothly, each team being supplied with a weekly list of Bins to be emptied, for which they were held responsible.

The transport engaged on cleansing work consists of the following:—

2 2-Ton Electric Vehicles.

7 1-Ton Ford Vehicles.

13 Horses and Carts.

This shows an increase of 2 Fords over last year, which were purchased on the 24th July, and the 25th September respectively, and a reduction of 4 horses and carts.

From the 14,496 Houses and Shops in the Borough, 40,670 loads of refuse were collected, giving an average of 2.80 loads per house.

In 1922, 41,392 loads of refuse were collected, which gave an average of 2.86 loads per house.

This shews a reduction in refuse of .06 per house per annum. This reduction in refuse, I think, is being brought about by the introduction of the Ash Bin System, which prevents people from dumping into an Ashbin material they could freely dump into an open Midden. Also, I am inclined to think that the burgesses, as a whole, are becoming a little more interested and enlightened, on the question of consuming their own domestic refuse as much as possible.

TABLE XXVI.

COLLECTION OF REFUSE.

Nightsoil, Slaughterhouse Refuse, etc., removed during the night	9,195
Refuse removed during the day time	29,288
Refuse removed during the day time by tradespeople ...	2,187
	<hr/> 40,670
Total Number of Loads from Privies	8,924
Slaughterhouses	271
Dry Ashpits	13,762
Ash Bins	12,872
Trade Refuse	1,224
Paper	340
Bell Cart	1,090
Tradespeople... ..	2,187
	<hr/> 40,670
Total Number of Loads from Cesspools, Honeywell	864
Pogmoor... ..	271
	<hr/> 1,135
Total Number of Wet Ashpits emptied... ..	10,567
Dry Ashpits emptied	24,607
Bins emptied	282,073
Cesspools emptied	357
Garbage Tubs emptied... ..	4,669
	<hr/> 322,273
Average Cost of Collection of all Refuse per Load was...	s. d.
Horses ..	6 3.43
Fords ..	6 0.75
Electrics ..	6 4.10
	6 10.79

TABLE XXVII.—TRADE REFUSE.

Receipts for the Collection of Trade Refuse from January 1st, 1923, to December 31st, 1923, were £131 3s. 0d.

DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

	N.S.	Garbage.	D.A.	Bins.	Bell.	C.P.	Paper	T.R.	By Trades people	Total.
Warren Quarry Destructor ..	852	3	1064	1172	168	..	135	1136	1703	6233
Pogmoor Tip ..	16	2	3	1	..	..	..	14	262	298
Destructor ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	120
Screen ..	..	..	7475	8981	..	..	..	16	..	16472
Pulveriser ..	1554	156	..	..	..	..	..	38	28	1776
Shed ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Press ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	74
Smithies Lane Tip ..	20	..	40	7	..	..	..	..	..	67
Dodsworth Road Tip ..	..	..	1845	1644	2	..	..	16	..	3507
Local Farmers ..	2316	58	926	347	58	271	..	1	..	3977
Farmers by Rail ..	16	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68
Put Down Sewer ..	..	..	..	..	..	864	..	..	..	864
Grange Lane Tip ..	2034	..	118	23	288	..	..	..	..	2463
Ardsley Tip ..	428	..	121	26	160	..	..	..	..	735
Hoyle Mill Tip ..	2	..	53	..	99	..	..	..	..	154
Cliffe Lane Tip ..	725	..	397	135	85	..	..	..	..	1342
Craiks Tip ..	474	..	57	30	..	..	..	..	..	561
Klondyke Tip ..	407	..	30	7	2	..	..	..	..	446
Football Field ..	..	..	1008	430	..	..	..	3	..	1441
Kendray Hill Tip ..	11	..	619	69	228	..	..	..	..	927
Willow Bank Tip ..	69	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	75
Sanitary Depot ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	205	..	..	205
	8924	271	13762	12872	1090	1135	340	1224	2187	41805

From the 1st January, 1923, to 31st December, 1923, 18,442 loads of refuse were dealt with at the Refuse Disposal Works, Pogmoor. Of this number, 1610 were loads of Nightsoil and Garbage, the remaining 16,832 loads consisting of Dry Refuse.

The actual and estimated weight of refuse dealt with was 15,411 tons, 16 cwts, 1 qr., from which was recovered 2,510 tons, 7 cwts. 0 qrs., 17 lbs. of saleable material.

UTILISATION.

The following sales were effected during the year :—

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	£	s.	d.
Manure (concentrated) ..					23	12	0
Cinders	1770	6	3		726	11	7½
Fertilisers	465	15	0		68	6	5
Bones	3	13	1	7	13	6	3
Waste Paper	93	15	3		153	0	10½
Scrap Iron	13	4	0		29	2	0
Scrap Tins	152	11	0		331	9	2½
Rubble	2	0	0		0	16	5
Tallow		13	1	10	25	11	1
Clinker	8	8	0		0	8	5
Making a total of ..					£1372	4	3½

DESTRUCTOR.

During the year the work was carried on at the Destructor mostly by means of one shift, which resulted in burning 6,233 loads of refuse, or 22 loads more than the previous year of 1922.

By a slight alteration in the method of working, a reduced cost has been obtained, as the following rates will illustrate :—

	s.	d.
Gross Cost was in 1921 ..	4	4.26 per load.
„ „ „ 1922 ..	3	6.64 „ „
„ „ „ 1923 ..	3	0.21 „ „

Comparative nett cost between the Disposal Plant at Pogmoor and the burning by Destructor is 9.36 pence per load in favour of the Disposal Plant.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION (SUMMARY).

No. of Privy Middens converted into Water Closets during the year	585
No. of Waste Water Closets converted into Water Closets during the year	5
No. of Water Closets remaining at the end of the year	7297
No. of Waste Water Closets remaining at the end of the year	2173
No. of Privy Middens remaining at the end of the year	1732

There are 19 places in the Borough where food is prepared. These places are regularly inspected.

The arrangements for disinfection and disinfestation, and the extent of their use are the same as shown in the report for the year 1922.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

The results of various observations have been reported to your Committee. The owners of the factories are carrying out various experiments with a view to reducing the quantity of black smoke that is at present polluting the atmosphere.

At the time of going to press, Mr. Mellor, the Chief Assistant, has tendered his resignation to take up the post of Chief Sanitary Inspector of the County Borough of Dewsbury. The remainder of the staff is unchanged.

In conclusion, I would like to express my appreciation to the Chairman and Members of the Committee for their interest and help rendered in the many duties connected with this Department.

To the members of the staff, I extend my thanks for willing service rendered.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) THOMAS DOUGLAS,

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent.

April, 1924.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

The Mayor (Councillor G. F. Wood, J.P.),	Chairman.
Alderman Jones,	Councillor Kaye,
Councillor Caffrey,	„ Lang,
„ Cassells,	Mesdames Hallam,
„ Charlesworth,	„ Handford,
„ England,	„ Irving,
„ Jackson,	„ Willis,
„ Johnson,	„ Wright.

1.—MIDWIVES.

The number of Midwives in practice in the extended Borough at the end of 1923 was 31, compared with 30 at the end of 1922. Of these 16 were qualified (including three at the Maternity Home and one at the District Nursing Association), and 15 untrained.

Of the above, three trained Midwives and two untrained reside outside the County Borough.

In the past, two scholarships have been offered annually by the Education Committee, to enable suitable women to obtain the necessary training and the certificate to practice, but unfortunately the Education Committee has decided to delete this from their scheme of scholarships.

The Corporation each year recognise two newly-certified midwives as Municipal Midwives, and at present Miss H. Garthwaite and Mrs. C. Cole occupy the positions.

