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County Borough of Barnsley.



REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1925,

BY

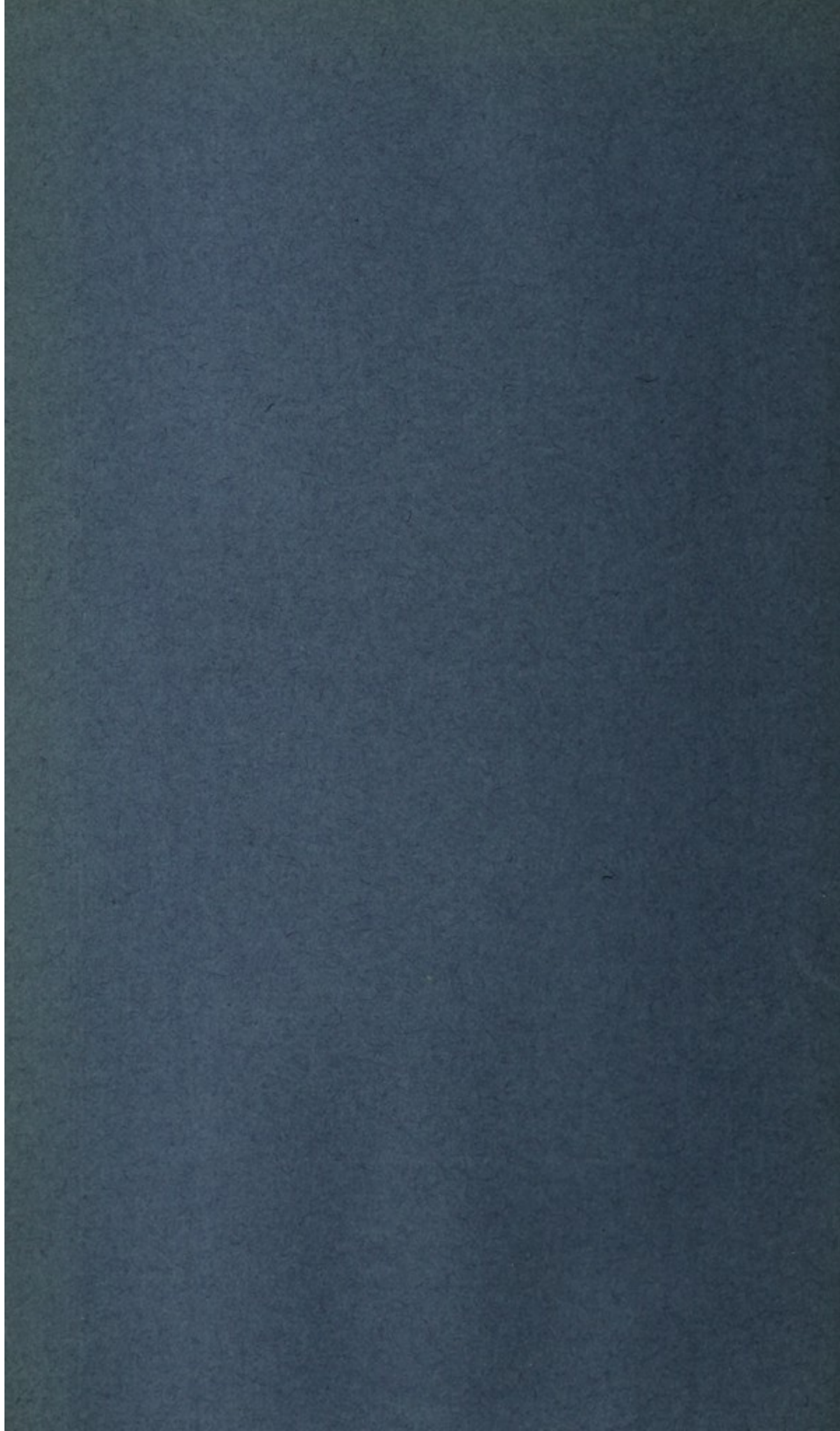
T. E. FRANCIS, O.B.E. (M.), M.D., B.S., D.P.H.

APRIL, 1926.

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1926.



COUNTY BOROUGH OF BARNSELEY.

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

INCLUDING THE

REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

9th April, 1926.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Gentlemen,—

I have pleasure in submitting to you my sixth Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary circumstances of the Borough for the year 1925.

In accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health, this will be a longer or Survey Report.

The Vital Statistics for the year 1925 are fairly satisfactory, but show a slight unfavourable increase upon 1924. This has been the usual experience in England and Wales, so climate or industrial conditions must have borne a share.

Overcrowding is still very prevalent and I regret to find that there has been a large influx of unemployed miners into the town, especially from Durham County.

The early part of the winter was very severe and the month of November was the coldest in living memory.

Greater attention is now being paid to the prevalence of Cancer and a Research fund has been inaugurated for the County of Yorkshire, centred at the University of Leeds.

A few notes upon this disease will be found in the body of this Report.

Increased attention is also being given to mental health as well as to bodily health, for one finds that loss of life due to accident and suicide is largely a result of mental ill-health.

One feels that the ordinary elementary education is not sufficiently valuable upon matters of hygiene, and I hope to see an improvement in this direction.

It is pleasing to note the continued activity of the Ministry of Health, in giving Local Authorities further power to deal with the purity and cleanliness of the food supply, including meat and milk.

The other important subject under consideration is the reform of the Poor Law with the proposed transfer of some of their powers to the Local Sanitary Authority.

It will be seen later that I am not in favour of this proposal for several reasons.

In conclusion I wish to thank my colleagues and assistants for their cordial help during the year, and the Health Committee for the kind way 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 1925—71,170.

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, at April 1st, 1926 being only £278,070, and it is estimated that a penny in the £ will produce net, £1,000 for the Poor Rate and £1,005 for the General District Rate.

2.-EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

	Total	Males	Females	
Births—Legitimate	1597	827	770	Birth Rate
Illegitimate	87	44	43	23.66
Deaths	984	536	448	Death Rate 13.82
Number of Women dying in, or in consequence of Child-birth:				
From Sepsis	...	...	...	4
From Other Causes	...	...	...	6
Deaths of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 Births:—				
Legitimate, 106.	Illegitimate, 126	Total—107		
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	16
” ” Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	13
” ” Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	33

OCCUPATIONS.

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

TABLE I.

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

NURSING ARRANGEMENTS.—HOSPITALS AND INSTITUTIONS.

BECKETT HOSPITAL.

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

All classes of Surgical and Medical work are dealt with. In 1925, 1,633 In-patients and 9,625 Out-patients were treated, compared with 1,568 and 7,509 for the previous year.

The average number of patients resident daily throughout the year was 104, compared with 100 for 1924.

751 major and 1,086 minor operations were performed. The total expenditure for the year 1925 was £15,210. The total expenditure for the year 1924 was £14,639.

The resident Medical Staff has been increased from two to three by the appointment of a House Physician.

In the X-Ray Department 3,240 patients were X-Rayed. 4,501 films were taken and 700 patients were screened.

Of the Out-patients 1,274 attended the Ophthalmic Department, compared with 1,031 in 1924.

Part of the extensions mentioned in last year's Report have been commenced and contracts amounting to £21,730 accepted for the erection of two wards (containing 44 beds) for women and children.

A convalescent fund has maintained ex-patients at Bridlington, Southport and Buxton.

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 (3 Nurses), and the Ardsley Nursing Association (1 Nurse), 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 (£50) as it supplies a much larger population.

The subsidy is divided between Maternity & Child Welfare (£35) and nursing of Tuberculosis (£15). The Ardsley Nursing Association receives an Annual Grant from the Corporation of £10, for all services.

The Medical Officer of Health is a Member of the Executive Committee of the Barnsley Association, and the Mayor for the time being, acts as President. Other Members of the Corporation are also Members of the Nursing Associations.

POOR LAW.

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

	1925.	1924.	
		Ordinary	Unemployed
No. of persons in receipt of Out-Relief in last week in December, 1925	2,251	1,703	22
Amount of Out-Relief granted during the year ended 31st Dec. 1925. ...	£26,338	£20,720/2/3.	£633/1/6
No. of children successfully vaccinated	578.		
No. of Beds in Infirmary	250	250	

It will be noticed that there has been a considerable increase in the amount of out-relief during the year.

In my opinion, although relief is not readily granted and it cannot be stated that the scale is too generous, yet application to the Poor Law has lost much of its deterrent effect by the passing of The Representation of the People Act, 1918. By Section 9 (i) of this Act, persons in receipt of Poor Law Relief do not lose their vote for national or local Government elections. In my opinion this is entirely wrong and this section should be repealed at an early date.

It has also been suggested, and the suggestion has received the consideration of the Minister of Health that many of the duties of the Guardians should be handed over to the Local Sanitary Authority (Circular 658). There is no doubt that some slight overlapping occurs in dealing with the sick and the mentally defective, but in my opinion the Guardians are to-day carrying out their difficult functions in an able manner, and no case has been made out for their abolition.

It is essential that pauperism should be maintained at the lowest possible amount consistent with sympathy and humanity, otherwise as the experience of the past has proved, paupers will so increase in number that the whole nation will be swamped.

Another important objection is that Local Sanitary Authorities have so many duties already, that to add the detailed and contentious matters of Poor Law medical relief, &c., will seriously hamper them in their present Public Health functions.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BARNSELEY INSURANCE COMMITTEE.

The Index Register of the Committee shows that on:—

- 1st April, 1925, 27,214 insured persons were resident in the Borough.
- 1st July, 1925, 27,247 insured persons were resident in the Borough.
- 1st Oct. 1925, 27,688 insured persons were resident in the Borough.
- 1st Jan. 1926, 27,711 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 27,465, an increase of 708 on the previous year's average. There were 764 cases of removal into the Borough, and 643 cases of removal out of the Borough notified to the Committee. 31 insured persons temporarily resident in the area found it necessary to apply to an Insurance Practitioner for treatment. 3,594 names were added to and 2,091 removed

from Medical Practitioners' and Approved Institutions' lists during the year. The total amount paid for the treatment of insured persons to Doctors, Institutions, and Chemists was roughly £14,310. The Chemists during the year dispensed 83,572 prescriptions at a cost of £2,640 11s. 7d., thus creating a new record in the history of the Committee, the number of prescriptions being roughly 19 per cent increase on the figures for last year. The average cost per insured person included in doctors' lists and for whom the doctors do not themselves dispense was 31.6 pence, whilst the prescription frequency per insured person was 4.1. A monthly check was made of prescriptions issued by doctors in order to verify the recipients' title to benefit and out of 8,767 scripts checked, 8,722 were verified by the registers, and the remaining 45 queries were found on enquiry to be in order.

At the close of the year there were 23 Doctors (4 of whom employ an Assistant), 1 Approved Institution, and 10 Chemists (involving 15 shops) under contract with the Committee.

During the year a scheme for the testing of drugs and appliances supplied to insured persons was inaugurated and four samples were taken for analysis. In one case action on the result of the analysis was deemed necessary and the Committee, after consideration of the Pharmaceutical Service Sub-Committee's report, decided to caution the Chemist concerned. For the first time in the history of the Committee it was necessary to call the Pharmaceutical Service Sub-Committee together to consider a complaint by an insured person against a Chemist. The complaint was found to be substantiated and a fine of £5 was imposed.

J. S. PUDDEPHATT,

Clerk to the Committee.

The County Borough appears to be fairly well supplied with medical men in its central portion, but the outlying parts of the Borough occasionally find difficulty in obtaining medical attendance in a hurry.

No medical man resides in the ward or parish of Monk Bretton and the population in this area is growing rapidly.

From Monk Bretton village it is about a mile and a half to the nearest residence of a medical practitioner.

I also regret that we have no woman medical practitioner in Barnsley, either in private or public practice.

I am glad to report that the Medical Officer of Health is frequently consulted by practitioners in Barnsley and by Medical Officers of Health in the surrounding districts, respecting cases of Infectious Disease and their suitability for removal to an Isolation Hospital.

During the winter months the Medical Officer of Health and the Assistant Medical Officer of Health give lectures on Public Health, Housing, Town Planning and Temperance at Churches, Chapels, Guilds, Co-operative Societies, and Boy Scouts' Meetings.

The Clinical Tuberculosis Officer, Dr. F. Penny, readily assists at any Meeting dealing with the prevention and treatment of Tuberculosis.

VITAL STATISTICS.

COMMENTS.

The Mortality Rates are calculated upon a population of 71,170, the Estimate of the Registrar General for the middle of 1925. This is an increase for the year of 600.

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

BIRTH RATE.

The net Birth Rate for 1925 was 23.66 compared with an average for the preceding 10 years of 26.28. The Birth Rate has shown a considerable decrease, being the smallest ever recorded, except in 1917, when it was only 22.36. The Birth Rate, however, is still one of the highest of the 105 large towns of England and Wales, which have an average of 18.8.

As a rule, high Birth Rates usually prevail in colliery districts, or 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 14.8 per 1,000 population. The highest Birth Rate shown by any of the large towns was 25.7 returned by Middlesbrough.

Our high Birth Rate is again referred to in the section dealing with Maternity and Child Welfare, pages 90-100 as it throws a tremendous amount of work upon the M. & C.W. Committee.

DEATH RATE.

Barnsley's Death Rate in 1925 was 13.82, compared with an average for the preceding 10 years of 15.64.

The lowest Death Rate ever recorded for Barnsley was in 1923, when a Rate of 12.26 was returned.

The average Death Rate for the 105 Great Towns of England and Wales in 1925 was 12.2, so we have room for improvement in Barnsley still.

The highest Death Rate in the West Riding is returned by Halifax, at 15.0. Halifax was also the highest in 1924.

The lowest Death Rate was returned by Sheffield at 11.5.

The highest Death Rate in England and Wales was shown by Sunderland at 15.2 per 1,000 population.

INFANT MORTALITY.

Barnsley's Infant Mortality is shown as 107 per 1,000 births, compared with an average for the preceding 10 years of 124.

The average for the 105 Great Towns was only 79. The lowest Infant Mortality in the country was returned by Gillingham and Hastings, with a Rate of only 40 each per 1,000 Births, while the highest was returned by Preston, with a Rate of 129.

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

The net Births numbered 1,684, while the net Deaths numbered 984, shewing a vital increase of population of 700.

It will be noted above that the Registrar General estimated for an increase in population of 600 only.

In 1924 the Vital Increase was 904, but for the population Barnsley still shows one of the largest increases in the country. For instance, the increase of population in Barnsley is more than double that of Halifax and Huddersfield combined, although each of these towns is larger than Barnsley.

Table I shows that Monk Bretton had the largest Birth Rate, 32.71, but I am inclined to think that the population of Monk Bretton is now considerably larger than at the Census.

The highest Infant Mortality is shown by Worsborough Common, where the housing conditions are bad and poverty is rife.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

The total net Deaths numbered 984. Of these 536 were males and 448 were females. At the Census of 1921, the males numbered 34,035, and females 33,922.

If the sexes are now in the same proportion, the figures for 1925 should be:—

Males	...	...	35,649
Females	...	...	35,521

Thus the Death Rate for males was 15.04, and for females 12.61. The Mortality of males is always higher than of females and in 1924 for England and Wales the standardised rates were males 11.8, and females 9.7.

SMALLPOX.

I am glad to state that no fresh cases of Smallpox occurred during the year, and the small outbreak in 1924 concluded by the discharge upon January 7th, of the last two cases under treatment.

We wish to point out that by our successful control of the outbreak, thousands of pounds in hard cash, were saved to the Corporation and traders of the town.

I wish to repeat also that successful vaccination is our main bulwark in controlling outbreaks of this disease, aided of course by notification, isolation, supervision of contacts and thorough disinfection. It would be helpful if the Corporation could legally pay persons for loss of work due to vaccination.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Seven cases were notified, compared with 4 in 1924. One death from this disease occurred in 1925, in the person of a female aged 31. Of the seven cases notified, three occurred in the same family, all of whom recovered.

There was a history of the consumption of shell fish in these three cases.

In another case a gentleman contracted the disease while travelling on the Continent, and especially blames the insanitary conditions of the closet accommodation in French railway trains.

My previous experience has been that the water supply in most continental small towns and villages is far inferior to that of similar towns in England and Wales, and persons enjoying a holiday on the Continent should be careful not to drink unboiled water of doubtful purity.

MEASLES.

This disease was responsible for 16 deaths, compared with 22 in 1924. All deaths occurred in young children and it was necessary to close some of the Infant Departments of our Elementary Schools.

The following short Table gives the details.

TABLE II.

Date of Order	Name of School Closed.	Period of Closure	Reasons for Closure
1925			
28 Jan.	Worsboro' Com: Infants' School	18 dys.	Measles and Mumps.
2 Mar.	Smithies Infants' School	14 dys.	Measles
11 Mar.	Ardsley Council Infants' School	19 dys.	Measles and Mumps.

In one family 4 children died of Measles very shortly after one another, aged 7 years, 5½ years, 4 years and 23 months respectively. The house was situated in a poor part of the town but was clean and not overcrowded. The cases were complicated by Broncho-Pneumonia and the resistance of the children must have been unusually low.

SCARLET FEVER.

238 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified compared with 191 for last year.

The deaths from Scarlet Fever numbered 6, compared with 2 for the preceding year.

In my opinion the type of Scarlet Fever admitted to Hospital is a little more severe than in the preceding years.

DIPHTHERIA.

94 cases were notified, compared with 66 in 1924.

3 deaths occurred as a result of this disease, the same as in the preceding year.

Many cases were successfully treated at Kendray Hospital

INFLUENZA.

Influenza was responsible for 44 deaths, compared with 45 for the preceding year.

It will be noted that these deaths are distributed over all age periods.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

Six cases were notified, compared with 3 in 1924.

This disease, which has only been known for a few years, was responsible for one death, compared with 3 deaths for the preceding year.

In cases which survive, the after effects, or sequelae of this disease are very terrible. Serious nerve troubles, paralysis and mental degeneration sometimes leading to insanity, are frequently found.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The total notifications of Tuberculosis numbered 164, compared with 140 in 1924.

Tuberculosis was responsible for 73 deaths, compared with 80 in the preceding year. Of these deaths 48 occurred in males and 27 in females. This great preponderance in males, which was also noted in 1924 (males 48, females 32), suggests that either the industries in which males engage are especially injurious to the lungs, or that males do not live so hygienically as females.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis would thus be equal to 1.03 which is the lowest recorded since 1920.

The low mortality in 1920 was partly accounted for by the large number of deaths that had occurred in 1918 and 1919 from Influenza and Tuberculosis.

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 poor condition of the milk usually supplied is a serious blot upon our sanitary administration.

The deaths due to Non-respiratory Tuberculosis increased from 13 to 19, while the deaths from Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System decreased from 67 to 54.

I trust that the improvement in the number of deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis will be maintained, and we may attribute part of this improvement to the improved housing which is taking place.

CANCER OR MALIGNANT DISEASE.

Cancer, or Malignant Disease, was responsible for 76 deaths, compared with 80 in 1924, so a slight decrease is shewn. In many parts of the country a considerable increase has been noted in the prevalence of the disease, and this has occasioned much alarm, especially when most other diseases are decreasing rapidly in their virulence.

Schemes for the investigation, prevention, and treatment of Cancer have been started in many parts of the country, and the Cancer Campaign for Yorkshire has been inaugurated. However, we know enough to-day to be able to say that Cancer rarely, or practically never affects a healthy person.

I mentioned last year that workers in tar and soot appeared to be particularly liable to Cancer, while this year there seems to be a large incidence amongst metal workers, fitters, turners, and workers in foundries. Colliers generally appear to be fairly free from this disease.

For England and Wales in 1924, the Cancer Death Rate was recorded as 1.297 per 1,000 population. For Barnsley the figure is definitely smaller at 1.07.

Of the total deaths 32 occurred in males and 44 in females. This is similar to last year's results when 38 males and 42 females died from Malignant disease.

As women go out to work less than men, we must look for some other great cause than industry, and it has been suggested that some causes of Cancer are due to the infection of food by beetles. This suggestion should induce us to rid our houses of these pests.

It has also been suggested that constipation is a frequent cause of Cancer of the Bowels, &c. Women are more prone to suffer from constipation than men, and this may explain part of the difference in incidence. The increased use of preservatives in food is also under suspicion as an important cause.

DIABETES.

Diabetes caused 4 deaths (2 males and 2 females), compared with 7 deaths in 1924.

I am glad to note the reduction in the fatality rate and am hopeful that the new Drug "Insulin" will further reduce the number of deaths per annum.

RHEUMATIC FEVER.

This disease caused 5 deaths, but it is probable that many cases certified as due to Heart Disease are really caused by Rheumatic Fever.

We know that there is no Rheumatic Fever in warm climates except among the new comers. The climate is often damp in the tropics, but there is more sunshine and people use more fresh air than in our temperate climate.

CEREBRAL HAEMORRHAGE.

56 cases, almost equally divided between males and females, are recorded to be due to this cause, which is sometimes called Apoplectic Stroke. Its important causes are syphilis, over-eating and over-drinking, causing disease of the arteries and a raised blood pressure.

