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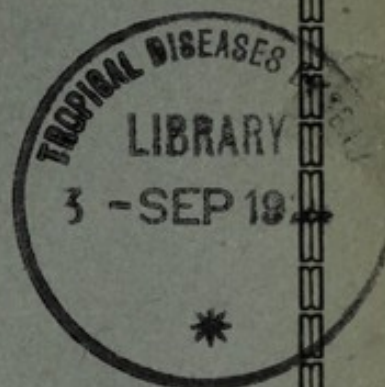
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REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1924,

BY

T. E. FRANCIS, O.B.E. (M.), M.D., B.S., D.P.H.

MAY, 1925.

BARNSELEY :

WALTER NEALE & SON, LTD., PEEL SQUARE PRINTING WORKS

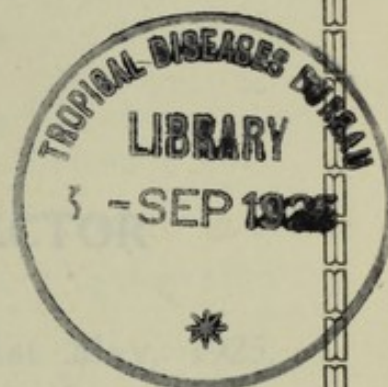
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1925.

County Borough of Barnsley.



*With the Compliments
of the
Medical Officer of Health.*

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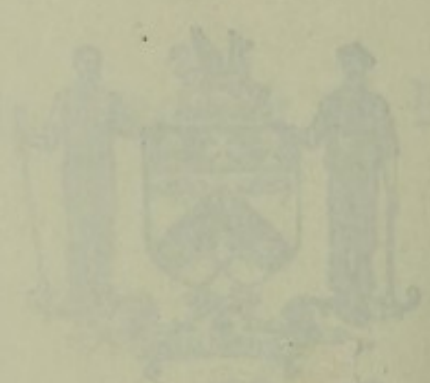
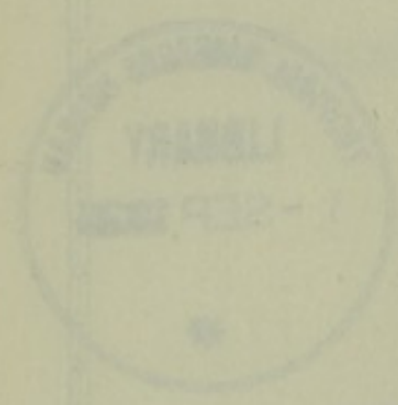
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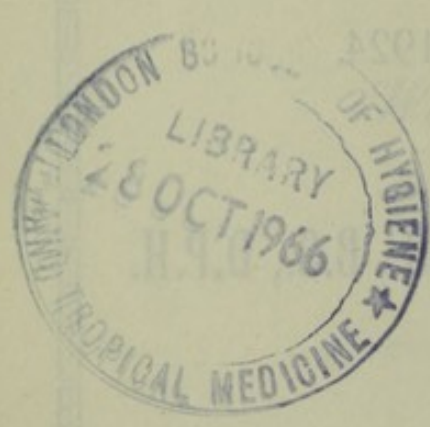
County Borough of Barnsley.



Barnsley

REPORT

Medical Officer of Health



FOR THE YEAR 1924

T. E. FRANCIS, O.B.E. (R.), M.D.

Medical Officer of Health
MAY, 1925.

PUBLISHED BY

Walter Nisbet & Son, Ltd., 1, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

1925

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BARNSELEY.

R E P O R T
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
INCLUDING THE
R E P O R T
OF THE
CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1924.

1st May, 1925.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Gentlemen,—

I have pleasure in submitting to you my fifth Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary circumstances of the Borough for the year 1924.

In accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health this will be a short or Ordinary Report. Next year a longer or Survey Report will be issued.

The Vital Statistics for the year 1924 are fairly satisfactory, but show a slight unfavourable increase upon our record year 1923. This has been the usual experience in England and Wales, so climate or industrial conditions must have borne a share. Locally the slowing down of our housing programme in the first half of 1924 undoubtedly retarded the improvement in housing conditions.

Numerous changes of staff occurred during the year and these must militate against efficient administration.

A small epidemic of Measles occurred in the autumn and winter and effected the lives and health of many of the children adversely.

In the improved education of the people we look for our greatest assistance, and I should like to see the teaching of hygiene in the Elementary and Secondary schools assume a more important place in the curriculum.

I wish to thank my colleagues and assistants for their cordial help during the year and the Health Committee for the kind manner in which they have received my suggestions.

I remain,

Your obedient Servant,

T. E. FRANCIS,

Medical Officer of Health.

Regent Street,
Barnsley.

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT.

The County Borough of Barnsley is situated in the Southern portion of the West Riding of Yorkshire, rather nearer Sheffield than Leeds. It lies near the Eastern Edge of the Pennine Chain of hills (locally called "the Moors,") about midway between the North and Irish Seas. The district is hilly, and lies on both sides of the River Dearne, a tributary of the Don.

The main local industry is Coal Mining, and Barnsley is surrounded by growing Urban Districts 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 1924—70,570.

BARNSLEY (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) (Estimated)	1050	1050	2100	Not known

Barnsley is now the 6th town in the West Riding, having recently displaced Rotherham from that position.

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
Worsboro' 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 Rateable Value of the Borough is rather low, being only £281,090, and it is estimated that a penny in the £ will produce net, £975.

2.-EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

		Total	Males	Females	Birth Rate
Births—Legitimate	...	1773	918	855	26.53
Illegitimate	...	99	49	50	
Deaths	...	968	503	465	Death Rate 13.72

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of Childbirth:
From Sepsis, 8. From other causes, 6

Deaths of Infants under one year of age, per 1,000 births:—
Legitimate, 95. Illegitimate, 152. Total—98.

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	22
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	6
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	36

The numbers of males and females engaged in various occupations is given upon page 7 of last year's Report.

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 1924, 1,568 In-patients and 7,509 Out-patients were treated.

The average number of patients resident daily throughout the year was 100, compared with 105 for 1923.

The total expenditure for the year 1924, was £14,639.

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

It was found necessary to increase the resident medical staff from two to three by the appointment of a House Physician.

The X-Ray Department has been improved by the appointment of a full time Radiographer.

Of the Out-patients 1,031 attended the Ophthalmic Department.

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 extensions mentioned in last year's Report will cost £40,000 and an appeal has been launched for the first section of the work.

Occasional cases are sent to the Hospitals at Leeds and Sheffield, especially Gynecological cases needing operation.

NURSING ASSOCIATIONS.

The County Borough of Barnsley District Nursing Association and the Ardsley Nursing Association have continued their good work throughout the year.

Both Associations receive a subsidy from the Corporation, the Association for the County Borough of Barnsley receiving the larger contribution as it supplies a much larger population.

Ambulance arrangements are described upon page 89 of last year's Report

POOR LAW.

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

	1924		1923	
	Ordin- ary	Unem- ployed	Ordin- ary	Unem- ployed
No. of persons in receipt of Out-Relief in last week in December, 1924	1703	22	1497	33
Amount of Out- Relief granted during the year ended 31st Dec.				
1924. ...	£20,720/2/3	£633/1/6	£20,168/13/2	£1,732/9/6
No. of Beds in Infirmary ...	...	250	...	250

**COUNTY BOROUGH OF BARNSLEY INSURANCE
COMMITTEE.**

The Index Register of the Committee shows that on:—

1st April, 1924, 26,654 insured persons were resident in the Borough.

1st July, 1924, 26,610 insured persons were resident in the Borough.

1st October, 1924, 26,939 insured persons were resident in the Borough.

1st January, 1925, 26,827 insured persons were resident in the Borough.

The average insured population as shown by the registers to be resident in the Borough during the whole of the year was therefore 26,757. A special examination of the registers made on 1st April revealed that the official figures of the count furnished by the Central Index Committee were substantially correct. The examination also revealed that 221 Approved Societies operate in the area, and of these 84 were represented by only one member resident in the area. There were 689 cases of removal into the Borough, and 638 cases of removal out of the Borough notified to the Committee. 4,706 names were added to and 3,211 removed from Medical Practitioners' and Approved Institution's lists during the year. The total amount paid for the treatment of insured persons to Doctors, Institution, and Chemists, was roughly £13,664. The Chemists during the year dispensed 67,889 prescriptions at a cost of £2,111 18s. 10d. which figures are the highest on record in the history of the Com-

mittee, the number of prescriptions being a 23.5 per cent. increase on the figures for last year. The average cost per insured person included in doctors' lists and for whom doctors do not dispense was 26.6d. whilst the prescription frequency per insured person was 3.6, also a substantial increase on the figures for last year. Although no apparent cause can be advanced, the increase is synchronous with the change in the arrangements for the survey of prescribing which took place at the commencement of the year. This work is now done centrally by the Ministry of Health through their Regional Medical Officers, instead of the Local Panel Committee. While the new procedure has the advantage of uniformity of action, the Panel Committee and this Committee are left entirely without any information on each individual doctor's prescribing with the inevitable result that any method culminating ultimately into a case for special investigation is not seen soon enough to be "nipped in the bud." Hence the possibility of an increase in the number of prescriptions and the cost. The doctors complain very strongly that they have no idea how their prescribing stands until a special investigation occurs, and even then the figures forming the basis of the investigation relate to a period some five or six months back.

At the close of the year there were 22 doctors (3 of whom employ an Assistant), 1 Approved Institution, and 11 chemists (involving 15 shops) under contract with the Committee.

During the early part of the year a scheme for the testing of drugs and appliances supplied to Insured persons received the consideration of the Committee, and the possibilities of working a scheme in conjunction with the Borough Council under the Sale of Foods and Drugs Act were examined. It was found, however, that certain technical difficulties presented themselves and that the Certificate of the Analyst under the Acts did not fit in with the requirements of the Committee. It was, therefore, decided to adopt a private scheme with the concurrence of the Local Pharmaceutical and Panel Committees. Such scheme was however, held up on account of the fee required by the Borough Analyst, and eventually it was decided on advice from the Ministry to leave the scheme in abeyance pending the proposed inauguration of a National scheme.

Although such scheme was not to hand before the end of the year, it is now happily on its way to fruition and should be in operation before the end of the year 1925.

In concluding my Report, I would pay tribute to the great services rendered to the Committee by the late Alderman C. Bray, whose death occurred on the 30th December. He had been Chairman of the Committee since its inception, and his duties were at all times carried out with a zeal comparable only with his great civic activities.

J. S. PUDDIPHATT,

Clerk to the Committee.

VITAL STATISTICS.

COMMENTS.

The mortality rates are calculated upon a population of 70,570, the estimate of the Registrar General for the middle of 1924.

The figures of other towns, given for comparison, may need slight final correction.

BIRTH RATE.

It will be seen that the net Birth Rate of Barnsley for 1924, was 26.53, compared with an average Birth Rate for the preceding 10 years of 26.68.

This Birth Rate is the highest of the 105 large towns of England and Wales, which have an average of 19.4, and is decreasing only slowly.

As a rule high Birth Rates prevail in colliery districts and in areas where there are bad housing conditions, but there are occasional exceptions. For comparison we may state that the lowest Birth Rate in the West Riding County Boroughs and Great Towns is shown by Huddersfield, with a Rate of only 14.7 per 1,000 population. Our high Birth Rate is again referred to in the section dealing with Maternity and Child Welfare, pages 71—82 as it throws a tremendous amount of work upon the M & C.W. Committee.

DEATH RATE.

Barnsley's Death Rate in 1924 was 13.72 compared with an average for the preceding 10 years of 16.74. 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 12.3, so we have room for improvement in Barnsley. The highest Death Rate in the West

Riding is shown by Halifax, with a Rate of 14.8, and the lowest by Sheffield with a Rate of 11.5.

The highest Death Rate in England and Wales is returned by Middlesboro' with 16.6 per 1,000 population.

INFANT MORTALITY.

Barnsley's Infant Mortality is shown as 98 per 1,000 Births compared with an average for the preceding 10 years of 129. The average for the 105 Great Towns was only 80, so here again we have room for improvement.

The lowest Infant Mortality in the country was Ealing, with a Rate of 39, whilst the highest returned, was shown by Middlesboro', with 134, and Burnley, with 122.

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

The net Births numbered 1,872, while the net Deaths were 968, showing a vital increase of 904.

This is one of the largest increases of population in the whole of England and Wales, and throws an added responsibility upon our Housing Committee; for instance, the increase of population in Barnsley is more than that of Huddersfield, Halifax, and Bradford added together, although each of these Towns is larger than Barnsley.

Table 1 shows that Worsboro' Common had the highest Birth Rate and the highest Death Rate, and this is probably the worst housed portion of the Borough.

Monk Bretton came next in order, with a high Birth Rate and a high Death Rate, and the housing conditions in the older part of Monk Bretton are extremely unsatisfactory.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

The total net Deaths at all ages numbered 968, of these 503 were males, and 465 females. There were no deaths from Meningococcal Meningitis, but the remainder of the Table shows one or more deaths under each heading.

SMALLPOX.

For period of prevalence see Table IX, page 30.

Four small outbreaks of mild Smallpox occurred in Barnsley during the year, with the death of one infant, who also suffered from Congenital Debility. Further reference to this disease will be found under Lundwood Smallpox Hospital, page 103. The outbreaks were quickly brought under

control, and it is correct to state that thousands of pounds in hard cash were thus saved to the Corporation and traders of the town.

ENTERIC FEVER.

One Death was caused by this disease, and occurred at the Kendray Isolation Hospital in the person of a Junior Probationer, who had only commenced duty for a few weeks. Almost certainly the disease was contracted from another patient admitted in the month of 1923. This disease is usually due to drinking contaminated water or eating oysters or water-cress from sewage polluted areas.

MEASLES.

Measles was responsible for 22 deaths, all of young children, and it was necessary to close several of the Infant Departments of our Elementary Schools.

The following Table gives the details:—

Date of Order	Name of School Closed.	Period of Closure	Reasons for Closure
1924			
19 Nov.	Lamb Lane Infants School	14 dys.	Measles
19 Nov.	Ardsley Infants School	14 "	"
22 Nov.	Racecommon Rd. Infants Schl.	14 "	"
25 Nov.	St. George's Rd. Infants Schl.	14 "	"
27 Nov.	Smithies Infants School	16 "	Measles & Chick'n p'x
28 Nov.	St. Mary's Infants School	15 "	Measles
3 Dec.	Eldon Street Infants School	19 "	"
8 Dec.	Holyrood Infants School	15 "	"
9 Dec.	Agnes Road Infants School	14 "	"
9 Dec.	Baker Street Infants School	14 "	"
11 Dec.	St. George's Infants School	12 "	"
16 Dec.	Smithies Infants School	3½ "	"
16 Dec.	Park Road Infants School	3½ "	"

DIPHTHERIA.

The deaths from this dread disease were only 3, compared with 8 for last year, and I am glad to say that we had many successful cases treated at Kendray Hospital, page 102.

INFLUENZA.