Some of the untrained midwives are of advanced age, somewhat illiterate, and in poor health. It is very difficult to get them to carry out fully the rules of the Central Midwives Board.

Some of them do not understand temperature charts and others appear unable to prevent Ophthalmia Neonatorum, or Inflammation of the Eyes.

The bags and case-books of all Midwives have been inspected by the Medical Officer of Health and by the Health Visitors of the Corporation.

No trained Midwife resided in Ardsley or Monk Bretton during 1923, but since the close of the year this has been remedied.

The total number of cases attended by Midwives is 1461, made up as follows :—

Cases attended by Individual Trained Midwives.	Cases attended by Individual Untrained Midwives.
105 (Maternity Home)	180
101	109
90	86
89	84
72	80
70	53
69	34
49	31
34	30
18 (District Nurse)	29
7	17
3	16
3	2
<hr/> 710	<hr/> 751

TABLE XXVIII.

Medical help was sought by Midwives under Rule 20 of the C.M.B., in the following 139 cases, compared with 179 in 1922.

Excessive Bleeding	1
Delayed Labour	26
Premature Labour	2
Breach	12
Obstructed Labour	7
Still Births	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1
Premature Birth	1
Cross Birth	12
Retained Chorion	1
Torn Perineum	6
Retained Placenta	12
Temperature	6
Ruptured Perineum	6
Lacerated Perineum	2
Feebleness of Child	7
Fits of mother	3
Hæmorrhage	6
Instruments	5
Uterine Inertia	1
Hand Presentation	3
Delusions	1
Eczema	1
Contracted Pelvis	2
To be Stitched	2
Convulsions (Child)	1
Bronchitis	1
Posterior Position	2
Offensive Lochia	1
Deformity of Infant	1
Prolapse of Cervix	1
Footling	1

139

2.—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

The three Centres described in last year's Report (page 63) have been maintained in use throughout the year.

A Medical Officer attends the Barnsley Centre three afternoons per week, while he attends the Ardsley and Monk Bretton Centres in alternate weeks.

The attendance at the Monk Bretton Centre has been rather poor, but is increasing steadily.

The Chief Centre at Barnsley is open also an additional afternoon for the sale of food products, but a Medical Officer is not in attendance.

BARNSELEY, ARDSLEY AND MONK BRETTON INFANT WELFARE CENTRE REPORTS.

TABLE XXIX.

						Barnsley,	Ardsley	Monk Brettn
Total No. of Cases attending Clinic						676	92	67
Attendances made by No. of Cases						10057	1288	457
Children seen by Medical Officer						669	82	66
No. making 1 visit	..	..	..	..	..	249	45	30
" " 2 visits	..	..	..	..	..	121	9	8
" " 3 "	..	..	..	..	..	60	6	10
" " 4 "	..	..	..	..	..	41	2	4
" " 5 "	..	..	..	..	..	28	3	4
" " 6 "	..	..	..	..	..	34	3	3
" " 7 "	..	..	..	..	..	20	3	2
" " 8 "	..	..	..	..	..	12	2	1
" " 9 "	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
" " 10 "	..	..	..	..	..	12	1	2
" " 11 "	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	..
" " 12 "	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..
" " 13 "	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	..
" " 14 "	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
" " 15 "	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..
" " 16 "	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	1
" " 17 "	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1
" " 18 "	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
" " 19 "	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
" " 20 "	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
" " 21 "	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..
" " 22 "	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
" " 23 "	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
" " 24 "	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..
" " 25 "	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
" " 28 "	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
" " 29 "	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..
" " 31 "	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
" " 32 "	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
" " 33 "	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
" " 35 "	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
" " 36 "	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
" " 38 "	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
" " 40 "	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
						669	82	66

Expectant Mothers :

No. attending Centre	11	..	1
------------------------------	----	----	---

TABLE XXX.

Monk
Barnsley. Ardsley Brettln.

Reason for Visit :

To be weighed and examined ..	182	29	19
Free and Cheaper Foods	117	15	7
Thrush	55	1	2
Phimosis	41	2	3
Constipation	36	5	..
Diarrhoea	33	2	9
Umbilical Hernia	28	10	5
Cough	24	1	1
Catarrh	20	2	1
Bronchitis	17	3	6
Sore Buttocks	16	2	..
Impetigo	13	1	3
Spots	13	1	3
Otorrhoea	11	2	..
Conjunctivitis	10	..	..
Whooping Cough	6	..	1
Rickets	6	2	..
Eczema	6	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	6	..	..
" Cold "	6	..	4
Teething	5	..	1
Ringworm	3	1	..
Measles	3	..	..
Inguinal Hernia	3	2	..
Thread Worms	2	..	..
Septic Fingers	2	..	..
Septic Sores	1	..	..
Wasting	1	..	..
Ichthyosis	1	..	..
Scabies	1	1	1
Anaemia	1	..	..
	669	82	66

MILK (MOTHERS AND CHILDREN) ORDER, 1921.

Cows and Dried Milk, Free and Reduced Rates.

Year Ending 31st December, 1923.

	Barnsley	Ardsley.	Monk Bretton.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Free Milk, etc.			
Cows Milk	14 4 3½	0 5 10	0 8 2
Dried Milk	112 2 6	22 7 11	1 7 6
Drugs (including Virol, Vitmar, Lactagol and Ovaltine)	22 11 9	2 12 7	1 16 2
	148 18 6½	25 6 4	3 11 10
Milk at Reduced Rates.			
Cows Milk	2 12 8	—	—
Dried Milk	75 3 6	11 7 8	3 18 3
Drugs (including Virol, Vitmar, Lactagol and Ovaltine)	1 15 9½	—	—
	79 11 11½	11 7 8	3 18 3
Total cost to the Com- mittee	239 12 0	36 14 0	7 10 1
Receipts for Year ..	1355 16 10	190 11 3	59 19 8

Small quantities of :—

Medicines.—Cod Liver Oil, Ex-Cascara Liquid, Glycerine of Borax.**Dressings, Lints**—Boracic, White ; Bandages, Cotton Wool, Gauze and Strapping.**Powders.**—Calomel Tablets, Grey Powders, Soda Citrate, Boracic Powder, Boracic Crystals and Dusting Powder.**Ointments.**—Boracic, Sulphur, Salicylic, White Precipitate, Zinc, Vaseline and Petroleum Jelly were given at all the Centres.**3.—HEALTH VISITORS.**

The conditions remained unchanged in 1923, but since the close of the year Nurse E. Heyes, Certified Midwife, has resigned to take up similar duties in the adjoining Urban District of Wombwell.

TABLE XXXI.

Summary of the Work of the Health Visitors during the Year 1923.