HEART DISEASE.

Heart Disease was responsible for 104 deaths compared with only 79 in 1924, shewing a large increase.

As mentioned above, the form known as Valvular Disease of the 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.

Other forms of Heart Disease are due to Syphilis and over exertion.

With the reduction in the number of cases of Syphilis, which is recorded in the Section upon Venereal Diseases, we hope to see a reduction in the cases of Heart Disease from this particular cause.

BRONCHITIS.

Bronchitis caused 105 deaths, compared with 112 in 1924.

PNEUMONIA,

Pneumonia caused 96 deaths, compared with 92 in 1924.

OTHER RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

These diseases caused 10 deaths, compared with 7 in 1924. Adding these totals together we have 211 deaths, compared with exactly the same number in 1924.

Of these 211 deaths, 123 occurred in males and 88 in females. In 1924, 112 deaths occurred among males and 99 among females, from these Respiratory diseases.

It was noted above that males suffer more from Tuberculosis than females and here again we have the same result.

As the population is increasing, a small decrease in the death rate from these diseases can be recorded, but we think that much better results might be obtained.

In each Annual Report we emphasize the importance of good housing in preventing these diseases, and we are glad to note the increased activity in this direction.

The Births exceeded the deaths by 700 and to provide for these at 5 persons per house, we would require 140 new houses. If we allow 1 per cent. for replacements of existing houses owing to decay and demolition, another 140 houses would be required, being 1 per cent. of the 13,967 structurally separate dwellings existing at the Census of 1921; thus a total of 280 houses are required annually to keep up with our present requirements.

We trust that the new houses will be fully used, by securing good ventilation of the living rooms and utilising all the bedroom accommodation provided.

I occasionally find that the parents and children sleep in the large bedroom, leaving the smaller bedroom unoccupied, and perhaps a lodger or two in the third room.

In the present state of overcrowding, the Council have been unable to enforce the Regulation which prohibits subletting of Corporation houses.

ULCER OF STOMACH OR DUODENUM.

Five deaths resulted from these diseases, 4 males and 1 female. Here again it is suggested that the use of preservatives in food is a probable cause, while others think that overfeeding combined with poor teeth and bad mastication is equally to blame.

DIARRHOEA AND ENTERITIS.

26 deaths occurred under one year of age, and 7 between one and two years.

The deaths at other ages were unimportant.

A slight decrease is shown at the early ages, being 33 compared with 36 for last year. This number is still too high and Barnsley compares unfavourably with other County Boroughs in this respect.

We are glad to report the continued activity in the conversion of privies and the Sanitary Inspector's Report shows that it is only in the extended portions of the Borough that any considerable number of privies now remain.

A good deal of the milk supply in the Borough is still unsatisfactory as regards the amount of dirt deposited after standing.

The main cause, however, in my opinion of this high death rate, is due to uncleanness in the home. Mothers have not yet learned and practised the great care necessary in dealing with milk in order to prevent contamination by flies and dust or dirty utensils.

The increased attention devoted to paving of yards and the making up of new streets will diminish the dust nuisance.

PUERPERAL SEPSIS.

Under this heading Puerperal Fever, Septicæmia and Pyæmia in child-birth are included.

These diseases caused 4 deaths, two women being between the ages of 15 and 25 and two between 25 and 45.

In 1924, 8 deaths were caused from the same diseases. We are glad to note the reduction, but as these diseases are usually attributed to bad Midwifery practice on the part of the Doctors or Midwives attending in child-birth, we hope to reduce them still further.

It is probable that some cases are not due to this lack of attention but to pre-existing disease in the patient, especially Gonorrhœa or Syphilis.

I also 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.

56 deaths were attributed to these causes compared with 69 for the previous year.

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.

Venereal Disease, especially Syphilis, is an important cause, and it is hoped that with the free and efficient treatment of Syphilis at our Venereal Diseases Centre this disease will diminish, as its ravages are easily combated when taken in time.

SUICIDE.

Suicide was responsible for 12 deaths compared with 10 in 1924 and 7 in 1923.

This small, but continued increase is disquieting.

OTHER FORMS OF VIOLENCE.

Other forms of violence caused 45 deaths compared with 31 in 1924 and 34 in 1923.

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

It will be seen that drowning is responsible for the largest number, a total of 18, including strangers.

It is important that all children should learn to swim and in my Report as School Medical Officer, the good work performed by the Local Education Authority in this direction at the Public Baths, is recorded.

It will be noted that motor traffic is responsible for 8 deaths, and one is glad to be able again to record an improvement in the public lighting that has been effected in several streets. One is also glad to note the interest taken by teachers and the police when the scholars are dismissed from school, in conveying them across the dangerous streets.

I trust further action will be taken by the police to reduce the excessive speed of motor traffic in the congested part of the Borough, where undoubtedly danger to life and limb frequently occurs.

DURATION OF LIFE.

The total net deaths numbered 984, and Table III shows that of these 44 males and 59 females died at 75 years of age or over, while 72 males and 81 females died between 65 and 75 years.

The proportion of deaths which occurs over 50 years of age is sometimes taken for comparison.

In Barnsley in 1925, 451 deaths or 46.0 per cent. of the total, occurred in persons 50 years of age and over.

In England and Wales in 1924, 59.9 per cent. of the total deaths occurred at the same ages. This shows that persons on the whole, do not live as long in Barnsley as in the remainder of the country, thus agreeing with our figures upon page 30.

TABLE III.
VITAL STATISTICS.—Summary of Vital Statistics for the year 1925 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 ...	56201	1271	22.62	69	54	801	14.25	139	109	11	159
Ards'ey ...	7385	194	26.27	8	41	85	11.51	19	98	1	125
Monk Bretton ...	5381	176	32.71	6	34	71	13.19	17	97	—	—
Worsborough Com.	2203	43	19.47	4	93	27	12.24	6	140	—	—

TABLE IV.

Vital Statistics of the County Borough of Barnsley during 1925 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					
1915	53929	1464	27.14	50409	994	19.71	189	101	41	934	18.52	252	172	26.90	44.20	4.00
1916	53512	1391	25.99	49183	892	18.13	236	169	28	751	15.27	159	111	21.17	31.82	1.42
1917	53443	1195	22.36	47943	826	17.23	218	137	36	725	15.12	162	135	22.34	32.68	1.37
1918	53116	1272	23.94	47405	1489	31.41	278	185	58	1362	28.73	205	161	11.08	41.04	10.55
1919	53835	1290	23.96	51680	932	18.03	182	120	50	862	16.67	157	121	18.21	34.34	3.97
1920	53739	1751	32.58	53739	851	15.83	163	98	28	781	14.53	227	129	29.06	40.97	2.06
1921	54500	1586	29.10	54500	901	16.53	189	110	43	834	15.30	181	114	21.69	31.64	2.01
*1922	69540	1882	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	162	26	860	12.26	170	97	19.77	30.23	1.45
1924	70570	1872	26.53	70570	1047	14.84	284	120	41	968	13.72	184	98	19.01	29.24	1.69
Average for 10 yrs 1915-24	58630	1540	26.28	56509	985	17.93	217	122	38	900	15.64	188	124	20.91	34.77	2.99
1925	71170	1684	23.66	71170	1086	15.26	190	102	48	984	13.82	181	107	18.39	28.15	1.69

County Borough Extended November 9th, 1921.

3	Diarrhoea
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TABLE VI.—INFANT MORTALITY, 1925.

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.
All Causes ; Certified	37	9	16	4	66	38	26	31	20	181
Uncertified ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small Pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken Pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Scarlet Fever.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Diphtheria and Croup.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	3	8
Diarrhoea .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Enteritis .. ..	..	..	1	..	1	6	8	4	4	23
Tubercular Meningitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abdominal Tuberculosis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Malformation	2	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	5
Premature Birth	21	4	3	2	30	3	..	..	..	33
Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus	4	..	2	1	7	5	3	..	1	16
Atelectasis	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Injury at Birth	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Erysipelas .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis.. ..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	2
Rickets.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis (Non-Tubercular) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convulsions .. ..	..	3	..	..	3	1	..	1	..	5
Gastritis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
Laryngitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis .. ..	..	..	6	..	6	9	4	8	1	28
Pneumonia (All Forms) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	13	4	26
Suffocation, overlying	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
Other Causes	6	..	3	..	9	3	3	4	2	21
Totals	37	9	16	4	66	38	26	31	20	181

Nett Births registered during the calendar year—

Legitimate 1597

Illegitimate 87

Nett Deaths registered during the calendar year—

Legitimate (Infants) .. 170

Illegitimate 11

TABLE VI.—INFANT MORT

Cause of Death	All Causes ; Certified		Uncertified		Total	
	1897	1898	1897	1898	1897	1898
Small Pox
Chicken Pox
Measles
Scarlet Fever
Diphtheria and Croup
Whooping Cough
Diarrhoea
Erysipelas
Tubercular Meningitis
Abdominal Tuberculosis
Other Tuberculous Diseases
Gonorrhoal Inflammation
Pneumonia (Birth
Asphyxia, Drowning & Marasmus
Atresia
Injury at Birth
Erysipelas
Syphilis
Rickets
Meningitis (Non-Tubercular)
Convulsions
Gastritis
Laryngitis
Pharyngitis
Pneumonia (All Forms)
Asphyxia, drowning, &c.
Other Causes
Total ..	187	187	187	187	187	187

Nett Births registered during the calendar year—
 Legitimate .. 1897 .. 1898 ..
 Illegitimate .. 1897 .. 1898 ..

18. Drowning	1897	1898
17. Asphyxia	1897	1898
16. Marasmus	1897	1898
15. Convulsions	1897	1898
14. Rickets	1897	1898
13. Cerebral	1897	1898
12. Cerebral	1897	1898
11. Cerebral	1897	1898
10. Cerebral	1897	1898
9. Cerebral	1897	1898
8. Cerebral	1897	1898

TABLE VII.

BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, and ANALYSIS of MORTALITY during the Year 1925.

Birth Rate, Death Rate, and Analysis of Mortality during the year 1925. (Provisional figures. The Rates for England and Wales and Barnsley, have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1925, whilst those for the towns have been calculated on population estimated to the middle of 1924. The Mortality Rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London, the groups of towns and Barnsley).

	Birth Rate per 1000 Total Pop.	Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population.								Rate per 1000 Births.		Percentage of Total Deaths.			
		All Causes.	Enteric Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years).	Total Deaths under 1 year	Causes of Death Certified by Registered Medical Practitioners	Inquest Cases	Uncertified Causes of Death.
England and Wales ..	18.3	12.2	0.01	0.00	0.13	0.03	0.15	0.07	0.32	0.47	8.4	75	92.1	6.9	1.0
105 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...	18.8	12.2	0.01	0.00	0.17	0.03	0.18	0.09	0.30	0.43	10.8	79	92.1	7.3	0.6
157 Smaller Towns															
(1921 Adjusted Populations 20,000—50,000)	18.3	11.2	0.01	0.00	0.15	0.02	0.14	0.06	0.31	0.38	7.6	74	93.0	5.9	1.1
London ..	18.0	11.7	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.02	0.19	0.11	0.23	0.46	10.6	67	91.1	8.9	0.0
County Borough of Barnsley	23.7	13.8	0.01	0.00	0.24	0.08	0.20	0.04	0.62	0.63	19.6	107	89.1	10.9	0.0

TABLE VIII.

Vital Statistics of Barnsley for 12 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
1925	18.3	23.66	12.2	13.82	75	107

TABLE IX.
INQUESTS HELD IN BARNSELEY DURING 1925.

Cause of Death.	Borough Residents.		Residents died outside Borough.		Strangers.	
	Male.	F'male	Male.	F'male	Male.	F'male
A Natural Causes—						
Angina Pectoris ... ..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Appendicitis	1	..	..	..	..	..
Arterio Sclerosis	1	..	..	..	..	..
Artheroma of Coronary Artery ... ..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Bronchitis .. ..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Cancer .. ..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Cause Unknown	1	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebral Haemorrhage ..	1	..	3	..	..	..
Chronic Alcoholism ..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Convulsions from Laryngeal Spasm	1	..	..	..	..	..
Fatty Disease of Liver ...	1	1	..	..	..	..
General Paralysis of the Insane ... ..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Haemorrhage from Cord ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Heart Disease	4	4	2	..	1	1
Incomplete Abortion ..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Laparotomy Toxaemia ...	..	..	1	..	..	..
Nephritis	1	..	1	..	..	..
Persistent Vomiting of Pregnancy ... ..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia	3	3	2	..	..	..
Premature Birth .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Rupture of Aortic Aneurism	1	..	..	..	..	..
Senility ... ..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Shock from Operation ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary ..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Generalised ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Ulcer of Stomach, Perforated	1	..	..	..	..	..
B Violence—						
Born into Pan of W.C. ...	..	1	..	..	..	..
Burns from Clothing Catching Fire	1	2	..	..	..	..
Caught between Swing Boat and Steps ... ..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Concussion of Brain from Boxing ... ..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Drowning	5	1	1	..	2	1
Falls—Down Fire Escape ...	..	..	..	..	1	..
Downstairs	2	1	..	..	..	..
Down Steps	1	1	..	..	..	..
Carried forward	30	24	13	0	6	2

TABLE IX.—Continued.
INQUESTS.

Brought forward	30	24	13	0	6	2
Falls—In Station Yard ...	..	..	..	..	..	1
On Staircase ...	1	..	..	..	..	..
Over Wall ...	1	..	..	..	..	..
Fracture of Skull ...	1	..	..	..	..	..
Knocked down by Motor Bus ...	..	..	..	..	..	1
Knocked down by Motor Car ...	..	..	..	..	..	1
Knocked down by Motor Cycle ...	1	..	..	..	..	..
Poisoned by Overdose of Medicine ...	1	..	..	..	..	..
Run over by Motor Bus ...	..	..	..	1	..	1
Run over by Motor Car ...	..	..	..	..	..	1
Run over by Motor Lorry..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Run over by Steam Waggon	..	..	1	..	..	..
Scalds	1	1	..	..	..	..
Struck by Passing Train ...	..	..	..	..	..	1
Struck Knee with Hammer...	1	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation	2	..	..	..	..	..
Thrown out of Motor Car ...	1	..	..	..	..	..
C Occupational Accidents—						
Abrasion of Elbow ...	1	..	..	..	..	..
C.O. Poisoning from Boilers	1	..	..	..	..	..
Crushed against Shaft by Tubs ...	..	..	..	..	1	..
Crushed by Fall of Roof ...	4	..	2	..	1	..
Crushed by Fall of Side ...	..	..	1	..	..	..
Crushed by Fall of Stone ...	..	..	1	..	2	..
Cut on Thumb ...	..	..	..	..	1	..
Fracture of Leg in Pit ...	1	..	..	..	1	..
Injury to Shoulder on Screws ...	..	..	..	..	1	..
Kicked by Pony ...	..	..	..	..	1	..
Run over by Tubs ...	1	..	..	..	..	..
Struck by Chain ...	..	..	..	..	1	..
Struck by Haulage Rope ...	..	..	..	..	1	..
Struck by Passing Train ...	..	..	..	..	1	..
Trapped by Tubs ...	..	..	1	..	..	..
D Suicide—						
Cut Throat	1	1	..	..	..	..
Drowning	3	3	..	..	2	..
Placed himself in front of Train ...	..	..	1	..	..	..
Poisoned with Coal Gas ...	3	..	..	..	..	..
Rode Cycle into Motor Bus...	1	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	57	29	20	1	19	8

TABLE X.
INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING 1925 (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.	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	238	1	52	157	19	9	..	20	33	40	27	28	14	24	29	23	211
Pneumonia	140	1	15	37	24	40	3	8	19	12	15	21	17	18	19	11	..
Diphtheria	94	2	27	51	10	4	..	9	7	8	7	18	10	11	19	5	91
Erysipelas	49	2	..	6	6	10	2	4	1	7	7	10	6	4	6	4	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	16	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	3	..	6	1	1	..
Puerperal Fever	11	..	..	..	4	7	..	..	1	..	..	4	1	1	2	2	10
Enteric Fever	7	..	..	1	3	2	1	3	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	5
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	6	..	1	1	..	2	2	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	..
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Acute Anterior Polio-Myelitis	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken Pox (only notifiable for 5 weeks) ..	12	2	7	3	..	..	..	3	..	2	1	1	..	2	1	2	..
Totals	576	24	104	257	66	74	3	49	65	73	61	85	50	67	78	48	317

TABLE XI.
 Notifiable Infectious Diseases (Excluding Tuberculosis)—Table showing
 periods of Prevalence during 1925.

Notifiable Diseases.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Scarlet Fever	22	10	11	11	8	12	15	17	26	30	47	29	238
Pneumonia	16	7	7	10	20	13	13	10	9	11	10	12	140
Diphtheria	9	14	17	3	3	7	4	8	7	10	5	7	94
Erysipelas	..	6	3	4	2	7	2	3	7	8	5	2	49
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	1	..	1	1	2	1	..	2	3	4	1	16
Puerperal Fever	1	..	..	3	3	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	11
Enteric Fever	1	..	..	1	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	7
Encephalitis Lethargica	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	6
Cerebro Spinal Fever	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Acute Anterior Polio- Myelitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Chicken Pox (only noti- fiable for 5 weeks)	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Total ..	61	39	38	34	42	44	37	39	54	62	72	54	576

TABLE XII.
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES—SUMMARY OF

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases Admitt'd to Hospital	Total Deaths.
Scarlet Fever	238	211	6
Pneumonia... ..	140	...	96.
Diphtheria	94	91	3
Erysipelas	49	...	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum...	16	...	...
Puerperal Fever	11	10	4
Enteric Fever	7	5	1
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	6	...	1
Cerebro Spinal Fever	2	...	1
Acute Anterior Polio-Myelitis ...	1	...	1
Tuberculosis :—			
(a) Pulmonary—m. 78, f. 41 ...	119	83	54
(b) Non-Pul.—m. 30, f. 15 ..	45	2	19
Chicken Pox (only notifiable for 5 weeks)	12	...	...
Totals	740	402	188

TABLE XIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.
Summary of Notifications during the period from the 4th January, 1925, to the 2nd January, 1926, 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	...	2	9	7	10	9	9	9	11	9	1	76	81	
Females	...	..	2	5	8	7	9	5	2	1	..	39	44	
Non-Pulmonary														
Males	1	6	9	4	1	2	1	1	..	1	..	26	28	
Females	...	1	2	3	3	1	1	2	..	..	..	13	14	

Notifications on Form B.

Number of Primary Notifications.						
Age Periods.	Under 5	5—10	10—15	Total Primary Notifications.	Total Notifications on Form B.	
Col.	15	16	17	18	19	
Pulmonary—						
Males ..	..	2	..	2	5	
Females ..	..	1	1	2	2	
Non-Pulmonary—						
Males ..	..	3	1	4	6	
Females ..	..	2	..	2	2	

Notifications on Form C.

Poor Law Institutions	Sanatoria.	
20	21	
...	55	
...	28	
..	..	
..	2	

TABLE XIV.

New Cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health or Chief (Administrative) Tuberculosis Officer during the period from the 4th January, 1925, to the 2nd January, 1926, 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 upwards	Total Cases
Pulmonary—												
Males	...	2	1	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	8
Females	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	5
Non-Pulmonary—												
Males	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Females	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

TABLE XV.
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
1925	119	54	0.76	45	19	0.27

TABLE XVI.

NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS IN BARNESLEY DURING 1925.

5	Died within 1 week of Notification.
4	„ „ 2 weeks of Notification
5	„ „ 3 weeks of Notification.
6	„ „ 1 month of Notification.
3	„ „ 2 months of Notification
8	„ „ 3 months of Notification
5	„ „ 6 months of Notification
4	„ „ 9 months of Notification
3	„ „ 1 year of Notification
9	„ „ 2 years of Notification.
4	„ „ 3 years of Notification
2	„ „ 4 years of Notification
2	„ „ 5 years of Notification
1	„ „ 6 years of Notification
1	„ „ 7 years of Notification
1	„ „ 8 years of Notification
10	„ without Notification of the Disease.

Of 73 deaths which occurred among Tuberculous Patients 10, or 14 per cent. were not notified and 36 or a further 49 per cent died within 6 months of notification.

In 1924, 14 died without being notified out of a total of 80 deaths.

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

TABLE XVII.—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	...	...	...	1	...
1— 5 ...	2	...	6	1	1	...	3	...
5—10 ...	11	3	12	4	1	...	...	1
10—15 ...	7	6	5	3	...	1	1	2
15—20 ...	10	8	1	3	3	3	1	3
20—25 ...	9	7	2	1	2	4	...	...
25—35 ...	9	9	1	1	12	4	1	1
35—45 ...	9	5	1	2	5	1	2	...
45—55 ...	11	2	...	...	7	4	...	...
55—65 ...	9	1	1	...	3	1	3	...
65 & upwards	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Totals ...	78	41	30	15	35	19	12	7

TABLE XVIII.

