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County Borough of Barnsley.



# REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1926,

BY

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

April, 1927.

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1927.



COUNTY BOROUGH OF BARNDSLEY.

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**R E P O R T**  
OF THE  
**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**  
INCLUDING THE  
**R E P O R T**  
OF THE  
**CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR**

April, 1927.

**To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.**

Gentlemen,—

I have pleasure in submitting to you my seventh Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary circumstances of the Borough for the year 1926.

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

The Vital Statistics for the year 1926 are very satisfactory, the Death Rate and Infant Mortality Rate being the lowest ever recorded.

For eight months of 1926, the industrial conditions in the Borough were very disturbed owing to the stoppage in the coal industry, which will leave the district impoverished for many years.

Owing to the activity of the Housing Committee a distinct improvement in the housing conditions can be recorded, but the list of applicants for new Council houses is still very large.

The knowledge of hygiene and of sanitary matters generally is still very meagre, and much remains to be done to raise the health standard generally.

By the education of the children in the elementary and secondary schools, and by the persistent work of the Nurses and Health Visitors in the homes progress though slow, will be sure.

The late Chairman of the Health Committee, Mr. Alderman Holden, retired from the Committee in November, 1926, after twenty-one years' service as Chairman, and we are glad to note the numerous and important improvements in the health conditions of the Borough that have been effected during his tenure of office.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. T. Douglas, resigned upon 30th September, 1926, upon his promotion to Hull, and one desires to bear testimony to the excellent work done by him at Barnsley since 1919.

His successor, Mr. J. W. Mellor, has had the difficult task of compiling his portion of this Report, though Mr. Mellor's appointment was only confirmed upon October 19th, 1926.

Dr. Boul, the Assistant Medical Officer of Health, left Barnsley in February, 1926, upon promotion to another appointment, and was succeeded by Dr. E. K. Macdonald, who commenced duty March 29th, 1926.

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 industries are coal mining, metal working, transport, glass, linen, and paper making. A full list of occupations was given upon page 7 of last year's report. 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 1926—70,760.

Estimated Population, middle 1925—71,170.

I cannot agree with the Registrar General that the population of Barnsley has decreased in the last twelve months, and understand that his figures are based upon the voters' lists, which, in my opinion, are somewhat unreliable.

**BARNLSLEY (PRIOR TO EXTENSION).**

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

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.	Population .3 & under .5 rooms per person.	Total Populn. 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, 1927, being £279,691, made up as follows:—

Agricultural Land	...	£3,777
Buildings	...	£275,914

and it is estimated that a penny in the £ will produce net £990, for the Poor Rate and £990 for the General District Rate.

## 2.-EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

	Total	Males	Females	
Births—Legitimate ...	1596	838	758	Birth Rate
Illegitimate	80	39	41	23.69
				Death Rate
Deaths ... ..	809	415	394	11.43
Number of Women dying in, or in consequence of Child-birth:				
From Sepsis ... ..				3
From Other Causes ... ..				8
Deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 Births:—				
Legitimate, 82.	Illegitimate, 113.	Total—84		
Deaths from Measles (all ages)				3
"    "    Whooping Cough (all ages)				8
"    "    Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)				26

### 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 1926, 1,647 In-patients and 9,133 Out-patients were treated, compared with 1,633 and 9,625 for the previous year.

The average number of patients resident daily throughout the year was 100.5 compared with 104 for 1925.

888 major and 823 minor operations were performed.  
The total expenditure for the year 1926 was £14,398.  
The total expenditure for the year 1925 was £15,210.

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

In the X-Ray Department 3,029 patients were X-Rayed. 4,492 photographs were taken and 580 patients were screened, and 52 fractures were reduced. Cases of Ringworm of the Scalp are not treated by X-Rays.



Of the Out-patients 1,076 attended the Ophthalmic Department, compared with 1,274 in 1925.

The foundation stone of the new extensions was laid by Lady Sutherland, C.B.E., upon June 24th, 1926.

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

Occasional cases are sent by the local doctors to the Hospitals at Leeds and Sheffield, especially Gynæcological cases needing operation, and ringworm cases for X-Ray treatment. No apparatus has yet been provided for Artificial Sunlight Treatment.