Wards.	Births.			Ophthalmia Neonatorum		Ante-Natal.		Visits to Midwives		Puerperal Fever.		Pneumonia and Influenzal Pneumonia		Measles.		Whooping Cough.		Diarrhoea.		Chicken Pox.		Death Enquiries.
	Ist Visits.	Re-Visits.	Still Births.	Ist Visits.	Re-Visits.	Ist Visits.	Re-Visits.			Ist Visits.	Re-Visits.	Ist Visits.	Re-Visits.	Ist Visits.	Re-Visits.	Ist Visits.	Re-Visits.	Ist Visits.	Re-Visits.	Ist Visits.	Re-Visits.	
North	212	1099	8	3	7	39	31	39	18	1	18	5	7	13	17	8	13	17	17	13	15	19
South	204	502	9	4	76	6	..	20	20	4	20	..	..	3	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	25
East	166	1003	5	1	24	18	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	24
West	183	896	6	6	126	37	38	27	..	..	..	2	2	10	11	13	10	11	11	21	17	16
South East	282	920	10	4	26	16	6	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
South West	155	263	10	1	13	4	..	12	18	2	18	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	2	1	21
Central	211	526	8	6	102	3	..	12	24	3	24	..	..	10	..	13	..	10	..	..	..	28
Ardsley	177	768	2	4	51	15	..	8	4	2	4	9	..	..	..	32	..	46	..	..	..	18
Monk Bretton	168	720	3	2	47	18	10	2	..	..	..	8	1	15	15	15	9	26	9	20	18	19
Total	1758	6697	61	31	472	156	85	155	84	12	84	24	10	53	43	97	35	113	37	56	51	192

TABLE XXXII.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

26 Cases Notified.

Treated by.	Recovery, Vision Un- impaired.	Vision impaired	Total Blindness.	Left District	Deaths.
Private Practitioner & Health Visitor ..	9	...	..	..	1 Prematurity 1 Congenital Heart Dis. 1 Marasmus
M.O. Infant Welfare Centre and Health Visitor .. ..	...	..	..	..	...
Health Visitor ..	13	..	..	1	...
No Treatment required In Hospital, Institu- tional Treatment ..	...	..	..	..	..
	4	..	..	..	..
Total	26	..	..	1	3

4.—MATERNITY HOME.

The following Table shows that the Corporation Maternity Home has increased its sphere of usefulness, the number of cases admitted having increased from 56 in 1922, to 105 in 1923.

The number of cases would have been still higher, but for an outbreak of mild Diphtheria which occurred in December, 1923, and for which the Home had to be closed for a few weeks.

The Matron and two members of the Nursing Staff, with two members of the Domestic Staff, were removed and treated at Kendray Isolation Hospital. The infection was apparently first noted in one of the patients. No casualties resulted.

Sister Farmer resigned in September, and was succeeded by Sister Seymour, and later by Sister O. Collins (née Alloway).

The Home was visited by Miss Margaret Burnside, Nurse Inspector of the Ministry of Health, upon July 19th, 1923.

The cost per bed at the Maternity Home is rather high, owing to the small number of beds, but we are glad to record a decrease during the past financial year.

TABLE XXXIII.

ANNUAL STATISTICS RELATING TO MATERNITY
HOSPITALS AND HOMES, FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR
1923.

Name of Institution	..	Maternity Home.
No. of Beds	.. ..	7.
Address	.. ..	..Pindar Oaks, Barnsley.

Information Required.	Particulars.
(1) Total number of Cases admitted	105
(2) Average duration of stay ..	2 weeks 2 days per patient.
(3) No. of Cases delivered by :	
(a) Midwives	75
(b) Doctors	30
(4) No. of Cases in which medical assistance was sought by the Midwife with reasons for requiring assistance :	
(a) Ante-natal	Nil.
(b) During Labour	9
(c) After Labour	2
(d) For Infant	7
(5) No of cases notified as Puer- peral Sepsis with result of treatment in each case ..	2. Both recovered.
(6) No. of cases in which tempera- ture rose above 100.4 for 24 hours, with rise of pulse rate	2. (Vide 5).
(7) No. of cases notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum with result of treatment in each case	1. Recovered before leaving Home.
(8) No. of cases of "Inflamma- tion of the eyes," however slight	None (except 1 above).
(9) No. of infants not entirely breastfed while in the Insti- tution with reasons why they were not breastfed ..	Septic condition of Mother(2). Anaemia of Mother (3).

- (10) No. of Maternal Deaths with Causes Nil.
- (11) No. of foetal deaths (stillborn or within 10 days of birth) and their causes, and the results of the post mortem examination if obtainable..
- | |
|--|
| 4. Stillborn. |
| 1 Spina Bifida and Hydrocephalus. |
| 2. Icterus Neonatorum and Premature Birth. |

MEDICAL SERVICES COMMITTEE.

Alderman Martin (Chairman).

The Mayor (Councillor G. F. Wood, Esq., J.P.).

Alderman Jones,	Mrs. V. K. Blackburn,
Councillor Gomersall,	Miss Fyfe,
„ Hinchliffe,	Mr. G. Smales,
„ Kaye,	Mr. F. O. Wheatley.
„ Squire,	

This Committee deals with all cases of Tuberculosis, Venereal Diseases, and cases under the Mental Deficiency Acts, and Blind Persons Act.

A separate Committee (The Barnsley and Wakefield Joint Sanatorium Committee) administers Mount Vernon Sanatorium.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The Council's Scheme for dealing with Tuberculosis follows the usual lines of (a) Diagnosis, (b) Notification, (c) Isolation, (d) Disinfection, (e) Treatment and after care.

The administrative work is under the control of the Medical Officer of Health, while the clinical work throughout the year has been in charge of the Tuberculosis Officer, Dr. Frank Penny, who devotes his whole time to Tuberculosis. He is the resident Medical Officer at Mount Vernon Sanatorium, fifty-two beds, situated in the adjoining Urban District of Worsborough, and which is used jointly by the County Boroughs of Barnsley and Wakefield.

Dr. Penny also attends the Tuberculosis Dispensary at Queen's Road, Barnsley, upon four sessions per week. One whole time Tuberculosis Nurse, Mrs. M. Ridgeway, was employed throughout 1923 in visiting the notified cases, and assisting at the Tuberculosis Dispensary, but since the close of the year an additional whole-time Nurse has been appointed, in place of the part-time services of Nurse E. Dakin, who devoted one-third of her time to Tuberculosis in the Monk Bretton and Ardsley Wards.

Owing to the Economy Campaign, and the recent refusal of the Ministry of Health, it was felt that it would be inadvisable to attempt again any extension for advanced cases at Mount Vernon Sanatorium.

In the Report of the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer, reference will be found to the headings (a), (c), and (e), while the Chief Sanitary Inspector has been in charge of branch (d).

(b) **Notification.**—See Tables X. to XIV., pages 27—30 and Tables xxxvi.-vii. later.

TABLE XXXIV.

On January 1st, 1924, there were, on the register of notifications, excluding deaths and removals from the district before that date:

Number of Cases of:—

(a) Pulmonary Tuberculosis	723	(809)
(b) Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis... ..	116	(127)
	<u>839</u>	<u>(936)</u>

The figures in brackets are for the corresponding date last year.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH—TABLE XXXV.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Age Periods.			New Cases.				Deaths.			
			Pulmonary.		Non-Plmny.		Pulmonary.		Non-Plmny.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	1
1	..	..	4	4	6	3	..	2	2	4
5	..	..	4	10	12	4	1	1	1	1
10	..	..	2	6	3	13	..	1	..	1
15	..	..	3	6	1	1	2	5	1	1
20	..	..	7	8	3	1	4	7	2	..
25	..	..	12	17	1	1	5	10	..	1
35	..	..	13	4	..	..	5	8	1	..
45	..	..	7	9	1	..	5	4	..	..
55	..	..	6	2	..	..	2	2	1	..
65 & Upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS	..	..	58	66	27	26	24	40	11	9

(c) Isolation.

By the Barnsley Corporation Act of 1923, powers previously obtained in the Barnsley Corporation Act of 1914 were renewed and extended for the compulsory removal to Hospital of certain persons suffering from Tuberculosis, and also for the disinfection of articles exposed to the infection of Tuberculosis.

REPORT OF THE CLINICAL TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER FOR 1923.

Of the Tuberculosis Mortality of 82 County Boroughs, Barnsley is 39th, Wakefield 23rd, and Rotherham 3rd.

For Pulmonary Tuberculosis Barnsley is 21st, but for other forms of the disease 73rd; this latter is a poor record, and suggests that the Milk Supply needs thorough investigation.