Influenza was responsible for 45 deaths, and it will be noted that these deaths are distributed over all age periods, but was very fatal over 65 years of age.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

This disease, which has only been known for a few years, was responsible for 3 deaths. One patient died at the Beckett Hospital and another at the Royal Hospital, Sheffield.

The patients were all young, ranging from 11 months to 22 years of age. Patients who have suffered from this disease are often left with permanent weakness, paralysis of some muscles, or mental trouble.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Tuberculosis was responsible altogether for 80 deaths, compared with 84 in 1923. Of these deaths, 48 occurred in males, and 32 in females.

This is the smallest number of deaths from Tuberculosis since 1920, and the Borough has been extended and the population increased considerably since that date.

We hope to reduce the deaths from Tuberculosis of the bones and joints by improvement in the milk supply. It appears to me that the condition of the milk usually supplied, is the greatest blot upon our sanitary administration. We require further powers to deal adequately with this, and trust that Parliament will take the matter into further consideration at an early date.

CANCER OR MALIGNANT DISEASE.

Cancer or Malignant Disease was responsible for 80 deaths, compared with 79 in 1923, so allowing for the increase of population a very slight increase is shown.

The remarks appearing upon page 12 of my 1923 Report still holds good, and I have noted again this year that workers in tar and soot appear to be particularly liable to Cancer. In addition to the Gas Works there are large Chemical Works at Barrow and at Barugh, where many of the workmen travel from Barnsley daily.

It will be noted that 38 males and 42 females died from Malignant Diseases, and we must look elsewhere than to industry for the excess of deaths among the females. In this connection reference to the infection of food by beetles may

be important. It should be an inducement to all of us to rid our houses of these pests, which have been proved to be one of the causes of Cancer in Rats.

DIABETES.

This disease caused 7 deaths and owing to the wonderful results of the new Drug "Insulin" we hope in future to reduce the Death Rate considerably.

This drug, discovered by a Canadian Doctor, is administered by Hypodermic injection and has a marvellous effect in removing the symptoms of the disease, but as a rule the treatment must be kept up or relapse occurs.

CEREBRAL HAEMORRHAGE.

40 deaths equally divided between males and females, are said to be due to this cause, which is sometimes called Apoplectic Stroke.

Its main causes are Syphilis, Over-eating and Over-drinking.

HEART DISEASE.

Heart Disease was responsible for 79 deaths, and the form known as Valvular Disease of Heart, is usually due to Rheumatic Fever, which damages the heart in childhood.

Scarlet Fever is sometimes responsible for awakening Rheumatic Fever in the system, and occasionally Heart disease is discovered in our Kendray Hospital during treatment for Scarlet Fever. The germ responsible for Rheumatic Fever is thought to enter the system through the mucous membranes of the throat.

It is hoped that by the treatment of Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids in School Children, the incidence of this disease will be lessened.

Improved ventilation of the houses and more open air life will also play a beneficent part.

BRONCHITIS.

Bronchitis caused 112 deaths.

PNEUMONIA,—ALL FORMS.

Pneumonia caused 92 deaths.

OTHER RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

7 deaths, making a total of 211.

In 1923, 164 deaths, and in 1922, 206 deaths were caused by these diseases, so we have no improvement to chronicle under these headings.

In each Annual Report we emphasize the importance of good housing in preventing these diseases, and we are unable to record any marked improvement in the housing conditions of the Borough during last year. In the early part of the year, there were very few houses under construction, either by the Corporation or by private enterprise, but a great improvement was noted in the latter half, but the effort came too late to affect any improvement in the Vital Statistics for 1924. We hope to be able to show an improvement this year.

As mentioned above the births exceeded the deaths by 904, and to provide for these at 5 persons per house, we would require 181 new houses. Another 100 houses at least should be provided to replace old and decaying property which is no longer fit for habitation.

Here again good ventilation of the living rooms, and plenty of open air exercise would do much to neutralize the lack of space. One marked change has taken place in the recreation of the people during 1924, due to the widespread introduction of Wireless Telephony. Unfortunately this hobby tends to keep people indoors listening-in, when their leisure would be better employed by playing games in the open air.

DIARRHOEA AND ENTERITIS, UNDER 2 YEARS OF AGE.

This was responsible for 36 deaths, compared with 23 in 1923.

This increase emphasizes the need for proceeding with the conversion of privies, for the milk supply of Infants is undoubtedly liable to contamination by flies from privies and other collections of offensive material.

It also points to the need for considerable improvement in the milk supply as mentioned above under Tuberculosis. A good deal of the milk supply in the Borough is still unsatisfactory as regards the amount of dirt to be found deposited after standing.

The Sanitary Inspector's Report shows that some of the Cowsheds and Dairies in the Borough are still in need of considerable improvement.

APPENDICITIS AND TYPHLITIS.

Appendicitis and Typhlitis caused one death. This is much below the general experience in England and Wales.

ACUTE AND CHRONIC NEPHRITIS

Caused 28 deaths, compared with 29 in 1923.

These diseases are due to Scarlet Fever and occasionally to Diphtheria, Lead Poisoning, etc. It is estimated that one out of every ten patients suffering from Scarlet Fever receives some damage to the kidneys.

Table 8 shows that 191 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified in Barnsley during 1924, and it is probable that many other mild cases occurred which were not notified.

PUERPERAL SEPSIS.

Puerperal Sepsis caused 8 deaths, compared with 3 for last year, and **Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition** caused 6 deaths, compared with 9 for 1923, making a total of 14 compared with 12, in 1923.

Thus, 1,872 net births caused 14 deaths of mothers, or 7.5 deaths per 1,000 births. This figure is too high and compares unfavourably with the figures for England and Wales.

Dr. Janet M. Campbell, of the Ministry of Health, published a valuable report in 1924, dealing with this loss of life.

In England and Wales in 1922, 3.81 mothers died per 1,000 children born. To those who are interested in this question I recommend the perusal of this report "Maternal Mortality" Number 25, price 1/-. An improvement in the attention given during child-birth by Doctors and Midwives is clearly desirable. I fear that some of the deaths are due to drug taking by the mothers, in an attempt to procure abortion.

CONGENITAL DEBILITY AND MALFORMATION, PREMATURE BIRTH, Etc.

These were responsible for 69 deaths, compared with 65 in 1923. These deaths are generally due to weakness in one or other parent, but occasionally is due to drug taking by the mother, especially some forms of lead. It is hoped that with the free and efficient treatment of Syphilis at our Venereal Diseases Dispensary this disease will diminish as it is eminently a curable disease when taken in time.

SUICIDE.

Suicide was responsible for 10 deaths, compared with 7 in 1923. **Other Forms of Violence** caused 31 deaths compared with 34 in 1923.

Table 7 deals with the Inquests held in Barnsley, and shows the causes of death as returned.

Several of the deaths are due to street accidents, and I am glad to note the improvement in the public lighting that is being effected in several streets. One is also glad to note the greater interest taken by the teachers, when the scholars are dismissed, in conveying them across the dangerous streets.

The Police have also given great assistance at the Infant Schools, and I trust further action will be taken to reduce the excessive speed of motor traffic which undoubtedly is a danger to life.

TABLE I.
VITAL STATISTICS.—Summary of Vital Statistics for the year 1924 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.
Barnsley ...	55727	1443	25.89	80	55	775	13.91	142	98	10	125
Ardsley ...	7323	193	26.36	14	73	67	9.15	17	88	2	143
Monk Bretton ...	5336	166	31.11	4	24	86	16.12	15	90	1	250
Worsborough Com.	2184	70	32.05	1	14	40	18.31	10	143	2	2000

TABLE II.

Vital Statistics of the County Borough of Barnsley during 1924 and the preceding 10 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
		Number	Rate.		Num- ber.	Rate.				Num- ber.	Rate.	Num- ber	Rate			
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	182	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
1923	70120	1747	24.91	70120	936	13.36	213	102	26	860	12.26	170	97	19.77	30.23	1.45
Average for 10 yrs 1914-23	56973	1517	26.68	54947	981	18.30	206	119	37	899	16.74	195	129	21.66	36.09	3.18
1924	70570	1872	26.53	70570	1047	14.84	284	120	41	968	13.72	184	98	19.01	29.24	1.69

* County Borough Extended November 9th, 1921.

TABLE IV.—INFANT MORTALITY, 1924.

Causes of Deaths.	Under 1 week.	1—2 weeks.	2—3 weeks.	3—4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 9 months.	9 months and under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 yr.
	38	15	13	10	76	33	29	24	22	184
All Causes; Certified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uncertified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Pox ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Chicken Pox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	3
Scarlet Fever..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea ..	..	1	..	..	1	2	3	2	..	3
Enteritis ..	..	1	2	1	4	7	3	7	2	8
Tubercular Meningitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Malformation ..	5	..	..	1	6	2	..	1	1	2
Premature Birth ..	17	8	6	3	34	3	4	1	..	8
Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus ..	6	4	..	3	13	6	..	..	..	37
Atelectasis ..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	25
Injury at Birth ..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	2
Erysipelas ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Syphilis.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	3
Rickets.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis (Non-Tubercular)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convulsions ..	2	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	1	7
Gastritis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Laryngitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis ..	..	..	..	2	3	5	3	3	2	16
Pneumonia (All Forms)	..	..	1	..	2	2	9	5	11	29
Suffocation, overlying	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Other Causes ..	3	1	2	..	6	2	1	..	1	10
Totals ..	38	15	13	10	76	33	29	24	22	184

Nett Births registered during the calendar year—
 Legitimate .. 1773
 Illegitimate .. 99

Nett Deaths registered during the calendar year—
 Legitimate (Infants) .. 169
 Illegitimate " .. 15

TABLE V.

BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, and ANALYSIS of MORTALITY during the Year 1924.

(Provisional figures).

The rates for England and Wales have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1924, whilst those for the towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1923. The Mortality Rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of Towns.

	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 ..	18.8	12.2	0.01	0.00	0.12	0.02	0.10	0.06	0.49	0.44	7.3	75	92.3	6.6	1.1
105 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...	19.4	12.3	0.01	0.00	0.18	0.03	0.12	0.08	0.45	0.40	9.2	80	92.5	6.9	0.6
157 Smaller Towns (1921 Adjusted Populations 20,000 - 50,000)	18.9	11.2	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.02	0.09	0.06	0.50	0.36	6.2	71	93.3	5.5	1.2
London ..	18.7	12.1	0.01	—	0.29	0.03	0.11	0.12	0.36	0.44	8.4	69	91.3	8.6	0.1
County Borough of Barnsley	2.6	13.7	0.01	0.01	0.31	0.03	0.09	0.04	0.64	0.44	19.2	98	90.3	9.7	0.0

TABLE VI.

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

Births per 1000 Total Population.			Deaths per 1000 living.		Deaths under One year per 1000 living.	
Year.	England and Wales.	Barnsley	England and Wales.	Barnsley.	England and Wales	Barnsley
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
1924	18.8	26.53	12.2	13.72	75	98

TABLE VII.
INQUESTS HELD IN BARNSELEY DURING 1924.

Cause of Death.	Borough Residents.		Residents died outside Borough.		Strangers.	
	Male.	F'male	Male.	F'male	Male.	F'male
A Natural Causes—						
Abscess of Liver	1	..	..	..	..	..
Asphyxiation .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Bright's Disease	1	..	..	1	..	..
Bronchitis	2	..	..	..	..	..
Cancer of Large Bowel ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Cellulitis of Face .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Cerebral Haemorrhage ..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Chronic Interstitial Nephritis	..	..	..	1	..	..
Congenital Nephritis ...	..	1	..	..	..	..
Convulsions	1	..	..	..	..	..
Convulsions from General T.B....	1	..	..	..	..	..
Cystic Degeneration of the Kidneys	1	..	..	..	..	..
Exhaustion from Mania ...	..	..	..	1	..	..
General Paralysis of the Insane ... ..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Heart Disease	4	1	1	..	..	..
Heart Disease and Arterio Sclerosis ... ..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Influenza	1	..	..	..	..	..
Intussusception	2	..	..	..	..	..
Marginal Placenta .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Pleurisy and Congestion of Lungs ... ..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia	7	..	2	..	..	..
Premature Birth	2	..	..	..	..	..
Rupture of Aortic Aneurism	1	..	..	..	..	..
Septicæmia	1	..	..	..	..	..
Shock from Operation ..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Strangulated Hernia ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-Dural Hæmorrhage ...	..	..	..	1	..	..
Syncope during Operation ...	..	..	..	1	..	..
Tapeworm Disease of Heart	..	1	..	..	..	..
Ulcerative Endocarditis ...	1	..	..	..	..	..
Uræmia ... ..	..	..	..	..	1	..
B Violence—						
Burns from Clothing Catching Fire	1	1	..	..	..	2
Carbon Mon-Oxide Poisoning	..	..	..	1	..	..
Collision—Motor Cycle and Car ... ..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Drowning	2	..	..	..	..	..
Carried forward	34	7	5	7	4	2

TABLE VII.—Continued.

INQUESTS.

Brought forward	34	7	5	7	4	2
Falls—Down Banking .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1
" Cellar Steps .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..
" Steps .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1
" Into a Bucket of Hot Water	1	..	..	..	..	..
" Through Feebleness	1	..	..	..	..	..
" Under Bus .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..
" " Motor Lorry .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Inattention at Birth... ..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Injury to Knee	1	..	..	..	..	..
Knocked down by Motor Cycle	1	..	..	..	..	..
Knocked down by Motor Car	1	..	..	..	..	..
Knocked down by Motor Char-a-banc .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Prick of Thumb with Pin .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Run over by Motor Lorry.. ..	2	..	..	..	1	..
Scalds .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Suffocation	1	3	..	..	..	..
Thrown out of Motor Car .. ..	..	..	1	1	1	..
C Occupational Accidents—						
Collision of Loco Engine and Wagon	1	..	..	..	1	..
Crushed between Wagon and Retaining Wall	1	..	..	..	..	..
Crushed by Fall of Clod .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..
" " Roof	2	..	3	..	1	..
" Runaway Tubs	1	..	1	..	2	..
Explosion of Colliery Explosives	1	..	..	..	..	..
Explosion of Gas in Colliery	1	..	..	..	..	..
Fall from Ladder	1	..	..	..	..	..
Injuries by Misfired Shot in Colliery .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Knocked down by Light Engine	1	..	..	..	..	..
Leg Severed by Driving Wheel .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Run over by Train .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Struck by Passing Train .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Struck by Ventilation Door in Colliery .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..
D Suicide—						
Cut Throat	2	1	..	..	1	..
Drowning	2	5	..	..	..	..
Hanging	1	..	..	..	..	..
Thrown out of Railway Carriage .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Totals	56	20	10	8	20	5

TABLE VIII.
INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING 1924 (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS).