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

It is proposed to revive the defunct Monk Bretton Nursing Association, either independently or as a branch of the Barnsley Association.

### **POOR LAW.**

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

	1926.	1925
No. of persons in receipt of Out-Relief in last week of December, 1926	2,222	2,251
Amount of Out-Relief granted during the year ended 31st Dec. 1926 ...	£32,291	£26,338
No. of children successfully vaccinated	574	578
No. of Beds in Infirmary	250	250

I am glad to note that the Government has not proceeded with any proposed Bill to abolish Boards of Guardians and re-distribute their functions among other public bodies.

In my opinion the Guardians are performing a very useful function and their work is such that it demands a separate administration.

See last year's Report, Pages 9 and 10.

### **COUNTY BOROUGH OF BARNSELEY INSURANCE COMMITTEE.**

I am indebted to Mr. J. S. Puddephatt, F.F.I., A.I.S.A., Clerk to Committee for the following report for 1926

The Index Register of the Committee shows that on:—  
 1st April, 1926 28,057 insured persons were resident in the Borough.  
 1st July, 1926, 27,919 insured persons were resident in the Borough.  
 1st October, 1926, 28,188 insured persons were resident in the Borough.  
 1st January, 1927, 27,917 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 28,020, an increase of 555 on the previous year's average. There were 764 cases of removal into the Borough and 738 cases of removal out of the Borough notified to the

Committee. 34 insured persons temporarily resident in the area found it necessary to apply to an insurance practitioner for treatment. 3,433 names were added to and 2,441 removed from Medical Practitioners' and Approved Institution's lists during the year. The total amount paid by the Committee for the treatment of insured persons to Doctors, Institutions, and Chemists, was roughly £15,550. The Chemists during the year dispensed 103,079 prescriptions at a cost of £3,408, thus creating a new record in the history of the Committee, the number of prescriptions being roughly 23 per cent. increase on the figure for the previous year. The average cost per insured person included in Doctors' lists, and for whom the doctors do not themselves dispense was 38.4 pence, whilst the prescription frequency per insured person was 4.8. A monthly check was made of the prescriptions issued by doctors in order to verify the recipients' title to benefit, and out of 10,707 scripts checked, 10,672 were verified by the registers, and the remaining 35 queries were found on enquiry to be in order.

During the course of the year 14 samples of Drugs and Appliances were taken for analysis. In 3 cases it was deemed necessary to refer the report of the Analyst to the Pharmaceutical Service Sub-Committee and the Committee on consideration of the Sub-Committee's reports decided that in one case the Chemist's explanations be accepted as satisfactory, and in the other two cases the Chemists be cautioned.

At the close of the year there were 26 Doctors (4 of whom employ an Assistant), 1 Approved Institution, and 10 Chemists (involving 15 shops) under contract with the Committee.

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There has been no change in the condition of medical practice or supply of medical men, as described upon page 12 of last year's Report.

The Medical Officer of Health has been consulted frequently 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.

The education of the public in Hygiene is an important department of Public Health activity.

During the winter months a Course of lectures was delivered by the Medical Officer of Health; the Assistant Medical Officers of Health (Dr. Boul and Dr. Macdonald); the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer, Dr. F. Penny; and the Senior Venereal Diseases Medical Officer, Dr. H. F. Horne, T.D.

The subjects dealt with were, Milk; Prevention and cure of Tuberculosis; Maternity and Child Welfare; Venereal Diseases; and Artificial Sunlight.

Other Addresses have been delivered by the Medical Officers at Churches; Chapels; Guilds; Co-operative Societies; and Boy Scouts' Meetings.

A course of demonstrations has been given by the Assistant Medical Officer, Dr. Macdonald, to the Boy Scouts, upon Ambulance and First Aid, and the Medical Officer of Health acted as Examiner.

The Medical Officer of Health has also acted as Examiner to the Girl Guides for the Health Badge.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

Tables I—XVI.

### COMMENTS.

The Mortality Rates are calculated upon a population of 70,760, the estimate of the Registrar General for the middle of 1926. This is a decrease of 410 upon the estimated population of 1925.