Tuberculosis Mortality for the whole country is falling, yet Barnsley figures show a slight rise, and there is more tuberculosis in Barnsley than there ought to be.

The growing of Tuberculosis (like any other crop) is a question of seed and soil. Over 90 per cent. of civilised humans are supposed to get the seed into their bodies sometime; yet in comparatively few is the soil congenial enough for that seed to thrive and produce visible tuberculosis; it is, therefore, up to the people of Barnsley to make their bodies less congenial soil for the tubercle bacillus.

The Open Air School is doing good work for the weakly children and endeavouring, by the sane and sensible methods of natural open air conditions, suitable feeding and education in the ways of healthy living, to build up healthy constitutions for the future citizens of Barnsley, which will no doubt yield a handsome health dividend to the Borough.

Whether the same can be said for the adults is perhaps a debatable question. Habits once formed are not easily changed. Recovery from tuberculosis is no soft job; it means not only forming new habits, but wholeheartedly entering into and carrying out the entire treatment, and honestly trying to get the best results they can.

Procuring suitable work for patients unfit for their former employment presents difficulties, but is being tackled by the Committee, the Council, and the men themselves. An Association is being formed (chiefly of tuberculous ex-Service men), and the public is invited to give this Association the support it deserves, and to place orders for any odd jobs they may require done with the Secretary, Mr. Musgrave, 9, Junction Street, Doncaster Road, Barnsley.

No present day Tuberculosis Report will be considered complete without some reference to the Housing question, and rightly so, for as long as foul slums and gross overcrowding exist, so long will tuberculosis and ill-health prevail, but it is futile to put all the blame on the houses and none of it on the condition in which those houses are kept, or upon the habits and practices of the occupants; take, for instance, the swarms of those disease car-

riers, flies, which are bred and let loose on the community from each insanitary and badly kept premises.

When shall we realise that our health is very much in our own keeping, depending on how we live, and act accordingly?

Much of the actual work of the Clinic, with the numbers of patients examined and treated, can be seen in the tables, and whether it is considered a satisfactory and adequate return for the expense incurred depends on the value set on human health.

The tuberculosis register has been carefully revised and the numbers much reduced. The method of drug supply has been altered, and is proving more economical as well as more convenient to the patients.

Endeavours are being made to keep reasonably up-to-date with modern methods of treatment, and it is hoped that suitable cases will soon have the advantage of Finsen Light.

Government Memo. No. 286 should help co-operation in tuberculosis work.

With sanction of the Ministry an additional Tuberculosis Health Visitor has recently been appointed.

I wish to thank all who have in any way helped on tuberculosis work in this district, and to express the hope that the Clinic will be increasingly useful and do its full share for the health of the Borough.

(Signed) F. PENNY.

MOUNT VERNON SANATORIUM.

During the year 165 patients were treated; 48 were on the books on 31st December, 1923, and 117 discharged, 47 with their disease quiescent and fit for suitable work; 34 considerably improved; 4 after observation not considered tubercular; 28 made no real progress, and 4 died.

The average stay was 150 days. Average gain in weight (all cases included) $8\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

522 Microscope specimens have been examined, including several from Dispensary patients.

Some institutional improvements have been effected, and more extensive ones are contemplated, including the instalment of Finsen Light—provided that the amalgamation scheme with Dewsbury and a new Sanatorium is not carried through.

Very hearty thanks are accorded to those who, by concerts and other contributions, have helped towards the enjoyment of

patients and staff. Such help is always welcome, and much appreciated as a change from the patients' own efforts and ordinary recreations.

Some of the more modern treatments, including organotherapy, Yadil, Collosol preparations, and Prof. Dreyer's vaccine, have been tried, but without any very marked results so far. Since the opening of the Institution in 1915, 1052 patients have received residential treatment here.

This Institution is now recognised as a Training School for the Tuberculosis Certificate for Nurses and Probationers.

(Signed) F. PENNY.

TABLE XXXVI.

**COUNTY BOROUGH OF BARNSELEY.
TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.**

1923			New Patients.	Total Patients under Treatment.	Total Attendance.	Deaths of Dispensary Patients.	Classification of Contacts. (138)		
							Positive.	Negative.	Doubtful.
Insured	Male.	51	203	655	6	7	11	4	
Insured	Female	11	30	92	5	2	..	..
Non-insured ..	Male	2	2	11	..	..	1	..	
Non-insured ..	Female	44	57	211	10	6	14	3	
Dependants	Male	102	183	756	5	8	14	17	
Dependants	Female	115	185	810	8	15	20	16	
Military		41	..	..	2	..	..	..
		366	660	2535	36	38	60	40	

138

TABLE XXXVII.

LOCALISATION OF DISEASE.				NEW PATIENTS.			
Lungs .. ..	..	..	136	Positive .. ..	..	..	172
Lungs with other Complications .. ..	..	..	10	Negative .. ..	..	..	99
Glands .. ..	..	..	11	Doubtful .. ..	..	..	95
Hip ... ..	...	...	2				366
Peritoneum ... ..	...	...	6				
Skin .. ..	..	..	3				
Spine .. ..	..	..	2				
Elbow .. ..	..	..	2				
			172				

TABLE XXXVIII.

NEW CASES (Including Contacts).

				Positive	Negative	Doubtful
Insured	Male	45	29	18		
Insured	Female	10	1	..		
Non-insured ..	Male	1	1	..		
Non-insured ..	Female	18	16	10		
Dependants	Male	42	22	38		
Dependants	Female	56	30	29		
		172	99	95		

TABLE XXXIX.

TABLE OF ATTENDANCES AT THE DISPENSARY.

For the Years 1916—1923.

Year.	Insured.	Non-insured.	Dependants.	Totals.
1916	426	186	916	1528
1917	918	216	1290	2424
1918	1511	355	1648	3514
1919	1081	499	2000	3580
1920	685	410	1156	2251
1921	949	342	942	2233
1922	1393	315	1008	2716
1923	747	222	1566	2535

TABLE XL.

HOME VISITS PAID BY WHOLE TIME TUBERCULOSIS HEALTH VISITOR.

M. RIDGEWAY.

Wards.	1st Visits.	Re-Visits.	Death Enquiries.	Totals.
North	45	290	6	341
South	23	295	7	325
East.. ..	27	299	5	331
West	48	287	11	346
South-East ..	53	498	12	563
South-West ..	35	246	10	291
Central	42	220	8	270
Ardsley	2	16	—	18
Monk Bretton ..	8	25	3	36
	283	2176	62	2521

TABLE XLI.

Home Visits paid by Part-time Health Visitor.

E. DAKIN

Wards	1st Visits	Re-Visits	Death Enquiries	Total
Ardsley	54	124	4	182
Monk Bretton ..	14	83	2	99
	68	207	6	281

192 Tuberculosis Sessions were held at the Dispensary.
The District Nurses paid 190 Re-Visits during the Year.

TABLE XLII.

TABLE OF CASES TREATED FROM 1915—1923.**Localisation of Disease :—**

Pulmonary	1286
Lungs with other Complications	31
Cervical Glands	71
Hip	14
Peritoneum	21
Skin	14
Spine	12
Knee	3
Bladder	1
Ankle	1
Toe	1
Finger	1
Elbow	2
<hr/>	
Positive	1458
Negative	645
Doubtful	263
<hr/>	
	2366
<hr/>	
Removed from Register (as below)	1231
<hr/>	
On Register, 31—12—'23	1135
<hr/>	
Taken off Register by reason of :—	
Deaths	306
Left District	162
Discharged	763
<hr/>	
	1231
<hr/>	

VOCATIONAL TRAINING.