Notifiable Disease.	Number of Cases Notified.								Total Cases Notified in each Ward.									
	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 Bretton Ward.	Removed to Kendray Hospital.
Scarlet Fever	191	..	42	123	18	8	..	..	26	19	19	13	26	10	17	38	23	167
Pneumonia	83	3	14	13	17	25	9	2	6	4	8	13	6	9	14	8	15	..
Diphtheria	66	1	23	34	7	1	..	..	7	10	7	8	9	8	3	12	2	58
Erysipelas	48	2	1	6	9	10	13	7	5	7	8	4	8	7	2	3	4	1
Puerperal Fever ..	17	..	..	..	6	10	1	..	2	1	3	4	2	1	1	2	1	14
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	14	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	6	2	1	1	1	1	..
Small-Pox... ..	7	1	..	3	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	3	2	..	7
Enteric Fever	4	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	4
Acute Polio-Myelitis ..	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	3	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Dysentery	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Malaria	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken Pox (only notifiable for 19 weeks) ..	43	4	18	21	..	..	..	..	7	2	7	5	5	6	2	2	7	..
Totals	482	25	100	204	59	60	25	9	57	46	53	53	62	42	43	70	56	253

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Number of Cases

Notifiable Disease	Age Group	Male	Female	Total
Scarlet Fever	10-14	191	..	191
Diphtheria	10-14	83	3	86
Whooping Cough	10-14	66	1	67
Measles	10-14	48	2	50
Enteric Fever	10-14	17	..	17
Pharyngitis	10-14	14	14	28
Small-Pox	10-14	7	1	8
Enteric Fever	10-14	4	..	4
Acute Polio-Myelitis	10-14	3	..	3
Encephalitis Lethargica	10-14	3	..	3
Typhoid-Febrile Fever	10-14	1	..	1
Typhoid	10-14	1	..	1
Latent	10-14	10	..	10
Chicken Pox (only notified for 13 weeks)	10-14	43	4	47
Totals	10-14	482	25	507

TABLE IX.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases (Excluding Tuberculosis)—Table showing periods of Prevalence during 1924.

Notifiable Diseases.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Scarlet Fever ..	9	3	17	19	30	16	6	5	15	32	23	16	191
Pneumonia ..	10	10	12	10	10	3	6	4	1	4	6	7	83
Diphtheria ..	7	6	5	8	1	5	8	3	3	6	6	8	66
Erysipelas ..	3	6	5	5	7	2	5	2	1	7	3	2	48
Puerperal Fever ..	..	2	5	1	..	1	..	1	1	2	..	4	17
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	2	..	2	2	5	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	14
Small-Pox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	1	1	7
Enteric Fever ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	4
Acute Polio-Myelitis ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
Cerebro Spinal Fever ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dysentery ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Malaria ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Chicken Pox (only notifiable for 19 weeks) ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	9	13	2	10	43
Total ..	33	27	47	45	56	30	28	27	34	64	41	50	482

TABLE X.—MINISTRY OF HEALTH.
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES—SUMMARY OF

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases Admitt'd to Hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever	191	167	2
Pneumonia... ..	83	...	92
Diphtheria	66	58	3
Erysipelas	48	1	...
Puerperal Fever	17	14	8
Ophthalmia Neonatorum...	14	...	...
Small-Pox	7	7	1
Enteric Fever	4	4	1
Acute Anterior Polio-Myelitis ...	3	...	1
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	3	1	3
Cerebro Spinal Fever	1	1	...
Dysentery	1	...	...
Malaria	1	...	...
Tuberculosis :—			
(a) Pulmonary—m. 70, f. 15 ...	115	108	67
(b) Non-Pul.—m. 14, f. 11 ..	25	3	18
Chicken Pox (only notifiable for 19 weeks)	43	...	...
Totals	622	364	191

An analysis of these cases into age groups will be found in Tables 8 and 11.

TABLE XI.—PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.
Summary of Notifications during the period from the 30th December, 1923, to the 3rd January, 1925, in the County Borough of Barnsley.

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 up-wards	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	1	5	4	8	6	6	15	13	10	1	1	70	73
Females	2	..	8	6	6	3	8	8	3	1	..	45	47
Non-Pulmonary													
Males	4	5	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	13	13
Females	2	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8

Notifications on Form B.

Number of Primary Notifications.						
Age Periods.	Under 5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—25	Total
Col.	15	16	17	18	19	20
Pulmonary—						
Males
Females
Non-Pulmonary—						
Males	1	1	1	1
Females	1	2	3	3	3

Notifications on Form C.

Poor Law Institutions	Sanatoria.
20	21
..	64
..	33
..	1
..	1

TABLE XII.

SUPPLEMENTAL RETURN.

New Cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health or Chief (Administrative) Tuberculosis Officer during the period from the 30th December, 1923, to the 3rd January, 1925, 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	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 and up-wards	Total Cases
Pulmonary—												
Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	2	1	8
Females	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
Non-Pulmonary—												
Males	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4
Females	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

TABLE XIII
TUBERCULOSIS—NOTIFICATIONS AND 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
1924	115	67	0.95	25	13	0.18

TABLE XIV.
**NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS
IN BARNSELY DURING 1924.**

11	Died within 1 week of Notification.
6	" " 2 weeks of Notification.
6	" " 1 month of Notification.
6	" " 2 months of Notification.
6	" " 3 months of Notification.
7	" " 6 months of Notification.
5	" " 1 year of Notification.
5	" " 2 years of Notification.
6	" " 3 years of Notification.
4	" " 4 years of Notification.
2	" " 5 years of Notification.
2	" " 7 years of Notification.
14	" without Notification of the Disease.

Of 80 deaths which occurred among Tuberculous Patients, 14, or 17 per cent. were not notified, and 42, or a further 53 per cent. died within 6 months of notification.

In 1923, 17 died without being notified, out of a total of 84 deaths.

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

TABLE XV.—MINISTRY OF HEALTH.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1 yrs...	1	2	4	2	...	2	3	...
1—5 ...	5	...	5	4	3	1	2	1
5—10 ...	4	8	1	2	1	3	...	1
10—15 ...	8	6	1	3	1	2	1	...
15—20 ...	6	6	...	...	1	4	...	1
20—25 ...	6	3	1	...	4	4	1	...
25—35 ...	15	8	1	...	5	6	...	...
35—45 ...	13	8	...	...	8	3	2	...
45—55 ...	10	3	...	...	8	4	...	...
55—65 ...	1	1	1	...	5	...	1	...
65 & upwards	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Totals ...	70	45	14	11	38	29	10	3

TABLE XVI.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES. LABORATORY TESTS AND ISSUES OF SUBSTITUTES FOR
SALVARSAN AND ANTI-TOXINS.

	For Private. Practitioners.				For Medical Officer of Health's Department.				For Kendray Hospital.				For Ven. Dis. Clin.	For Work- house In- firm	For Mater- nity Home
	Diph- theria.	Enteric Fever.	Tuber- culosis.	Syphilis	Diph- theria..	Enteric Fever.	Tuber- culosis.	Syphilis	Diph- theria.	Enteric Fever.	Syphilis	Syph- ilis.	Tuber- culosis	Diph- theria	
Positive ..	22	1	18	31	..	..	..	..	198	9	..	36	6	..
Negative ..	72	5	53	59	1	..	..	..	634	37	1	115	10	1
Issues of substi- tutes for Salvarsan	..	..	..	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	922	..	..
Issues of Anti- Toxin by— M.O.H. Office..	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	462	..	..	..	..	..

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION. HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Alderman HOLDEN (Chairman).

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

Alderman Broley,	Councillor Foulstone,
„ England,	„ Harral,
„ Guest,	„ Harris,
„ Raley,	„ Jackson,
„ Rose,	„ Lang,
Councillor Asquith,	„ Tipping,
„ Ellis,	„ Sumnall,

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 addition of the Barnsley Corporation Act, 1923, was mentioned upon page 32-33 of my Report for 1923.

We are glad to report that with the exception of a few out-lying farms and semi-rural cottages all the privies in the old Borough have been converted into water closets.

The work of conversion in the added areas of Ardsley and Monk Bretton is proceeding vigorously, and details will be found in the Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, pages 46—49.

The Corporation is in negotiation for a site for a Municipal Abattoir, and it is hoped that further progress will be reported in my next Report. Dr. J. Spencer Lowe, of the Ministry of Health, visited Barnsley on July 8th, 1924, and inspected a proposed site, now abandoned.

With regard to the insanitary area adjoining New Street represented in 1922, a Local Inquiry was held on March 20th, 1924, by an Inspector of the Ministry of Health, Mr. W. H. Collin.

On November 3rd, the Minister of Health made the County Borough of Barnsley (New Street (Western) Improvement Scheme) Order 1924. The District Valuer now has the valuation of the area in hand.

The Borough Council decided to provide additional tipping accommodation for the added areas, and the lower part of the old Borough. A Local Inquiry was held by Mr. J. C. Dawes, an Inspector of the Ministry of Health, on September 8th, 1924, and following this, the sanction of the Minister to acquire Shepherd's Farm, Ardsley, was received.

At the Public Baths, apparatus for the filtration and disinfection of water by Chloride of Lime in the Corporation Swimming Baths has been installed and used successfully.

Numerous Circulars, Orders and Memoranda have been received from the Ministry of Health dealing with various points in Public Health administration. Probably the Minister hoped by these means to secure improvement in local sanitary administration and a certain measure of uniformity. Unfortunately the needs of different districts are bound to vary according to situation, local industries, and the stage reached in sanitary improvement. The subjects already dealt with have all been important, but we need further powers and support from the central Authorities in dealing with Tuberculous milk, which is of special urgency.

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.

No Producers' Licences have been granted to use the designation "Grade A," and no Dealers' Licences have been issued to use the designation "Certified,"; "Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)"; Grade "A" or "Pasturised."

No applications for this purpose were received by the Health Committee.

I am glad to report that the Barnsley Main Colliery Company has decided to provide an installation of Pit Head Baths for the use of their workmen, and trust that it will be as successful as the installation at Wath Main Colliery, which is in great demand, and extensions are in progress there.

An improvement is desirable in the general cleanliness of the town, and steps have been taken to bring to the notice of householders that an offence is committed if mats and rugs are beaten or shaken in a public Street after 8 a.m. to the annoyance of pedestrians.

The desirability of framing a Byelaw for the prevention of spitting upon the public footpaths and pavements has also been brought to the notice of the Health Committee.

A further trouble is the fouling of the pavements and paths with dogs' excrement. A very large number of dogs are kept in unsuitable houses in the town where there is no land attached for the dog to exercise. We hope with the general spread of education and the desire for cleanliness dogs will not be kept unless proper provision is made for their exercise and general hygiene.

In previous Reports the lack of facilities for outdoor exercise has been mentioned.

The Parks and Allotments Committee is busily engaged in investigating possibilities of obtaining further playing space for small parks or pleasure grounds, where fresh air and exercise may be obtained.

The existing Locke Park is situated in the south-western corner of the Borough, and roughly, is not available for children living more than half a mile away.

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. (Resigned March, 1924).

Assistant Medical Officer of Health:

William T. G. Boul, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.
(Commenced duty December, 1924).

Clinical Tuberculosis Officer.

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

Clinical Venereal Diseases Officers:

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

John Ryan, M.B., Ch.B.

Health Visitors:

*†Mrs. E. Barber, ‡aMiss A. Petford, †‡*Miss M. Green
‡*Miss A. Batty.

Tuberculosis Nurses:

Mrs. M. Ridgeway, ‡*Mrs. K. E. Hinchcliffe.

*Certified Midwife. aL.O.S. Certificate. †R.S.I. Certificate
‡Trained Nurse.

Veterinary Surgeon.

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

Clerical Staff, Medical Officer's Department:

Alfred Day, Cert. R.S.I., Chief Clerk, Miss J. Henderson, M. &
C.W. Clerk, Miss E. Jackson, Typist, Miss M. Jordan,
Junior Clerk.

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent:

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

Assistant Sanitary Inspectors:

W. H. Spalton, Cert. R.S.I., M.S.I.A.,

G. H. Allemby, Cert. R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

J. Pickering and A. Shaw.

Assistant Cleansing Inspector.

J. Brownbridge.

Clerical Staff—Sanitary Department.

George M. Hanson, Chief Clerk, A. Pemberton and E.
Sheldon, Clerks, F. Winder, Junior Clerk, Miss C. Duncan,
Typist.

*No Treasury Grants applied for.

WATER SUPPLY.

No extension of water storage was completed in 1924, but the new compensation reservoir at Scout Dike referred to in last year's Report is under construction.

Many new mains have been laid and others re-laid or cleaned out. The supply of water has been constant throughout the year apart from local stoppages due to bursts or repairs.

The water is soft moorland water and undergoes treatment with lime to remove traces of acidity.

I am indebted to Mr. J. R. Fox, M.Inst., C.E., the Waterworks Engineer and Manager, for the following Table of rainfall.

BARNSELY CORPORATION WATERWORKS. MONTHLY RAINFALL AT BARNSELY, 1924.

				Inches.
January	...	...	...	1.59
February	...	...	...	1.27
March	...	...	...	1.03
April	...	...	...	1.73
May	...	...	...	3.05
June	...	...	...	2.00
July	...	...	...	2.70
August	...	...	...	1.96
September	...	...	...	2.54
October	...	...	...	3.61
November	...	...	...	1.89
December	...	...	...	2.57
Total for Year ...				25.94

Waterworks Office, Barnsley, 2/3/25.

The total Rainfall in 1923 was 29.4 inches.

A small isolated area in the Monk Bretton ward of the Borough, called Farfield Cottages, Toad Holes, or Fish End Valley, is surrounded by railway embankments, and has no supply from the Corporation mains.

The water supply of these cottages which is from a spring, is ample, but on analysis is found to be liable to pollution.

The inhabitants were warned that in order to avoid danger to health, it is advisable to boil all drinking water. They were also told that no filter will render the water safe unless it is cleaned out and sterilized every three days.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The main Sewage Disposal Works are situated in the lowest and most easternly portion of the Borough on the banks of the River Dearne, just before it leaves the County Borough.

Under the supervision of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Mr. H. Taylor, A.M.Inst.C.E., five small outlying Sewage Disposal Works have been abandoned and the sewage formerly treated at them has been concentrated at the main Sewage Works, at Burton Grange.

A new method of treatment of Sewage by bio-aeration has been under construction during the year and was brought into operation early in 1925.

This work has followed the lead of Sheffield Sewage Disposal Works, where the aeration is performed by surface agitation of the sewage by means of revolving paddles, and admixture with humus.

It is hoped that good results will be obtained in purification.

A new sewer has been laid to deal with the development taking place at Cliffe Lane, and Pontefract Road.

An important work also has been completed in culverting the open portion of Measborough Dike off Doncaster Road. A further scheme now approved by the Council for culverting in of the open portion of the Sough Dike, at Hoyle Mill, will be proceeded with shortly.

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.

STREET IMPROVEMENT.

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

During 1924, the work of making and completing private streets has been pushed on, and 19 streets have been completed, having a total length of 1 mile 4 furlongs and 147 yards, at a cost of £16,132.

The work of making up back roads has also been pushed on, and six of these have been completed, having a total length of 3 furlongs and 183 yards, at a cost of £2,885.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR 1924.

March, 1925.