In view of the great activity in the building trade, the increase in the number of insured persons in the Borough, and also of the influx of unemployed colliers from the Durham coalfield into this district, the estimate is absurd, either the population of 1925 was estimated too high, or the population estimate of 1926 is too low.

In my opinion it would be quite safe to estimate the population to the middle of 1926 as 71,500.

## **BIRTH RATE.**

The net Birth Rate for 1926 was 23.69, compared with an average for the preceding 10 years of 25.4. The Birth Rate has shown a considerable decrease, but is slightly larger than in 1925, when it was only 23.66.

The Birth Rate, however, is still one of the highest of the 105 large towns of England and Wales, which have an average of only 18.2. As a rule, high Birth Rates 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 14.4. Huddersfield was also the lowest in 1925. The highest Birth Rate returned by any of the large towns was Middlesborough, with a Rate of 24.9, Barnsley being second.

Our high Birth Rate throws a tremendous amount of work upon the Maternity & Child Welfare Committee.

## **DEATH RATE.**

Barnsley's Death Rate in 1926 was 11.43, compared with an average for the preceding 10 years of 15.87.

The lowest Death Rate previously recorded was in 1923, when the Rate was 12.26, thus our present Death Rate is considerably below the best ever recorded.

The average Death Rate for the 105 great towns of England and Wales in 1926 was 11.6, so here again we have cause for congratulation.

The highest Death Rate in the West Riding is returned by Halifax at 13.7. Halifax was also the highest in 1925.

The lowest Death Rate was returned by Rotherham at 9.9 per 1,000 population, but Sheffield held the lowest position in 1925.

The highest Death Rate in England and Wales was shown by Oldham, with a Death Rate of 15.2 per 1,000 population.

## **INFANT MORTALITY.**

Barnsley's Infant Mortality is shown as 84 per 1,000, compared with an average for the preceding 10 years of 117.

The average for the 105 great towns was only 73. The lowest Infant Mortality in the country was returned by Wimbledon, with a Rate of 32, while the highest was returned by St. Helens and Wigan, each having an Infant Mortality Rate of 104 per 1,000 births.

## **INCREASE OF POPULATION.**

The net Births numbered 1,676, while the net deaths numbered 809, showing a vital increase of population of 867.

It will be noted above that the Registrar General actually estimated for a decrease of 410.

Barnsley shows one of the largest increases in the country, for instance, the vital increase of population in Barnsley is greater than that of Huddersfield, Halifax and Dewsbury added together.

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

The highest Death Rate is also shown by Monk Bretton, while the highest Infant Mortality is shown by the Old Borough, or central area of Barnsley.

## **CAUSES OF DEATH.**

The total net deaths numbered 809. Of these 415 were males and 394 were females. At the Census of 1921, the males numbered 34,034 and the females 33,922. If the sexes are now in the same proportion, the figures for 1926 should be males 35,431, females 35,329, thus the Death Rate for males was 11.71, and for females 11.15.

In 1925 the Death Rate for males was 15.04 and for females 12.61. Thus the great improvement in the Death Rate in 1926 has mainly occurred amongst males.

The open-air life of the male population during the long dispute in the coal industry may have had something to do with this.

The Mortality of males is always higher than of females and in 1925 for England and Wales the standardised rates were males 11.9 and females 9.7.

### **SMALLPOX.**

I am glad to state that no deaths from Smallpox occurred in 1926, and only one doubtful case was notified.

The disease has been prevalent in a mild form in many districts in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and we may anticipate a further outbreak in the County Borough, as the population is largely unvaccinated.

I strongly urge all who have not been vaccinated or re-vaccinated within 7 years, to undergo this slight operation.

Further particulars will be found under Lundwood Hospital later.

In 1926 the Medical Officer of Health performed 36 vaccinations, 3 primary and 33 re-vaccinations.

### **ENTERIC FEVER.**

There were 8 cases of this disease notified in 1926, and particulars will be found in Tables VIII and IX.

One death occurred in a man of 54 years.