During the year 1923, 14 ex-Servicemen were receiving training in the following Institutions :—

Middleton-in-Wharfedale.

Papworth Hall.

Preston Hall.

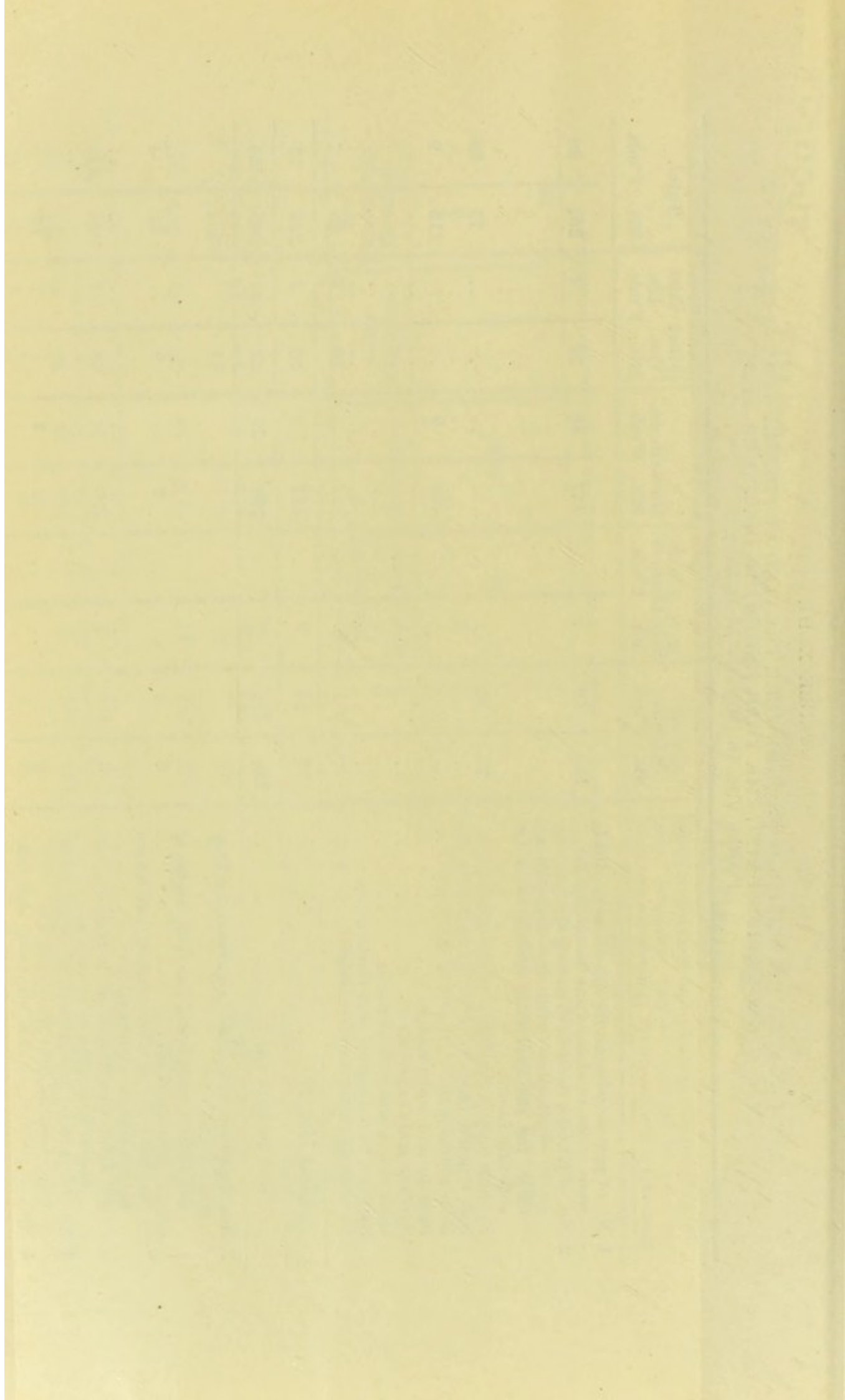
Burrow Hill, Frimley.

Two men completed their training during the year, three were dismissed, one refused training, and two others have given up without completing the Course, owing to domestic troubles.

TABLE XLIII.

RETURN RELATING TO ALL PERSONS WHO WERE TREATED AT THE TREATMENT CENTRE AT
BARNSELEY DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1923.
FORM V.R. 16 (Ministry of Health).

	Syphilis. Mls. F'mls.	Soft Chancre. Mls. F'mls.	Gonorrhoea. Mls. F'mls.	Conditions other than these three. Mls. F'mls.		Total. Mls. F'mls.
				Mls.	F'mls.	
1 No. of persons who, on the 1st January, 1923, were under treatment or observation for...						
2 No. of persons dealt with during the year, at or in connection with the Out-patient Clinic for the first time and found to be suffering from:						
Syphilis only	77	39	..	..	..	77 39
Soft Chancre only	..	2	..	..	..	2
Gonorrhoea only	..	..	113	9	..	113 9
Syphilis and Soft Chancre	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis and Gonorrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gonorrhoea and Soft Chancre	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis, Soft Chancre and Gonorrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	..
Conditions other than Venereal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Item 2	77	39	2	113	9	207 50
Total Items 1 and 2	225	118	2	290	25	559 154
3 No. of persons who ceased to attend the Out-patient Clinic:—						
(a) Before completing the first course of treatment for:	6	4	..	9	..	24
(b) After one or more courses, but before completing the treatment:	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) After completion of treatment, but before final tests as to cure of:	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 No. of persons transferred to other treatment Centres after treatment for:	5	..	10	3	1	16
5 No. of persons discharged from the Out-patient Clinic after completion of treatment and observation for:	8	7	..	26	..	51
6 No. of persons who on the 1st January, 1924, were under treatment or observation for:	206	107	2	215	22	478 134
Total Items 3, 4, 5 and 6	225	118	2	290	25	559 154
7 Out-patient attendances—						
a For individual attention by the Medical Officer	897	353	41	1475	94	2470 458
b For intermediate Treatment, e.g., irrigation, dressings, etc.	540	..	61	8321	..	8861
Total Attendances	1437	353	102	9796	94	11403 458
8 Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of treatment given to persons who were suffering from:						
Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	..
Soft Chancre	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gonorrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	..
Conditions other than Venereal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Examinations of Pathological Material:—						
(a) Specimens which were examined at and by the Medical Officer of the Treatment Centre	..	20	263	..	..	..
(b) Specimens from persons attending at the Treatment Centre which were sent for examination to an approved laboratory	..	..	..	..	..	128
Statement showing the services rendered at the Treatment Centre during the year, classified according to the areas in which the patients resided.						
Name of County (or County Borough (or County) in case of persons residing elsewhere than in England and Wales) to be inserted in these headings.	Barnsley.	County W.R. Yorks.				Total.
A. No. of persons from each area dealt with during the year at or in connection with the Out-patient Clinic for the first time and found to be suffering from:						
Syphilis	80	36	..	..	..	116
Soft Chancre	1	1	..	..	..	2
Gonorrhoea	69	53	..	..	..	122
Conditions other than Venereal	20	7	..	..	..	27
Total	170	97	..	..	..	267
B. Total number of attendances at the Out-patient Clinic of all patients residing in each area:	7352	4099	..	..	..	11851
C. Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of all patients residing in each area:	Nil.	Nil.	..	..	..	Nil.
D. No. of doses of Arsenobenzol compounds given in the (1) Out-patient Clinic	473	234	..	..	..	707
(2) In-patient Department	Nil.	Nil.	..	..	..	Nil.
E. Give the names of arsenobenzol compounds used in the treatment of Syphilis and the medicinal and final doses:	Novarsenobillon, .45 grms. Sulfarsenol, .3 grms.					
F. State the quantity and kind of treatment usually administered to cases of Syphilis of each of the types usually dealt with at the Treatment Centre:	As laid down in Colonel Harrison's "Venereal Diseases in General Practice," Latest Edition.					
G. State the nature of tests applied in deciding as to discharge of patients referred to in item 5:	As form V. 21.					