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 Maternity Home
	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Tuberculosis.	Syphilis.	Diphtheria.	Syphilis.
Positive ..	22	3	22	25	1	..
Negative ..	109	14	93	105	11	..
Issues of substitutes for Salvarsan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Issues of Anti-Toxin by—M.O.H. Office..	35	..	..	682	26	..

TABLE XIX.

^H
OPATHALMIA NEONATORUM.—16 Cases Notified.

Treated by	Recovery Vision Unim- paired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness	Left District.	Deaths
Private Practitioner and Health Visitor ...	5	...	...	...	...
M. O. Infant Wel- fare Centre, and Health Visitor ...	6	...	...	...	...
No Treatment re- quired. ...	...	...	...	...	...
Health Visitor ...	4	...	...	...	...
In Hospital Institutional Treat- ment ...	1	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	16	...	...	...	...

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Alderman H. HOLDEN, J.P. (Chairman)

The Mayor (Councillor H.

Foulstone Esq.)

Councillor Harris

Alderman Broley, J.P.

„ Johnson

„ England, J.P.

„ Lang

„ Guest, J.P.

„ Simpson

„ Raley, J.P.

„ Taylor

„ Rose, J.P.

„ Tipping

Councillor Ellis, J.P.

„ Walton

„ Harral

„ Wood, J.P.

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.

The List of Local Acts, Byelaws and Regulations, in force in the County Borough is as follows:—

- 1822. An Act for lighting, paving, cleansing, watching, and improving the Town of Barnsley.
- 1837. An Act for the better supplying with Water the Town and Neighbourhood of Barnsley.
- 1852. An Act to repeal the Barnsley Gas Act, &c.
- 1853. An Act for the maintenance of the Barnsley Waterworks, &c.
- 1862. An Act to confirm and extend certain Provisional Orders of the General Board of Health for the Town of Barnsley.
- 1862. An Act for enabling the Local Board of Health to construct Waterworks, &c.
- 1866. An Act to extend the time limited by the Barnsley Local Board Act, 1862.
- 1867. An Act for extending the Barnsley Gas Act, 1862.
- 1867. 8th July. Hackney Carriage Bye-laws.
- 1869. 5th July. Charter of Incorporation.
- 1873. 18th Jan. Fire Brigade Rules and Regulations.

- 1875. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the L.G.B.
- 1876. 20th Nov. Markets Bye-laws.
- 1876. 22nd April Waterworks Rules and Regulations and Scale of Charges.
- 1880. Provisional Order re Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts.
- 1880. Provisional Order for altering certain Local Acts.
- 1881. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the L.G.B.
- 1882. 18th Aug. Markets Bye-laws.
- 1886. 13th April. Music in Streets and Restrictions on Casual Employment of Children.
- 1887. Duties of the various Committees and the Duties of the Officers of the Corporation.
- 1887. 25th Oct. Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Regulations..
- 1889. The Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act.
- 1890. Parts 3 and 5 of Public Health "Acts" Amendments Act 1890.
- 1890. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Electric Lighting Acts.
- 1890. Free Public Library Rules and Regulations.
- 1890. 10th June. Hackney Carriages, Supplemental Bye-laws.
- 1891. 16th May. Omnibuses Bye-laws.
- 1891. 10th Nov. Standing Orders and Bye-laws of the Council.
- 1893. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the L.G.B.
- 1896. The Barnsley Corporation Water Act.
- 1898. 22nd Nov. Lights upon Vehicles Bye-laws.
- 1900. Barnsley Corporation Water Act.
- 1901. 11th July. Cemetery Rules and Regulations and Table of Fees.
- 1902. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the L.G.B.
- 1902. Barnsley and District Light Railways (Extensions) Order.
- 1903. 3rd June. Light Railways Bye-laws.
- 1903. 28th July. Scheme, Borough Education Committee.
- 1905. 17th Jan. Good Rule and Government of the Borough.

- 1905. 11th April. Fishing Tickets Rules and Regulations
- 1905. 6th June. Free Public Library Rules and Regulations.
- 1905. Unemployed Workmen Act. Establishment of Distress Committee.
- 1908. Education Committee (Provision of Meals) Act. 1906.
- 1908. 7th April. Waterworks Rules and Regulations and Scale of Charges.
- 1909. 16th Feb. do. do. do. do.
- 1909. 8th Nov. Free Public Library Bye-laws.
- 1910. An Order declaring Parts II, III, IV, V, VI, and Section 95 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, to be in force.
- 1911. 9th May. Waterworks Rules and Regulations, together with Extracts from Acts of Parliament, Appendix and Scale of Charges.
- 1911. 15th Sept. Locke Park and Taylor's Recreation Ground Bye-laws.
- 1911. 11th Nov. List of Rates and Wages and Hours of Labour.
- 1912. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order of the L.G.B. constituting Barnsley a County Borough.
- 1913. 16th April. Regulations with regard to the Public Performance of Stage Plays.
- 1913. 16th April. Regulations with regard to the Exhibition of Pictures and other optical effects by means of a Cinematograph and other similar apparatus.
- 1913. 2nd July. Heelis Street Recreation Ground Bye-laws.
- 1913. 15th July. Shops Act, 1912, 'Tobacconists' Closing Order.
- 1913. 31st Dec. Sale of Coal Bye-laws.
- 1914. 31st July. Factory and Workshops Act, 1901. Provision of means of Escape in case of Fire from Factories and Workshops.
- 1914. Notification of Births Act, 1907.
- 1914. Barnsley Corporation Act.
- 1916. An Order amending the Order of 1910, adopting the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, authorising the Council to make Bye-laws with respect to the paving of yards and open spaces common to two or more dwelling-houses.

- 1916. 3rd Nov. Markets Bye-laws and Tables of Tolls. Stallages and Rents.
- 1917. Provisional Order extending the Provisions of Section 4 of the L.G.B. Provisional Orders (Confirmation) No. 12 Act, 1912.
- 1920. 29th May. Bye-laws for Common Lodging Houses.
- 1920. 13th July. Barnsley Hairdressers' and Barbers' Shops Closing Order.
- 1920. 13th July. Barnsley Hairdressers' and Barbers' Shops Weekly Half-holiday Order.
- 1920. 14th Sept. Revised Scale of Burial Fees and Ministers' Fees in connection with Interments at the Barnsley Cemetery.
- 1920. 20th Sept. Bye-laws for Regulating the Employment of Children and Young Persons, under the Employment of Children Act, 1903, and the Education Act, 1918.
- 1921. 8th Mar. New Streets and Buildings.
- 1921. 20th April. Offensive Trades.
- 1921. Special Acts (Extension of Time) Act, 1915, extending the time for construction of Knoll Brook Works.
- 1921. Ministry of Health Provisional Order confirming Barnsley Extension Act, 1921.
- 1921. 15th Sept. Shop Act, 1912, Barnsley Fishmongers' Fruiterers', and Florists' Closing Order.
- 1922. 15th Mar. The Barnsley Beef Butchers' Weekly Half-holiday Order and Early Closing Order.
- 1922. 20th June. Scheme under the Blind Persons Act, 1920, for the Promotion of the Welfare of the Blind.
- 1923. Barnsley Corporation Act.
- 1923. 2nd Feb. Scheme made by the Council under Section 4 of the Education Act, 1921, amending their scheme for the Constitution of an Education Committee on the 28th July, 1903.
- 1924. County Borough of Barnsley (New Street (Western) Improvement Scheme) Order.

PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH.

SUMMARY.

Hospitals provided or subsidised by the County Borough Council:—

(1). Tuberculosis.

Mount Vernon Sanatorium, Barnsley. Jointly used by the County Boroughs of Barnsley and Wakefield. See pages 109, 114, and 115.

(2). Maternity.

Maternity Home, Pindar Oaks, Barnsley. Unmarried mothers are received into the Maternity Home upon the same terms as others. See pages 101—103.

(3). Children.

Nil.

(4). Fever.

Kendray Infectious Diseases Hospital. Provided by Barnsley County Borough Council, and used by 9 other Authorities. See pages 134 and 135.

(5). Smallpox.

Lundwood Smallpox Hospital, Barnsley. See pages 135 and 136.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(a). For Infectious Cases.

A Ford Ambulance is provided at Kendray Isolation Hospital for ordinary infectious diseases, and a horse ambulance is provided at the Sanitary Depot for Smallpox cases.

The Hospitals Committee is considering the provision of an additional Motor Ambulance for Fever cases.

(b). For non-infectious and accident cases.

The Beckett Hospital maintains a Motor Ambulance for the removal of its own cases in the County Borough and outside.

The County Borough Council also maintain a Ruston Hornsby Motor Ambulance for accident and illness cases requiring removal to the Beckett or other Hospital. A small charge is made in the case of patients residing outside the County Borough.

I am indebted to the Chief Constable, Mr. G. H. Butler, for the following particulars:

During the year it has been used upon 273 occasions, the fees amounting to £109 14s. 6d. as follows:—

	No.	£	s.	d.
Private Cases within the Borough ..	137	34	5	0
Cases out of the Borough ...	45	75	9	6
"No Charge" Cases ...	91			
	<hr/> 273	<hr/> £109	<hr/> 14	<hr/> 6

The mileage covered was 1,538.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Maternity & Child Welfare Centres (Consultation and Treatment). See pages 93—99.

DAY NURSERIES. Nil.

SCHOOL CLINICS.

(1). Agnes Road School Clinic, Barnsley.

(2). Wesleyan Reform Schoolroom, Hunningley Lane, Stairfoot.

Tuberculosis Dispensary, Queen's Road, Barnsley. Provided by Barnsley County Borough Council and used jointly by the West Riding and Barnsley Authorities. See pages 104—113.

Treatment Centre for Venereal Diseases, Queen's Road, Barnsley. Provided by Barnsley County Borough Council, and used jointly by Barnsley and the West Riding County Authorities.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

See page 55.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

- (a). General. See page 8.
- (b). For Infectious Diseases. See page 100.

MIDWIVES.

The Local Authority recognises two Midwives annually as Municipal Midwives. These ladies have usually been recently qualified and are building up a practice.

In return for a subsidy of £50 per annum, and an extra fee of 10/- per case, the Local Authority require them to practice in the County Borough for a period of two years.

Other details respecting the Midwives will be found upon pages 90—93.

CHEMICAL WORK.

All chemical analyses are performed by the Public Analyst, Mr. John Evans, F.I.C., at Sheffield, and details of this work will be found upon pages 79—81.

LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

See pages 45—48.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES. WATER.

The new compensation reservoir at Scout Dyke referred to in last year's Report is still 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. No cases of lead poisoning have been discovered during the year.

Several of the surrounding districts are supplied from the Barnsley Corporation Waterworks, which are situated in the Pennine Moors, at the head waters of the River Don.

There are 12 houses in the County Borough which are not supplied with Corporation water. One of them is in the old County Borough, near Gilroyd, and the other 11 are in Monk Bretton, which was added to the County Borough in 1921. 3 of these houses at Toad Holes are entirely surrounded by Railway lines, with high embankments, and it would be very difficult to supply them. The other 8 houses at Distillery are at present under consideration, and it is hoped that a new main will be laid to them.

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

**BARNSLEY CORPORATION WATERWORKS.
MONTHLY RAINFALL AT BARNSLEY AND MIDHOPE
RESERVOIR, NEAR PENISTONE, 1925.**

			Inches	...	Inches
			Barnsley	...	Midhope.
January	...	...	2.11	...	6.40
February	...	...	4.16	...	6.34
March	...	...	0.69	...	1.57
April	...	...	2.47	...	3.70
May	...	...	3.40	...	3.91
June	...	...	0.15	...	0.13
July	...	...	0.95	...	1.95
August	...	...	2.92	...	3.00
September	...	...	2.36	...	2.51
October	...	...	2.96	...	4.18
November	...	...	2.00	...	2.49
December	...	...	3.13	...	5.73
			—	...	—
Total for the Year	...	...	27.30	...	41.91
			—	...	—

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The River Dearne flows through the County Borough of Barnsley from north west to south east, and just before it enters the County Borough it has received the effluent from the Darton Sewage Works.

This effluent occasionally gives rise to offensive odours, but no complaint has been received during the past year.

In the County Borough the River receives surface water from the street gullies, which are drained upon the separate system.

The surface water occasionally contains manure, but as the use of horses is diminishing, the quantity is much less than in previous years.

Just before the river leaves the County Borough it receives the effluent from the Barnsley Sewage Works, which is usually of a very high quality.

In stormy weather, however, the storm water overflow permits the admission of highly diluted sewage to the river. No complaint has been received by this Department throughout the year from this cause.

One or two complaints have been received respecting the condition of Sough Dyke which is an old stream, partly culverted, which flows through the centre of the town from Summer Lane, under Peel Street and Queen Street, to Pontefract Road. It was originally a fresh water stream, but unfortunately slop drainage has obtained access to its underground course, and in its open portion it occasionally gives rise to offensive smells. The Health Committee is considering the question of culverting the remaining portion.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

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

The main Works are divided into two Divisions, as follows:—

(1). High Level Works.

These deal with over 400,000,000 gallons per annum, and consist of a screening chamber, detritus tanks and circular percolating filters.

The average purification was 86.8 per cent.

(2). Low Level Works.

These consist of Cliffe Wood Pumping Station, a bio-aeration unit (Sheffield pattern) and Sludge Disposal beds. The average purification was 86.6 per cent.

SUBSIDIARY WORKS.

At the end of 1925 there still remained some of the smaller works which could not be concentrated in the main installation. These small plants are situated at Old Mill, Welbeck, Day's Croft, Wombwell Road (Ardsley), and Klondyke (Monk Bretton). The average purification at the Klondyke Works was 90.8 per cent; a very favourable figure.

It is hoped to connect the Day's Croft Sewer to the main installation, and so do away with the small plant at Day's Croft.

It is estimated that in dry weather there are 19.8 gallons of sewage per head of population dealt with at the main Disposal Works.

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

PRIVATE STREET WORKS.

During the year 1925, 13 private front Streets were made up at the cost of the frontagers and four back Streets.

It is hoped by these improvements leading to the better drainage of Streets and abolition of pools of stagnant water, and with less mud carried into the houses on the boots, that there will be a reduction in Infant Mortality and an increase in cleanliness of the houses of the Streets affected.

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:

William T. G. Boul, M.D., Ch. B., D.P.H.

(since resigned).

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 B. M. Booth.
‡*Miss S. 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, A.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.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR 1925.

Sanitary Department

Pontefract Road, Barnsley.

April, 1926.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Gentlemen,—

I have pleasure in submitting to you my seventh Annual Report, shewing the activities and work accomplished by the Sanitary and Cleansing Departments for the year ending December, 1925.

The Conversion Scheme in the Added Areas has been actively pursued, and only 601 Privy Middens in the entire Borough remained at the end of the year.

The introduction of the Meat Regulations imposed a very heavy responsibility on this Department in coping with the notification of slaughter at irregular times. This work, despite many difficulties at the outset, is now progressing smoothly, and I venture to suggest that a reasonable interpretation of the work under the Meat Regulations has been given by this Department.

Special attention has been given to the examination of cows, particularly having regard to the Tuberculosis Order, which was revived in September, 1925.

You will note from the Tables submitted that a large amount of work and repairs have been carried out to old property. It is very much to be regretted that property owners will allow minor defects to exist until they become acute. A great deal of discomfort generally could be obviated if property owners would attend to defective roofs, spouts, and fallpipes, which are the primary cause of dampness and decay to property generally.

In conjunction with the National campaign of Smoke Abatement, this Department has been actively engaged in pursuing the abatement of black smoke in the Borough, good results being obtained.

The Health Committee was actively engaged at the close of the year in bringing about a much felt want in the Borough of more Public Lavatory accommodation. I hope the close of the present year will see Barnsley well supplied.

The Cleansing Department shows a very good report, especially when bearing in mind the growth of the Borough during the year. The Report shows a small reduction in the cost per head of population, and I am very pleased to state a small reduction in the weight per house and shop per annum. The decision of the Health Committee to carry out some propaganda work with bills, soliciting the help of every householder to reduce the quantity of refuse, has borne fruit.

I am still convinced that the weight of 2.19 tons per house and shop per annum in Barnsley is far too heavy, and considerably above the average weight prevailing throughout the Kingdom.

TABLE XX.
DETAILS OF INSPECTION WORK.

	INSPECTIONS.										RE-INSPECTIONS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
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INSPECTION WORK.

TABLE XXII.

	1925.
Total number of Inspections were ...	15,103
" " " Re-Inspections were ...	6,058
" " " Nuisances found were ...	5,249
" " " Nuisances Abated were ...	6,975
Number of Preliminary Notices served ...	1,193
" " Statutory " " ...	1,096
" " Preliminary Notices complied with ...	1,084
" " Statutory " " " ...	789
" " Letters sent ...	1,306
" " Waste Water Closets attended to ...	1,040

PAVING OF YARDS.

The work of paving back yards has been very actively pursued during the year, with excellent results.

The number of Notices served during the year for the paving of yards was 184.

Number of Notices complied with ...	69
Number of Yards Paved	85
Number of houses affected to which the above mentioned yards are common	390

Many yards were in the process of being paved at the end of the year.

INFECTION AND DISINFECTION.

Inspection of Infected Houses	571
Number of Houses Disinfected	526
" " Rooms Disinfected	2,045
" " Schools Disinfected	7
" " Class rooms Disinfected	38
" " Hospitals Disinfected	4
" " Hospital Wards Disinfected	4

Owing to the extremely dry summer and warm weather the supply of disinfecting fluid from the Sanitary Department was in great demand.

During the year 16,763 bottles of Disinfecting fluid were distributed free as compared with 4,488 in the previous year.

HOUSING ACTS, 1909 to 1925.

The total number of houses inspected under the Housing Acts, was 278
 Number of houses totally unfit, rendered fit Nil.

During the year representations were made by the Medical Officer of Health respecting the following houses as being unfit for human habitation:—

Nos. 43, 45, Highstone Road; and Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, Wilkinson's Yard, Worsboro' Common.

Nos. 29, 30, 31, Smithy Green.

Closing Orders were made for the following dwelling-houses:—

Nos. 43, 45, Highstone Road; Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, Wilkinson's Yard, Worsboro' Common; and No. 24, John Street.

House situated at 23, Smithy Green, was demolished during the year, after representation by the Medical Officer of Health in the preceding year.

TABLE XXIII.**IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED UNDER THE HOUSING ACTS, 1909 to 1925.**

DWELLING-HOUSES.				By	Without
				Notice.	Notice.
Lighting and Ventilation improved	...	...	...	6	...
Provided with pure water supply	...	...	...	5	...
Rendered free from dampness	...	...	...	19	...
Provided with special store for food	...	...	...	1	...
Provided with improved means for food storage	...	...	...	6	11
Roofs reconstructed or repaired	...	...	...	21	4
Walls (outside) pointed and repaired	...	...	...	37	6
Gable Walls pointed	...	...	...	15	3
Chimneys repaired or pointed	...	...	...	28	5
Provided with separate and sufficient W.C. accommodation	...	...	...	8	...
" " proper refuse receptacle and place to keep same	...	...	...	15	...
" " new sinks or other sanitary fittings	...	...	...	4	...
" " paved yards	...	...	...	6	...
" " proper means of drainage	...	...	...	4	...
" " eaves, gutters and fallspouts (or repaired)	...	...	...	31	15

DWELLING-HOUSES.				By Notice.	Without Notice.
W.C.'s and Ashpits repaired	...	...	...	7	...
Doorsteps repaired	...	...	...	17	...
W.C. Roofs and Fallpipes repaired	...	...	...	2	...
Fallpipes disconnected and self-cleansing gullies provided	...	...	...	3	...

LIVING ROOMS.

Cupboard doors repaired	...	...	...	1	...
Light and ventilation improved	...	...	...	1	...
New windows provided	...	...	...	7	...
Old windows improved	...	...	...	13	1
Walls and Ceilings repaired or replastered	...	...	...	26	2
Floors repaired or relaid	...	...	...	26	...
New fireplaces provided	...	...	...	1	...
Old fireplaces repaired	...	...	...	23	...
Doors repaired	...	...	...	5	...
Ceilings underdrawn	...	...	...	2	...

SLEEPING ROOMS.

Light and ventilation improved	...	...	...	1	...
Old windows improved	...	...	...	29	...
Walls and ceilings repaired or replastered	...	...	...	16	...
Old fireplaces repaired	...	...	...	6	...
Floors repaired	...	...	...	11	1
Staircases repaired	...	...	...	9	...
Doors repaired	...	...	...	2	...

CELLARS OR BASEMENT ROOMS.

Light and ventilation improved	...	...	...	5	...
Walls and ceilings repaired or replastered	...	...	...	4	...
Floors repaired or replaced	...	...	...	8	...
Staircases repaired	...	...	...	4	...
Doors repaired	...	...	...	1	...

SCULLERIES OR WASH KITCHENS.

Ranges repaired	...	...	...	2	4
Sink gully grates provided	...	...	...	3	...
Walls and ceilings repaired	...	...	...	4	...
New slopsinks	...	...	...	4	...
Waste Pipes trapped, renewed, or repaired	...	...	...	8	...
Coppers repaired	...	...	...	19	1
Floors repaired	...	...	...	5	1
Total number of houses in which above improvements were effected	...	...	...	63	13
Number of Notices complied with	...	...	...	47	...