Sanitary Department

Pontefract Road, Barnsley.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Gentlemen,—

I have pleasure in submitting to you my sixth Annual Report, shewing in mostly tabular form the activities and work accomplished by the Sanitary and Cleansing Departments for the year ended December, 1924.

The Conversion Scheme in the Old Borough was practically complete at the end of the year, and good progress had been made in the Added Areas.

Special attention has been given during the year to the Cow-sheds and Dairies, in an endeavour to obtain clean milk.

The prevention of black smoke from factory chimneys, and the paving of back yards has been actively pursued during the year, with good results.

The Cleansing Report shows a small reduction in the cost per house and shop, and per head of population, but unfortunately it also shows a small increase in the amount of refuse to the extent of .04 tons per house and shop per annum. I am convinced that if each individual householder would endeavour to burn their light combustible refuse, a considerable saving to the Cleansing Department, and the rates, could be effected.

This also applies to the quantity of trade refuse collected from shops, warehouses, etc., a large amount of which could be easily burnt in the tradesmen's stoves and furnaces, especially where they have central heating.

In April, Mr. Mellor, Chief Assistant Sanitary Inspector, resigned, to take up the position as Chief Sanitary Inspector to the County Borough of Dewsbury.

Mr. Mellor's departure has greatly affected the number of inspections during the year, especially in the inspection of meat and foods, the whole of that work being thrown upon your Chief Inspector.

TABLE XVII.

[illegible]

TABLE XVIII.—SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS MADE AND DEFECTS REMEDIED,
BY NOTICE, WITHOUT NOTICE.

	Wards.							Wards.										
	N.	S.	E.	W.	S.E.S.W	Cen M.B.	Aet N.	S.	E.	W.	S.E.S.W	Cen M.B.	Aet Total					
Houses—Improved Provided with a sufficient supply ..	6	2	1	3	6	10	15	2	1	3	2	3	..	56
Water ..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Roads, etc., Repaired ..	12	1	9	12	35	1	17	7	14	3	3	1	1	..	..	..	115
Mansions of Education ..	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Neas of Education ..	..	..	..	..	2	4	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	21
Yards Paved ..	3	4	11	6	11	2	12	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	52
Yard Pavements repaired ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Eaves and Fall-spouts fixed or repaired ..	16	7	8	22	26	16	18	4	9	3	6	8	2	5	2	4	..	156
Down spouts disconnected from drain ..	3	3	2	1	3	..	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Gutters and down-pipes cleaned ..	1	3	1	1	4	11	3	3	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	92
Overhanging discontinued ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	2	1	..	2	1	..	..	10
Disinfected ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Nuisances arising from keeping of swine and other animals abated ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Floated Cellars abated ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Factories— Sanitary conveniences improved ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Additional provided ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Fire Escapes provided ..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Workshops— Cleaned or linewashed ..	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Sanitary conveniences linewashed ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Provided with sufficient Sanitary accommodation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Separate accommodation provided ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Provision for Waste Products ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Lighting & Ventilation imp'vd ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Intervening Ventilation provided ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Found with no abstract fixed ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bakchouses (Retail)— Cleaned or linewashed ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Common Lodging Houses— Coversheds—Linewashed ..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Ice Cream Manufactories— Sanitary condition improved ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Drains— Opened out for inspection ..	1	4	2	5	..	4	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Construction (new) ..	74	3	35	26	9	7	6	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	328
Reconstructed ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Disconnected from sewer ..	20	21	37	43	43	21	46	22	11	30	41	33	29	30	21	81	12	2,513
Ventilated ..	61	3	14	21	29	2	3	20	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	163
Inspection chambers built ..	3	18	25	33	5	25	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	181
" repaired ..	2	1	3	4	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Openings removed from inside Buildings ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ceapits abolished ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Self-cleaning Gutters provided ..	2	1	2	4	7	4	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Sinks— In Sinks fixed or repaired ..	1	1	3	2	2	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	13
Wastepipes trapped, ..	2	7	3	3	2	15	6	3	1	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	47
or repaired ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Wastepipes disconnected ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Water Closets (Ordinary)— Total No. of W.C.'s provided ..	159	6	34	51	92	7	11	225	78	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	605
To replace other form of closet ..	146	5	34	46	74	6	8	210	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	600
Additional provided to number of closets previously obtaining ..	13	1	5	18	1	3	15	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65
Lighting and ventilation provided ..	4	5	2	9	9	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	..	54
or improved ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Linewashed or cleaned ..	1	5	1	2	3	9	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	25
Soil Pipes repaired or renewed ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Pail Closets provided ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
New Flush Pipes fixed ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	2
New Flush Pipes fixed ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
New cisterns fixed ..	..	1	1	4	5	2	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
New cisterns repaired ..	2	1	1	4	5	2	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Abolished ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Waste Water Closets— Cleaned ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	3
Repaired ..	..	8	6	1	2	1	7	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Midden Privies— Converted into water closets ..	146	5	41	46	74	6	8	210	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	607
Repaired ..	7	..	..	..	..	1	23	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Abolished ..	1	..	2	7	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Asphls Abolished—Wet ..	92	6	29	33	46	7	10	130	41	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Dry ..	6	..	6	4	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Asphls— Portable receptacles provided ..	982	73	80	171	138	88	85	321	131	26	15	4	12	10	9	15	..	4
Asphls furnished with proper doors and coverings	3	18	1	17
Offensive Accumulations— Removed	1	1	6	4	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	..	24
Miscellaneous— Not classified above ..	3	..	3	5	2	1	1	..	1	1	1	19
Cinemas and Theatres— Improved ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Total No. of Houses in which above nuisances were abated ..	932	180	204	308	846	101	240	84	87	31	50	86	52	84	87	53	13	6
No. of Notices complied with ..	170	90	128	155	146	99	149	59	80	1076
Preliminary	75	28	54	47	100	25	47	125	54	555
Sanitary

INSPECTION WORK.

TABLE XIX.

Total number of Inspections were ...	23,301
" " " Re-Inspections were ...	5,848
" " " Nuisances found were ...	3,270
" " " Nuisances abated were	4,987
Number of Preliminary Notices served ...	1,165
" " Statutory " " " ...	841
" " Preliminary Notices complied with	1,076
" " Statutory " " " ...	555
" " Letters sent " " " ...	1,169
" " Waste Water Closets attended to	1,303

The outstanding Statutory Notices are due to those served for Privy Conversions, as per the general scheme.

PAVING OF YARDS.

The number of Notices served during the year for the paving of yards was 115.

Number of Notices complied with ...	45
Number of yards paved	52
Number of houses affected to which the above mentioned yards are common	174

Many yards were in the process of paving at the end of the year.

INFECTION AND DISINFECTION.

Inspection of Infected Houses	669
Number of Houses Disinfected	447
Number of Rooms Disinfected	1,894
Number of Schools Disinfected	7
Number of Class Rooms Disinfected ...	18
Number of Hospitals Disinfected	5
Number of Hospital Wards Disinfected	11

During the year 4,488 persons were supplied with one pint of Disinfecting Fluid free.

HOUSING ACTS, 1890 to 1919.

The total number of houses inspected under the Housing Acts was	162
Number of houses totally unfit, rendered fit	Nil.
Number of unfit houses repaired under the Pub- lic Health Acts	387

During the year representations were made by the Medical Officer of Health, respecting the following houses

as being unfit for human habitation:—

20, 22, 24, John Street.

9, 10, Milnes Square, Monk Bretton.

23, Smithy Green.

Houses Nos. 9 Ct. 3, Wortley Street, and 1, 3, Ct. 6, Thomas Street, were demolished in accordance with notices served last year.

Progress in the closing and demolition of insanitary and worn out houses can only be made by the provision of additional houses.

Sanction was obtained from the Ministry of Health to deal with an insanitary area in New Street. The progress of this scheme is severely retarded owing to lack of houses for re-housing the displaced people.

TABLE XX.

**IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED UNDER THE HOUSING,
TOWN PLANNING, ETC., ACTS, 1909 AND 1919.**

DWELLING-HOUSES.				By Notice.	Without Notice.
Circulation of Air provided or improved	...	...	...	1	...
Lighting and Ventilation improved	...	...	...	3	...
Rendered free from Dampness	...	...	...	4	...
Provided with Special Store for Food	...	...	...	7	...
Provided with improved means for Food Storage	...	...	...	5	2
Roofs re-constructed or repaired	...	...	...	37	...
Walls (outside) pointed and repaired	...	...	...	43	7
Gable Walls pointed	...	...	...	6	...
Chimneys repaired or pointed	...	...	...	46	7
Provided with new sinks or other sanitary fittings	...	...	...	4	...
Provided with Paved Yards	...	...	...	3	...
Provided with improved Yard Pavements	...	...	...	3	...
Provided with Eaves, Gutters and Fallpipes, or cleansed and repaired	...	...	...	37	...
Water Closets repaired	...	...	...	7	...
Coal Places repaired	...	...	...	13	...
Demolished as unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	2	...
Outside steps repaired	...	...	...	8	...

LIVING ROOMS.

Doors provided or repaired	...	...	9	...
Light and Ventilation improved	...	...	2	...
New Windows provided	...	...	3	...
Old Windows improved	...	...	43	1
Dampness in Walls prevented	...	...	6	...
Walls and Ceilings repaired or replastered	...	...	80	3
Floors repaired or relaid	...	...	38	1
New Fireplaces provided	...	...	4	...
Old Fireplaces repaired	...	...	71	...
Hot Water Apparatus repaired	...	...	1	...
Cupboards repaired	...	...	1	...

SLEEPING ROOMS.

Light and Ventilation improved	...	...	9	...
New Windows provided	...	...	1	...
Old Windows improved	...	...	124	1
Dampness in Walls prevented	...	...	13	...
Walls and Ceilings repaired or replastered	...	...	72	5
Old Fireplaces repaired	...	...	4	...
Floors repaired	...	...	26	...
Staircases repaired	...	...	14	1
Doors refixed or repaired	...	...	2	...
Hand Rail provided	...	...	1	...

CELLARS OR BASEMENT ROOMS.

Light and Ventilation improved	...	...	1	...
Dampness in Walls prevented	...	...	1	1
Walls and Ceilings repaired or replastered	...	...	6	3
Floors repaired or replaced	...	...	3	...
Staircases repaired	...	...	12	1

SCULLERIES OR WASH KITCHENS.

Oven and Fireplace repaired	...	...	1	...
New Windows provided	...	...	1	...
Old Windows improved	...	...	15	...
Dampness prevented	...	...	2	...
Walls and Ceilings repaired	...	...	36	...
New Slop-sinks or Sinks repaired	...	...	6	...
Waste Pipes trapped or repaired	...	...	2	...
Coppers repaired or renewed	...	...	45	1
Floors repaired	...	...	20	...
Steps repaired	...	...	1	...
Doors repaired	...	...	5	...
Total Number of Houses in which above improvements were effected	...	...	208	4
Number of Notices complied with	...	...	155	...

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

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

246 Inspections have been made as compared with 271 for 1923.

18 Complaints were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories, as compared with 12 in 1923.

18 Nuisances were found, and 10 abated.

In 3 Factories fire escapes have received attention, and were made satisfactory.

The total number of Workshops registered with your Authority is 226, an increase of 39 since 1921.

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

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES:

1.—Inspections of Factories, Workshops. and Workplaces, Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries)	41	10	—
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries)	103	12	—
WORKPLACES (Other than Outworkers' Premises)	8	1	—
Total ...	152	23	—

2.—Defects Found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars	Number of Defects.			
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspctr.	No. of Prosecutions.
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—				
Want of Cleanliness ...	11	11	—	—
Want of Ventilation ...	1	1	—	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—
Want of Drainage of Floors ...	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances ...	1	1	—	—
Sanitary { Insufficient ...	4	4	—	—
{ unsuitable or defective ...	5	2	1	—
Accommodation { Not separate for sexes ...	2	2	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshops' Acts:—				
Illegal occupation of underground Bakehouse (s 101) ...	—	—	—	—
Other Offences ...	5	4	—	—
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule of the Ministry of Health. (Factories and Workshops (Transfer of Powers) Order 1921).				
Total ...	29	25	1	—

CANAL BOATS.

During the year there has been greater activity on the canals than in 1923.

During the year 36 boats were inspected as compared with 28 in 1923.

The number of persons living on board were:—

72 Adults, namely, 46 males and 26 females.

29 Children, namely, 12 males and 17 females.

11 Infringements of the Acts were found:—

6 had no certificate on board.

2 cabins required painting.

2 certificates did not identify the owners.

1 certificate did not identify the boat.

No legal proceedings were undertaken.

No case of infectious disease was reported.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

104 Visits were made to Common Lodging Houses during the year.

I am pleased to report a continued improvement generally in the keeping of these premises.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

During the year one application was received for the establishment of Fish Frying premises, which was not granted.

Five 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.

An application was received from Messrs. Oddy and Denton, successors to Mr. Wm. Lindley, for renewal of Knackers Yard Licence, which was granted.

PUBLIC URINAL AND W. C. ACCOMMODATION.

These public conveniences receive regular daily attention in the question of cleaning and swilling.

The whole of these conveniences have been repaired and improved during the year.

The provision of additional accommodation for both sexes was receiving the attention of the Health Committee at the close of the year.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

At the close of the year there were 27 Slaughter Houses within the Borough, namely, 18 registered and 9 licenced.

During the year, 742 visits were made to these Slaughter Houses for the inspection and detection of unsound meat.

One Slaughter House was closed during the year, the premises being required for other purposes.

One Slaughter House was licenced during the year, subject to the provision of a Public Abattoir, when such licence will be withdrawn.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

The inspection of Meat and other foods has received the fullest attention during the year, and I am sure the introduction of the Meat Regulations will greatly stimulate the production of clean and wholesome meat and other foods.

The Markets have been regularly inspected every market day, and particular attention has been given to the labelling of Imported Foods.

TABLE XXI.

NUMBER OF ANIMALS INSPECTED.

Beasts	...	...	...	...	1714
Sheep	...	...	...	...	1468
Calves	...	...	...	...	132
Pigs	...	...	...	...	1833

WEIGHT OF FOOD CONDEMNED.

		Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Fresh Meat	...	7	8	3	2½
Imported Meat	...	...	4	0	26
Fish	...	...	6	0	½
Carrots	...	...	1	1	0
Watercress	...	...	...	1	3
Apples	...	...	1	0	0
Tripe	...	...	...	3	22
Bacon	...	...	2	0	0
Hares and Rabbits	...	...	...	2	20
Cockles	...	...	2	0	0
Mussels	...	...	6	2	0
Preserved Foods	...	...	14	2	17
		9	8	1	7

FROZEN IMPORTED MEAT.

				Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
Beef ...	...	...	...	2	2	14
Ox-Tails	...	...	...	1	0	16
Kidneys	...	...	...	...	1	24
				4	0	26

TABLE XXII.