The number of uncompleted Courses on grounds other than personal illness is very unsatisfactory, and it tends to show that tuberculosis saps the morale as well as the physical strength of those infected.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The establishment of the Venereal Diseases Clinic at Queen's Road was described in my Report for 1920, page 54.

The following Table shows that good use of the Clinic has been made throughout the past year, but the remarks in last year's Report (page 80) still apply.

- (1) The number of cases of Gonorrhœa are undoubtedly fewer than should be in attendance.
- (2) The attendances of the female patients are distinctly unsatisfactory compared with males. It is not much use to treat the husbands if the wives remain infective.

It is now necessary to add that the regular attendance of patients at the Clinic is not all that could be desired, and so the number of treatments completed or cures obtained is not as great as it should be.

The Clinic was inspected by Dr. George Raffan, of the Ministry of Health, upon October 8th, 1923, and he appeared generally to be satisfied with the administrative and medical arrangements.

In order to improve local knowledge of Venereal Diseases and the facilities offered for diagnosis and treatment, the Medical Services Committee arranged for a visit of the Cinemotor Lorry of the National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases, and it visited Barnsley for the week, January 15th to 20th, 1923, when lectures were delivered mainly in the outlying districts to the general public, with special cinema demonstrations to the Medical Practitioners and Councillors.

All the public urinals and lavatories have been frequently placarded with the details of the local facilities, and more recently enamelled iron notices of a more permanent nature have been fixed therein.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

With the kind permission of the Corporation, the Medical Officer of Health attended the Post-Graduate Course upon Mental Deficiency at the University of London, for one week, and received a Certificate of Attendance, June 1923.

TABLE XLIV.

Particulars of Mental Defectives as on the 1st January, 1924, for whom the Local Authority is, or is likely to become, responsible.

Males. F'males. Ttl.

Number of Cases :

1.	Under " Order " (cases " on leave " to be included) :—			
	(a) In Institutions	4	10	14
	(b) Under Guardianship			
2.	In Institutions or under Guardianship dealt with under Sec. 3, in regard to whom the Local Authority contributes under its permissive powers			
3.	In " places of safety "			
4.	Under Statutory Supervision	2	1	3
	Numbers, if any, of foregoing attending Occupation Centres		Nil	
5.	Under Voluntary Supervision	1	..	1
	Numbers, if any, of foregoing attending Occupation Centres		Nil	
6.	" Subject to be dealt with " but action not yet taken :—			
	(a) Notified by Local Education Authority (Sec. 2 (1) (b) (v).)	1	..	1
	(b) Otherwise " Ascertained "	1	..	1
7.	Under consideration, as to whom it had not been decided whether they are " subject to be dealt with " or not :—			
	(a) Ascertained to be defective	2	3	5
	(b) Not ascertained to be defective .. .. .	..	1	1

BLIND PERSONS ACT, 1920.

The Report of the Barnsley and District Association for Visiting, Teaching, and Training the Blind, to whom the Corporation has delegated their powers under the above Act, states that in the County Borough there are 62 Blind Persons (compared with 66, in 1922) as follows:—

TABLE XLV.

Age Group.	Male.	Female.
0—1 year	—	—
1—2 „	—	—
2—5 „	1	—
5—15 „	2	3
15—25 „	1	2 (1.19 years) (1.16 „)
25—45 „	9	7
45—65 „	15	9
65 years and over	4	9
Total	32	30
Total of School Age	3	4

The Association has a Shop and Depot at 25, Market Street, adjoining the Infant Welfare Centre, and employs a Visitor, Mrs. C. Wilson, Mapplewell, and three Home Teachers.

The Corporation made a Grant to the Association of £5 per blind person under their care. The Corporation has also paid the entire charges for a blind child admitted to the Blind Babies Sunshine Home at Southport, where he is making good progress.

Two new workrooms have been provided in the Depot at Market Street, and will give greater facilities to the Association.

A copy of the Annual Report can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Walter Brown, 7, Bond Road.

The Tuberculosis Health Visitor, Mrs. M. Ridgeway, paid 29 visits to Blind Persons in the County Borough.

HOSPITALS COMMITTEE.

Councillor J. Johnson (Chairman).	
The Mayor (Councillor G. F. Wood, Esq., J.P.).	
Alderman Bray,	Councillor England,
,, Jones,	,, Gomersall,
Councillor Caffrey,	,, Jackson,
,, Charlesworth,	,, Kaye,
,, Lang,	,, Laughton,
,, Mason,	Mr. G. Briggs.
Mr. N. Mell,	

KENDRAY HOSPITAL.

The following Table gives the number of cases treated at this Hospital in 1923.

It will be noticed that the total number of cases admitted, 415, was exactly the same as for the preceding year, but the Barnsley Borough cases dropped from 204 to 181. The districts of Cudworth, Wombwell, and Worsborough showed a slight increase in the number of cases sent in.

The miscellaneous cases admitted from Barnsley were, three of Puerperal Fever and one of Erysipelas, while from Worsborough one was Puerperal Fever and the other was Abscess of Breast (sent in as Puerperal Fever). Of the eight tracheotomy cases three proved fatal, while five recovered, generally a satisfactory return. One of the cases was operated upon by Dr. Borthwick, the Assistant Medical Officer, and another by Dr. F. Penny, the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer.

There were two return cases of Scarlet Fever, but no return cases of Diphtheria. Both were Barnsley cases, and we fear in neither case were the instructions followed that the child should have a bed at least to itself for a fortnight after returning home, and that it should be separately supplied with handkerchiefs and towel. Fortunately both return cases were very mild. Both cases came from overcrowded houses. In the first case there were 13 persons belonging to 5 families in a 7-roomed house, and in the second case there were 12 persons, including one lodger, in 3 rooms and a small scullery.

During the past year many of the children sent in have again been in a verminous condition, mainly of the head, and the educational value of a stay in Hospital has been considerable.

Occasional cases of cross-infection have occurred. Two cases of Chicken-pox, one of Scarlet Fever, and one of suspected Mumps, have arisen in patients suffering from other diseases.

The attention of the Hospitals Committee has been drawn to the desirability of the provision of more cubicle or small ward accommodation, and the matter is receiving their earnest attention.

TABLE XLVI.

KENDRAY HOSPITAL.