In most cases it was thought that the infection arose from the consumption of shell-fish, but some of the cases arose from contact with other cases before the first case was isolated.

Oysters and Mussels appear to be dangerous causes of the spread of this disease.

### **MEASLES.**

There were 3 deaths from this disease which is not notifiable.

This disease tends to occur in epidemics every three or four years, with intervals of lesser prevalence, such as in 1926. No schools were closed during the year on account of Measles.

### **SCARLET FEVER.**

I am glad to state that no deaths occurred from Scarlet Fever during 1926, compared with 6 in 1925.

169 cases were notified and particulars will be found in Tables VIII and IX. Of these cases, 158 were removed to Kendray Hospital and further particulars will be found in the Hospitals section of this report later.

### **DIPHTHERIA.**

78 cases were notified, compared with 94 in 1925.

Only 1 death was registered, compared with 3 deaths in 1925.

73 cases were removed to Kendray Hospital and the treatment will be described later.

I regret to state that cases received in the hospital from the out-lying districts have rarely received adequate treatment beforehand, such as diphtheria antitoxin.

The Schick Test for susceptibility to diphtheria is used for the nursing staff at Kendray Isolation Hospital, but it seems useless to offer it to the general population who, as a rule, are reluctant to utilise vaccination against smallpox, which is of proved utility.

### **INFLUENZA.**

Influenza was responsible for 26 deaths, compared with 44 in the preceding year. In my opinion the badly ventilated motor omnibuses, cinemas and theatres were the most important factors in the spread of this disease.

### **ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.**

Only 2 cases of this dread disease were notified in 1926, compared with 6 in 1925.



One death occurred, the same as in 1925.

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

### **TUBERCULOSIS.**

113 cases were notified, compared with 164 in 1925. Of these notifications, 78 were Pulmonary (males 48 and females 30), and 35 were Non-pulmonary (males 21, and females 14). Tables X to XIV.

The total deaths numbered 68, compared with 73 deaths in 1925.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis would thus be equal to .97 which is one of the lowest recorded, only being greater than that for the year 1920, when it was .84. Of these deaths 44 occurred in males and 24 in females. This greater preponderance in males, which was also noted in 1925, 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.

We hope to reduce the deaths from Tuberculosis of the Bones and Joints, by improvement in the milk supply, and the Tuberculosis Order of 1925 will undoubtedly help in this direction. In a later portion of the report action taken under this Order, dealing with Tuberculosis cattle, will be recorded.

I trust that with the improvement in the housing conditions the number of deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis will be reduced still further.

### **CANCER OR MALIGNANT DISEASE.**

Cancer, or Malignant Disease, was responsible for 71 deaths, compared with 76 in 1925, and 80 in 1924, so a slight decrease is shown.

In many parts of the country a considerable increase has been noted in the prevalence of this disease, and this has occasioned much alarm.

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.

For England and Wales in 1925 the Cancer Death Rate was recorded as 1.336 per 1,000 population, compared with 1.297 in 1924. The Death Rate among males increased from 1.242 to 1.290 and in females increased from 1.347 to 1.377.

Of the total deaths in Barnsley 27 occurred in males and 44 in females. In the preceding year 32 occurred in males and 44 in females.

As women go out to work less than men, we must look for some other great cause than industry, and although beetles may be a cause of cancer in rats, it is not thought that they are important in the causation of human cancer.

It has been suggested that constipation is a frequent cause of Cancer of the Bowels. 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.

Among the 44 deaths in females, it is remarkable that 5 of them were widows of Inn Keepers, 1 was a widow of a Club Steward, and one was a Brewery Foreman's widow. This is a very large proportion of the total deaths considering the small numbers engaged in the hotel and brewing industries.

### **RHEUMATIC FEVER.**

This disease caused 7 deaths compared with 5 in 1925, 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.

## **DIABETES.**

Diabetes caused 3 deaths (1 male and 2 females) compared with 4 in 1925, and 7 in 1924.

I am glad to note the reduction in the fatality rate and it is probable that the new drug "Insulin" has proved useful in this connection.