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

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

194 Inspections have been made, as compared with 246 for 1924.

20 Complaints were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories, as compared with 18 in 1924.

20 Nuisances were found, and abated.

In one factory a fire escape received attention, and was made satisfactory.

The total number of Workshops registered with your Authority, is 253, an increase of 27 since 1924.

TABLE XXIV.
LIST OF WORKSHOPS.

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	55
Boot Makers and Repairers	...	...	...	...	17
Button Making	...	...	...	...	1
Blacksmiths	...	...	...	...	3
Book Binders	...	...	...	...	1
Brewers (Botanical)	...	...	...	...	2
Basket Maker	...	...	...	...	1
Costumiers	...	...	...	...	3
Cabinet Makers	...	...	...	...	6
Crate Maker	...	...	...	...	1
Coach Builder	...	...	...	...	1
Cloggers	...	...	...	...	7
Dressmakers	...	...	...	...	15
Drysalter	...	...	...	...	1
Dentists	...	...	...	...	7
Dyer	...	...	...	...	1
French Polishing	...	...	...	...	3
Firewood Chopper	...	...	...	...	1
Fellmongers	...	...	...	...	3
Gas Meter Repairers	...	...	...	...	2
Joiners and Undertakers	...	...	...	...	9
Milliners	...	...	...	...	15
Motor and Cycle Repairers	...	...	...	...	8
Monumental Masons	...	...	...	...	2
Marine Stores	...	...	...	...	2
Plumbers	...	...	...	...	8
Painters	...	...	...	...	9
Printers	...	...	...	...	3
Picture Framers	...	...	...	...	2
Paint Mixing	...	...	...	...	1
Scale Repairers	...	...	...	...	2
Sugar Boilers	...	...	...	...	4
Saddler	...	...	...	...	1
Scrap Merchant	...	...	...	...	1
Stove and Grate Fitters and Repairers	...	...	...	...	1
Tailoring	...	...	...	...	20
Tinsmiths	...	...	...	...	6
Tripe Boilers	...	...	...	...	10
Upholsterers	...	...	...	...	6
Velvet Cutting	...	...	...	...	1
Watch and Clock Repairers	...	...	...	...	6
Wheelwrights	...	...	...	...	3
Wagon Repairers	...	...	...	...	2

TABLE XXII LIST OF WORKSHOPS Blackhouses Blacksmiths and Repairs Butter Making Blacksmiths Blacksmiths and Repairs Blacksmiths (Horse) **FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.**

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

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

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspec- tions.	Written Notices.	Prosecu- tions.
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries)	24	8	—
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries)	159	8	—
WORKPLACES (Other than Outworkers' Premises)	9	...	—
Total ...	192	16	—

.—Defects Found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars	Number of Defects.			
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspctr.	No. of offences in respect to which prosecutions were instituted.
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—				
Want of Cleanliness ...	4	4	—	—
Want of Ventilation ...	1	1	—	—
Other Nuisances ...	6	6	—	—
Sanitary { Insufficient ...	3	3	—	—
{ Unsuitable or defective ...	4	2	—	—
Accommodation { Not separate for sexes ...	1	1	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshops' Acts:—				
Other Offences ...	5	1	1	—
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops (Transfer of Powers) Order 1921).				
Total ...	24	18	1	—

THE CANAL BOATS ACTS, 1877 & 1884.

During the year there has been less activity on the canals than in 1924.

During the year 23 boats were inspected as compared with 36 in 1924.

The number of persons living on board was:—

42 Adults, namely 27 males and 15 females.

15 children, namely 9 males and 6 females.

21 Infringements of the Acts were found:—

4 boats had no certificate aboard.

4 boats were not properly numbered, lettered or marked.

1 boat was in a dirty condition.

4 boats required painting.

3 boats had inadequate water accommodation.

3 boats were in a bad state of repair.

2 certificates did not identify owner or boat.

No legal proceedings were taken.

No case of Infectious Disease was reported.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

85 visits were made to Common Lodging houses during the year, and I am pleased to report that no serious outbreak of Infectious Disease has occurred in the Common Lodging houses.

The condition of these Common Lodging houses generally is fairly good.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

During the year 10 applications were received for the establishment of Fish Frying premises, of which 8 were granted and 2 not granted.

Four applications were received during the year for Tripe Boiling Licenses, which were granted.

TABLE XXV.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	80
Gutscrapers	...	...	...	3
Fellmongers and Knackers Yard	...	...	...	4
Tripe Dressers	...	...	...	10
Marine Stores	...	...	...	2
Fat Refiner	...	...	...	1
				<hr/>
				100
				<hr/>

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

At the close of the year there were 27 Slaughter houses within the Borough, namely:—

18 registered, and 9 licensed.

During the year 1,598 visits were made to these Slaughter houses as compared with 742 visits for 1924, for the inspection and detection of unsound meat.

Under the new Meat Regulations the number of Occasional Slaughtering notifications received was 336.

Figures shew that the number of animals killed in the Borough is considerably on the increase, which calls for greater supervision on behalf of this Department.

During the year one prosecution under the Meat Regulations and the Public Health Act took place in reference to unsound meat and the storing of meat in a dirty place, resulting in two fines of £15 in each case.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

It is pleasing to report that as a result of the Meat Regulations, the handling of meat and the protection of other Foods has been greatly improved during the past year.

The markets have been regularly inspected every market day, particular attention being given to the labelling of imported foods.

No serious difficulty has been experienced with the Butchers regarding the administration of the Meat Regulations, in fact I have found the Butchers as a whole are ready and willing to comply with our interpretations, which co-ordination, in my opinion is resulting in a better quality of meat being retailed in Barnsley.

TABLE XXVI.

NUMBER OF ANIMALS INSPECTED.

				1924.		1925.
Beasts	...	...	...	1714	...	2763
Sheep	...	...	...	1468	...	2691
Calves	...	...	...	132	...	248
Pigs	...	...	...	1833	...	2670

WEIGHT OF FOOD CONDEMNED.

				T.	C.	Q.	S.	L.
Fresh Meat	...	...	...	7	19	3	0	12
Imported Meat	...	...	...		2	0	0	0
Chickens	...	...	...		1	2	1	0
Plums	...	...	...		11	0	1	8
Fish	...	...	...		1	3	0	0
Rabbits	...	...	...		1	1	1	5
Bacon	...	...	...		0	1	0	4
Tripe	...	...	...		0	0	0	10
Carrots	...	...	...	4	14	0	0	0
Cherries	...	...	...		1	1	1	8
Cucumbers	...	...	...		3	2	1	10
Peas	...	...	...		12	2	0	0
Mussels	...	...	...		3	2	0	0
Preserved Foods	...	...	...		8	3	0	11½
				15	2	0	1	12½

FROZEN IMPORTED MEAT.

				Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
Kidneys	...	...	...	0	2	14
Beef	...	...	...	0	2	24
Ox-Tails	...	...	...	0	2	18
				2	0	0

TABLE XXVII.

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

			Tuber- culosis.	Accident	Inflmty. Diseases	Parasitic Diseases	Other Bacterial Diseases
Cows	..	..	15	..	..	..	1
Bullocks	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Heifers	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Pigs	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Sheep	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Calves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE XXVIII.

Carcases Partially Condemned as Unfit for Human Food.

			Tuber- culosis.	Accident	Inflmty. Diseases	Parasitic Diseases	Other Bacterial Diseases
Cows	..	..	8	..	..	..	..
Bullocks	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Heifers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pigs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sheep	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Calves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

QUANTITIES OF FOOD DESTROYED.

TABLE XXX.

Chickens (lbs.)	...	...	...	182
Plums (lbs.)	...	...	...	1254
Bacon (lbs.)	...	...	...	32
Tripe (lbs.)	...	...	...	10
Carrots (lbs.)	...	...	...	10528
Cherries (lbs.)	...	...	...	162
Cucumbers (lbs.)	...	...	...	416
Peas (lbs.)	...	...	...	1400
Mussels (lbs.)	...	...	...	392
Fish (lbs.)	...	...	...	196
Rabbits (lbs.)	...	...	...	159
Total weight ...				14,731

PRESERVED FOODS.

Meat	...	...	...	78	Tins.
Milk and Cream	...	...	...	210	"
Fruit	...	...	...	28	"
Vegetables	...	...	...	137	"
Fish	...	...	...	269	"
Total ...				722	

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS.

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

The conditions found in the Cowsheds were somewhat improved upon those existing the previous year.

Two Cowsheds in the Borough have been greatly improved during the year, the old sheds being brought up to quite a modern standard.

The production of clean milk is very necessary in the interests of health to the consumer, and a large amount of tact is required by the Inspectors to persuade the producers to take the necessary care towards clean production of milk. Much yet remains to be done to bring the Cowsheds up to a hygienic standard.

The introduction of the Tuberculosis Order of 1925 is producing a marked effect in the eradication of tubercular milk.

Under this Order milk producers must report any Cows which appear to be suffering from Tuberculosis.

Between the period of the introduction of the Order and the end of the year, 5 notifications were received from producers. One of these animals shewed definite signs of giving tuberculous milk, and two were suffering from Tuberculosis emaciation.

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

Milk Producers	...	...	...	...	...	3
Retail Purveyors (resident in the Borough)	...					11
Retail Purveyors (resident outside the Borough)						6
<hr/>						
Visits to Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	85
Visits to Milkshops	...	...	...	...	...	26
Visits to Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	30

ICE CREAM MANUFACTURERS.

The number of persons manufacturing Ice Cream in the Borough is 130, an increase of 25 over last year.

These premises are regularly inspected, especially during the spring of the year before their season commences, and every endeavour is made to maintain them at a high standard.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

During the year 174 samples of Food and Drugs were taken, and submitted to the Analyst for analysis, as compared with 134 in 1923, and 126 in 1924.

The following is a summary of the articles taken:—

TABLE XXXI.

New Milk	...	...	...	...	106
Separated Milk	...	...	...	...	2
Sterilised Milk	...	...	...	...	2
Cream	...	...	...	...	5
Sausage	...	...	...	...	3
Vinegar	...	...	...	...	4
Cocoa	...	...	...	...	1
Peppermint	...	...	...	...	1
Polony	...	...	...	...	3
Potted Meat	...	...	...	...	2
Lobster Paste	...	...	...	...	1
Olive Oil	...	...	...	...	2
Glycerine	...	...	...	...	4
Raspberry Jam	...	...	...	...	1
Butter	...	...	...	...	2
Lard	...	...	...	...	2
Potted Beef	...	...	...	...	1
Peas	...	...	...	...	2
Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	6
Syrup of Rhubarb	...	...	...	...	1
Paregoric Substitute	...	...	...	...	1
Glycerine, Lemon, and Ipecac.	...	...	...	...	1
Camphorated Oil	...	...	...	...	2
Egg Colour	...	...	...	...	2
Nitre Sweating Mixture	...	...	...	...	1
Sponge Fingers	...	...	...	...	1
Ground Almonds	...	...	...	...	1
"Flox" Cream Filling	...	...	...	...	1
Citrate	...	...	...	...	1
Eucalyptus Oil	...	...	...	...	1
Syrup of Violets and Oil of Almonds	...	...	...	...	1
Margarine	...	...	...	...	3
Black Currant Jam	...	...	...	...	1
Lemon Curd	...	...	...	...	3
American Apples	...	...	...	...	1
Baking Powder	...	...	...	...	1
Sweet Nitre	...	...	...	...	1

Reported on as follows :—

Article.				Genu- ine.	Not of the Nature and Quality demanded.	Adult- erated.
New Milk	...	...	...	90	10	6
Separated Milk	..	...	...	2	—	—
Sterilised Milk	...	...	...	2	—	—
Cream	...	...	...	5	—	—
Sausage	...	...	...	3	—	—
Vinegar	...	...	...	4	—	—
Cocoa	...	...	...	1	—	—
Peppermint	...	...	...	1	—	—
Polony	...	...	...	2	1	—
Potted Meat	...	...	...	2	—	—
Lobster Paste	...	...	...	1	—	—
Olive Oil	...	...	...	2	—	—
Glycerine	...	..	...	4	—	—
Raspberry Jam	..	...	...	1	—	—
Butter	...	...	...	2	—	—
Lard	...	...	...	2	—	—
Potted Beef	...	...	...	1	—	—
Peas	...	...	...	2	—	—
Ice Cream	...	...	...	6	—	—
Syrup of Rhubarb	...	...	...	1	—	—
Paregoric Substitute	...	...	...	1	—	—
Glycerine Lemon and Ipecac.	...	...	...	1	—	—
Camphorated Oil	...	...	...	2	—	—
Egg Colour	...	...	..	2	—	—
Nitre Sweating Mixture	...	...	...	1	—	—
Sponge Fingers	...	...	...	1	—	—
Ground Almonds	...	...	...	1	—	—
Flox Cream Fillings	...	...	...	—	1 (incorrect statement on label).	—
Citrate	...	...	...	1	—	—
Euaclyptus Oil	...	...	...	1	—	—
Syrup of Violets and Oil of Almonds	...	...	...	1	—	—
Margarine	...	...	...	3	—	—
Black Currant Jam	...	...	...	1	—	—
Lemon Curd	...	...	...	3	—	—
American Apples	...	...	...	1	—	—
Baking Powder	...	...	...	1	—	—
Sweet Nitre	...	...	...	1	—	—
Total				156	12	6

Two samples of Cream, one of Paregoric and one of Milk were broken in transit to the Analyst.

PROSECUTIONS AND WARNINGS.

Number of Prosecutions—3. Two Vendors were fined £5 and costs.
One Vendor was fined £2 10s. and costs.

Number of Warnings —7. Milk 5; Polony 1, (re preservative).
Cream 1. (absence of declaratory label.)

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 & Cream) Regulations, 1912 and 1917:—

PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK & CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1912 AND 1917.**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 108x.	1. 0.21% Boric Acid.

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 ...	...	3
(ii) Incorrect statements made ...	...	0
Total ...	...	3 †

(iii) Percentage of Preservative found in each sample.	Percentage stated on Statutory Label
0.2%	Not exceeding 0.4%
0.19%	No declaratory label
0.14%	Not exceeding 0.4%

x 1 Sample was broken in course of transit to Analyst, not included in the above figure.

† Two samples not included in this figure were broken in transit to the Analyst.

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

(i) Above 35 per cent	...	...	...	3
Below 35 per cent.	...	...	...	0
				<hr/>
				3
				<hr/>

(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.
Two.

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

One sample contained 0.19 per cent. of Boric Acid and although labelled as "Valleyfield Preserved Cream" did not bear the official Declaratory Label.

One sample contained 0.14 per cent. of Boric Acid but the Declaratory Label was affixed beneath the receptacle.

The Vendors were warned in each case.

3. Thickening Substances.

Any evidence of the addition to cream or preserved cream.

Nil.

Action taken where found.

4. Other Observations, if any.

Nil.

PUBLIC CLEANSING WORK.

As a result of the continued activities with Privy Conversions and the substitution of Standard Ashbins for Ashpits a greater percentage of the Borough than the preceding year was dealt with by a weekly collection. During the year, 1,576 Ashbins have been brought into use, making a total of 9,010 Ashbins in use in the Borough.

During the year 566 new houses were erected, which shews the continued growth of the Borough, and the increased work attached to the Cleansing Department.

TABLE XXXI(a).

HOUSES AND TRADE REFUSE.—Table Shewing Costs for Year Ending 1925.

PARTICULARS.	COLLECTION.			DISPOSAL.			TOTAL.		
	Including Depreciation or Loan Charges.		Excluding Loan Charges.	Including Depreciation or Loan Charges.		Excluding Loan Charges.	Including Depreciation or Loan Charges.		Excluding Loan Charges.
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
REVENUE ACCOUNT.									
Gross Expenditure ...	12313	0	0	11689	0	0	4473	0	0
Gross Income ...	750	0	0	750	0	0	1000	0	0
Nett Cost ...	11563	0	0	10939	0	0	3473	0	0
UNIT COSTS.									
Gross Expenditure, per Ton ...	0	7	5.79	0	7	1.24	0	2	7.98
Gross Income, per Ton ...	0	0	5.47	0	0	5.47	0	0	7.15
Nett Cost per Ton ...	0	7	0.32	0	6	7.77	0	2	0.83
Nett Cost per 1000 Population ...	162	17	2	154	1	4	49	6	9
Nett Cost per 1000 Houses or Premises from which refuse is collected ...	770	17	4	729	5	4	231	10	8
RATE POUNDAGE.									
Nett Cost: equivalent Rate in the £ ...	0	0	11.01	0	0	10.41	0	0	3.30
Percentage of above to total Rates in the £ ...	5.6%			5.3%			1.7%		

Total Refuse Collected. ... 33,563 Tons.
 Population: Midsummer 1925, ... 71,170
 Weight per 1,000 Population per day ... 25.8 Cwts.
 Number of houses and premises ... 15,324

Rateable Value ... £287,070
 Product of a Penny Rate ... £1,050
 Total Rates in the £ ... 16/2

HOUSES AND

PARTICULARS.		Included in Cost
REVENUE ACCOUNT.		
Gross Income ...	12,318	...
Gross Expenditure ...	750	...
Net Cost ...	11,568	...
UNIT COSTS.		
Gross Income, per Ton ...	0	...
Gross Expenditure, per Ton ...	0	...
Net Cost per Ton ...	0	...
RATE POUNDAGE.		
Net Cost: equivalent Rate in the £ ...	0	...
Percentage of above to total Rates in the £ ...	0	...
Net Cost per 1000 Population ...	162	...
Net Cost per 1000 Houses or Premises from which refuse is collected ...	770	...

Total Refuse Collected ...
 Population: Midsummer 1934 ...
 Weight per 1000 Population per day ...
 Number of houses and premises ...

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

- 2 2-Ton Electric Vehicles.
- 7 1-Ton Ford Vehicles.
- 3 30-Cwt. Ford Vehicles.
- 7 Horses and Carts.

This is an increase of 2 30-Cwt. Petrol Vehicles, with a reduction of 4 Horses and Carts.

The following comparisons will illustrate the effect of administration in the Cleansing Department despite the continued growth of the Borough:—

	1922	1923	1924	1925
Total cost of Collection ...	£13330	£13393	£13229	£12313
Total cost of Disposal ...	£5528	£4488	£4190	£4473
Credits for Materials Recovered	£1805	£1756	£1940	£1750
Total net cost of Collection and Disposal of Refuse	£17053	£16125	£15479	£15036
Number of Houses & Shops	14,428	14,496	14,758	15,324
Cost per House & Shop per annum	23/7½d	22/2¾d	20/11d	19/7½d
Number of Tons Collected and Disposed of	34,801	32,415	33,629	33,563
Cost per head of Population	4/10¾d.	4/7d.	4/4d.	4/3d.
Weight per House & Shop per annum.	tons 2.40	tons. 2.23	tons. 2.27	tons. 2.19

The increase of cost per ton Disposal was due to a tip fire, where a considerable amount of expense and trouble was involved.

This comparative table shews a small reduction in the cost per head of population per house and shop per annum, and a small but pleasing reduction in the weight per house and shop per annum.

COLLECTION OF REFUSE.

TABLE XXXII.

	Tons.
Nightsoil and Slaughterhouse Refuse removed during the night	4,169
Refuse removed during the day time	28,561
Refuse removed during the day time by Tradespeople	653
	<hr/> 33,383 <hr/>
Total number of tons from Privies	3,806
" " " " " Slaughterhouses	363
" " " " " Dry Ashpits and Bell	11,252
" " " " " Ash Bins	15,671
" " " " " Trade Refuse	1,506
" " " " " Paper	132
" " " " " Tradespeople	653
	<hr/> 33,383 <hr/>
Total number of tons from Cesspools, Honeywell...	27
" " " " " " " " Pogmoor	153
	<hr/> 180 <hr/>
Total number of Wet Ashpits emptied	6,017
" " " Dry Ashpits emptied	19,829
" " " Ashbins emptied	418,956
" " " Cesspools emptied	29
" " " Garbage Tubs emptied	4,454
	<hr/> 449,285 <hr/>

TABLE XXXIII.

	N. S.	Garbage.	D.A. & Bell.	Bins.	C.P.	Paper.	T.R.	By Trades-people.	Total.
Refuse Disposal Works ...	18	13	3485	9576	153	49	...	73	13367
Warren Quarry Destructor	209	...	678	714	...	45	1434	580	3660
Tips ...	2747	...	5945	4843	...	...	66	...	13601
Sanitary Depot ...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	...	37
Put Down Sewers	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	27
Local Farms ...	681	281	1145	538	...	...	6	...	2651
Farmers by Rail ...	151	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	220
Total ...	3806	363	11253	15671	180	131	1506	653	33563

TRADE REFUSE.

Receipts for the collection of Trade Refuse from January to December, 1925, amounted to £95 9s. Od.

REFUSE DISPOSAL WORKS.