	REMAINING Jan., 1923.				ADMITTED.				DISCHARGED.				DIED.				Remaining Jan., 1924.										
	Enteric.	Diphth.	S. Fever.	Miscellans.	Total.	Enteric.	Diphth.	S. Fever.	Miscellans.	Total.	Enteric.	Diphth.	S. Fever.	Miscellans.	Total.	Enteric.	Diphth.	S. Fever.	Miscellans.	Total.							
Barnsley	...	7	12	..	19	14	82	74	11	181	8	63	67	11	149	1m.	4m.5f.	10	5	17	19	..	41	6	Daily average of Beds occupied : 43.1
Barnsley Rural	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2m died	..	
Cudworth	..	1	2	1	4	1	26	22	..	49	1	25	20	1	47	2	4	..	6	..	Daily average of Nursing Staff—21.
Darfield	3	..	3	4	6	13	..	23	2	5	15	..	22	1m.	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	3	..	
Darton	..	2	3	..	5	..	2	13	..	15	..	3	16	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Dodworth	5	..	5	5	Daily average of Domestic Staff—12.7.
Hoyland	..	3	1	..	4	1	10	16	..	27	1	9	16	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	5	..
Royston	..	1	1	..	2	1	1	16	..	18	..	2	17	..	19	1m.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	6	2
Wombwell	..	3	2	..	5	7	14	45	..	66	4	15	44	..	63	1m.	1m.	..	..	2	2	1	3	..	5	2
Worsbro'	..	4	4	..	8	..	2	26	2	30	..	6	25	2	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1m died	..
	..	21	28	1	50	28	143	231	13	415	16	128	226	14	384	4	10	..	..	14	8	26	33	..	67	8

Miscellaneous. Staff—Rotheln 1 Tonsillitis 4 Influenza 1 Scabies 1 Total 7
 Barnsley—Puerperal Fever 3 Erysipelas 1 Total 4
 Worsborough—Abscess of Breast 1 Puerperal Fever 1 Total 2

LUNDWOOD SMALLPOX HOSPITAL.

As mentioned in last year's Report, this Hospital was used as an overflow Hospital for convalescent cases of Scarlet Fever at Christmas, 1922, and the New Year.

The Hospital has remained unoccupied since that period.

AMBULANCE SERVICES.

A new Motor Ambulance was provided for Kendray Isolation Hospital during the year, with Ford Chassis, and Messrs. Reynolds Bros. (Barnsley) fitted the body. A Horse Ambulance is provided at Lundwood Smallpox Hospital. The motor ambulance is occasionally used also for the transfer of patients belonging to Mount Vernon Sanatorium.

Several of the large collieries in the district have motor ambulances, the services of which are often shared by two or more collieries.

The Corporation, in 1923, provided a motor ambulance for accident cases, at a cost of £850 (Ruston-Hornsby).

The Joint Committee of the Order of St. John and British Red Cross Society has provided a home service ambulance, which is kept at Barugh Works, near Barnsley; Telephone No. 229.

HOUSING.

The Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890 (the Principal Act) dealt with the housing question under three main heads.

Part 1 deals with Unhealthy areas, and reference will be found to this part upon pages 33 and 90.

Part 2 deals with Unhealthy Houses, and references to this division will be found upon pages 49 and 50.

Part 3 deals with Working-class Lodging-Houses or the provision of housing accommodation by Local Authorities. Reference to this part of the Act will be found upon page 84 of last year's Health Report, and pages 104-106 in my Report for 1921.

Small additions have been made to Scheme 3, or Wilthorpe site, after approval by the Ministry of Health.

The Corporation has also decided to erect Municipal Houses on three other sites.

No. 4, Cundy Cross (82 houses) upon the Pontefract main road, in the Monk Bretton Ward. This site has a splendid southern aspect, but is unfortunately rather near the Barnsley Main Colliery and Coke Oven Plant.

5. Carlton Lane site (146 houses), also in the Monk Bretton Ward, upon a rather exposed site at the north-east part of the Borough.

6. Kendray site (100 houses), upon the south side of the main Doncaster Road, in the Ardsley Ward. This site has specially been reserved for dispossessed tenants from the New Street (Western) Insanitary Area.

The total number of houses erected under the Corporation's Schemes was 34, while 24 houses only were erected by private enterprise. These figures compare unfavourably with those for 1922, when the total number of houses erected was 280, and as part of the Municipal Housing Scheme 266. Thus 1923 was a period of stagnation, for, apart from the war years, in Barnsley, nearly 200 houses were erected by private enterprise per annum.

In my opinion we must look to private enterprise for the solution of the Housing difficulty. Before the war, private enterprise supplied the demand fairly efficiently, providing a variety of types of dwellings to suit all purposes.

Admittedly, there was a Housing question before the war, but its intensity was not as severe as at present, notwithstanding the large amount of housing that has been undertaken by Public Authorities.

In my opinion there are two additional causes that have acted in increasing the housing difficulties:—

1. The restrictions upon the building trade.
 - (a) By prohibiting the erection of houses during the latter years of the war, and
 - (b) By prohibiting the erection of so-called luxury buildings in the early years after the war.

These two causes have tended to destroy the effective carrying on of the building trade.

2. The Rent Restriction Acts have acted as a serious check upon private enterprise, for naturally a private person will not embark his capital in an investment unless he is reasonably certain of receiving a return upon the same. The frequent changes in the Legislative Enactments and the uncertainty for the future, has frightened many persons who otherwise would have built houses for themselves. To sum up, one is forced to the conclusion that upon the whole Government interference, although well meant, has done more harm than good.

For the future I should like to recommend the sweeping away of all the previous enactments dealing with rent restriction, and the gradual reduction of the building subsidies to zero. Of course, engagements already entered into should be fully honoured by the Government or Local Authorities.

If it is found that private builders restrict the free supply of new dwellings by forming "rings," it may be necessary for Local Authorities to provide houses by direct labour. It may be necessary, also, for the Government to take action to deal with "rings" among builders' merchants, but, as mentioned above, the less Government interference the better.

TABLE XLVII.

HOUSING RETURN (Ministry of Health).**Number of New Houses Erected During the Year :—**

(a) Total	58
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts 1919 or 1923—	
(1) By the Local Authority	34
(2) By other bodies or persons	Nil

1. Unfit Dwelling-Houses :

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	3471
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	134
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	4
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	2868

2. Remedy of Defects, without Service of Formal Notice.

Number of Defective Dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	2425
---	------

3. Action Under Statutory Powers.

A. Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	21
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit:	
(a) By Owners	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ..	Nil
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by Owners of intention to close ..	Nil

B. Proceedings Under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	128
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied :	
(a) By Owners	120
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ..	Nil

C. Proceedings Under Sections 17 and 18 of the Housing and Town Planning, etc., Act. 1909 :

(1) Number of Representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	9
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	5
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	Nil
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	3
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil

INDEX TO CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Abattoir, Public ...	3, 33
Accommodation, Sanitary ...	4, 49, 81, Table xviii.
Acute Polio-Myelitis ...	25 26, 27
Administration, Sanitary ...	3, 32, 33, 63
Ambulance Service ...	89
Analysis, Food Supply ...	55—59
Ardsley ...	5, 7, 15
Area of Borough ...	5
Area, Insanitary ...	33, 90
Bacteriological Examinations ...	31
Barnsley Corporation Act ...	32, 37, 34
Baths, Public ...	32, 33
Beckett Hospital ...	8
Births ...	10, 11, 15, 16, 20—22
Births, Illegitimate ...	15, 20
Blind Persons ...	73, 86
Borough, Description of ...	5
Bronchitis ...	20, Tables iii. and vii.
Bye-Laws ...	32
Canal Boats ...	48, Table xvii.
Cancer ...	12, Tables iii. and vii.
Causes of, and Ages at Death ...	11, Table iii.
Census ...	5, 6, 7
Cinemas and Theatres ...	13, Table xvii.
Cleansing, Public ...	60, 61
Closet Accommodation ...	4, 49, 81, Table xviii.
Common Lodging Houses ...	48, Tables xvii. and xviii.
Complaints of Nuisances ...	47, Tables xvii. and xviii.
Committee, Health ...	32
" Hospitals ...	87
" M. & C. W. ...	64
" Medical Services ...	73
Conversion of Closets ...	3, 33, 37, 63, Table xviii.
Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops ...	54
Deaths ...	3, 10, 11, 15, 16, 20—22, 27, 30, 74 80, 88, Tables iii. and vii.
Death Rate from Consumption ...	30
Deaths, Illegitimate Children ...	15, 20, Table iii.
Deaths, Public Institutions ...	16
Destructor ...	62, 63
Diarrhœa ...	10, 13, 20, 21, Table iii.
Diphtheria ...	21 25—27, 31, 71, 87, 88, Table iii.
Disinfection ...	47, 64
Drains ...	Tables xvii. and xviii.
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	12, 25—27, Table iii.
Enteric Fever ...	11, 21, 25—27, 31, 88
Erysipelas ...	25—27, 87, 88
Factory and Workshops Act ...	48, Table xviii.
Food and Drugs Act ...	55—59
Food Inspection ...	50, 54—57, Table xvii.
Foot and Mouth Disease ...	54
Gonorrhœa ...	81, Table xliii.