**Carcases with all Organs condemned as totally
Unfit for Human Consumption.**

		Tuber- culosis.	Accident	Inflmty. Diseases	Parasitic Diseases	Other Bacterial Diseases	Other Diseases.
Cows ..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bullocks ..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heifers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pigs ..	4	1	1	..	..	..	3†
Sheep ..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..
Calves ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

† 2 Pigs Emaciation, 1 Pig Rickets.

TABLE XXIII.

**Carcases Partially Condemned as Unfit
for Human Food.**

		Tuber- culosis.	Accidnt.	Inflmty. Diseases	Parasitic Diseases	Other Bacterial Diseases	Other Diseases
Cows ..	7	1	1	..	..	..	..
Bullocks ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heifers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pigs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sheep ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Calves ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE XXIV.

Various Organs Condemned as Unfit for Human Food.

[illegible]

QUANTITIES OF FOOD DESTROYED.

TABLE - XXV.

Codfish (lbs.)	...	...	...	448
Plaice (lbs.)	...	...	...	77½
Haddock Finnan (lbs.)	...	...	...	25
Mackerel (lbs.)	...	...	...	112
Prawns (lbs.)	...	...	...	10
Carrots (lbs.)	...	...	...	1960
Watercress (lbs.)	...	...	...	31
Apples (lbs.)	...	...	...	112
Tripe (lbs.)	...	...	...	106
Bacon (lbs.)	...	...	...	224
Hares (lbs.)	...	...	...	18
Rabbits (lbs.)	...	...	...	58
Cockles (lbs.)	...	...	...	224
Mussels (lbs.)	...	...	...	728
Total weight				4133½

PRESERVED FOODS.

Beef and Pork	...	...	...	134	Tins
Milk	...	...	...	296	"
Fruit	...	...	...	81	"
Vegetables	...	...	...	187	"
Fish	...	...	...	366	"
Total				1064	

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS.

The whole of the Dairies and Cowsheds together with the Milch Cows within the Borough were inspected by your Veterinary Surgeon and myself during the year.

The conditions found in the Cowsheds were of a varying character. Some shewed marked improvements, giving the impression that the producers were alive to the necessity of the production of clean milk. Others were only fairly well kept, leaving room for improvement and more enthusiasm on behalf of the producers.

Two cases came to our notice of a most disgraceful character. We found the Cowsheds dirty and unlimewashed. In one case the dung had not been cleaned out before the morning's milking. The Milch Cows were spattered with dung, even on the udders and teats. In fact, in one case the cows were so abominably dirty that your Veterinary Surgeon refused to examine them.

Notices were immediately served, and a severe warning was given to these two producers, with the result that immediate action took place. The Cowsheds and the Cows were cleansed, and the lighting and ventilation improved.

It is still a very difficult matter to induce the Cow-keepers to keep their Cowsheds and Cows clean in an endeavour to produce clean, wholesome milk, which is of vital importance to the community.

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

Milk Producers	...	...	...	...	1
Retail Purveyors (Resident in Borough)					10
Visits to Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	68
Visits to Milkshops	...	...	...	...	60
Visits to Dairies	...	...	...	...	16

The Milk Shops in the Borough have again received constant attention, and I am pleased to report that they have generally been kept in a very satisfactory condition.

ICE CREAM MANUFACTURERS.

The number of persons manufacturing Ice Cream in the Borough is 105, an increase of 3 over last year. During the year the whole of these premises were inspected, and every endeavour is made to maintain them at a high standard.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

During the year 126 samples of Food and Drugs were taken, and submitted to the Analyst for analysis, as compared with 109 in 1922, and 134 in 1923.

The following is a summary of the articles taken:—

TABLE XXVI.

New Milk	...	...	...	...	79
Skimmed Milk	...	...	...	...	1
Preserved Cream	...	...	...	...	4
Bi-carbonate of Soda	...	...	...	...	1
Borax	...	...	...	...	4
Bitter Beer	...	...	...	...	4
Whisky	...	...	...	...	3
Butter	...	...	...	...	4
Margarine	...	...	...	...	6
Sponge Fingers	...	...	...	...	2
Mincemeat	...	...	...	...	1
Coffee	...	...	...	...	1
Lemon Curd	...	...	...	...	1
Sago	...	...	...	...	1
Liquorice Powder	...	...	...	...	1
Lard	...	...	...	...	2
Chocolates	...	...	...	...	1
Peas	...	...	...	...	1
Chocolate Colour	...	...	...	...	2
Pepper	...	...	...	...	1
Gin	...	...	...	...	2
Dripping	...	...	...	...	1
Corn Flour	...	...	...	...	1
Egg Colour	...	...	...	...	1
Paregoric	...	...	...	...	1

Reported on as follows :—

Article.	Genuine.	Not of the Nature and Quality demanded.	Adulterated.
New Milk	63	4	12
Skimmed Milk	1	—	—
Preserved Cream	4	—	—
Bi carbonate of Soda	1	—	—
Borax	4	—	—
Bitter Beer	4	—	—
Whisky	1	—	2
Butter	4	—	—
Margarine	6	—	—
Sponge Fingers	2	—	—
Mince Meat... ..	1	—	—
Coffee	1	—	—
Lemon Curd	1	—	—
Sago	1	—	—
Liquorice Powder	1	—	—
Lard	2	—	—
Chocolates	1	—	—
Peas	1	—	—
Chocolate Colour	2	—	—
Pepper	1	—	—
Gin	2	—	—
Dripping	1	—	—
Corn Flour	1	—	—
Egg Colour	1	—	—
Paregoric	1	—	—
Total	108	4	14

One sample of new milk was examined for the detection of Diphtheria Bacilli, but none could be isolated from the sample.

One sample of new milk, while conforming to the standard, contained a deposit of blood.

One sample of new milk was abnormal in character, containing a high proportion of Milk-fat, and being below standard in Non-Fatty Solids.

PROSECUTIONS AND WARNINGS.

Number of Prosecutions—2. Vendors fined 20/- and costs in each case.
 Number of Warnings —7. Milk 6; Preserved Cream re size of declaratory label 1.

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 Ending 31st December, 1924.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BARNESLEY.

1. Milk and Cream not Sold as Preserved Cream.

(a)		(b)	
Number of Samples examined for the Presence of a Preservative.		Number in which Preservative was reported to be present, and Percentage of Preservative found in each sample.	
MILK	... .. 80		0

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	...	...	4
(ii) Incorrect statements made	...	...	0
			—
			4
(iii) Percentage of Preservative found in each sample.	Percentage stated on Statutory Label		
0.20%	Not exceeding 0.4%		
0.25%	" " "		
0.20%	" " "		
0.22%	" " "		
	" " "		
	(One label lost in Transit).		

(b) Determinations made of Milk Fat in Cream sold.
as Preserved Cream.

(i) Above 35 per cent.	4
(ii) Below 35 per cent.	0
	—
	4
	—

(c) Instances (apart from analysis) where the requirement 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.

One. (One Label lost in Transit).

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

Sample No. 459 had a Label, but did not conform to the Regulations with regard to size. Vendor 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.

PUBLIC CLEANSING WORK.

As a result of privy conversions and our scheme for Standard Ashbins under the Barnsley Corporation Act of 1923, during the year a further change has been taking place in the Cleansing Department by the substitution of Ashbins with a weekly collection, for the old Privy Middens.

During the year 1464 Ashbins have been brought into use, making a total of 7434 Ashbins in use in the Borough.

This change to a weekly collection 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, a very small number of complaints being received.

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

- 2 2-Ton Electric Vehicles.
- 7 1-Ton Ford Vehicles.
- 1 30-Cwt. Ford Vehicle.
- 11 Horses and Carts.

This shows an increase of one Ford over last year, which was purchased on the 19th September, and a reduction of two Horses and Carts.

The following comparisons will illustrate the effect of administration in the Cleansing Department.

	1922	1923	1924
Total cost of Collection ...	£13330	£13393	£13229
Total cost of Disposal ...	£5528	£4488	£4190
Credits for Materials Recovered	£1805	£1756	£1940
Total nett cost of Collection and Disposal of Refuse	£17053	£16125	£15479
Number of Houses and Shops	14,428	14,496	14,758
Cost per House and Shop per Annum	23/7½d.	22/2¾d.	20/11d.
Number of Tons Collected ...	34,801	32,415	33,629
Cost per head of Population	4/10¾d.	4/7d.	4/4d.
Weight per House and Shop per Annum	2.40 tons	2.23 tons	2.27 tons

This shows a reduction in the cost per House and Shop, and per head of Population, but unfortunately it also shows a small increase in the Weight of Refuse, equivalent to .04 tons per house per annum.

TABLE XXVII.

COLLECTION OF REFUSE.

	Tons
Nightsoil, Slaughterhouse Refuse removed during the night	6,177
Refuse removed during the day time	26,799
Refuse removed during the day time by tradespeople	653
	<hr/>
	33,629
	<hr/>
Total number of Tons from Privies	5,839
Slaughterhouses	338
Dry Ashpits and Bell	12,255
Ash Bins	13,195
Trade Refuse	1,197
Paper	152
Tradespeople	653
	<hr/>
	33,629
	<hr/>
Total Number of tons from Cesspools, Honeywell	124
Pogmoor	213
	<hr/>
	337
	<hr/>
Total Number of Wet Ashpits emptied	7,246
Dry Ashpits emptied	27,888
Ash Bins emptied	359,399
Cesspools emptied	65
Garbage Tubs emptied	4,824
	<hr/>
	399,422
	<hr/>

TABLE XXVIII.

	N. S.	Garbage.	D.A. & Bell.	Bins.	C.P.	Paper.	T.R.	By Trades-people.	Total.
Refuse Disposal Works ...	251	101	7433	9342	213	8	9	229	17586
Warren Quarry Destructor	671	...	848	931	...	40	1123	424	4037
T.ps	3466	...	3242	2272	...	1	54	...	9035
Sanitary Depot ...	...	...	...	...	...	102	...	...	102
Put Down Sewer...	...	...	...	...	124	...	...	...	124
Local Farms ...	1427	183	732	650	...	1	10	...	3003
Farmers by Rail ...	24	54	...	...	...	...	1	...	79
Total ...	5889	338	12255	13195	337	152	1197	653	33966

TRADE REFUSE.

Receipts for the collection of Trade Refuse from January to December, 1924, amounted to £131 14s. 3d.

From the 1st January, 1924 to 31st December, 1924, 17,586 tons of Refuse were dealt with at the Refusal Disposal Works. Of this number 352 were tons of Nightsoil and Garbage, the remaining 17,234 tons consisting of Dry Refuse.

UTILISATION.

The following sales were effected during the year:—

	T.	C.	Q.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Manure (concentrated) ...	213	0	0		47	12	0
Cinders	2077	7	0		787	13	6½
Fertilisers and Dust ...	213	9	1		16	5	0
Bones	4	6	2	18	17	4	8
Waste Paper	106	12	3		166	5	0
Scrap Iron	20	14	1		35	18	11
Baled Tins	176	14	0		433	0	6
Rubble	24	13	1		3	16	8
Tallow	0	19	0	19½	37	10	10
Cullet	30	0	1		25	3	9
Total ...					£1570	10	10½

DESTRUCTOR.

During the year the work was carried on at the Destructor in Warren Quarry Lane mostly by means of one shift, which resulted in burning 4,037 tons of refuse which worked out at 3s. 8.86d. per ton burnt.

The comparative nett cost between the Destructor and the Disposal Plant at Pogmoor is as follows:—

By burning at the Destructor 3s. 8.86d. per ton, Disposal Plant 1s. 8.76d. per ton, or 1s. 10.10d. per ton in favour of the Disposal Plant at Pogmoor.

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS (SUMMARY).

No. of Privy Middens converted into Water Closets during the year	607
No. of Waste Water Closets converted into Water Closets during the year	Nil.
No. of Water Closets remaining at the end of the year	8226
No. of Waste Water Closets remaining at the end of the year	2173
No. of Privy Middens remaining at the end of the year	709
No. of Bins provided during the year	1464
No. of Dry Ashpits	1999
No. of Ash Bins	7434

RATS ORDER.

During the year the work of the destruction of Rats and Mice has been actively pursued, and valuable help and assistance has been rendered by this Department in exterminating these vermin in many parts of the Borough.

A large amount of work has been done, particularly in reference to the new Housing Sites where rats appear to have been attracted from the ditches and neighbouring dykes to the inhabited dwellings.

During the year, apart from the National Rat Week, 282 places were visited as a result of complaints that premises were infested with Rats.

10,663 baits were laid of which 5,630 baits were eaten. 678 Rats and Mice were actually caught during these operations.

During the National Rat Week from November 3rd to the 8th inclusive, 161 premises were visited and received treatment by means of ferrets, nets, fumigation, traps of various descriptions, and poisoning.

473 Rats, and 369 Mice were caught. 5,527 baits were laid, particularly on the tips, and premises where it was difficult to use the ferrets and nets.

3,468 baits were eaten during that period. Therefore, the actual and estimated number of Rats and Mice destroyed equals approximately 3,942.

I, therefore, estimate that the actual and estimated number of Rats and Mice accounted for during the whole of the year was 10,250. I am convinced that as a result of the continued warfare on these vermin that there is less serious infestation of Rats in premises than there was some four years ago.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ANIMALS ACTS.

In January, 1924, an outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease occurred at one of the farms in the Borough.

The whole of the animals on the farm were slaughtered, and two beasts were destroyed by burying in Quick Lime.

The premises were then thoroughly disinfected under the supervision of the Inspector from the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, with the result that no further cases were notified.

No case of Anthrax was dealt with during the year.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

The question of Smoke Abatement has received serious attention during the year, and the results of many observations have been reported to your Committee.

A serious attempt is being made by your Sanitary Committee to bring about a reduction of black smoke which at present pollutes the atmosphere.

Two pupils of the Sanitary Department have qualified as Assistant Sanitary Inspectors, and have been promoted to the staff during the year.

In conclusion, I would like to express my thanks 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.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

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

Alderman England,	Councillor Lang
„ Jones,	„ Taylor,
Councillor Caffrey,	Mesdames Hallam,
„ Charlesworth,	„ Handford,
„ Jackson,	„ Irving,
„ Johnson,	„ Willis,
„ Kaye,	„ Wright,

The important work of this Committee is divided into four main branches, described below.

In an earlier section of this Report, page 10, the importance of the problem was indicated by showing that our Birth Rate is one of the highest in England and Wales, and that the vital increase of population is actually the highest of the 105 Great Towns.

The subject of Birth Control has been recently discussed in the Public Press and in public meetings, and is a subject of considerable difficulty and importance.

Unfortunately our local evidence tends to show that the Birth Rate is highest where the sanitary conditions are worst.

I have stated elsewhere that the time is almost ripe for insisting upon a medical examination of all persons proposing to be married. If this should become law more stringent measures against illegitimacy would also be required.

1.—MIDWIVES.

The number of certified Midwives in practice in the extended Borough at the end of 1924 was 30, as compared with 31 at the end of 1923. Of these, 18 were trained (including 2 at the Maternity Home, and 3 at the District Nursing Association), and 12 Untrained. Of these, 3 Trained Midwives and 1 Untrained reside outside the County Borough. Two Untrained Midwives died during the year, one of them having resigned on account of ill-health at an earlier date.