From the 1st January, 1925, to the 31st December, 1925, 13,214 tons of Refuse were dealt with at the Refuse Disposal Works. Of this number 31 tons consisted of Night Soil and Garbage, the remaining 13,183 tons consisting of Dry Refuse, as compared with 17,234 tons for the previous year.

The difference in tonnage dealt with at the Refuse Disposal Works was due to the fact of the plant being closed for cleansing and repairs.

UTILISATION.

The receipts obtained from sales of materials recovered from refuse during the year were £1,000 2s. 2d. as compared with £1,570 10s. 10½d. for the previous year. The difference is due to the drop in the market price for such materials as scrap, baled tins, etc.

The details are as follows:—

					T.	C.	Q.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Manure (concentrated)	...				115	0	0	0	70	6	0
Cinders	...	...	...	...	1383	9	0	0	481	17	9
Bones	...	...	...	...	1	18	7	14	13	8	3
Waste Paper	...	...	...	...	70	10	3	0	125	1	6
Scrap Iron	...	...	...	...	16	12	2	0	20	9	4
Baled Tins	...	...	...	...	118	6	2	0	221	13	10
Old Wagons	...	...	...	...					8	0	0
Tallow	...	...	...	...	0	5	0	18	46	15	1
Cullett	...	...	...	...	11	13	2	0	12	10	5
									<hr/>		
									£1000	2	2
									<hr/>		

DESTRUCTOR.

During the year the work was carried out at the Destructor in Warren Quarry Lane mostly by means of one shift.

The quantity of refuse dealt with was 3,660 tons as compared with 4,030 tons in 1924.

The cost per ton was 4/11d. in 1925, as compared with 3/8.86d. per ton in 1924.

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

By burning at the Destructor 4/11.99d. per ton. Disposal Plant 3/0.57d. per ton. or 1/11.42d. in favour of the Refuse Disposal Works.

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS (SUMMARY).

No. of Privy Middens converted into Water Closets during the year	...	...	...	...	...	503
No. of Waste Water Closets converted into Water Closets during the year	...	...	...	...	...	1
No. of Water Closets remaining at the end of the year						9338
No. of Waste Water Closets remaining at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	...	2172
No. of Privy Middens remaining at the end of the year						601
No. of Bins Provided during the year	...	...	...	...	...	1576
No. of Dry Ash Pits	...	...	...	...	...	1860
No. of Ash Bins	...	...	...	...	...	9010

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

During the year 437 places were visited and treated as a result of complaints that premises were infested with Rats.

13,784 Baits were laid, of which 8,354 of these were eaten 1,145 Rats and Mice were actually caught during these operations.

I estimate that the number of Rats and Mice destroyed as the result of administration of the Rats Order during the year was equivalent to 9,499.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ANIMALS ACTS.

No serious outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease or other Contagious Disease was experienced during the year.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

The question of Smoke Abatement has been actively pursued during the year, and I venture to suggest that considerable improvements have been effected.

This question has now become a National one, and legislation is contemplated to seriously deal with emissions of black smoke as to be a nuisance.

In conclusion, I would like to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health 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 services rendered.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) THOMAS DOUGLAS,

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent.

April, 1926.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

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

The Mayor (Coun. H. Foulstone, Esq).	Councillor Johnson.
Alderman England, J.P.	„ Lang.
„ Jones, J.P.	Mesdames Hallam.
Councillor Allott.	„ Irving
„ Caffrey.	„ Willis
„ Charlesworth.	„ Wright, J.P.
	„ Handford

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

In an earlier section of this Report, page 12 the importance of the problem was indicated by showing that our Birth Rate is one of the highest in England and Wales, so proportionately we have more infants requiring attention and supervision.

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

Unfortunately our local evidence tends to show that the Birth Rate is highest where 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 be required..

1.—MIDWIVES.

The number of certified Midwives in practice in the extended Borough at the end of 1925, was 31, as compared with 30 at the end of 1924. Of these, 19 were trained (including 3 at the Maternity Home, and 3 at the District Nursing Association) and 12 Untrained. Of these 2 Trained Midwives and 1 Untrained reside outside the County Borough.

The Corporation each year recognises two newly Certified Midwives as Municipal Midwives, who receive a subsidy of £50 per annum each, together with an additional fee of 10/- per case, plus any receipts from the patients.

In return for this subsidy the Municipal Midwives are required to remain in the Borough for two years.

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, and although they have been instructed on several occasions in the use of the thermometer by the Health Visitors and the Assistant Medical Officer (Dr. Boul) they are not able to keep the temperature charts accurately.

Two Pupil Midwives have been assisted by the Corporation to obtain training, but one of them was unable to complete her course.

TABLE XXXIV.

The total number of cases attended by Midwives during 1925 was 1,367, made up as follows.

Cases attended by Individual Trained Midwives.	Cases attended by Individual Untrained Midwives.
145	156
144 (Maternity Home)	95
112	76
78	58
68	50
59	32
53	26
51 (District Nurse)	13
49	11
32	6
21	4
13	2
10	...
2 (District Nurse)	...
1	...
<hr/> 838 (852) <hr/>	<hr/> 529 (669) <hr/>

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

41 of the cases attended by Trained Midwives were stillbirths, and 32 of the cases attended by Untrained Midwives were also stillbirths.

TABLE XXXV.

Medical help was sought by Midwives under Rule 20 of the Central Midwives Board, in the following 165 cases, compared with 146 for 1924.

Abortion	1
Adherent Placenta	6
Ante-Partum Hæmorrhage	5
Arm Presentation	1
Breech Presentation	5
Brow Presentation	1
Confinement, Assistance Required ...	1
Contracted Pelvis	1
Convulsions	1
Cross Birth	2
Decomposing of Macerated Fœtus ...	1
Delayed Labour	21
Eclampsia	3
Face Presentation	1
Injuries at Birth (Premature) ...	1
Irritating Cough	1
Lacerated Perineum	11
Malformation	2
Miscarriage	1
No Presentation to be made out ...	3
Obstructed Labour	13
Oedema of Limbs and Face and Ruptured Perineum	1
Old Tear	1
Persistent Occipito-Posterior Position	9
Placenta Prævia	3
Post-partum Hæmorrhage	4
Premature Twins, One Stillborn, 1 Dangerous Feebleness	1
Premature Labour	2
Premature Labour and abnormal position	2

Prolapse of Cord	...	...	...	4
Prolonged Labour	...	...	...	18
Prolapse of Cervix	...	...	...	1
Pyrexia, following ceasing to nurse				
child	...	...	...	1
Rise of Temperature	...	...	...	4
Ruptured Perineum	...	...	...	8
Shoulder Presentation	...	...	...	1
Stillbirth	...	...	...	6
Torn Perineum	...	...	...	11
Unsatisfactory condition of child	...			9
Weakness of Mother	...	...	...	3
Uterine Inertia	...	...	...	4
				<hr/>
				163
				<hr/>

2.—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

The Corporation maintain three Centres in the County Borough

(1) 24, Market Street, Barnsley. This is the chief Centre and is used for pre-natal cases as well as for Infant Welfare.

(2) Ardsley Infant Welfare Centre, Hunningley Lane Wesleyan Reform Schoolroom. There are no facilities here for pre-natal work.

(3) Monk Bretton Board Room Offices. This is also only used as an Infant Welfare Centre.

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.

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.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee have been in negotiation during the year for six sets of premises or sites for erecting a new Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, near the centre of the Borough.

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

TABLE XXXVI.

				Barnsley	Ardsley	Monk Bretton
Total No. of cases attending Centre.				1021	175	123
Attendances made by No. of cases				15774	1694	1301
Children seen by the Medical Officer				1002	166	119
No. making	1 visit	...		332	51	36
"	2 visits	...		136	22	22
"	3 "	...		111	19	9
"	4 "	...		76	9	8
"	5 "	...		53	11	11
"	6 "	...		55	6	7
"	7 "	...		36	10	3
"	8 "	...		29	11	7
"	9 "	...		16	7	2
"	10 "	...		15	4	3
"	11 "	...		14	6	...
"	12 "	...		7	1	2
"	13 "	...		9	...	1
"	14 "	...		5	2	...
"	15 "	...		10	2	2
"	16 "	...		7	...	1
"	17 "	...		10	...	2
"	18 "	...		5	1	...
"	19 "	...		8	...	1
"	20 "	...		9	2	...
"	21 "	...		11	...	1
"	22 "	...		4	...	1
"	23 "	...		6	2	...
"	24 "	...		5	...	...
"	25 "	...		6	...	...
"	26 "	...		3	...	...
"	27 "	...		4	...	...

					Barnsley	Ardsley	Monk Bretton
"	"	28	"	...	2	...	...
"	"	29	"	...	5	...	...
"	"	30	"	...	2	...	...
"	"	31	"	...	1	...	...
"	"	32	"	...	1	...	...
"	"	33	"	...	3	...	...
"	"	34	"	...	1	...	...
"	"	36	"	...	1	...	...
"	"	37	"	...	1	...	...
"	"	38	"	...	3	...	...
					1002	166	119

TABLE XXXVII.

					Barnsley	Ardsley	Monk Bretton
Reason for Visit:							
To be weighed and examined					295	64	42
Free and Cheaper Foods ...					262	28	14
Constipation					75	16	10
Diarrhœa					58	14	11
Cough					45	6	2
Thrush					44	5	6
Phimosis					25	...	5
Sore Buttocks					24	7	1
Bronchitis					20	6	8
Catarrh					16	...	...
Umbilical Hernia					15	2	3
Conjunctivitis					12	...	...
Spots					12	2	1
Rickets					12	3	2
Inguinal Hernia					10	...	1
Impetigo					9	3	6
Seborrhœa of forehead					8	...	...
Otorrhœa					7	1	...
Jaundice					6	...	...
Abscess					6	...	...

					Barnsley	Ardsley	Monk Bretton
Cold	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
Sore Eyes	...	...	...	...	5	2	3
Ringworm	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Otitis	...	...	...	...	3	3	2
Blepharitis	...	...	...	...	3	...	2
Septic Thumb	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Marasmus	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Tuberculosis of Abdomen	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Thread Worms	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
Scabies	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Adenoids	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Wind	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Prolapse of Rectum	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Tonsillitis	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Teething	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
Eczema	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Paralysis	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Septic Hand	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
					1002	166	119

Whereas Infant Welfare Centres were originally established for the medical supervision of infants and giving of advice freely to mothers, a new activity has developed of recent years which has overshadowed the previous work. This is the grant of fresh or dried milk at reduced price or free, to necessitous mothers and children.

It was originally intended that this grant of milk should only be in exceptional cases, but I regret to state that it has now assumed large proportions.

By drawing up a scale of necessitousness at the request of the Ministry of Health upon the lines of that adopted by the Bradford City Council, we have opened the doors to a host of applicants who otherwise would have attempted to rear their children themselves.

When a mother comes to the Centre for free milk for herself and children in three successive pregnancies, it appears to me that the Grant is being abused, and the practice does not encourage thrift and saving.

In my opinion steps should be taken throughout the kingdom, by the Ministry of Health, to reduce this abuse.

The following Table gives particulars of the amount of milk granted free or at reduced rates, at the three Infant Welfare Centres.

MILK (MOTHERS AND CHILDREN) ORDER, 1921.

Cows and Dried Milk, Free and Reduced Rates,
Year ending 31st December, 1925.

	Barnsley.			Ardsley.			Monk Bretton.		
	£	s	d.	£	s	d.	£	s.	d.
FREE MILK.									
Cows Milk	14	18	9	0	18	8	0	7	7
Dried Milk	166	7	2	18	14	1	8	3	8
Drugs (including Virol, Vitmar, Lactagol and Ovaltine)	48	12	4½	5	9	0½	4	16	10½
	229	18	3½	25	1	9½	13	8	1½
MILK AT REDUCED RATES.									
Cows Milk		6	1½	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dried Milk	81	13	1½	8	5	9	2	15	3
Drugs (including Virol, Vitmar, Lactagol and Ovaltine)	10	11	5½	0	5	1	0	3	0
	92	10	8½	8	10	10	2	18	3
Total Cost to the Com- mittee	322	9	0	33	12	7½	16	6	4½
Receipts	1486	3	3	157	12	9	114	4	11

Small quantities of :—

MEDICINES.

Cod Liver Oil, Ex. Cascara Liquid, Glycerine Boracic, Glycerine, and Liquid Paraffin.

DRESSINGS, LINTS.

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.

The Corporation employ four whole-time Health Visitors to whom are allotted different wards of the Borough.

The only change in the staff has been that Nurse M. Green, Certified Midwife, resigned and was succeeded by Nurse B. M. Booth, Certified Midwife.

In addition to the reduction of Infant Mortality, the Health Visitors have done good work in the prevention of blindness. See Table XXXVIII. One is glad to report that for the first time in the recent history of the Borough there is no blind child under the age of five years.

The Health Visitors still report that their work is 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.

We are glad to record the assistance received from the Coroner, Mr. Haworth, and also from the Police Officers, in investigating cases of Infant Mortality.

Nurses Petford, Batty and Booth, have received midwifery training, and act as Assistant Inspectors of Midwives, under the Medical Officer of Health.

Their visits are recorded in the following Table.

TABLE XXXVIII.

Summary of the Work of the Health Visitors for the Year 1925.

Wards.	Births.			Ophthalmia Neonatorum.		Ante-Natal.		Puerper'l Fever.		Pneumonia and Influenzal Pneumonia		Measles		Whooping Cough.		Diarrhoea		Chicken Pox.		Death Enquiries.	Visits to Midwives.
	Ist Visits.	Re-Visits.	Still Births.	Ist Visits.	Re-Visits.	Ist Visits.	Re-Visits.	Ist Visits.	Re-Visits.	Ist Visits.	Re-Visits.	Ist Visits.	Re-Visits.	Ist Visits.	Re-Visits.	Ist Visits.	Re-Visits.	Ist Visits.	Re-Visits.		
North ..	210	1124	9	2	47	12	9	1	1	10	10	53	51	93	71	39	52	21	20	22	20
South ..	193	811	6	5	89	11	1	1	3	4	9	3	9	3	..	10	15	3	6	20	5
East ..	213	1198	10	2	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	1	6	..	..	33	10
West ..	219	1141	11	3	48	9	11	1	2	10	10	34	41	34	40	45	37	37	86	35	21
South-East ..	238	1177	17	4	20	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	8	..	2	6	..	..	26	33
South-West ..	114	610	10	..	..	6	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	17	8
Central ..	181	837	11	7	111	12	1	2	4	3	6	9	18	6	9	8	20	..	..	29	8
Ardsley ..	183	1419	5	2	11	27	2	3	4	25	5	31	..	22	..	28	..	7	..	21	1
Monk Bretton ..	193	1577	5	2	29	86	9	1	1	6	..	18	17	40	23	35	27	7	8	18	6
Total ..	1744	9894	84	27	859	115	33	12	19	63	40	148	136	216	143	173	163	75	65	221	107

4.—MATERNITY HOME.

The following Table shows that the Corporation Maternity Home has again increased in usefulness.

The total number of cases has increased in recent years as follows:—

1923	...	...	...	...	105
1924	...	...	...	...	127
1925	...	...	...	...	144

The new Matron, Miss Grace Jarrett, who commenced duty in January, 1925, has dealt successfully with the increased number of cases, although it has been difficult at times to accommodate without overcrowding.

It has been necessary to utilise the Office on several occasions for the isolation of suspected cases of Puerperal Fever, while the nature of the case was being investigated.

I am glad to report a decrease in the net cost per patient per week at the Maternity Home from £6 1s. 10d., in 1923-24 to £4 11s. 10d. in 1924-25. This is after deducting the payments of the patients, and half of the remaining cost is borne by the Ministry of Health, the remainder being paid by the Corporation.

The Home has now been working at practically its maximum capacity and we cannot expect any further considerable increase in the number of cases treated per annum.

Cases from the West Riding Administrative area have been admitted by arrangement with the County Medical Officer, Dr. J. R. Kaye, but patients from the County Borough of Barnsley receive first consideration.

TABLE XXXIX.

ANNUAL STATISTICS RELATING TO MATERNITY
HOSPITALS AND HOMES.
FOR THE YEAR 1925.

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

Information Required.	Particulars.
(1) Number of cases in the Home on January 1st, 1925.	6
(2) Number of cases admitted during 1925 ...	144
(3) Average duration of stay	14 days
(4) No. of cases delivered by	
(a) Midwives	104
(b) Doctors	40
(5) No. of cases in which medical assistance was sought by the Midwife with reasons for requiring assistance ...	
(a) Ante-natal	3
(b) During Labour	19
(c) After Labour	18
(d) For Infant	5
(6) No. of cases notified as Puerperal Sepsis with result of treatment in each case	3.—I died 20 days after confinement. 1 discharged cured 7 weeks after confinement 1 still in hospital. All cases were transferred to Kendray Isolation Hospital.
(7) No. of cases in which temperature rose above 100.4 for 24 hours with rise of pulse rate	2.—1 Influenza. 1 Breast Trouble.

- (8) No. of cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum. ... None.
- (9) No. of cases notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum with result of treatment in each case ... 1.—Completely recovered.
- (10) No. of cases of "Inflammation of the eyes," however slight ... 2
- (11) No. of Infants not entirely breastfed while in the Institution with reasons why they were not breastfed ... 7.—2 Chest Trouble with Mother.
3 Weakness of Mother.
2 Puerperal Sepsis of Mother.
- (12) No. of Maternal Deaths with Causes ... None in the Institution. One case of Puerperal Sepsis which was removed to Kendray Hospital died.
- (13) No. of foetal deaths (a) stillborn; (b) within 10 days of birth and their causes, and the results of the post mortem examination if obtainable
- (a) 4.—1 Brow Presentation Difficult Delivery.
1 7 months' pregnancy, died at 5 months.
1 One of twins. Crushed in Uterus by other child.
1 Placenta Prævia of Mother. Version Performed.
- (b) 1.—Prematurity.

MEDICAL SERVICES COMMITTEE.

Councillor C. E. Charlesworth (Chairman).

The Mayor (Councillor H. Foulstone, Esq.)

Alderman Jones, J.P.

Mrs. Blackburn

Councillor Allott

Miss Fyfe

„ Dodd

Mr. W. Brown

„ Gomersall

„ S. E. Shoesmith

„ Smith

„ G. Smales

„ Wood

„ F. O. Wheatley

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. Other branches of Prevention have already been mentioned. Page 17.

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, (plus two huts) 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.

The Corporation employ two whole-time Tuberculosis Nurses, one of whom assists Dr. Penny at the Dispensary, and both spend the remainder of their time following up notified cases, contacts, and suspected cases at their homes.

In the report of the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer reference will be found to Headings (a), (c), and (e), while the Chief Sanitary Inspector has carried out the work in Branch (d).

(b). Notification—See Tables X to XV., pages 34-39.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH TABLE.

TABLE XL.

On January 1st, 1926, there were on the Register of Notifications, excluding deaths, and removals from the district before that date:

Number of cases of:—

(a)	Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	545	(725)
	Males 316; Females 229.		
(b)	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	104	(135)
	Males 53; Females 51.		
		<hr/> 649 <hr/>	<hr/> (860) <hr/>

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

A considerable reduction is thus shewn during the year, but part of it is not real but merely the result of a careful scrutiny of the Register.

The Ministry of Health have published a Memorandum 37/T. instituting a uniform series of records to be kept by Tuberculosis Officers throughout England.

By this uniform record it is hoped to be able to institute comparisons between the various districts and to investigate any special cases where great excess or reduction below the average for the country, is shown.

These forms were not compulsory in 1925, but in Barnsley they have been brought up to date and are appended herewith.

These Tables are based upon a system of case records of notified patients. These records will be transferable from one district to another if a patient changes his residence or is admitted to a Residential Institution in order that any Tuberculosis Officer or Medical Officer of an Institution may have as full information as possible of the previous history of the patient under his care.

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME OF THE BARNSLEY COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL.

Return showing the Work of the Dispensary during the year 1925.