## **CEREBRAL HAEMORRHAGE.**

42 deaths, divided between 17 males and 25 females are recorded to be due to this cause, which is sometimes called Apoplectic Stroke. Its important causes are syphilis, over-eating, over-drinking, and intense excitement, especially anger.

Syphilis especially causes disease of the arteries and renders them more liable to rupture.

## **HEART DISEASE.**

Heart Disease was responsible for 69 deaths (males 34, and females 35) compared with 104 deaths in 1925, and 79 in 1924. These large fluctuations show that heart disease is a vague term and includes many causes of death, difficult to classify correctly.

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, less dampness 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.

### **ARTERIO-SCLEROSIS.**

This disease denotes a hardening of the arteries which convey the blood from the heart to all parts of the body. The disease is specially dangerous when it affects the arteries of the brain or of the heart, as these parts of the body must have a good and uninterrupted blood supply to carry out their functions.

Cerebral Hæmorrhage, mentioned above, is largely due to rupture of an artery supplying the brain, when arterio-sclerosis has weakened it. The phrase "a man is as old as his arteries" refers to this liability to sudden death from arterio-sclerosis. The chief causes are mentioned above under cerebral hæmorrhage.

### **BRONCHITIS.**

Bronchitis caused 94 deaths, compared with 105 in 1925.

### **PNEUMONIA,**

Pneumonia caused 69 deaths, compared with 96 in 1925.

### **OTHER RESPIRATORY DISEASES.**

Other Respiratory Diseases caused 10 deaths, the same number as in 1925.

Adding these totals together we have 173 deaths, compared with 211 in 1925.

Of these 173 deaths, 97 were males and 76 females.

In 1925, 123 occurred in males and 88 in females, so that males suffer more from these diseases than females, as also was the case in tuberculosis. The death rate has shown a considerable decrease, but the numbers are still too high.

Good housing is important in preventing these diseases, and ventilation must be used more than at present, especially in the living rooms, the bedrooms and in the 'buses and trams.

These diseases often start as feverish colds which spread by infection, from person to person.

Sufferers from these diseases should avoid travelling in public conveyances as much as possible, and when coughing or sneezing should avoid infecting others, by turning the head or placing a handkerchief in front of the nose and mouth.

Spending a larger portion of the day in the sunlight and fresh air will improve the resistance to these diseases and reduce the number of fatal cases.

### **ULCER OF STOMACH OR DUODENUM.**

Only 2 deaths, both males, were recorded from these diseases, compared with 4 males and 1 female in 1925. This disease can usually be cured by operation, if taken in time.

It is suggested that an alteration in the acidity of the gastric juice is a cause of some of these ulcers, while in other cases preservatives in food, septic teeth, and bad mastication are blamed.

### **DIARRHOEA AND ENTERITIS.**

32 deaths occurred from these diseases, compared with 33 in 1925. Most of these deaths occurred under one year of age, namely, 12 males and 12 females.

Although a decrease has been shown for the last couple of years, the number is still too high.

The conversion of privies has assisted in the reduction and the Sanitary Inspector's report shows that this work is now practically complete.

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

standing, and bad milk is undoubtedly one of the most important causes of diarrhoea. Milk should be preserved from contamination by flies, and milk vessels kept scrupulously clean. The increased attention devoted to the paving of yards, and the making up of new streets, will also diminish the dust nuisance.

### **ACUTE AND CHRONIC NEPHRITIS.**

41 deaths were caused from these diseases, 26 being in males and 15 in females.

These deaths largely occurred between 45 and 75, so it is a disease of later middle and old age.

Scarlet Fever is supposed to be one of the most important causes and we hope that as scarlet fever is now much milder than it was a generation ago, the number of cases of nephritis will diminish.

Other causes of Nephritis are over-feeding, alcoholism, and syphilis, but it may occur after any of the severe infectious diseases, such as diphtheria, measles, or influenza.

### **PUERPERAL SEPSIS.**

Under this heading puerperal fever, septicæmia and pyæmia in child-birth are included.

These diseases caused 3 deaths, compared with 4 in 1925, and 8 in 1924. All patients were between the ages of 25 and 45.