The Corporation each year recognises two newly Certified Midwives as Municipal Midwives, but at the close of the year only one, Mrs. E. A. Kay, held the position.

I regret I have to report that some of the Untrained Midwives are of an advanced age, somewhat illiterate, and in poor health. They are unable to carry out fully all the Rules of the Central Midwives Board. To those over 70 years of

age, I have suggested the desirability of retiring from practice, and one of them has agreed to retire at the end of September. The keeping of temperature charts has been unsatisfactory in a few cases, notwithstanding the instructions given by the Health Visitors. Some of the Midwives also are unable to prevent Ophthalmia Neonatorum or Inflammation of the eyes of the new born child.

Following the visit of Dr. Barbara Cunningham, O.B.E., of the Ministry of Health, only two Health Visitors have acted as Assistant Inspectors of Midwives, and it is hoped to secure greater uniformity by this change.

One Pupil Midwife has been assisted by the Corporation to obtain Training at the Jessop Hospital, Sheffield.

TABLE XXIX.

The total number of cases attended by Midwives is 1521, made up as follows:—

Cases attended by Individual Trained Midwives.	Cases attended by Individual Untrained Midwives.
147	167
127 (Maternity Home)	128
110	115
107	83
96	52
72	32
58	26
43	19
31	18
24 (District Nurse)	16
18	8
7	5
6	...
2 (District Nurse)	...
2	...
1	...
1 (District Nurse)	...
—	—
852 (710)	669 (751)
—	—

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

29 of the cases attended by Trained Midwives were stillbirths, and 28 of the cases attended by Untrained Midwives were also stillbirths.

TABLE XXX.

Medical help was sought by Midwives under Rule 20 of the Central Midwives Board, in the following 146 cases as compared with 139 for 1923.

Prolonged Labour	...	...	...	...	21
Delayed Labour	...	...	...	...	16
Breach Labour	...	...	...	...	11
Ruptured Perineum	...	...	...	...	11
Dangerous Feebleness of Child	...	...	...	...	9
Afterbirth Fast	...	...	...	...	8
Post Partum Haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	8
Obstructed Labour	...	...	...	...	6
Face Presentation	...	...	...	...	5
Torn Perineum	...	...	...	...	4
Lacerated Perineum	...	...	...	...	4
Rise of Temperature	...	...	...	...	4
Child Fast	...	...	...	...	3
Contracted Pelvis	...	...	...	...	3
Eclampsia	...	...	...	...	2
Prolapsed Cord	...	...	...	...	2
Cord First	...	...	...	...	2
Premature Labour	...	...	...	...	2
Baby Feet First	...	...	...	...	2
Cross Birth	...	...	...	...	2
Abortion, Malformation and Syphilis	...	...	...	...	1
Albuminuria	...	...	...	...	1
A.P.H. with susp: Placenta Previa Collapsed	...	...	...	...	1
Patient	...	...	...	...	1
Acute Pain in left groin	...	...	...	...	1
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	1
Cyanosis	...	...	...	...	1
Doctors help required	...	...	...	...	1
Foetid Liquor Amnii	...	...	...	...	1
Haemorrhage 4 months Abortion	...	...	...	...	1
Haemorrhage from Lacerated Cord (Baby)	...	...	...	...	1
Inflamed Breast	...	...	...	...	1
Inflammation of Vein of Leg	...	...	...	...	1
Malformation of Penis	...	...	...	...	1
Malformation of Anus	...	...	...	...	1
No Advance of Presenting Part	...	...	...	...	1
Obstruction of Womb, Instruments	...	...	...	...	1
Placenta Previa	...	...	...	...	1
Premature Child and General Condition	...	...	...	...	1
of Mother	...	...	...	...	1
Premature Child (still birth)	...	...	...	...	1
Requiring a stitch	...	...	...	...	1
Purulent Discharge and Sores	...	...	...	...	1

2.—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

The three Centres described in the Report for 1922 (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 chief Centre at Barnsley is also opened an additional afternoon for the sale of food products, but a Medical Officer is not in attendance.

The work of this Centre is hampered by the inadequate size of the premises and the poor accommodation provided. Following the visit of Dr. Barbara Cunningham, the Ministry of Health has made representations to the Town Council to this effect.

It is extremely difficult to obtain suitable premises in the centre of the Town owing to the great demand for business premises, as Barnsley is a very popular shopping centre for the surrounding districts, and the rents in this area are very high. The rent of the existing premises has been increased twice in the last couple of years.

BARNESLEY, ARDSLEY, AND MONK BRETTON INFANT WELFARE CENTRE REPORTS.

TABLE XXXI.

Barnsley. Ardsley Monk Bretton

Total No. of Cases attending				709	85	79
Centre						
Attendances made by No. of						
Cases				14393	1103	743
Children seen by the Medical						
Officer				685	62	59
No. making 1 visit	...	...	...	273	22	23
" " 2 visits	...	...	...	97	10	10
" " 3 "	...	...	...	69	5	11
" " 4 "	...	...	...	38	6	1
" " 5 "	...	...	...	32	4	...
" " 6 "	...	...	...	24	3	2
" " 7 "	...	...	...	23	3	1
" " 8 "	...	...	...	14	2	4
" " 9 "	...	...	...	14	...	...
" " 10 "	...	...	...	7	4	...
" " 11 "	...	...	...	8	...	1
" " 12 "	...	...	...	11	...	3
" " 13 "	...	...	...	7	...	1
" " 14 "	...	...	...	4	...	2
" " 15 "	...	...	...	3	1	...
" " 16 "	...	...	...	6	...	...
" " 17 "	...	...	...	7	...	...
" " 18 "	...	...	...	4	1	...
" " 19 "	...	...	...	4	1	...
" " 20 "	...	...	...	2	...	...
" " 21 "	...	...	...	2	...	...
" " 22 "	...	...	...	5	...	...
" " 23 "	...	...	...	3	...	...
" " 24 "	...	...	...	2	...	...
" " 25 "	...	...	...	2	...	...
" " 26 "	...	...	...	2	...	...
" " 28 "	...	...	...	4	...	...
" " 29 "	...	...	...	3	...	...
" " 30 "	...	...	...	1	...	...
" " 31 "	...	...	...	2	...	...
" " 33 "	...	...	...	1	...	...
" " 34 "	...	...	...	1	...	...
" " 37 "	...	...	...	1	...	...
" " 38 "	...	...	...	1	...	...
" " 39 "	...	...	...	1	...	...
" " 40 "	...	...	...	2	...	...
" " 42 "	...	...	...	2	...	...
" " 47 "	...	...	...	1	...	...
" " 51 "	...	...	...	2	...	...
				685	62	59

TABLE XXXII.

Reason for Visit:	Monk		
	Barnsley	Ardsley	Bretton
To be weighed and examined	238	18	25
Free and Cheaper Foods ...	182	21	10
Constipation	51	2	2
Thrush	47	2	3
Diarrhœa	21	5	1
Catarrh	18	4	7
Sore Buttocks	18	...	...
Phimosis	16	...	1
Cough	15	1	1
Bronchitis	10	1	...
Otorhœa	9	...	...
Umbilical Hernia	8	1	2
Conjunctivitis	8	...	...
"Spots"	6	1	1
Sores on Head	6	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	4	...	...
"Cold"	3	1	2
Ringworm	3	...	1
Septic Fingers	3	...	1
Impetigo	2	4	...
Naevus	2	...	...
Eczema	2	...	...
Whooping Cough	2	...	...
Jaundice	2	...	...
Thread Worms	2	...	...
Septic Sores	1	...	...
Wasting	1	...	...
Measles	1	...	...
Inguinal Hernia	1	...	1
Rickets	1	...	...
Anaemia	1	...	...
Hypospadias	1	...	...
Abscess ... ..	...	1	...
Influenza ... ..	...	...	1
	685	62	59

MILK (MOTHERS AND CHILDREN) ORDER, 1921.

Cows and Dried Milk, Free and Reduced Rates,
Year ending 31st December, 1924.

	Barnsley.	Ardley.	Monk Bretton.
FREE MILK.	£ s d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cows Milk	17 1 2	—	0 3 6
Dried Milk	129 12 3	19 9 4	8 11 10
Drugs (including Virol, Vitmar, Lactagol and Ovaltine)	27 8 10	3 5 7	2 1 7
	174 2 3	22 14 11	10 16 11
MILK AT REDUCED RATES.			
Cows Milk	1 10 3	0 6 1½	—
Dried Milk	89 6 5	7 15 3	2 17 3
Drugs (including Virol, Vitmar, Lactagol and Ovaltine)	3 18 0	0 1 6½	0 1 2
	94 14 8	8 2 11	2 18 5
Total Cost to the Com- mittee	268 16 11	30 17 10	13 15 4
Receipts for the Year ...	1544 5 1	135 2 3	58 6 1

Small quantities of:—

Medicines.—Cod Liver Oil, Ex.Casc. Liquid, Glycerine of Borax.

Dressings, Lints, etc.—Boracic, White, Bandages, Cotton Wool, Gauze and Strapping.

Powders.—Calomel Tablets, Grey Powders, Soda Citrate, 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.

Nurse E. Heyes, Certified Midwife, resigned to take up the duties of Health Visitor in the adjoining Urban District of Wombwell. She was succeeded by Nurse M. Green, Certified Midwife. Nurse E. Dakin, who devoted part of her time to Maternity and Child Welfare in the Ardsley and Monk Bretton parishes, resigned, and was succeeded by Nurse S. A. Batty, Certified Midwife, who works in the same areas, and gives her whole time to this work.

In addition to the reduction of Infant Mortality, the Health Visitors have done good work in the prevention of blindness; it will be noted from Table XLVI that the number of Blind Persons is diminishing, although the population is increasing.

On several occasions the Health Visitors have reported that their work has been hampered by the lateness at which the mothers get up in the morning, on many occasions after 10 a.m.

This is particularly the case where there are no children of school age who require to be prepared for school at 9 a.m.

A Health Visitor reports that a war widow has had seven illegitimate children since her husband was killed, and that six of these children are dead. It appears that several of these children could have been saved by better care on the part of the mother. At the date of writing this mother was still receiving a War Pension, and this scandalous state of affairs has been brought to the notice of the Local War Pensions Committee.

TABLE XXXIII.

Summary of the Work of the Health Visitors for the Year 1924.

Wards.	Births.			Ophthalmia Neonatorum.		Ante-Natal.		Puerperal Fever.		Pneumonia and Influenzal Pneumonia		Measles		Whooping Cough.		Diarrhoea		Chicken Pox.		Death Enquiries.	Visits to Midwives.
	1st Visits.	Re-Visits.	Still Births.	1st Visits.	Re-Visits.	1st Visits.	Re-Visits.	1st Visits.	Re-Visits.	1st Visits.	Re-Visits.	1st Visits.	Re-Visits.	1st Visits.	Re-Visits.	1st Visits.	Re-Visits.	1st Visits.	Re-Visits.		
North ..	230	1176	7	1	17	20	11	2	12	..	..	35	20	9	8	12	12	20	17	18	16
South ..	235	903	11	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	21	15
East ..	171	1124	5	1	9	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	22	20
West ..	213	1100	3	6	146	13	11	4	11	..	..	27	19	13	17	10	13	9	8	19	12
South-East ..	266	1151	4	1	7	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	44	20
South-West ..	245	792	8	1	10	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	9	9
Central ..	228	637	9	1	9	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	2	..	27	10
Ardsley ..	187	457	1	5	8	2	..	..	..	8	..	6	49	8	..	4	..	3	..	20	9
Monk Bretton ..	137	225	2	1	6	2	..	..	..	1	..	28	21	11	7	8	9	7	7	17	7
Total ..	1912	7565	45	17	212	47	22	10	26	10	..	102	109	48	34	36	34	41	32	197	118

TABLE XXXIV.
OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.
 14 Cases Notified.

Treated by.	Recovery Vision Unimpaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Left District.	Deaths.
Private Practitioner and Health Visitor ...	4	...	...	...	...
M.O. Infant Welfare Centre and H.V. ...	2	...	...	...	...
Health Visitor ...	6	...	...	...	...
No Treatment Required ...	...	...	...	...	...
In Hospital ...	...	...	...	...	...
Institutional Treatment ...	2	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	14	...	...	...	...

4.—MATERNITY HOME.

The following Table shows that the Corporation Maternity Home has again increased in usefulness. The total number of cases increased from 105 in 1923, to 127 in 1924.

The outbreak of mild Diphtheria which occurred in December, 1923, and was described in last year's Report, ended without further incident.

There have been several changes in the staff during the year. The Matron, Miss A. E. Durrant, resigned in December, 1924, and was succeeded in January of this year by Miss G. Jarrett.

The Home was visited by Dr. Barbara Cunningham, O.B.E., of the Ministry of Health, who made several valuable suggestions; she was, however, unable to hold out any hope of a suggested increase in the size of the Home, owing to the greater claim of the housing question for first consideration.

The cost per bed at the Maternity Home is still rather high, but shows a decrease upon the preceding financial year.

After deducting the payments of the patients, the cost per bed per week was reduced from £8 13s. 1d. in 1923, to £6 1s. 10d. in 1924. Half of this cost is paid by the Ministry of Health, the remainder being paid by the Corporation.

With the increasing use of the Home, it is hoped that a further decrease in the cost will be shewn.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH TABLE.

Note.—Statistics are furnished for the **Calendar Year, 1924.**

Form 11

M.C.W.

ANNUAL STATISTICS RELATING TO MATERNITY HOSPITALS AND HOMES.

Name of Institution	...	Maternity Home.
Number of Beds	...	7.
Address	...	Pindar Oaks, Barnsley.

Information Required.	Particulars.
(1) Total number of Cases ...	
admitted ...	127
(2) Average duration of stay	14 days
(3) No. of cases delivered by	
(a) Midwives ...	101
(b) Doctors ...	26
(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 ...	26
(c) After Labour ...	36
(d) For Infant ...	5
(5) No. of cases notified as Puerperal Sepsis with result of treatment in each case ...	None.
(6) No. of cases in which temperature rose over 100.4 for 24 hours with rise of pulse rate	None.
(7) No. of cases notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum with result of treatment in each case ...	None.
(8) No. of cases of "Inflammation of the eyes," however slight ...	None.

- (9) No. of Infants not entirely breastfed while in the Institution with sons why they were not breastfed. ... None.
- (10) No. of Maternal Deaths with Causes ... None.
- (11) No. of foetal deaths (still-born of within 10 days of birth) and their causes, and the results of the post mortem examination if obtainable
- | | |
|----|---|
| 12 | 1 Congenital Malformation of the Heart. |
| 1 | Con: Pyloric Stenosis. |
| 1 | Premature Birth (5 mns.) |
| 1 | Craneotomy |
| 1 | Convulsions |
| 7 | Macerated Foetus |

MEDICAL SERVICES COMMITTEE.

Councillor Squire (Chairman).