Annual Report

Diagnosis.	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			Total.					
	Adults.		Children.	Adults.		Children	Adults.		Children.			
	M.	F.	M. F.	M.	F.	M. F.	M.	F.	M. F.			
A—NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts) :—												
(a) Definitely Tuberculous ...	39	27	20	8	2	15	4	41	29	35	12	
(b) Doubtfully Tuberculous ...	12	6	17	19	...	4	3	12	6	21	22	
(c) Non-Tuberculous ...	17	16	4	6	4	3	7	21	19	11	9	
B—CONTACTS examined during the year :												
(a) Definitely Tuberculous ...	2	3	1	2	...	1	2	2	3	2	4	
(b) Doubtfully Tuberculous ...	2	2	18	16	...	2	...	2	2	20	16	
(c) Non-Tuberculous ...	17	15	7	13	...	1	...	17	15	8	13	
C—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as												
(a) Cured ...	48	27	45	36	3	2	11	8	51	29	56	44
(b) Diagnosis not confirmed or Non-Tuberculous (including cancellation of cases notified in error) ...	85	53	69	74	...	2	2	85	53	71	76	
D—NUMBER OF PERSONS on Dispensary Register on Dec. 31st :—												
(a) Diagnosis completed ...	211	115	235	219	8	5	50	34	219	120	285	253
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	5	8	23	20	3	1	3	7	8	9	26	27

1. Number of Persons on Dispensary Register on January 1st ...	1183	9. Number of patients to whom Dental Treatment was given, at or in connection with the Dispensary ...	Nil
2. Number of patients transferred from other areas and of "lost sight of" cases returned ...	8	10. Number of consultations with medical practitioners :— (a) At Homes of Applicants... (b) Otherwise ...	23 ...
3. Number of patients transferred to other areas and cases "lost sight of" ...	71	11. Number of other visits by Tuberculosis Officers to Homes ...	35
4. Died during the year... ..	50	12. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to Homes for Dispensary purposes ...	5848
5. Number of observation cases under A (b) and B (b) above in which period of observation exceeded 2 months ...	78	13. Number of (a) Specimens of sputum, &c., examined (b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work ...	87 5
6. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts) ...	2323	14. Number of Insured Persons on Dispensary Register on the 31st Dec. ...	242
7. Number of attendances of non-pulmonary cases at Orthopaedic Out-stations for treatment or supervision ...	1	15. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December ...	218
8. Number of attendances at General Hospitals or other Institutions approved for the purpose of patients for (a) "Light" treatment ... (b) Other special forms of treatment ...	844 16	16. Number of Reports received during the year in respect of Insured Persons :— (a) Form G.P. 17 ... (b) Form G.P. 36 ...	... 5

(Memo. 37/T. Table II).

Form T. 54.

TABLE XLII.

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME OF THE BARNSELY COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL.

RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS.

(A). Average Number of Beds available for Patients during the Year 1925.

	Observa- tion.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Total.
		"Sanator- ium" Beds	'Hospital' Beds.	Disease of Bones and Joints.	Other Condit'ns	
Adult. Males	32	...	...	...	32
Adult. Females	20†	...	...	...	20
Children under 15
Total	52	...	...	...	52

† Plus 2. Added in Huts in November, 1925, $\frac{1}{2}$ the beds for Wakefield patients.

(B). Return showing the extent of Residential Treatment during the Year 1925.

			In Institu- tions on Jan. 1st	Admitted during the year	Disch'rg'd during the year	Died in the Instituti'n	In Institu- tions on Dec. 31st
Number of Patients—							
Adults.	M	...	12	46	41	4	13
	F	...	8	26	21	3	10
Children.	M	...	4	6	9	...	1
	F	...	1	5	6	...	...
Number of Observation Cases—				4			
Adults.	M	...	...	4	4	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...
Children.	M	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	25	87	81	7	24

TABLE XLIII.

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME OF THE BARNSLEY COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL.

Return showing the immediate results of treatment of patients* and of observation of doubtful cases discharged from Residential Institutions during the year 1925.

Classification on admission to the Institution.	Condition at time of Discharge.	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution.											
		Under 3 months			3-6 months			6-12 months			More than 12 months		
		M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Class T.B. Minus	3	2	3	11	...	6	1	...	...	1	...	...
	Quiescent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No material improvement... Died in Institution	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Class T.B. Plus Group 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Quiescent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No material improvement... Died in Institution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Class T.B. Plus Group 2	1	1	...	2	2	...	1	3	...	...	1	...
	Quiescent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No material improvement... Died in Institution	3	3	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Class T.B. Plus Group 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Quiescent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No material improvement... Died in Institution	4	...	1	4	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Bones and Joints	1	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Quiescent or Arrested	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No material improvement... Died in Institution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Abdominal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Quiescent or Arrested	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No material improvement... Died in Institution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other Organs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Quiescent or Arrested	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No material improvement... Died in Institution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Peripheral Glands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Quiescent or Arrested	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No material improvement... Died in Institution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Observation for purpose of diagnosis	Tuberculous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Non-tuberculous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Doubtful	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* It should be borne in mind that the definition of "patient" does not include persons in whom a definite diagnosis of Tuberculosis has not been made.

Case No.	Defendant	Charge	Arrested	Detention	Admission	Release	Disposition	Remarks
1	John Doe	Assault	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Dismissed	Good behavior
2	Jane Smith	Robbery	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Convicted	Good behavior
3	Robert Brown	Drugs	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Dismissed	Good behavior
4	Mary White	Assault	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Convicted	Good behavior
5	James Black	Robbery	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Dismissed	Good behavior
6	Sarah Green	Drugs	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Convicted	Good behavior
7	Michael Red	Assault	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Dismissed	Good behavior
8	Linda Blue	Robbery	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Convicted	Good behavior
9	David Yellow	Drugs	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Dismissed	Good behavior
10	Emily Purple	Assault	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Convicted	Good behavior

TABLE XLIV.
COUNTY BOROUGH OF BARNESLEY.

Table IV—PULMONARY.

Annual Return showing in summary form the condition of all Patients whose case records are in the possession of * The Dispensary (or Dispensaries) at the end of 1925, arranged according to the years in which the patients first came under Public Medical Treatment for Pulmonary Tuberculosis and their classification as shown on Form A

	Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the return relates.				Previous to 1926—Class T B. Plus				Total (Class T.B. Plus).
					Class T.B. Plus	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	
D 2.—ALIVE.	Discharged as Cured—								
	Adults	M	...	46	2	...	...	...	2
	"	F	...	27	...	...	...	...	...
	Children	M	...	45	...	...	...	...	...
	"	F	...	36	...	...	...	...	...
	Disease Arrested—								
	Adults	M	...	71	4	24	...	...	28
	"	F	...	24	2	20	...	...	22
	Children	M	...	79	...	4	...	...	4
	"	F	...	85	...	2	...	...	2
	Disease Not Arrested—								
	Adults	M	...	97	1	2	12	...	15
	"	F	...	59	1	3	6	...	10
DEAD.	Children	M	...	151	...	...	1	...	1
	"	F	...	131	...	...	1	...	1
	Adults	M	...	14	...	2	8	...	10
	"	F	...	6	...	1	7	...	8
	Children	M	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	"	F	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Lost sight of or otherwise removed from the Dispensary Register ...				563	...	5	...	...	5
Totals ...				1438	10	63	35	...	108

* See note at the end of Section 6 on page 3 of Memorandum 37/T.

TABLE XLV.
COUNTY BOROUGH OF BARNSELEY.

Table IV—NON-PULMONARY.

Annual Return showing in summary form the condition of all Patients whose case records are in the possession of * The Dispensary (or Dispensaries) at the end of 1925, arranged according to the year in which the patients first came under Public Medical Treatment, and their classification as shown on Form A.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the return relates.				Previous to 1926				Total
				Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peri-pheral Glands	
ALIVE.	Discharged as Cured—							
	Adults	M	...	2	...	...	1	3
	"	F	...	...	...	...	2	2
	Children	M	...	2	1	2	6	11
	"	F	...	2	1	2	3	8
	Disease Arrested—							
	Adults	M	...	...	1	...	...	1
	"	F	...	1	...	1	1	3
	Children	M	...	4	9	2	8	23
	"	F	...	...	2	...	4	6
	Disease Not Arrested—							
	Adults	M	...	4	...	1	2	7
	"	F	...	1	...	...	1	2
DEAD.	Children	M	...	7	9	4	7	27
	"	F	...	9	4	7	8	28
	Adults	M	...	1	...	1	...	2
	"	F	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Children	M	...	1	4	...	...	5
	"	F	...	...	1	...	...	1
Transferred to Pulmonary ...				...	...	...	...	...
Lost sight of or otherwise removed from the Dispensary Register ...				3	1	2	3	9
Totals ...				37	33	22	46	138

* See note at the end of Section 6 on page 3 of Memorandum 37/T.

**BARNSELEY AND WAKEFIELD JOINT
SANATORIUM COMMITTEE.**

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE RESIDENT
MEDICAL OFFICER.**

**To The Chairman and Members of the Committee of the
Mount Vernon Sanatorium.**

Gentlemen,—

I have pleasure in presenting the eleventh Annual Report of this Institution.

During the year 1925, 176 patients were treated as In-Patients. 40 were on the books on the 1st January; 136 admitted. Of these 134 have been discharged, 62 with their disease quiescent and fit for suitable work, 36 improved, 23 made no progress, 6 were in as observation cases, 7 died in the Institution, 42 were in residence on the 31st of December.

Although 12 patients were in less than a month, the average length of stay of those discharged was 131 days; and the average gain in weight (all cases included) was $9\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

Trial has been given to fresh forms of treatment but the best results have been obtained from the older and more tried forms. Lung Splints have proved distinctly useful in a few cases and organotherapy has, in my opinion, been helpful.

The Ultra-Violet light treatment was started in May, 844 treatments have been administered to 37 patients; in a few cases there has been a marked benefit, and on the whole, results are distinctly encouraging especially with children.

Microscopic examinations of 310 specimens have been made with 136 positive results.

Our facilities for occupational therapy lack variety and perhaps for this reason is not as popular with the patients as it might be, and is therefore not so beneficial as if underaken with more interest, enthusiasm, and good cheer.

There have been some changes in the staff; thanks are accorded to all who have assisted with the work and especially to those who have remained with us the whole year. Four ex-patients are now employed on the Domestic Staff.

Hearty thanks are accorded to all promoters and performers at concert parties and other contributions for the recreation and enjoyment of the patients and staff; such contributions are very much appreciated and help to relieve the monotony of the long and often tedious form of treatment.

The fact that the deaths from tuberculosis in the Borough of Barnsley have dropped from 80 in 1924 to 70 in 1925 is distinctly encouraging and there has been a similar drop I understand in Wakefield.

With regard to premises, the outside of administration block has been re-pointed and inside the alteration of some of the chimneys (which smoked badly) and some colour washing of the walls is a great improvement. Electric cooking has been installed and is working well. It is a great boon as regards kitchen work and food and also promises to be more economical.

Barnsley is sadly in need of a small Hospital Block for the more advanced cases and a good deal is yet required to bring this Sanatorium up to the more modern standards of comfort for the patients, accommodation of the staff and efficiency in treatment, which, Gentlemen, is under your consideration.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) F. PENNY.

Medical Superintendent.

Mount Vernon Sanatorium,
Barnsley.

18th February, 1926.

TUBERCULOSIS.

No new Huts were purchased by the Committee in 1925, as considerable difficulty is found in obtaining suitable sites. In fact it has been necessary to remove two of the Huts from sites already utilised, to the Sanatorium grounds, and thus two additional patients have been accommodated there.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

A Venereal Disease Clinic was established at Queen's Road, in July, 1920, and has been in charge for clinical work of Dr. H. F. Horne and Dr. J. Ryan, part-time Officers, since that date.

The Senior Officer, Brevet Lieut-Col: H. F. Horne, M.D., has compiled a report upon the work of the Clinic for the last five years as follows:—

“During the five years that the Clinic has been opened (1st July, 1920, to June 30th, 1925), 1,408 cases have been dealt with. These include 1,133 males and 275 females, 841 being Barnsley cases and 567 from the West Riding of Yorkshire, adjoining the Borough.

Of these, 587 were found to be suffering from Syphilis; the number being made up as follows:—
380 males, 207 females; 359 being Barnsley and 228 West Riding patients.

Four persons were treated for Soft Chancre. Of those suffering from Gonorrhœa 370 were Barnsley cases, and 278 came from the West Riding, making a total of 648. Of these 606 were males and 42 were females.

169 persons were found not to be suffering from Venereal Disease; 110 of these were Barnsley cases and 59 were from the West Riding, the total comprising 143 males and 26 females.

In spite of repeated reminders 569 males and 165 females ceased to attend before completing treatment.

This is probably due in part to the prolonged treatment and observation necessary for permanent cure, and partly to migration into other areas.

303 males and 28 females have been discharged as cured.

The total attendances made during the period under review were 61,710 (36,233 by Barnsley patients and 25,477 West Riding); of these 16,867 were for individual attention by the Medical Officers; whilst 44,843 were for irrigations, dressings &c. Pathological specimens were taken from 71 early primary cases of Syphilis and examined microscopically for detection of Spirochetes; 1,719 smears were examined microscopically for Gonococci by the Medical Officers of the Clinic and 1055 specimens of blood were taken from cases of Syphilis in various stages, and forwarded to the West Riding Laboratory for Wassermann Re-action.

3,591 doses of Arsenobenzol Compounds have been given, 2,231 to Barnsley patients and 1,360 to West Riding patients. 534 doses of Bismuth Salts were given (from January of the last year of this report), 297 to cases from the Borough of Barnsley and 237 to West Riding patients.

The following Table shews the average annual increase or decrease in cases which attended at the Clinic as compared with those available for England and Wales during the period under review."

TABLE XLVI.

	England and Wales.	Barnsley.
Total New Cases ...	— 8.25%	+ 0.8%
Total New Cases—Males ...	— 9.25%	+ 0.6%
Ditto —Females ...	— 5.8%	+ 1.6%
Total New Cases of Syphilis ...	—15.0%	—10.0%
Ditto do. Gonorrhœa ...	+ 5.5%	+ 6.2%
Ditto do. Not V.D ...	— .75%	* + 31.8%
Total All Cases ...	0.00%	† +21.2%
Total All Cases—Males ...	— 1.0%	† + 23%
Ditto —Females ...	+ 2.3%	† +20.8%
Total All Cases of Syphilis ...	— 1.3%	† + 16.2%
Ditto do. Gonorrhœa ...	+ 2.3%	† + 27.4%
Ditto do. Not V.D ...	+ 0.3%	* + 21.6%

† Including a considerable number of cases of Syphilis and Gonorrhœa who had been kept under observation for a prolonged period before final discharge.

*The increase in the number of cases reporting at the Clinic and found not to be suffering from Venereal Disease may possibly be due to the success of propaganda.

TABLE XLVII.

		Total.	Males.	Females.
1. Total Cases dealt with :				
Barnsley...	... 841			
West Riding	... 567			
	—	1408	1133	275
2. Found to be Syphilitic :				
Barnsley...	... 359			
West Riding	... 228			
	—	587	380	207
3. Suffering from Soft Chancre	...	4	...	...
4. Suffering from Gonorrhœa .				
Barnsley...	... 370			
West Riding	... 278			
	—	648	606	42
5. Not Venereal Disease :				
Barnsley...	... 110			
West Riding	... 59			
	—	169	143	26
6. Attendances :				
Individual Attention by				
Medical Officers	... 16867		...	...
Irrigations, Dressings, &c.	... 44843		...	...
Total Attendances :				
Barnsley...	... 36233			
West Riding	... 25477			
	—	61710	...	...
7. Cases Cured	... ..	...	303	28
8. Ceased Attendance	... ..	...	569	165
(N.B. In spite of repeated reminders).				
9. Pathological Examinations :				
A. By Medical Officers of Clinic:				
1. For Gonococci	... 1719		...	...
2. For Spirochætes	... 71		...	...
B. By West Riding Laboratory:				
Wassermann Re-action	... 1055		...	...

The disease known as Syphilis is supposed to have been contracted by the crews of Columbus' vessels in Hayti and to have been introduced into Europe about 1493.

Although the treatment of Syphilis by Mercury has been known since 1502, and by Potassium Iodide since 1830, the causative organism of the disease was unknown until 1905, when the *Spirochæta Pallida* was discovered by Hoffmann and Schaudinn.

In 1907 the Wassermann (complement fixation) test was introduced and in 1909 Ehrlich discovered Salvarsan, an Arsenical compound. The two latter discoveries undoubtedly mark a great advance in the diagnosis and treatment of this disease.

Since the discovery of Salvarsan, many substitutes have been manufactured, in which certain defects inherent in Salvarsan have been eliminated in a greater or less degree.

Sulphur was probably used by the earliest Syphilologists and has been of late years incorporated with some of the Salvarsan substitutes.

In 1916 Santon and Robert demonstrated the preventive and curative effects of Bismuth in Spirillosis in fowls.

Sazerac and Levaditi followed the line of these researches and in 1920 discovered that a tartro-bismuthate of Potassium and Sodium was most active, and at the same time had the least toxic effects.

In 1922 Fournier and Guenot confirmed these findings clinically, and other Syphilologists both on the Continent and in England have agreed with their results.

Professor Levaditi in an address recently delivered before the Royal Society of Medicine stated that he had investigated a new compound containing both Arsenic and Bismuth, made from basic acetyloxy amino-phenyl-arsenic acid (Stovarsol) and Sodium Potassium Bismuth Tartrate; and that MM. Fournier and Schwartz have treated 20 patients suffering from Syphilis with this compound which contains 40.20 per cent. Bismuth, and 14.5 per cent Arsenic, and have obtained uniformly good results.

He further indicated that gold and platinum have the property of killing the *Spirochæta Pallida*, but are less efficient than Bismuth. The use of Arsenic and Gold in the treatment of Syphilis was suggested in the 18th century (McDonagh) but there is apparently no evidence of its use.

According to Levaditi there is a relation between the atomic weights of these metals and their therapeutic activity, the efficiency of Bismuth (atomic weight 208) Gold (atomic weight 197.2) and Platinum (atomic weight 195.2), being in the order named.

There is no doubt that in the diagnosis and treatment of Syphilis one of the greatest advances in medicine of recent years has occurred, and it is to be hoped that further discoveries will follow which may eventually lead to the complete disappearance of a disease which is widespread and the consequences of which may be disastrous.

At this Clinic, Bismuth preparations, as stated previously, have been in use since January, 1925, and the results have been considered so satisfactory, that alternating with arsenical compounds, it has been incorporated as part of the routine treatment of Syphilis. It appears to be specially valuable in Syphilis of the nervous system and also in Congenital Syphilis. The efficiency of the various metals in Syphilis appear to be in the following proportions.

Arsenic 10. Bismuth 8. Mercury 3.

While the total number of new cases of Syphilis has decreased in England and Wales the number of new cases of Gonorrhœa shows an increase.

Gonorrhœa is a disease which was known to the ancient Egyptians and is a more intractable disease than Syphilis, requiring for its successful treatment much patience both on the part of the patient and the Medical Officer.

It would appear possible that further research may provide us with more efficient remedies, as it has done in the case of Syphilis, possibly through the medium of the heavy metals.

The results of treatment of Gonorrhœa by vaccines seem on the whole to be disappointing, and it is probable that in chemo-therapy a specific cure for Gonorrhœa will be found. Further work is proceeding on these lines at the Clinic.

ADVERTISING THE CLINIC.—

Advertising the Clinic is undoubtedly of value as is shown by the steady increase in total new cases compared with the average returns for England and Wales, and the number of cases found not to be suffering from Venereal Diseases.

CONTACTS.

Every effort is made, though not always successfully, to induce contacts of patients attending the Clinic to report for examination and treatment if found necessary.

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN WELFARE CENTRE AND V. D. CLINIC.

Co-operation between the two Centres is carried out to the best of the ability of the Medical Officers in charge.

TREATMENT OF PREGNANT MOTHERS SUFFERING FROM SYPHILIS.

An exceedingly important role of a V.D. Clinic is the treatment of females suffering from Syphilis during pregnancy, and after parturition.

It is probable that anti-syphilitic remedies have more effect upon the female during pregnancy than at any other time.

The chances of a healthy child being born to parents suffering from Syphilis if ante-natal treatment of the mother is carried out, are much greater than those of curing a child suffering from Congenital Syphilis.

Dr Douglas White in an Article in the British Journal of Venereal Diseases, April 1925, states that Boas and Gammeltoft found that among 158 untreated mothers, only one had a healthy child. Of seven mothers treated with Salvarsan before and during pregnancy, six had healthy children.

Saurage's figures are approximately the same, viz, 85 per cent. syphilitic births where the mothers had either no treatment or irregular treatment, and 85 per cent. of healthy births with vigorous treatment.

T. W. Ballantyne illustrates the same from the still-birth records in Edinburgh 1921.

Rate of Still Births in untreated Syphilitic women 606 per 1,000. Rate of Still Births in women who had received treatment 50.7 per 1,000. Rate of Still Births in non-syphilitic women antenatally supervised. 5.9 per 1,000.

We have on the books of the Clinic a number of cases in which children have been born to mothers who attended at the Clinic during pregnancy. These children have not up to the present shewn signs of Syphilis.

NEURO SYPHILIS.

More than once the question has been raised as to whether the incidence of Syphilis of the Nervous System has been greater since the introduction of the Arsenical remedies. Enquiries made throughout the country by the Medical Society for the Study of Venereal Diseases tended to show that the incidence of Neurosyphilis is much less since the introduction of this treatment, and it would appear likely that with the extended use of Bismuth, the number of cases of neurosyphilis will tend to diminish materially.

The length of treatment at this Clinic of course depends upon the severity of the case, and is based upon the procedure employed in St. Thomas' Hospital Venereal Diseases Department by my former teacher Bt. Col. L. W. Harrison, D.S.O., M.B., K.H.P., and laid down in his monograph "The Routine Treatment of Syphilis and Gonorrhœa."

An inspector of the Ministry of Health has visited the Clinic annually and reported favourably upon the methods of treatment and organisation on each occasion.