We are glad to note the continued reduction in the severity of this disease, and trust the improvement is due to better midwifery practice on the part of the doctors or midwives. It is probable that some cases are not due to lack of attention in child-birth, 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.**

64 deaths were attributed to these causes, compared with

56 in 1925. These deaths are generally due to weakness in one or other parent, but occasionally are due to drug taking by the mother, especially some forms of lead.

Venereal Diseases, 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. It is possible that underfeeding of expectant mothers during the long coal dispute is responsible for at least part of the increased number of deaths.

### **SUICIDE.**

Suicide was responsible for 5 deaths, compared with 12 in 1925.

We are glad to note the reduction.

### **OTHER FORMS OF VIOLENCE.**

Other Forms of Violence caused 30 deaths, compared with 45 in 1925.

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

An important cause was drowning, which accounted for the deaths of 7 Barnsley residents and 1 stranger.

Accidents due to motor cycles, motor cars, or lorries, accounted for the death of 9 Barnsley residents and 1 stranger and it appears that most of the deaths from both causes are avoidable.

One is glad to report that the number of deaths from occupational accidents amounted only to a total of 6 for Barnsley residents, which is comparatively small, considering the dangerous nature of the main employment, namely, coal mining.

The low figure is probably due in part to the long coal dispute.

## DURATION OF LIFE.

The total net deaths numbered 809, and Table III shows that of these 50 males and 67 females died over 75 years of age, while 67 males and 59 females died between 65 and 75 years of age.

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

In 1926, 402 deaths occurred in persons 50 years of age and over. This is 49.7 per cent. of the total deaths.

In England and Wales, however, 60.5 per cent. of the total deaths in 1925 occurred at ages of 50 and over. This shows that persons do not live as long on the average in Barnsley as in the remainder of the country.



TABLE I.  
 VITAL STATISTICS.—Summary of Vital Statistics for the year 1926 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 ...	55877	1188	21.26	55	46	652	11.67	103	87	6	109
Ardsley ...	7342	223	30.36	16	72	66	9.00	17	76	2	125
Monk Bretton ...	5351	211	39.43	8	38	67	12.52	17	81	1	125
Worsborough Com.	2190	54	24.66	1	19	24	10.96	3	56	—	—

TABLE II.

## Vital Statistics of the County Borough of Barnsley during 1926 and the preceding 10 years.

Year.	Total Population Civil and Military Estimated to the middle of the year	Nett Births.		Civil Popu- lation only.	Total Deaths Registered at all ages.		Total Deaths in Public Institutions		Outward Transfers.	Inward Transfers	Nett deaths at all ages.		Nett Deaths under 1 year of age		Nett Deaths under 1 year	Nett Deaths under 5 years	Zymotic Death Rate
		Number	Rate.		Num- ber.	Rate.	Num- ber.	Rate.			Num- ber.	Rate	Per cent of Total Deaths	Influenza included			
1916	53512	1391	25.99	49183	892	18.13	236	28	169	28	751	15.27	159	111	21.17	31.82	1.42
1917	53443	1195	22.36	47943	826	17.23	218	36	137	36	725	15.12	162	135	22.34	32.68	1.37
1918	53116	1272	23.94	47405	1489	31.41	278	58	185	58	1362	28.73	205	161	15.05	41.04	10.55
1919	53835	1290	23.96	51680	932	18.03	182	50	120	50	862	16.67	157	121	18.21	34.34	3.97
1920	53739	1751	32.58	53739	851	15.83	163	28	98	28	781	14.53	227	129	29.06	40.97	2.06
1921	54500	1586	29.10	54500	901	16.53	189	43	110	43	834	15.30	181	114	21.69	31.64	2.01
*1922	69540	1832	26.36	69540	986	14.18	213	24	86	24	924	13.26	184	100	19.91	31.49	1.37
1923	70120	1747	24.91	70120	936	13.36	213	26	102	26	860	12.26	170	97	19.77	30.23	1.45
1924	70570	1872	26.53	70570	1047	14.84	284	41	120	41	968	13.72	184	98	19.01	29.24	1.69
1925	71170	1684	23.66	71170	1086	15.26	190	48	102	48	984	13.82	181	107	18.39	28.15	1.69
Average for 10 yrs 1916-25	60355	1562	25.94	58585	995	17.48	217	38	123	38	905	15.87	181	117	20.46	33.16	2.76
1926	70760	1676	23.69	70760	909	12.85	233	35	100	35	809	11.43	140	84	17.31	25.17	1.00

\* County Borough Extended November 9th, 1921.