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

Alderman Jones,	Mrs. V. K. Blackburn,
Councillor Charlesworth,	Miss Fyfe,
„ Dodd,	Mr. G. Smales,
„ Gomersall,	Mr. F. O. Wheatley,
„ Kaye,	Mr. Stanley E. Shoesmith
Mr. Walter Brown,	(vice Mr. Brady Webster resigned).

This Committee deals with all cases of Tuberculosis, Venereal Diseases, and cases under the Mental Deficiency Act (excluding mild cases of school age), and the Administration of the 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 1924, and Mrs. Hinchliffe (nee Wade) commenced duty in March, 1924, especially for the added areas of Ardsley and Monk Bretton, but partly for the adjoining portions of the old Borough. In the Report of the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer, reference will be found to Headings (a), (c), and (e), while the Chief Sanitary Inspector has been in charge of branch (d).

(b) **Notification.**—See Tables x to xv, pages 31—35.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH.

TABLE XXXV.

On January 1st, 1925, there were, on the Register of Notifications, excluding deaths, and removals from the district before that date:

Number of Cases of:—

(a) Pulmonary Tuberculosis	725	(723)
(b) Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	135	(116)
	<hr/> 860	<hr/> (839)

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

Dr. F. R. Seymour, an Inspector of the Ministry of Health, visited Barnsley, on June 24th, 1924, and inspected the Tuberculosis Dispensary and Mount Vernon Sanatorium. His visit and enquiries, particularly referred to general organisation and clerical work, concerned with the efficient and harmonious co-operation with general practitioners.

No new huts were purchased during the year by the Corporation for cases of Tuberculosis, but one hut was presented by the parent of a patient, to the Medical Services Committee, and has proved very useful.

Two new huts were provided in previous years, and two huts were purchased from the West Riding County Council; these are all in use.

TABLE XXXVI.
TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY REPORT, 1924.

		New Patients.	Total cases under Treatment.	Total attendances.	Deaths of Dispens'y Pats.	Classification of Contacts 109,		
						Positive.	Negative	Total.
Insured	.. M	51	156	405	16	4	5	4
"	.. F	13	24	70	3	2	2	..
Non-Insured	M	4	4	30	1	..	..	..
"	.. F	28	53	223	9	4	4	3
Dependants	M	88	169	742	4	14	12	9
"	.. F	87	166	789	6	10	15	21
Military	..	25	..	..	10	..	..	..
Total	..	296	572	2259	49	34	38	37

TABLE XXXVII.

LOCALISATION OF DISEASE.

NEW PATIENTS.

Lungs ...	...	113	Positive	...	132
Glands	...	6	Negative	...	71
Hip	...	3	Doubtful	...	93
Spine	...	1			
Elbow	...	1			296
Groin	...	1			
Eyes	...	2			
Larynx	...	1			
Lungs, with Complications	...	4			
		132			

TABLE XXXVIII.

NEW CASES (Including Contacts).

		Positive.	Negative.	Doubtful.
Insured	.. M	39	16	21
"	.. F	8	3	2
Non-Insured	M	3	..	1
"	.. F	13	9	6
Dependants	M	42	19	27
"	.. F	27	24	36
		132	71	93

TABLE XXXIX.

Table of attendances at the Dispensary for the years 1919—1924.

Year.	Insured.	Non-insured.	Dependants.	Totals.
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
1924	475	253	1531	2259

TABLE XL.

Table of Cases treated from 1915—1924.

Localisation of Disease.

Pulmonary	1399
Lungs, with Complications...	37
Cervical Glands	77
Hip	17
Peritoneum	21
Skin	14
Spine	13
Knee	3
Bladder	1
Ankle	1
Toe	1
Finger	1
Elbow	3
Larynx	1
Eyes	2
Groin	1
	<hr/>
	1592

Positive ...	1592
Negative ...	716
Doubtful ...	356
	<hr/>
	2664
Deaths ...	355
Left District	196
Discharged..	871
	<hr/>
	1422

TABLE XLI.

Domiciliary Visits made by Tuberculosis Health Visitor.

Nurse RIDGEWAY.

Wards.			1st Visits	Re-Visits.	Death Enquiries	Total.
North ...	...	...	27	477	5	509
South ...	...	...	24	398	5	427
East ...	...	...	15	134	5	154
West ...	...	...	18	304	7	329
South-East	...	...	29	279	9	317
South-West	...	...	15	337	3	355
Central	...	...	27	298	8	333
Ardsley	...	...	2	14	...	16
Monk Bretton	...	..	1	10	1	12
			158	2251	43	2452

TABLE XLII.

Domiciliary Visits made by Tuberculosis Health Visitor.

Nurse K E HINCHCLIFFE (March 19th to December 31st).

Wards.			1st Visits	Re-Visits.	Death Enquiries	Total.
North ...	...	...	10	213	2	225
South ...	...	...	1	5	...	6
East ...	...	...	8	285	3	296
West ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South-East	...	...	8	162	...	170
South-West	...	...	4	11	...	15
Central	...	...	11	148	4	163
Ardsley	...	..	53	860	3	916
Monk Bretton	...	...	24	527	3	554
			119	2211	15	2345

REPORT OF THE CLINICAL TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER FOR 1924.

The attached tables show the number of patients examined and treated at the Queen's Road Dispensary during the year.

Many samples of Sputum and some of Blood have been microscopically examined as well as a few sent away for such examination.

Improvements have been effected at the Dispensary and the premises are better lighted and ventilated and generally more suitable for the work, but to assist Diagnosis and make the equipment really efficient for the work, an X-Ray Outfit is urgently needed either at Queen's Road, or at the Sanatorium.

Efforts are made to keep abreast of modern methods of treatment, and I consider that Professor Dreyer's Vaccine has shown better results than I reported last year.

A few patients are very pleased and grateful for improvement which they consider due to Spenglers I. K. Solution, and Sodium Morrhuate is being tried with apparent benefit in some glandular cases, but the mainstay of our treatment has been the recommendation of fresh air and a suitable diet; and the supply of Cod Liver Oil, and its preparations, together with a few simple drugs.

Ninety-two of our suitable cases have been admitted to the Sanatorium during the year and the waiting list somewhat reduced, but in my opinion, Barnsley is sadly in need of a Hospital Block for the care and segregation of advanced cases and for the treatment of the non-pulmonary cases, a large percentage of these latter being children.

(Signed) F. PENNY.

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT FOR MOUNT VERNON SANATORIUM.

To the Chairman and Members of the Barnsley and Wakefield Joint Sanatorium Committee.

Gentlemen,—

I have pleasure in presenting the tenth annual report for the Sanatorium together with a short resume of the work of the ten years since the Institution was opened in January, 1915.

There were in the Institution 1st January, 1924 48 patients. Admitted during the year, 87 males; 51 females;—138 patients. Total under treatment during the year, 186 patients.

Of these, 7 were in for observation and not considered tubercular. 66 discharged with disease arrested fit for suitable work. 46 more or less improved. 12 left for domestic reasons. 13 discharged not likely to improve. 2 died in the Institution. 40 remained under treatment on 31st December, 1924.

Omitting eleven patients who remained less than a month the average stay per patient was 148½ days, and the average gain in weight was eleven pounds.

During the year some improvements have been effected, including installation of light treatment; Electric cooking, Renewal and renovation of beds, bedding and ward furniture, which should add to the efficiency of the Institution and the comfort and welfare of the patients. Efforts are made to keep abreast of modern methods of treatment and application has now been made to the Medical Research Council for facilities to use the sanocrysin.

Hearty thanks are accorded to all who by concerts and other contributions have helped towards the enjoyment and recreation of the patients and staff; such contributions are much appreciated as a welcome change from the patients own efforts and ordinary recreation.

This Institution is recognised as a training School for the tuberculosis certificate for Nurses and Probationers.

TEN YEARS OF SANATORIUM WORK.

On 31st December, 1924, the Sanatorium had been at work for ten years.

During this period, 1190 patients received treatment.

15% are recorded as early or Stage I Cases.

72% are recorded as Intermediate or Stage II Cases.

13% are recorded as Advanced or Stage III Cases.

Of these:—

25% are reported as at present well and working full time

15% are reported as well enough to be working part time.

16% are reported as having left the district or been entered twice.

10% are reported as invalids unable to do any work.

4% are reported as still in the Sanatorium.

30% are reported as having gone the way of all flesh.

Whether these results justify the existence and expense of the Sanatorium depends on the value placed on human life and human suffering. Those most conversant with the subject consider that better results are achieved with Sanatorium than with home treatment, and the fact that tuberculosis mortality statistics are steadily falling is the justification for persevering with present methods until better are discovered. My personal opinion is that the advanced case is one of the greatest dangers in spreading this disease and that it is a question for the authorities to consider what steps should be taken in the matter? Whether these advanced cases should be segregated in comfortable Hospitals, or whether all children should be removed (on the Grancher System) from homes where such cases exist and whether such patients should be discouraged (or prevented) from breeding weaklings?

This Report was presented to, and approved by, the Barnsley and Wakefield Joint Sanatorium Committee, at their meeting held on the 27th May, 1925.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) F. PENNY.

Medical Superintendent.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

A Venereal Disease Clinic was established at Queen's Road, in July, 1920, and we hope to provide a full Report upon the five years' work in our next Survey Report.

The accompanying Table shows that good use of the Clinic has been made throughout the year, but we still desire improvement in two points:—

- (1) Greater persistence in the attendance of persons suffering from Gonorrhœa.
- (2) Improved attendance of female patients suffering from both Diseases.

The Clinic was inspected by Dr. George Raffan, of the Ministry of Health, upon October 9th, 1924, and he was good enough to express satisfaction with the treatment and organisation generally.

He also made many valuable suggestions for improving the efficiency and economy of the service.

The Medical Services Committee has decided to hold a Health Week, early in 1925, and to obtain the assistance of the National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases(now known as the British Social Hygiene Council) with one of their Lecturers, and a Cine-Motor Lorry.

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- (1) Greater persistence in the attendance of persons suffering from Gonorrhoea.
- (2) Improved attendance of female patients suffering from both diseases.

The Clinic was inspected by the General Manager of the Ministry of Health, in October, 1923, and he was good enough to express satisfaction with the treatment and organisation generally.

He also made many valuable suggestions for improving the efficiency and economy of the service.

The Medical Services Committee has decided to hold a Health Week early in 1925, and to obtain the assistance of the National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases, now known as the British Social Hygiene Council, with one of their lecturers, and a Cinema Health Unit.

It is hoped that these measures will result in a further increase in the number of persons attending the Clinic, and that the work of the Clinic will be more efficient and economical.

The following table shows the number of persons attending the Clinic during the five years' work.

YENNER F. (Bristol)
Inspector of Hospitals

TABLE XLIII.
RETURN RELATING TO ALL PERSONS WHO WERE TREATED AT THE TREATMENT
CENTRE AT BARNSELEY DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1924.
FORM V.R. 22 (Ministry of Health).

	Syphilis.		Soft Chancre.		Gonorrhoea.		Conditions other than Ven. Dis.		Total.
	Mls.	F.mls.	Mls.	F.mls.	Mls.	F.mls.	Mls.	F.mls.	Mls. F.mls.
1 Number of persons who, on the 1st January, 1924 were under treatment or observation for the disease.	206	107	2	..	245	22	25	5	478 134
2 Number of persons who were first treated at the first time and found to be suffering from	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis only	59	34	2	..	..	..	..	..	59 34
Soft Chancre only	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 ..
Gonorrhoea only	..	..	..	..	143	3	..	..	143 3
Syphilis and Gonorrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis and Soft Chancre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gonorrhoea and Soft Chancre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis, Soft Chancre and Gonorrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Conditions other than Venereal	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	6	18 6
Total Item 2	59	34	2	..	143	3	18	6	222 43
Total Items 1 and 2	265	141	4	..	388	25	43	11	700 177
3 Number of persons who ceased to attend the Treatment Centre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) before completing the first course of treatment for	50	27	..	..	88	10	4	1	142 38
(b) after one or more courses but before completion of treatment for	15	16	..	..	..	..	..	15	16
(c) after completion of treatment but before final tests as to cure of	13	1	..	..	10	1	5	1	28 3
4 No. of persons treated in the Treatment Centre after treatment for	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	6 5
5 No. of persons discharged from the out-patient Clinic after completion of treatment and observation for	6	..	..	..	32	3	13	5	71 8
6 No. of persons who on the 1st January, 1925, were under treatment or observation for	180	93	4	..	243	10	21	4	438 107
Total Items 3, 4, 5 & 6	265	141	4	..	388	25	43	11	700 177
7 Out-patient attendances:—	1216	455	8	..	2290	65	72	18	3566 538
(a) For individual attention by the M.O.	121	421	3	..	7514	12	..	7983	..
(b) For intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation, dressings, &c.	1095	455	11	..	9834	65	81	18	11529 538
8 Aggregate number of inpatient days of persons who were	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
suffering from	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Soft Chancre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gonorrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Conditions other than Venereal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	147	118	..	..	..	..	..	..	265
A. No. of persons from each area dealt with during the year for the first time and found to be suffering from:—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis	58	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	93
Soft Chancre	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Gonorrhoea	72	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	146
Conditions other than Venereal	16	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Total	147	118	..	..	..	..	..	..	265
B. Total number of attendances at the Out-patient Clinic of all patients residing in each area	6630	5477	..	..	..	..	..	..	12107
C. Aggregate number of In-patient days of all patients residing in each area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. No. of persons given the following treatment:—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(1) Out-Patient Clinic	595	327	..	..	..	..	..	..	922
(2) In-Patient Department	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
E. Give the names of Aesculapian compound used in the treatment of Syphilis and the usual initial and final doses	Sulfarsenol initial: 36 gram, final 45 gram.								
F. State the amount and kind of treatment of each of the types usually dealt with at the Treatment Centre	As laid down in Colonel Harrison's "Venereal Diseases in General Practice" and "The Routine Treatment of Syphilis and Gonorrhoea."								
G. State the nature of tests applied in deciding as to discharge of patients referred to in item 5	As Memo. V. 21.								

Statement showing the services rendered at the Treatment Centre during the year, classified according to the areas in which the patients resided.

9 Examinations of Pathological Material:—
(a) Specimens which were examined at and by the Medical Officer of the Treatment Centre .. 18 390
(b) Specimens from persons attending at the Treatment Centre which were sent for examination to an approved laboratory 210

For detection of
Sporobacteria, Gonococci, Other
Organisms, Wassermann
Reaction.

TABLE XLIV.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

TREATMENT CENTRE AT BARNSLEY.

Return of the number of cases* dealt with for the first time during the year ended the 31st December, 1924, classified under age groups.