In conclusion I should like to take this opportunity of thanking the Medical Services Committee and Dr. Francis for their continual and valued help in all matters connected with the Clinic, and of expressing my appreciation of the enthusiastic assistance and loyal co-operation given by my colleague, Dr. Ryan; also of thanking Messrs. Day (Records and Returns) Goddard (Medical Orderly) and Nurse Barber, the Nurse for the Women's Section.

I cannot speak too highly of their help, which has very materially increased the efficiency of the Clinic, and has engendered a spirit of enthusiasm and keenness in the work which augurs well for future progress.

The Annual Report for the year 1925 upon Form V.D. (R) of the Ministry of Health is appended.

Dr. George Raffan of the Ministry of Health inspected the Venereal Diseases Centre in January, 1925, and expressed his approval generally of the administrative and clinical arrangements, and made many valuable suggestions which have received the consideration of the Medical Services Committee.

TABLE XLVIII.
RETURN RELATING TO ALL PERSONS WHO WERE TREATED AT THE TREATMENT
CENTRE AT BARNSLEY DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1925.
FORM V.D. (R)

	Syphilis. Mls. F'mls.	Soft Chancres. Mls. F'mls.	Gonorrhoea. Mls. F'mls.	Conditions other than Syphilis. Mls. F'mls.	Total. Mls. F'mls.
1 Number of cases which— (a) at the beginning of the year under report were under treatment or observation for (b) had been under treatment or observation as having ceased to attend or as trans- ferred to other Centres, and which returned to the Treatment Centre during the year under report suffering from the same infection	180 93	4 ..	233 10	21 4	438 107
Total—Items 1 (a) and 1 (b)	183 97	4 ..	245 12	21 4	443 113
2 (a) Number of cases dealt with at the Treat- ment Centre during the year for the first time	62 41	2 ..	159 10	40 12	269 63
Total*—Items 1 (a), 1 (b) and 2 (a)	245 138	6 ..	404 22	67 16	722 176
2 (b) Number of cases included in Item 2 (a) known to have received previous treat- ment at other Centres for the same infection	5 3	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	5 3
3 Number of cases which ceased to attend— (a) before completing the first course of treat- ment for	78 45	1 ..	111 6	3 5	193 55
(b) after one or more courses but before completion of treatment for	45 17	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	45 17
(c) after completion of treatment but before final tests as to cure of	8 10	2 ..	86 5	1 96	16 16
4 No. of cases transferred to other Treatment Centres after treatment for	5 ..	.. ..	12 ..	.. ..	17 ..
5 No. of cases discharged after completion of treatment for	6 5	.. ..	76 3	48 1	130 9
6 No. of cases which, at the end of the year under report, were under treatment or observation for	103 61	3 ..	119 9	16 9	241 79
Total*—Items 3, 4, 5 & 6	245 138	6 ..	404 22	67 16	722 176
7 Out-patient attendances :— (a) For individual attention by the Medical Officer	1642 955	15 ..	2218 163	156 38	4031 1156
(b) For intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation, dressings, &c.	407 ..	.. ..	9270 ..	.. ..	9277 ..
Total attendances	2049 955	15 ..	11888 163	156 38	13908 1166
8 Aggregate number of in-patient days of treatment given to persons who were suffering from .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
9 Examinations of Pathological Material :— (a) Specimens which were examined at and by the Medical Officers of the Treatment Centre .. ..	.. ..	14	512	.. ..	.. ..
(b) Specimens sent for examination at the Treatment Centre which were examined to an approved laboratory .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	285
Statement shewing the services rendered at the Treatment Centre during the year, classified according to the areas in which the patients resided.					
* Name of County or County Borough (or Country in the case of persons residing elsewhere than in England and Wales) to be inserted in these headings.	Barnsley	County W.R. Yorks.			Total.
A. † No. of cases from each area dealt with during the year for the first time and found to be suffering from :— Syphilis	75	28	.. ..	.. ..	103
Soft Chancres	2	..	.. ..	.. ..	2
Gonorrhoea	97	22	.. ..	.. ..	169
Conditions other than Venereal	36	22	.. ..	.. ..	58
Total	210	122	.. ..	.. ..	332
B. † Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area	8640	6324	.. ..	.. ..	14964
C. † Aggregate number of in-patient days of all patients in each area .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
D. No. of doses of Arsenobenzol compound given in the (1) Out-Patient Clinic	344	166	.. ..	.. ..	510
to patients residing in each area .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
E. Give the names of the compounds used in the treatment of Syphilis and the usual initial and final doses .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
F. State the amount and kind of treatment usually administered to a case of Syphilis and the types usually dealt with at the Treatment Centre .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
G. State the nature of tests applied in deciding as to discharge of patients referred to in item 5 .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..

* The total of Items 1 (a), 1 (b) and 2 (a) in the vertical columns headed Syphilis, Soft Chancres and Gonorrhoea
should agree with the corresponding total of Items 3, 4, 5 and 6.
† The totals in Item A should agree with the corresponding totals in Item 2 (a), and the totals in Items B and C
should agree with the respective totals in Items 7 and 8.
As Memo. V. 21.

Station - Section 1 (a) 1 (b) and 3 (a)	372	122	0	..	304	35	04	10	353	146
1 (a) 1 (b) 1 (c) 1 (d) 1 (e) 1 (f) 1 (g) 1 (h) 1 (i) 1 (j) 1 (k) 1 (l) 1 (m) 1 (n) 1 (o) 1 (p) 1 (q) 1 (r) 1 (s) 1 (t) 1 (u) 1 (v) 1 (w) 1 (x) 1 (y) 1 (z)	372	122	0	..	304	35	04	10	353	146
2 (a) 2 (b) 2 (c) 2 (d) 2 (e) 2 (f) 2 (g) 2 (h) 2 (i) 2 (j) 2 (k) 2 (l) 2 (m) 2 (n) 2 (o) 2 (p) 2 (q) 2 (r) 2 (s) 2 (t) 2 (u) 2 (v) 2 (w) 2 (x) 2 (y) 2 (z)	372	122	0	..	304	35	04	10	353	146
3 (a) 3 (b) 3 (c) 3 (d) 3 (e) 3 (f) 3 (g) 3 (h) 3 (i) 3 (j) 3 (k) 3 (l) 3 (m) 3 (n) 3 (o) 3 (p) 3 (q) 3 (r) 3 (s) 3 (t) 3 (u) 3 (v) 3 (w) 3 (x) 3 (y) 3 (z)	372	122	0	..	304	35	04	10	353	146
4 (a) 4 (b) 4 (c) 4 (d) 4 (e) 4 (f) 4 (g) 4 (h) 4 (i) 4 (j) 4 (k) 4 (l) 4 (m) 4 (n) 4 (o) 4 (p) 4 (q) 4 (r) 4 (s) 4 (t) 4 (u) 4 (v) 4 (w) 4 (x) 4 (y) 4 (z)	372	122	0	..	304	35	04	10	353	146
5 (a) 5 (b) 5 (c) 5 (d) 5 (e) 5 (f) 5 (g) 5 (h) 5 (i) 5 (j) 5 (k) 5 (l) 5 (m) 5 (n) 5 (o) 5 (p) 5 (q) 5 (r) 5 (s) 5 (t) 5 (u) 5 (v) 5 (w) 5 (x) 5 (y) 5 (z)	372	122	0	..	304	35	04	10	353	146
6 (a) 6 (b) 6 (c) 6 (d) 6 (e) 6 (f) 6 (g) 6 (h) 6 (i) 6 (j) 6 (k) 6 (l) 6 (m) 6 (n) 6 (o) 6 (p) 6 (q) 6 (r) 6 (s) 6 (t) 6 (u) 6 (v) 6 (w) 6 (x) 6 (y) 6 (z)	372	122	0	..	304	35	04	10	353	146
7 (a) 7 (b) 7 (c) 7 (d) 7 (e) 7 (f) 7 (g) 7 (h) 7 (i) 7 (j) 7 (k) 7 (l) 7 (m) 7 (n) 7 (o) 7 (p) 7 (q) 7 (r) 7 (s) 7 (t) 7 (u) 7 (v) 7 (w) 7 (x) 7 (y) 7 (z)	372	122	0	..	304	35	04	10	353	146
8 (a) 8 (b) 8 (c) 8 (d) 8 (e) 8 (f) 8 (g) 8 (h) 8 (i) 8 (j) 8 (k) 8 (l) 8 (m) 8 (n) 8 (o) 8 (p) 8 (q) 8 (r) 8 (s) 8 (t) 8 (u) 8 (v) 8 (w) 8 (x) 8 (y) 8 (z)	372	122	0	..	304	35	04	10	353	146
9 (a) 9 (b) 9 (c) 9 (d) 9 (e) 9 (f) 9 (g) 9 (h) 9 (i) 9 (j) 9 (k) 9 (l) 9 (m) 9 (n) 9 (o) 9 (p) 9 (q) 9 (r) 9 (s) 9 (t) 9 (u) 9 (v) 9 (w) 9 (x) 9 (y) 9 (z)	372	122	0	..	304	35	04	10	353	146
10 (a) 10 (b) 10 (c) 10 (d) 10 (e) 10 (f) 10 (g) 10 (h) 10 (i) 10 (j) 10 (k) 10 (l) 10 (m) 10 (n) 10 (o) 10 (p) 10 (q) 10 (r) 10 (s) 10 (t) 10 (u) 10 (v) 10 (w) 10 (x) 10 (y) 10 (z)	372	122	0	..	304	35	04	10	353	146
11 (a) 11 (b) 11 (c) 11 (d) 11 (e) 11 (f) 11 (g) 11 (h) 11 (i) 11 (j) 11 (k) 11 (l) 11 (m) 11 (n) 11 (o) 11 (p) 11 (q) 11 (r) 11 (s) 11 (t) 11 (u) 11 (v) 11 (w) 11 (x) 11 (y) 11 (z)	372	122	0	..	304	35	04	10	353	146
12 (a) 12 (b) 12 (c) 12 (d) 12 (e) 12 (f) 12 (g) 12 (h) 12 (i) 12 (j) 12 (k) 12 (l) 12 (m) 12 (n) 12 (o) 12 (p) 12 (q) 12 (r) 12 (s) 12 (t) 12 (u) 12 (v) 12 (w) 12 (x) 12 (y) 12 (z)	372	122	0	..	304	35	04	10	353	146
13 (a) 13 (b) 13 (c) 13 (d) 13 (e) 13 (f) 13 (g) 13 (h) 13 (i) 13 (j) 13 (k) 13 (l) 13 (m) 13 (n) 13 (o) 13 (p) 13 (q) 13 (r) 13 (s) 13 (t) 13 (u) 13 (v) 13 (w) 13 (x) 13 (y) 13 (z)	372	122	0	..	304	35	04	10	353	146
14 (a) 14 (b) 14 (c) 14 (d) 14 (e) 14 (f) 14 (g) 14 (h) 14 (i) 14 (j) 14 (k) 14 (l) 14 (m) 14 (n) 14 (o) 14 (p) 14 (q) 14 (r) 14 (s) 14 (t) 14 (u) 14 (v) 14 (w) 14 (x) 14 (y) 14 (z)	372	122	0	..	304	35	04	10	353	146
15 (a) 15 (b) 15 (c) 15 (d) 15 (e) 15 (f) 15 (g) 15 (h) 15 (i) 15 (j) 15 (k) 15 (l) 15 (m) 15 (n) 15 (o) 15 (p) 15 (q) 15 (r) 15 (s) 15 (t) 15 (u) 15 (v) 15 (w) 15 (x) 15 (y) 15 (z)	372	122	0	..	304	35	04	10	353	146
16 (a) 16 (b) 16 (c) 16 (d) 16 (e) 16 (f) 16 (g) 16 (h) 16 (i) 16 (j) 16 (k) 16 (l) 16 (m) 16 (n) 16 (o) 16 (p) 16 (q) 16 (r) 16 (s) 16 (t) 16 (u) 16 (v) 16 (w) 16 (x) 16 (y) 16 (z)	372	122	0	..	304	35	04	10	353	146
17 (a) 17 (b) 17 (c) 17 (d) 17 (e) 17 (f) 17 (g) 17 (h) 17 (i) 17 (j) 17 (k) 17 (l) 17 (m) 17 (n) 17 (o) 17 (p) 17 (q) 17 (r) 17 (s) 17 (t) 17 (u) 17 (v) 17 (w) 17 (x) 17 (y) 17 (z)	372	122	0	..	304	35	04	10	353	146
18 (a) 18 (b) 18 (c) 18 (d) 18 (e) 18 (f) 18 (g) 18 (h) 18 (i) 18 (j) 18 (k) 18 (l) 18 (m) 18 (n) 18 (o) 18 (p) 18 (q) 18 (r) 18 (s) 18 (t) 18 (u) 18 (v) 18 (w) 18 (x) 18 (y) 18 (z)	372	122	0	..	304	35	04	10	353	146
19 (a) 19 (b) 19 (c) 19 (d) 19 (e) 19 (f) 19 (g) 19 (h) 19 (i) 19 (j) 19 (k) 19 (l) 19 (m) 19 (n) 19 (o) 19 (p) 19 (q) 19 (r) 19 (s) 19 (t) 19 (u) 19 (v) 19 (w) 19 (x) 19 (y) 19 (z)	372	122	0	..	304	35	04	10	353	146
20 (a) 20 (b) 20 (c) 20 (d) 20 (e) 20 (f) 20 (g) 20 (h) 20 (i) 20 (j) 20 (k) 20 (l) 20 (m) 20 (n) 20 (o) 20 (p) 20 (q) 20 (r) 20 (s) 20 (t) 20 (u) 20 (v) 20 (w) 20 (x) 20 (y) 20 (z)	372	122	0	..	304	35	04	10	353	146
21 (a) 21 (b) 21 (c) 21 (d) 21 (e) 21 (f) 21 (g) 21 (h) 21 (i) 21 (j) 21 (k) 21 (l) 21 (m) 21 (n) 21 (o) 21 (p) 21 (q) 21 (r) 21 (s) 21 (t) 21 (u) 21 (v) 21 (w) 21 (x) 21 (y) 21 (z)	372	122	0	..	304	35	04	10	353	146
22 (a) 22 (b) 22 (c) 22 (d) 22 (e) 22 (f) 22 (g) 22 (h) 22 (i) 22 (j) 22 (k) 22 (l) 22 (m) 22 (n) 22 (o) 22 (p) 22 (q) 22 (r) 22 (s) 22 (t) 22 (u) 22 (v) 22 (w) 22 (x) 22 (y) 22 (z)	372	122	0	..	304	35	04	10	353	146
23 (a) 23 (b) 23 (c) 23 (d) 23 (e) 23 (f) 23 (g) 23 (h) 23 (i) 23 (j) 23 (k) 23 (l) 23 (m) 23 (n) 23 (o) 23 (p) 23 (q) 23 (r) 23 (s) 23 (t) 23 (u) 23 (v) 23 (w) 23 (x) 23 (y) 23 (z)	372	122	0	..	304	35	04	10	353	146
24 (a) 24 (b) 24 (c) 24 (d) 24 (e) 24 (f) 24 (g) 24 (h) 24 (i) 24 (j) 24 (k) 24 (l) 24 (m) 24 (n) 24 (o) 24 (p) 24 (q) 24 (r) 24 (s) 24 (t) 24 (u) 24 (v) 24 (w) 24 (x) 24 (y) 24 (z)	372	122	0	..	304	35	04	10	353	146
25 (a) 25 (b) 25 (c) 25 (d) 25 (e) 25 (f) 25 (g) 25 (h) 25 (i) 25 (j) 25 (k) 25 (l) 25 (m) 25 (n) 25 (o) 25 (p) 25 (q) 25 (r) 25 (s) 25 (t) 25 (u) 25 (v) 25 (w) 25 (x) 25 (y) 25 (z)	372	122	0	..	304	35	04	10	353	146
26 (a) 26 (b) 26 (c) 26 (d) 26 (e) 26 (f) 26 (g) 26 (h) 26 (i) 26 (j) 26 (k) 26 (l) 26 (m) 26 (n) 26 (o) 26 (p) 26 (q) 26 (r) 26 (s) 26 (t) 26 (u) 26 (v) 26 (w) 26 (x) 26 (y) 26 (z)	372	122	0	..	304	35	04	10	353	146
27 (a) 27 (b) 27 (c) 27 (d) 27 (e) 27 (f) 27 (g) 27 (h) 27 (i) 27 (j) 27 (k) 27 (l) 27 (m) 27 (n) 27 (o) 27 (p) 27 (q) 27 (r) 27 (s) 27 (t) 27 (u) 27 (v) 27 (w) 27 (x) 27 (y) 27 (z)	372	122	0	..	304	35	04	10	353	146
28 (a) 28 (b) 28 (c) 28 (d) 28 (e) 28 (f) 28 (g) 28 (h) 28 (i) 28 (j) 28 (k) 28 (l) 28 (m) 28 (n) 28 (o) 28 (p) 28 (q) 28 (r) 28 (s) 28 (t) 28 (u) 28 (v) 28 (w) 28 (x) 28 (y) 28 (z)	372	122	0	..	304	35	04	10	353	146
29 (a) 29 (b) 29 (c) 29 (d) 29 (e) 29 (f) 29 (g) 29 (h) 29 (i) 29 (j) 29 (k) 29 (l) 29 (m) 29 (n) 29 (o) 29 (p) 29 (q) 29 (r) 29 (s) 29 (t) 29 (u) 29 (v) 29 (w) 29 (x) 29 (y) 29 (z)	372	122	0	..	304	35	04	10	353	146
30 (a) 30 (b) 30 (c) 30 (d) 30 (e) 30 (f) 30 (g) 30 (h) 30 (i) 30 (j) 30 (k) 30 (l) 30 (m) 30 (n) 30 (o) 30 (p) 30 (q) 30 (r) 30 (s) 30 (t) 30 (u) 30 (v) 30 (w) 30 (x) 30 (y) 30 (z)	372	122	0	..	304	35	04	10	353	146
31 (a) 31 (b) 31 (c) 31 (d) 31 (e) 31 (f) 31 (g) 31 (h) 31 (i) 31 (j) 31 (k) 31 (l) 31 (m) 31 (n) 31 (o) 31 (p) 31 (q) 31 (r) 31 (s) 31 (t) 31 (u) 31 (v) 31 (w) 31 (x) 31 (y) 31 (z)	372	122	0	..	304	35	04	10	353	146
32 (a) 32 (b) 32 (c) 32 (d) 32 (e) 32 (f) 32 (g) 32 (h) 32 (i) 32 (j) 32 (k) 32 (l) 32 (m) 32 (n) 32 (o) 32 (p) 32 (q) 32 (r) 32 (s) 32 (t) 32 (u) 32 (v) 32 (w) 32 (x) 32 (y) 32 (z)	372	122	0	..	304	35	04	10	353	146
33 (a) 33 (b) 33 (c) 33 (d) 33 (e) 33 (f) 33 (g) 33 (h) 33 (i) 33 (j) 33 (k) 33 (l) 33 (m) 33 (n) 33 (o) 33 (p) 33 (q) 33 (r) 33 (s) 33 (t) 33 (u) 33 (v) 33 (w) 33 (x) 33 (y) 33 (z)	372	122	0	..	304	35	04	10	353	146
34 (a) 34 (b) 34 (c) 34 (d) 34 (e) 34 (f) 34 (g) 34 (h) 34 (i) 34 (j) 34 (k) 34 (l) 34 (m) 34 (n) 34 (o) 34 (p) 34 (q) 34 (r) 34 (s) 34 (t) 34 (u) 34 (v) 34 (w) 34 (x) 34 (y) 34 (z)	372	122	0	..	304	35	04	10	353	146
35 (a) 35 (b) 35 (c) 35 (d) 35 (e) 35 (f) 35 (g) 35 (h) 35 (i) 35 (j) 35 (k) 35 (l) 35 (m) 35 (n) 35 (o) 35 (p) 35 (q) 35 (r) 35 (s) 35 (t) 35 (u) 35 (v) 35 (w) 35 (x) 35 (y) 35 (z)	372	122	0	..	304	35	04	10	353	146
36 (a) 36 (b) 36 (c) 36 (d) 36 (e) 36 (f) 36 (g) 36 (h) 36 (i) 36 (j) 36 (k) 36 (l) 36 (m) 36 (n) 36 (o) 36 (p) 36 (q) 36 (r) 36 (s) 36 (t) 36 (u) 36 (v) 36 (w) 36 (x) 36 (y) 36 (z)	372	122	0	..	304	35	04	10	353	146
37 (a) 37 (b) 37 (c) 37 (d) 37 (e) 37 (f) 37 (g) 37 (h) 37 (i) 37 (j) 37 (k) 37 (l) 37 (m) 37 (n) 37 (o) 37 (p) 37 (q) 37 (r) 37 (s) 37 (t) 37 (u) 37 (v) 37 (w) 37 (x) 37 (y) 37 (z)	372	122	0	..	304	35	04	10	353	146
38 (a) 38 (b) 38 (c) 38 (d) 38 (e) 38 (f) 38 (g) 38 (h) 38 (i) 38 (j) 38 (k) 38 (l) 38 (m) 38 (n) 38 (o) 38 (p) 38 (q) 38 (r) 38 (s) 38 (t) 38 (u) 38 (v) 38 (w) 38 (x) 38 (y) 38 (z)	372	122	0	..	304	35	04	10	353	146
39 (a) 39 (b) 39 (c) 39 (d) 39 (e) 39 (f) 39 (g) 39 (h) 39 (i) 39 (j) 39 (k) 39 (l) 39 (m) 39 (n) 39 (o) 39 (p) 39 (q) 39 (r) 39 (s) 39 (t) 39 (u) 39 (v) 39 (w) 39 (x) 39 (y) 39 (z)	372	122	0	..	304	35	04	10	353	146
40 (a) 40 (b) 40 (c) 40 (d) 40 (e) 40 (f) 40 (g) 40 (h) 40 (i) 40 (j) 40 (k) 40 (l) 40 (m) 40 (n) 40 (o) 40 (p) 40 (q) 40 (r) 40 (s) 40 (t) 40 (u) 40 (v) 40 (w) 40 (x) 40 (y) 40 (z)	372	122	0	..	304	35	04	10	353	146
41 (a) 41 (b) 41 (c) 41 (d) 41 (e) 41 (f) 41 (g) 41 (h) 41 (i) 41 (j) 41 (k) 41 (l) 41 (m) 41 (n) 41 (o) 41 (p) 41 (q) 41 (r) 41 (s) 41 (t) 41 (u) 41 (v) 41 (w) 41 (x) 41 (y) 41 (z)	372	122	0	..	304	35	04	10	353	146
42 (a) 42 (b) 42 (c) 42 (d) 42 (e) 42 (f) 42 (g) 42 (h) 42 (i) 42 (j) 42 (k) 42 (l) 42 (m) 42 (n) 42 (o) 42 (p) 42 (q) 42 (r) 42 (s) 42 (t) 42 (u) 42 (v) 42 (w) 42 (x) 42 (y) 42 (z)	372	122	0	..	304	35	04	10	353	146
43 (a) 43 (b) 43 (c) 43 (d) 43 (e) 43 (f) 43 (g) 43 (h) 43 (i) 43 (j) 43 (k) 43 (l) 43 (m) 43 (n) 43 (o) 43 (p) 43 (q) 43 (r) 43 (s) 43 (t) 43 (u) 43 (v) 43 (w) 43 (x) 43 (y) 43 (z)	372	122	0	..	304	35	04	10	353	146
44 (a) 44 (b) 44 (c) 44 (d) 44 (e) 44 (f) 44 (g) 44 (h) 44 (i) 44 (j) 44 (k) 44 (l) 44 (m) 44 (n) 44 (o) 44 (p) 44 (q) 44 (r) 44 (s) 44 (t) 44 (u) 44 (v) 44 (w) 44 (x) 44 (y) 44 (z)	372	122	0	..	304	35	04	10	353	146
45 (a) 45 (b) 45 (c) 45 (d) 45 (e) 45 (f) 45 (g) 45 (h) 45 (i) 45 (j) 45 (k) 45 (l) 45 (m) 45 (n) 45 (o) 45 (p) 45 (q) 45 (r) 45 (s) 45 (t) 45 (u) 45 (v) 45 (w) 45 (x) 45 (y) 45 (z)	372	122	0	..	304	35	04	10	353	146
46 (a) 46 (b) 46 (c) 46 (d) 46 (e) 46 (f) 46 (g) 46 (h) 46 (i) 46 (j) 46 (k) 46 (l) 46 (m) 46 (n) 46 (o) 46 (p) 46 (q) 46 (r) 46 (s) 46 (t) 46 (u) 46 (v) 46 (w) 46 (x) 46 (y) 46 (z)	372	122	0	..	304	35	04	10	353	146
47 (a) 47 (b) 47 (c) 47 (d) 47 (e) 47 (f) 47 (g) 47 (h) 47 (i) 47 (j) 47 (k) 47 (l) 47 (m) 47 (n) 47 (o) 47 (p) 47 (q) 47 (r) 47 (s) 47 (t) 47 (u) 47 (v) 47 (w) 47 (x) 47 (y) 47 (z)	372	122	0	..	304	35	04	10	353	146
48 (a) 48 (b) 48 (c) 48 (d) 48 (e) 48 (f) 48 (g) 48 (h) 48 (i) 48 (j) 48 (k) 48 (l) 48 (m) 48 (n) 48 (o) 48 (p) 48 (q) 48 (r) 48 (s) 48 (t) 48 (u) 48 (v) 48 (w) 48 (x) 48 (y) 48 (z)	372	122	0	..	304	35	04	10	353	146
49 (a) 49 (b) 49 (c) 49 (d) 49 (e) 49 (f) 49 (g) 49 (h) 49 (i) 49 (j) 49 (k) 49 (l) 49 (m) 49 (n) 49 (o) 49 (p) 49 (q) 49 (r) 49 (s) 49 (t) 49 (u) 49 (v) 49 (w) 49 (x) 49 (y) 49 (z)	372	122	0	..	304	35	04	10	353	146
50 (a) 50 (b) 50 (c) 50 (d) 50 (e) 50 (f) 50 (g) 50 (h) 50 (i) 50 (j) 50 (k) 50 (l) 50 (m) 50 (n) 50 (o) 50 (p) 50 (q) 50 (r) 50 (s) 50 (t) 50 (u) 50 (v) 50 (w) 50 (x) 50 (y) 50 (z)	372	122	0	..	304	35	04	10	353	146
51 (a) 51 (b) 51 (c) 51 (d) 51 (e) 51 (f) 51 (g) 51 (h) 51 (i) 51 (j) 51 (k) 51 (l) 51 (m) 51 (n) 51 (o) 51 (p) 51 (q) 51 (r) 51 (s) 51 (t) 51 (u) 51 (v) 51 (w) 51 (x) 51 (y) 51 (z)	372	122	0	..	304	35	04	10	353	146
52 (a) 52 (b) 52 (c) 52 (d) 52 (e) 52 (f) 52 (g) 52 (h) 52 (i) 52 (j) 52 (k) 52 (l) 52 (m) 52 (n) 52 (o) 52 (p) 52 (q) 52 (r) 52 (s) 52 (t) 52 (u) 52 (v) 52 (w) 52 (x) 52 (y) 52 (z)	372	122	0	..	304	35	04	10	353	146
53 (a) 53 (b) 53 (c) 53 (d) 53 (e) 53 (f) 53 (g) 53 (h) 53 (i) 53 (j) 53 (k) 53 (l) 53 (m) 53 (n) 53 (o) 53 (p) 53 (q) 53 (r) 53 (s) 53 (t) 53 (u) 53 (v) 53 (w) 53 (x) 53 (y) 53 (z)	372	122	0	..	304	35	04	10	353	146
54 (a										

MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

It is estimated that in England and Wales about four persons in every 1,000 population are mentally defective, and of this number the proportion of the various types of mental defectives may be shown as follows.

Idiots	0.25	per 1,000 population.
Imbeciles ... ..	.73	„ „ „
Feeble-minded		
(Adults)	1.57	„ „ „
(Children)	1.47	„ „ „
<hr/>		
Total	4.03	„ „ „

or one person in every 248. (A. F. Tredgold).

The first two classes need Guardianship or Institutional Treatment, and a certain proportion of the Feeble-Minded will need education and training in Institutions.

The following Table gives the number of cases dealt with or proposed to be dealt with in Barnsley.

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, if defectives remain at home.

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

This suggestion has been approved by the Local Authority and by the Board of Control.

Her duties will consist of investigation of cases of alleged mental defect, bringing them to the notice of the Medical Officer, providing information for ascertainment and certification, supervision of the Home cases, investigation of the circumstances of proposed Guardians, and later supervision of employment at an Occupation Centre.

Throughout the year we have had cases awaiting Certification and removal to Certified Institutions, but owing to the shortage of accommodation it has been most difficult to deal with them.

There is undoubtedly a shortage of accommodation for Mental Defectives throughout the country, and further Institutional accommodation should be provided at an early date.

TABLE XLIX.
BOARD OF CONTROL TABLE.

Particulars of Mental Defectives as on 1st January, 1926.
for whom the Local Authority, is, or may become, responsible

	Males	Females	Total
Number of Cases:			
1 Under "Order" (cases of Licence to be included):—			
(a) In Institutions	3	10	13
(b) Under Guardianship ... ..	...	...	...
2 In Institutions or under Guardianship-dealt with under Sec. 3,-in regard to whom the Local Authority contributes under its permissive powers. ... ..	...	Nil.	...
3 In "Places of Safety." ... ..	...	1	1
4 Under Statutory Supervision	5	6	11
Numbers, if any, of foregoing			
(a) Attending Occupation Centres ... ..	...	Nil.	...
(b) Awaiting removal to an Institution ... ..	...	2	2
5 Under Voluntary Supervision			
(It is desirable to include, as far as possible, all cases of mental defect in the area known to the Voluntary Associations).	3	...	3

Numbers, if any, of foregoing attending Occupation Centres	...	...	...	...	Nil.	...
6 * "Subject to be dealt with" but action not yet taken under any one of the above headings:—						
(a) Notified by Local Education Authorities (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.	...	...	...	...	1	1

Of the total number of cases notified by Local Education Authorities under Section 2 (1)., (b)., (v)., during the year 1925.

Sent to Institutions (By Order)	...	...	...	Nil.	...
Placed under Guardianship (By Order)	...	...	...	Nil.	...
Under Statutory Supervision.	...	...	3	7	10
Action not yet taken	...	...	...	Nil.	...

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

N.B.—The figures do not include any persons in receipt of Poor Law Relief, whether Institutional or Outdoor.

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 24a, Market Street, and employs a Visitor, Miss M. Jackson, 45, Woolley Colliery, Darton. There are also two Home Teachers, Miss Parker and Mrs. Womersley.

The Corporation makes an Annual Grant to the Association of £2 10s. 0d. for each blind person receiving care or attention, and has also paid the entire charges for one blind child at the Blind Babies' Sunshine Home, Southport.

This child has now attained the age of 5 years, and the cost is being borne by the Education Committee.

The Corporation is also making a 50 per cent. Grant to the Association in augmentation of the wages of four Home Workers, amounting to 8s. per head per week.

Formerly the augmentation amounted to 100 per cent. in the case of women and 50 per cent. in the case of men.

From the following Table it will be seen that there is no blind child in the Borough under 5 years of age. We attribute this result mainly to the excellent work of the Health Visitors Midwives, and Medical Officers, in the prevention of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, or Inflammation of the Eyes of New-born babies, due to Gonorrhœa in the mother.

The efficient treatment of Syphilis at our Venereal Diseases Centre will also prevent some cases of blindness in later life.

The Blind Persons in the County Borough are divided as follows:—

TABLE L.
BLIND PERSONS. SUMMARY.

Age Group				Male.	Female	Total
0—5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...
5—16 "	...	...	...	3	5	8
16—21 "	...	...	...	1	2	3
21—30 "	...	...	...	1	...	1
30—40 "	...	...	...	6	5	11
40—50 "	...	...	...	4	5	9
50—60 "	...	...	...	7	3	10
60—70 "	...	...	...	6	5	11
Over 70 "	...	...	...	...	4	4
Total				28	29	57
Total of School Age				3	5	8

The Unemployable Blind in the area are as follows:—

				Men	Women
21—50 years	...	...	...	4	4
Ages over 50 years	...	...	...	12	11
Total				16	15

The occupations of the employed blind persons are given on page 99 of last year's Report and no change of importance has occurred. It will be remembered that blind persons aged 50 years and over are eligible for the old age pension.

HOSPITALS COMMITTEE.

Councillor J. W. Johnson (Chairman).

The Mayor (Councillor H. Foulstone, Esq.).

Alderman England, J.P.

Councillor Harris.

„ Jones, J.P.

„ Lang.

Councillor Allott.

„ Laughton.

„ Caffrey.

„ Mason.

„ Dodd.

„ Soper.

„ Gomersall.

Mr. N. Mell (Hoyland).

Mr. G. Briggs (Dodworth).

The Hospitals Committee administer Kendray General Infectious Diseases Hospital and Lundwood Smallpox Hospital, belonging to the Corporation of Barnsley, and nine Subscribing Districts, as follows:—

Barnsley Rural, Cudworth Urban, Darfield Urban, Darton Urban, Dodworth Urban, Hoyland Urban, Royston Urban, Wombwell Urban and Worsborough Urban Districts.

KENDRAY HOSPITAL.

The following table shows the number of cases treated at this Hospital in 1925.

It will be noted that the number of cases admitted, 721, shows a considerable increase over the number 515, admitted in 1924.

The Barnsley Borough cases increased from 254 to 327, but the Subscribing District cases increased still more.

The cases admitted as Enteric Fever increased from 20 to 26; the Diphtheria cases from 120 to 156 and the Scarlet Fever cases from 347 to 524.

The Death Rate from all diseases was very low, but a slight increase in the Scarlet Fever Death Rate was experienced.

There were 7 cases of Diphtheria needing tracheotomy and 6 of these were successful, a very favourable result.

One fatal case occurred during the absence of the Medical Officer of Health on holiday, when the operation was kindly performed by one of the Local Practitioners. All other cases were operated upon by the Medical Officer of Health. 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.

There were 5 return cases of Scarlet Fever and one suspected return case of Diphtheria. The return cases of Scarlet Fever show a slight increase, owing to the larger number of cases admitted, and the greater pressure upon our accommodation.

The number of beds at Kendray Hospital, 84, is quite insufficient to provide adequate accommodation for the combined populations of the Borough and out-districts, amounting to 155,000

It is usually considered that one bed should be provided for every 1,000 population, and the question of extension has been before the Committee and Corporation on several occasions. The present scheme provides for the provision of 24 beds in a new cubicle block, but owing to the need for economy, the Corporation and out-districts are delaying the matter to a dangerous extent.

The increased number of cases admitted also suggests the desirability of appointing a Resident Medical Officer, for the time of the Medical Officer of Health that should be devoted to the prevention of disease is now largely taken up by treatment.

Occasional cases of cross infection have occurred. One case of Scarlet Fever, 3 cases of Chicken Pox and 2 of German Measles, have occurred in patients who were admitted for other diseases. These cases also point to the necessity for additional accommodation, though it is only fair to point out that the proportion of return cases and cases of cross infection are less than occur at many other Hospitals.

LUNDWOOD SMALLPOX HOSPITAL.

This Hospital was utilised in January, 1925, for the last case of Smallpox, reported in 1924.

The Hospital in August was used for the treatment of cases of convalescent Scarlet Fever, removed from Kendray Hospital which was then very full.

It has been found impossible to clear the Hospital in the continued prevalence of Scarlet Fever, but arrangements have now been made for returning cases quickly to Kendray Hospital if an outbreak of Smallpox should occur.

Undoubtedly delay of a few hours would occur in isolating the first case of Smallpox, and this has been pointed out to the Committee, but in face of the high cost of building at present they prefer this to building further accommodation at Kendray Hospital.

In view of the increased use that is made of Lundwood Hospital the Committee has decided to instal Electric Light from the Corporation mains; at present lighting is obtained from batteries which are charged by the flow of sewage at the adjoining Sewage Works. This flow is inconstant and depends largely upon the rainfall.

TABLE LI.

KENDRAY HOSPITAL ANNUAL REPORT, 1925.

REMAINING 1924.	ADMITTED.					DISCHARGED.					DIED.					REMAINING 1925					Average No. of Beds occupied 78 72	
	Enteric.	Diphth.	S. Fever.	Miscellans	Total.	Enteric.	Diphth.	S. Fever.	Miscellans	Total.	Enteric.	Diphth.	S. Fever.	Miscellans	Total.	Tracheo- tomy	Enteric.	Diphth.	S. Fever.	Miscellans		Total.
Barnsley C.B. ..	1	9	21	12	327	9	92	192	10	303	1	3	5	2	11	3	..	9	35	1	..	45
Barnsley Rural ..	..	4	3	..	7	..	4	3	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cudworth ..	..	13	12	1	27	..	11	9	1	21	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	3	..	..	6
Darfield ..	..	1	26	..	31	3	..	25	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	..	..	4
Darton ..	1	2	32	..	37	3	5	44	..	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3
Dodworth ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hoyland ..	..	20	52	..	74	2	18	39	..	59	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	13	..	..	15
Royston ..	..	1	3	..	5	..	1	3	..	4	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wombwell ..	1	8	141	..	155	5	7	132	..	144	..	1	1	..	2	1	2	..	11	..	..	13
Worsboro' ..	..	11	43	2	57	1	12	37	..	50	..	1	..	2	3	1	..	..	8	..	..	8
Totals ..	3	156	524	15	721	23	150	485	11	669	3	6	6	4	19	7	3	15	75	1	..	94

Average No.
of Beds
occupied
78 72Average No.
of Nursing
Staff 27 84Average No.
of Domestic
Staff 13 44

HOUSING.

The Housing Act, 1925, (the Principal Act) deals with the housing question under three main heads.

Part 1 deals with Unhealthy houses, and reference will be found to this part upon pages 67, 68, and Tables 20 and 21.

Part 2 deals with Unhealthy areas, and references to this division will be found upon pages 14 and 66.

Part 3 deals with the provision of housing accommodation by Local Authorities.

No houses had been provided by the Corporation under Part 3 of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890 until the spring of 1921, when Racecommon Road scheme became completed in part. Upon page 20 of this Report I state that in order to provide for the increase of population and to replace decaying house property, at least 280 new houses should be provided per annum.

In 1925, 566 were completed, leaving a surplus for meeting the shortage of previous years. Of these houses 435 were completed under the Corporation Housing Schemes and 131 built by private enterprise.

Of these last, 115 have been granted subsidy (£75. by the Government and £25 by the Corporation). The Corporation houses have been built at the Ardsley sites, near Kendray Hospital, and on Ardsley Hill (Chapel Street), at Carlton Lane and at Cundy Cross, while further large groups of houses are in progress upon the Pontefract Road site, (Monk Bretton parish or ward).

It will be noted that all these sites are outside the old Borough, being in Monk Bretton or Ardsley parishes, which were added to the County Borough in 1921.

For dealing with the Pontefract Road site a new Sewer and Pumping House had to be constructed.

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 being felt.

In my opinion the development of the coal field is likely to be more active on the eastern side towards Doncaster, and I am inclined to think that further provision of houses on the western side of the Borough is inadvisable.

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.

In some cases they are even unable to pay the low rents required by the Corporation, and although it is prohibited in the Regulations for letting, these tenants sub-let portions of the Corporation Houses to sub-tenants.

Occasionally notices have to be served for overcrowding in the case of these new houses.

The houses provided by the Corporation in 1925 were provided with three bedrooms and were semi-detached.

In order to provide houses of lower rental it has been decided to provide a certain number this year with only two bedrooms.

Owing to the increased housing responsibility of the Corporation, it has been found necessary to appoint a Housing Manager in the person of Mr. Alexander Anderson.

TABLE LII.

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

(a) Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	566
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts 1919 or 1923—							
(1) By the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	...	435
(2) By other Bodies or Persons	...	...	...	...	...	...	115

1. Unfit Dwelling-Houses.

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for Housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	3665
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, or the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925						279
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	9
(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	...	...	...	...	...	752

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	314
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

3. Action Under Statutory Powers.**A. Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Acts, 1925—**

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs						26
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal Notice—						
(a) By Owners	...	...	...	...	...	5
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	...	...	...	...	...	15

- (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 ... 322
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal Notice.—
- (a) By Owners ... 159
- (b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ... Nil.

C. Proceedings Under Sections 11, 14, and 15, of the Housing Act, 1925.—

- (1) Number of Representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders ... 9
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... 7
- (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 ... 1

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of

which notices were served pursuant to

provisions of the Housing Act, 1925, in

relation to the following matters:

B. Proceedings Under Public Health Act—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of

which notices were served pursuant to

provisions of the Public Health Act, 1925,

in relation to the following matters:

(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of

which notices were served pursuant to

provisions of the Public Health Act, 1925,

in relation to the following matters:

(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of

which notices were served pursuant to

provisions of the Public Health Act, 1925,

in relation to the following matters:

(4) Number of dwelling houses in respect of

which notices were served pursuant to

provisions of the Public Health Act, 1925,

in relation to the following matters:

(5) Number of dwelling houses in respect of

which notices were served pursuant to

provisions of the Public Health Act, 1925,

in relation to the following matters:

(6) Number of dwelling houses in respect of

which notices were served pursuant to

provisions of the Public Health Act, 1925,

in relation to the following matters:

(7) Number of dwelling houses in respect of

which notices were served pursuant to

provisions of the Public Health Act, 1925,

in relation to the following matters:

(8) Number of dwelling houses in respect of

which notices were served pursuant to

provisions of the Public Health Act, 1925,

in relation to the following matters:

(9) Number of dwelling houses in respect of

which notices were served pursuant to

provisions of the Public Health Act, 1925,

in relation to the following matters:

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