STATE OF TEXAS

No.	Name	Profession	Address	County	Year	Age	Sex	Color	Married	Children
1001	John A. Smith	Farmer	1001 Main St.	Anderson	1880	45	M	W	Yes	2
1002	James B. Jones	Merchant	1002 Main St.	Anderson	1875	50	M	W	Yes	3
1003	William C. Brown	Teacher	1003 Main St.	Anderson	1885	35	M	W	No	0
1004	Robert D. White	Blacksmith	1004 Main St.	Anderson	1880	40	M	W	Yes	1
1005	Thomas E. Green	Druggist	1005 Main St.	Anderson	1870	55	M	W	Yes	4
1006	Charles F. Black	Miner	1006 Main St.	Anderson	1880	42	M	W	Yes	2
1007	Edward G. Gray	Physician	1007 Main St.	Anderson	1875	52	M	W	Yes	3
1008	George H. King	Lawyer	1008 Main St.	Anderson	1870	58	M	W	Yes	5
1009	Henry I. Lee	Justice	1009 Main St.	Anderson	1875	53	M	W	Yes	4
1010	Francis J. Walker	Merchant	1010 Main St.	Anderson	1880	43	M	W	Yes	2
1011	John K. Young	Farmer	1011 Main St.	Anderson	1870	60	M	W	Yes	6
1012	Richard L. Allen	Teacher	1012 Main St.	Anderson	1885	33	M	W	No	0
1013	Samuel M. Wright	Blacksmith	1013 Main St.	Anderson	1875	50	M	W	Yes	3
1014	David N. Evans	Druggist	1014 Main St.	Anderson	1880	45	M	W	Yes	2
1015	Joseph O. Roberts	Miner	1015 Main St.	Anderson	1870	55	M	W	Yes	4
1016	Albert P. Fisher	Physician	1016 Main St.	Anderson	1885	30	M	W	No	0
1017	George Q. Bailey	Lawyer	1017 Main St.	Anderson	1875	50	M	W	Yes	3
1018	Charles R. Turner	Justice	1018 Main St.	Anderson	1870	60	M	W	Yes	6
1019	Frank S. Adams	Merchant	1019 Main St.	Anderson	1880	40	M	W	Yes	2
1020	John T. Taylor	Farmer	1020 Main St.	Anderson	1875	48	M	W	Yes	3
1021	Richard U. Hill	Teacher	1021 Main St.	Anderson	1885	32	M	W	No	0
1022	Samuel V. Green	Blacksmith	1022 Main St.	Anderson	1875	45	M	W	Yes	2
1023	David W. White	Druggist	1023 Main St.	Anderson	1880	42	M	W	Yes	2
1024	Joseph X. Brown	Miner	1024 Main St.	Anderson	1870	58	M	W	Yes	5
1025	Albert Y. Black	Physician	1025 Main St.	Anderson	1885	28	M	W	No	0

XII. PRESENTS OF THE COUNTY BOARD OF HEALTH TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH



TABLE IV.—INFANT MORTALITY, 1926.

Causes of Deaths	Under 1 week.				1 to 4 weeks.				4 weeks and under 12 months.				Total Deaths under 1 yr.			
	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 8 months.	8 months and under 10 months.	10 months and under 12 months.	12 months and under 1 yr.	Total under 1 yr.						
All Causes: Certified ..	37	11	12	3	63	27	19	17	137							
Uncertified ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1							
Small Pox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Cholera ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Scarlet Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Diphtheria and Group ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Whooping Cough ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Diarrhea ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Enteritis ..	2	..	1	..	3	5	7	2	20							
Tubercular Meningitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Abdominal Tuberculosis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Congenital Malformation ..	15	..	3	..	18	6	4	..	10							
Premature Birth ..	19	7	3	1	30	3	..	..	33							
Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus ..	7	4	2	1	14	3	3	..	20							
Atelectasis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Injury at Birth ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1							
Erysipelas ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Syphilis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Rickets ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Meningitis (Non-Tubercular) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Convulsions ..	2	..	3	..	5	1	..	..	7							
Osteitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Leptospirosis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Brucellosis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Pneumonia (All Forms) ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	2	13							
Suffocation, overlying ..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	6	19							
Other Causes ..	2	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	4							
Totals ..	38	11	12	3	64	27	19	17	140							