Age of Patients at date of first attendance at the Treatment Centre.	Under 1		1 to 5		5 to 14		14 to 16		16 to 17		17 to 18		18 to 19		Over 19		Total		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Syphilis—																			
(a) Congenital	1	2	2	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8
(b) Acquired	56	26
Soft Chancre	2	...
Gonorrhoea	141	3
Conditions other than V.D.	18	6
*Total number of Cases	1	2	2	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	217	43
*Total number of Individuals	1	2	2	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	217	43

* If any individual is found to be suffering from more than one venereal disease, the case should be accounted for under each disease, and in this event the total number of individuals shown above will be less than the total number of cases.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

It is estimated that throughout the Country, at least one person in every 1,000 population is mentally defective, to such a degree as to need Guardianship or Institutional Treatment. In addition there are a certain number who will require Home Supervision.

The following table gives the number of Cases dealt with or proposed to be dealt with at present.

There are, however, several cases still to be ascertained, and notified. This work is being actively proceeded with, and is of the utmost value for succeeding generations.

A great deal of opposition is encountered in placing these defectives in Institutions, owing to natural affection or parental love, but with present conditions of overcrowding, it is impossible to prevent serious moral delinquences.

The two Tuberculosis Health Visitors have visited occasional cases of M. D., but to avoid encroaching upon their proper duties it will be necessary to consider the appointment of a Nurse for Mental Deficiency work alone.

Her duties would consist of providing information for ascertainment and certification, supervision of the home cases, investigation of the circumstances of proposed guardians, and later provision of employment at an Occupation Centre.

The proposal will be submitted to the Board of Control in due course.

TABLE XLV.

Particulars of Mental Defectives as on 1st January, 1925, for whom the Local Authority is, or is likely to become, responsible.

Number of Cases:

	Males Females Total		
1. Under "Order" (cases on Licence to be included):—			
(a) In Institutions	3	10	13
(b) Under Guardianship ... ..	...	Nil	...
2. In Institutions or under Guardianship dealt with under Sec. 3. in regard to whom the Local Authority contributes under its permissive powers ... ..	...	Nil	...
3. In "Places of Safety" ... ..	...	Nil	...
4. Under Statutory Supervision	2	1	3
Numbers, if any, of foregoing:			
(a) Attending Occupation Centres ... ..	...	Nil	...
(b) Awaiting removal to an Institution ... ..	...	Nil	...
5. Under Voluntary Supervision	2	...	2
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).	2	1	3
(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 (excluding those under Voluntary Supervision, see 5 above)	2	4	6
(b) Not ascertained to be defective	1	1	2

* The numbers returned under this heading (6), should be those still regarded as "subject to be dealt with" irrespective of the date at which they were "notified" or "ascertained."

BLIND PERSONS ACT, 1920

The Corporation has delegated its powers under the above Act to the Barnsley and District Association for Visiting, Teaching, and Training the Blind.

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

The Corporation makes an annual grant to the Association of £2 10s. 0d. for each Blind Person receiving care or attention.

The Corporation has also paid the entire charges for one blind child at the Blind Babies' Sunshine Home, Southport.

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

The 2 Tuberculosis Health Visitors also paid numerous visits to Blind Persons in the County Borough.

TABLE XLVI.

BLIND PERSONS. SUMMARY.

Age Group.				Male.	Female.
0— 1 year	...	...	...	...	...
1— 2 „	...	...	...	...	...
2— 5 „	...	...	...	1	..
5—15 „	...	...	...	1	4
15—25 „	...	...	...	2	2
25—45 „	...	...	...	8	8
45—65 „	...	...	...	13	7
65 and upwards	...	...	...	4	10
Total				29	31
Total of School Age				3	3

For details see next table.

TABLE XLVII.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH.

WELFARE OF THE BLIND. REGISTRATION.

Barnsley County Borough Council.

M—Males.

F—Females.

T—Total.

Table 1.

Age Period 0—5			Age Period 5—16			Age Period 16—21			Age Period 21—30			Age Period 30—40		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1	...	1	1	5	6	1	2	3	3	...	3	5	7	12

Age Period 40—50			Age Period 50—60			Age Period 60—70			Age Period 70			Total.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
5	5	10	8	2	10	5	3	8	...	7	7	29	31	60

Table 2.—Ages at which Blindness occurred.

Age Period 0—1			Age Period 1—5			Age Period 5—10			Age Period 10—20			Age Period 20—30		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
6	10	16	1	2	3	...	...	...	2	1	3	4	5	9

Age Period 30—40			Age Period 40—50			Age Period 50—60			Age Period 60—70			Age Period 70		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
3	3	6	9	...	9	2	5	7	1	1	2	...	4	4

Unknown—Total 1.

Table 3 (a).—Employment. Age Period 16 and upwards.

Employed.			Trained, but Unemployed.			Under Training.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
11	6	17	...	...	...	1	...	1

No Training but Trainable.			Un- employable			Total.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
...	15	20	35	27	26	53

TABLE III(b).

OCCUPATIONS OF EMPLOYED.

Agents, Collectors, etc. ...	1
Basket and Cane Workers ...	3
Boot Repairers ...	1
Brush Makers ...	...
Carpenters ...	...
Clergymen ...	...
Clerks, Typists ...	...
Telephone Operators ...	...
Dealers (Tea Agents, Shop-keepers, etc.) ...	1
Domestic Servants ...	...
Farmers ...	...
Hawkers ...	1
Home Teachers ...	2
Knitters ...	2
Labourers ...	...
Massage ...	...
Mat Makers ...	...
Mattress Makers ...	...
Musicians and Music Teachers ...	...
Net Makers ...	...
News Vendors ...	1
Poultry Farmers ...	...
School Masters ...	...
Seamstresses and Upholsterers ...	...
Straw and String Bag Makers ...	...
Tuners ...	2
Miscellaneous ...	3
Total ...	17

Table 4.—Physically and Mentally Defectives.

Mentally Defective (a)			Physically Defective (b)			Deaf (c)			Combina- tions of (a), (b) & (c)			Total.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
...	2	2	2	1	3	2	1	3	...	...	...	4	4	8

Table 5 —School Age Period (5 to 16), according to Mental or Physical Defects.

At School.

Normal.			Mentally Defective (a)			Physically Defective (b)			Deaf (c)			Combina- tions of (a), (b) & (c)		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.			Total Defectives.			Percentage of Defectives in Total.								
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
...	...	5	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Not at School.

Normal.			Mentally Defective (a)			Physically Defective (b)			Deaf (c)			Combina- tions of (a), (b) & (c)		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.			Total Defectives.			Percentage of Defectives in Total.								
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	100 %	...	...	...

Total in School Age Period, 6. Total Defectives in School
Age Period, 1. Percentage of Defectives in School
Age Period, 16 6 %.

HOSPITALS COMMITTEE.

Councillor J. Johnson (Chairman).

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

Alderman Bray (deceased), Councillor Jackson,

„ England, „ Kaye,

„ Jones, „ Lang,

Councillor Caffrey, „ Laughton,

„ Dodd, „ Mason,

„ Gomersall, „ Soper, ...

„ Harris, „ Taylor,

Mr. G. Briggs, Mr. N. Mell.

KENDRAY HOSPITAL.

The following Table shows the number of cases treated at this Hospital in 1924.

It will be noticed that the number of cases admitted, 515, shows an increase of 100 over the year 1923, and the Barnsley Borough cases increased from 181 to 254.

While the Diphtheria cases showed a decrease from 82 to 58, Scarlet Fever cases increased from 74 to 167.

The Death Rate from Scarlet Fever was very low amongst the Barnsley cases, and also the Death Rate from Diphtheria. There were seven cases needing Tracheotomy, and six of these were successful, a very favourable result. But for the devoted attention of the Matron and Sisters in the after-care of these cases it is probable that several others would have died.

All these cases were operated upon by the Medical Officer of Health.

There were four return cases of Scarlet Fever and no return cases of Diphtheria. The return cases of Scarlet Fever are more numerous than in recent years, probably owing to the greater pressure upon our accommodation.

In each winter it is difficult to provide adequate accommodation for cases of Scarlet Fever, and occasionally these cases are delayed for two or three days before accommodation can be found.

It points to the urgent need of increased accommodation, and I am glad to state that the Committee have formulated a scheme for the provision of 20 beds in a new cubicle block.

Occasional cases of cross infection have occurred. One case of Scarlet Fever, 2 of Mumps, and 1 case of Chicken-pox, have arisen in patients suffering from other diseases. These cases also point to the necessity for additional accommodation.

TABLE XLVIII.

REMAINING 1923.				ADMITTED.				DISCHARGED.				DIED.				Remaining 1924								
Enteric.	Diphth.	S. Fever.	Total.	Enteric.	Diphth.	S. Fever.	Miscellans and Staff	Total	Enteric.	Diphth.	S. Fever.	Miscellans and Staff	Total.	Tracheo- tomy	Enteric.	Diphth.	S. Fever.	Miscellans	Total.	Average No. of Beds occupied 56 72				
Barnsley ..	5	17	20	42	8	58	167	21	254	11	65	164	18	238	1	1	9	21	1	32	Average No. of Nursing Staff 22 92			
Barnsley Rural ..	..	..	..	..	..	5	8	..	13	..	5	8	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	Average No of Domestic Staff 12 53
Cudworth ..	..	2	4	6	..	11	24	1	36	..	12	27	1	40	..	1	..	..	..	..
Darfield ..	1	1	1	3	1	8	15	3	27	1	8	15	2	26	1	1	..	1	1	1				
Darton ..	..	1	..	1	2	10	41	..	53	..	8	26	..	34	1	2	15	..	2	18			
Dodworth ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6	..	..	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hoyland ..	..	4	..	4	2	12	21	1	36	2	13	21	1	37	..	2	..	..	..	..
Royston ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wombwell ..	2	1	3	6	7	11	46	..	64	7	12	46	..	65	1	..	3	..	4	..				
Worsboro' ..	..	..	4	4	..	5	14	2	21	..	3	16	1	20	..	..	2	2	1	5	
Total ..	8	26	32	66	20	120	347	28	515	21	126	334	23	504	4	5	3	3	15	7				
																			3	15	42	2	62	

4 Staff—Bursitis, Tonsillitis, Rheumatic Fever, Skin Disease.

24 Miscellaneous—Puerperal Fever, 15; Encephalitis Lethargica, 3; Septic Navel, 2; Pneumonia, 1; Colitis, 1; Cerebro-Spinal, 1; Erysipelas, 1—Total 24.

LUNDWOOD SMALLPOX HOSPITAL.

This Hospital has proved of considerable value during the year, owing to four small outbreaks of Smallpox. The first case was notified in July, in the person of a man aged 52, vaccinated in infancy. He was removed to Hospital and no further case arose among his family, or traced contacts.

A further case arose upon the 7th August, in another part of the town, in the person of a mother and her newly born child, both unvaccinated. They were removed to Hospital where the child died after 11 days stay. This child was badly nourished and under-sized, and Smallpox occupied a subordinate position in causing the death.

Two further cases arose in August and early in September, apparently having no connection with the last pair. These were two unvaccinated school girls, aged 10 and 6, living near together, and attending the same school. We feared an extensive outbreak from these cases as this was a slum area, very thickly populated. Unfortunately a contact had removed to Bradford before one of the cases was diagnosed, and thus escaped observation.

This case developed Smallpox, but was quickly notified and dealt with at Bradford. As far as we are aware this is the only case that arose in other districts.

The fourth outbreak occurred in still another part of the town, and again only involved two persons, a girl of 9, unvaccinated, and a woman of 34, vaccinated in infancy, living in adjoining houses.

All cases were removed to Hospital, and with the exception of the baby mentioned, the attacks proved very mild.

It is fairly certain that but for the readiness of our Hospital and staff to receive Smallpox patients, an outbreak of Smallpox would almost have certainly got out of hand and caused the loss of thousands of pounds.

The local manufacture of linen, clothing, shirts, and velvet, would have been seriously interfered with.

We are glad to report that our Hospitals are recognised as a Training School by the General Nursing Council. Formerly, our Nurses have been examined by the Fever Nurses Association and Certificates granted.

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 37 and 51.

Part 2 deals with Unhealthy Houses, and references to this division will be found upon pages 51, 52, 105 and 106.

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 my 1922 Health Report, and pages 89-90 in my Report for 1923.

Upon page 15 of this Report I state that in order to provide for the increase of population and to replace decaying house property, at least 281 new houses should be provided per annum.

In 1924, 257 were completed, leaving a small deficiency of 24, while in 1923, only 58 were completed, leaving a deficiency of over 200.

From these figures we can readily understand why our Vital Statistics are not entirely satisfactory.

The Corporation has provided 152 out of the 257 houses built in 1924. These houses have been built at the Cundy Cross site, the Carlton Lane site, and the Ardsley sites.

It will be noted that all these sites are outside the old Borough, being in Monk Bretton or Ardsley parishes.

On the whole I believe the sites are some of the best building areas in the Borough, and difficulty in securing equally good sites is now beginning to be felt.

The housing question generally may be considered from the dual aspects of demand and supply.

There is still a great demand for houses by persons living in overcrowded or unhealthy dwellings, but in the majority of cases these persons are unable to pay the full economic rent that is necessary to stimulate the provision of houses by private enterprise. Thus, the demand, though present, is not efficient and effective to a very large extent.

As mentioned last year, I still think that the Rent Restriction Acts on the whole have done more harm than good, in discouraging the provision of houses by private enterprise.

With regard to the question of supply one regrets to note that there has still been a shortage of labour, especially of bricklayers and plasterers. There has also been a shortage of material, especially of good quality bricks at a reasonable price.

No effective steps appear to be taken to deal with this national shortage, and I fear that it will hamper the provision of houses for some time.

TABLE IL.

HOUSING RETURN (Ministry of Health).

Number of Houses Erected During the Year:—

(a) Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	257
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts 1919 or 1923—							
(1) By the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	...	152
(2) By other Bodies or Persons	...	...	...	...	...	...	105

1. Unfit Dwelling-Houses.

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for Housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3494
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	...	...	...	...	...	...	162
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) not found to be in all respects reasonably fit for habitation	...	...	...	...	...	...	700

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	366
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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	57
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit:—	
(a)	By Owners	25
(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 declaration 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	147
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied:—	
(a)	By Owners	110
(b)	By Local Authority in default of Owners ...	Nil.
C.	Proceedings Under Section 17 and 18 of the Housing Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909:—	
(1)	Number of Representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	6
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil.
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit ...	Nil.
(4)	Number of Houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil.
(5)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	3

2.	Action Under Statutory Powers	
A.	Proceedings Under Section 17 of the Housing Town Planning, etc. Act, 1909—	
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served regarding details	147
(2)	Number of dwelling houses in which notices were served	147
(a)	By Owners	2
(b)	By Local Authority in default of Owners	145
(3)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made pursuant to subsection 1, Chapter VI in relation to close	145
B.	Proceedings Under Public Health Acts—	
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served regarding details to be completed	147
(2)	Number of dwelling houses in which notices were served	147
(a)	By Owners	2
(b)	By Local Authority in default of Owners	145
C.	Proceedings Under Section 17 and 18 of the Housing Town Planning, etc. Act, 1909—	
(1)	Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	147
(2)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	147
(3)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made pursuant to subsection 1, Chapter VI in relation to close	145
(4)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	145
(5)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made pursuant to subsection 1, Chapter VI in relation to close	145

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