INDEX—Continued.

					PAGE
Health Committee	...	...	...	...	32
Health Visitors	...	...	...	...	65, 69, 70
Hospital, Beckett General	...	...	...	...	8
Hospitals, Isolation	...	...	...	...	87—89
Houses, Let-in-Lodgings	...	...	...	Tables xvii and xviii.	
Housing Conditions	...	...	...	4, 6, 35, 37, 90-92	
Housing Schemes	...	...	...	...	89—91
Hospitals Committee	...	...	...	...	87
Housing Defects	...	...	49, 91, 92, Tables xvii. and xviii.	...	
Ice Cream	...	...	...	55, Tables xvii. and xviii.	
Illegitimate Births	...	...	...	...	15, 20
Infant Mortality	...	...	3, 10, 11, 15, 16, 20—22, Table iii.	...	
Infant Welfare	...	...	...	...	64-70
Infectious Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis)	...	...	...	21, 25—27, 31—33, 87, 88	
Infectious Diseases, Hospitals	...	...	...	...	87—89
Influenza	...	...	...	12, 16, 21, Table iii.	
Inquests	...	...	...	14, 21, Table vii.	
Inspections, Sanitary	...	...	...	47, 48, 50, Table xvii.	
Insurance, National	...	...	...	...	8
Insanitary Area	...	...	...	...	33, 90
Inward Transfers, Deaths	...	...	...	...	16
Kendray Hospital	...	...	...	25, 27, 31, 87, 88, 89	
Laboratory Tests	...	...	...	...	31, 55
Legal Proceedings under Sale of Food and Drugs Act	...	...	...	...	56
Licensed Houses	...	...	...	...	13
Local Acts, Bye-Laws and Regulations	...	...	...	...	32
Lodgings, Houses-let-in	...	...	...	Tables xvii. and xviii.	
Lundwood Hospital	...	...	...	...	89
Malaria	...	...	...	...	25, 27
Malignant Diseases	...	...	...	12, Tables iii. and vii.	
Maternity and Child Welfare	...	...	...	...	64—70
Maternity and Child Welfare Committee	...	...	...	...	64
Maternity Home	...	...	...	...	13, 71—73
Measles and German Measles	...	...	...	10, 20, 21, Table iii.	
Meat Supply	...	...	...	50—53, Table xvii.	
Medical Services Committee	...	...	...	...	73
Meningitis	...	...	...	11, 20, Table iii.	
Mental Deficiency	...	...	...	...	85
Middens	...	...	3, 33, 37, 60, 61, 63, Table xvii.	...	
Midwives	...	...	...	...	64—66
Milk	...	...	...	...	54—59
Milk and Dairies	...	...	...	...	54
Monk Bretton	...	...	...	...	5, 7, 15
National Insurance	...	...	...	...	8
Nephritis	...	...	...	Tables iii. and vii.	
New Town Hall	...	...	...	...	3
Notices Served	...	...	92, 47, Tables xvii. and xviii.	...	
Notification of Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	25—28, 30, 74	
Nuisances	...	...	...	47, Tables xvii. and xviii.	
Nurses, Health	...	...	...	...	65, 69, 70
Nursing Arrangements	...	...	...	...	8
Nursing Associations	...	...	...	...	8, 79
Occupations	...	...	...	...	7
Occupational Accidents	...	...	...	...	Table vii.
Offensive Trades	...	...	48, Tables xvii. and xviii.	...	

INDEX—Continued.

					PAGE
Open Air School	...	...	...	...	75
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	25—27, 65, 70, 71	
Omnibuses	...	...	...	...	13
Overcrowding	...	...	...	6, 37, Table xvii,	
Outward Transfers, Deaths	...	...	...	...	16
Pathological Examinations	...	...	...	...	31
Paving of Yards	...	...	...	37, 47, Table xviii.	
Physical Features	...	...	...	...	5
Pneumonia	...	...	20, 25—27, 70, Tables iii. and vii.	...	
Poor Law	...	...	...	...	10
Population	...	...	...	5, 15, 16	
Privies	...	...	3, 33, 37, 47, 63, Table xviii.	...	
Public Abattoir	...	...	...	3 33	
Public Baths	...	...	...	32, 33	
Public Health Department, Staff	...	...	...	4, 34, 64	
Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations	...	...	...	57, 59	
Public Institutions, Deaths in	...	...	...	...	16
Puerperal Fever	...	...	10, 13, 25—27, 70, 87, 88	...	
Rainfall	...	...	...	...	35
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	6
Rats	...	...	...	...	59
Refuse Collections	...	...	...	...	61
Refuse Disposal	...	...	...	...	62
Sanatorium	...	...	...	73, 74, 76, 77	
Sanitary Accommodation	...	...	4, 49, 81, Table xviii.	...	
Sanitary Administration	...	...	...	3, 32, 33, 63	
Sanitary Improvements	...	...	91, 92, Tables xvii. and xviii.	...	
Scarlet Fever	...	...	11, 21, 25—27, 87—89	...	
Scavenging	...	...	...	60—63	
Schools	...	...	13, Tables xvii. and xviii.	...	
Sewage Disposal	...	...	...	36	
Sewage Works	...	...	...	36	
Slaughter Houses	...	...	50, Tables xvii. and xviii.	...	
Slum Clearance	...	...	...	3	
Small-pox	...	...	...	11	
Smoke Nuisances	...	...	13, 64, Table xvii.	...	
Social Conditions	...	...	...	5	
Staff, Public Health Department	...	...	...	4, 34, 64	
Statistics, Vital	...	...	3, 10, 11, 15, 16, 21, 22	...	
Street Improvements	...	...	...	14, 35	
Syphilis	...	...	...	20, Table xliii.	
Theatres and Cinemas	...	...	...	13, Table xvii.	
Town Hall	...	...	...	3	
Tracheotomy	...	...	...	87, 88	
Tuberculosis	...	12, 20, 27—31, 33, 73—81, Tables iii. and vii.	...	...
„ Dispensary	...	...	...	73, 76, 78—80	
„ Sanatorium	...	...	...	73, 74, 76	
Typhoid Fever	...	...	11, 21, 25—27, 31, 88	...	
Unemployment	...	...	...	3, 10	
Unhealthy Area	...	...	...	33, 90	
Union Infirmary	...	...	...	10, 31	
Utilisation	...	...	...	63	

INDEX—Continued.

				PAGE
Venereal Diseases	...	...	...	20, 31, 81, Table xliii.
Veterinary Inspector	...	...	...	54
Violent Deaths	...	...	...	13, 20, 21, Table vii.
Vital Statistics	...	...	...	3, 10, 11, 15, 16, 21, 22
Vocational Training	...	...	...	80
Water Supply	...	...	...	11, 33, 35
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	10, 20, 21, Table iii.
Workshops	...	...	...	48, Tables xvii. and xviii.
Worsborough Common	...	...	...	5, 6, 15
Zymotic Diseases	...	...	...	10, 11, 13, 16, 20, 21, 25—27, Table iii.