Net Births registered during the calendar year—  
 Legitimate .. 1896 ..  
 Illegitimate .. 80 ..

Net Deaths registered during the calendar year—  
 Legitimate (Infants) .. 131 ..  
 Illegitimate .. 9 ..

TABLE V

### BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, and ANALYSIS of MORTALITY during the Year 1926.

(Provisional figures, the rates for England and Wales and Barnsley have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1926, whilst those for the towns have been calculated on population estimated to the middle of 1925. 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 ..	17.8	11.6	0.01	0.00	0.09	0.02	0.10	0.07	0.22	0.47	8.7	70	91.8	7.2	1.0		
105 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...	18.2	11.6	0.01	0.00	0.12	0.02	0.10	0.10	0.22	0.43	11.8	73	92.0	7.5	0.5		
158 Smaller Towns (1921 Adjusted Populations 20,000-50,000)	17.6	10.6	0.01	0.00	0.07	0.02	0.11	0.06	0.23	0.40	6.6	67	92.6	6.3	1.1		
London ..	17.1	11.6	0.01	0.00	0.20	0.02	0.05	0.12	0.17	0.48	11.8	64	90.6	9.4	0.0		
County Borough of Barnsley	23.69	11.4	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.11	0.01	0.37	0.42	15.6	84	91.2	8.7	0.1		

TABLE VI.

Vital Statistics of Barnsley for 12 Years, compared with those of England and Wales.

Year.	Births per 1000 Total Population.		Deaths per 1000 living.		Deaths under One year per 1000 living	
	England and Wales.	Barnsley	England and Wales.	Barnsley.	England and Wales	Barnsley
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
1926	17.8	23.69	11.6	11.43	70	84

TABLE VII.  
INQUESTS HELD IN BARNSELEY DURING 1926.

Cause of Death.	Borough Residents.		Residents died outside Borough.		Strangers.	
	Male.	F'male	Male.	F'male	Male.	F'male
<b>A Natural Causes—</b>						
Arterio Sclerosis .. .. .	1	..	1	..	..	..
Bronchitis .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..
Cardiac Embolism .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..
Cerebral Abscess .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..
Cerebral Haemorrhage .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..
Cerebral Softening .. .. .	..	..	2	..	..	..
Cerebral Thrombosis .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..
Compression, due to deficiency in Diaphragm .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Aterisia .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	..
Congestion of Right Lung... .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..
Convulsions from aundice.. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	..
Epileptic Fit .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..
General Paralysis of Insane .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..
Heart Disease .. .. .	2	2	2	1	..	..
Intusception of the Intestines .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..
Middle Ear Disease .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	..
Nephritis .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..
Obstructed Hernia and Full Stomach .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Sepsis and Pneumonia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pulmonary Thrombosis .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..
Pyæmia .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..
Rupture of Fallopian Tube .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..
Syncope .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	..
<b>B Violence—</b>						
Burns from Clothing Catching Fire .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	..
Burns from Falling on to Oven Door.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1
Collision of Motor Cycle with Motor Car .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..
Drowning .. .. .	5	1	1	..	..	1
Falls at Football Practice Match .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..
Falls Downstairs .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..
„ on Floor .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1
„ on Floor through Weakness .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..
„ when Intoxicated .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	..
Carried forward .. .. .	18	13	9	3	2	4



TABLE VII.--Continued.

## INQUESTS.

Brought forward .. ..	18	13	9	3	2	4
Gunshot Wounds .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Injury to Head and precipitate Labour .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Pushcart running under horse's legs .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Knocked down by Motor Car.. .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Knocked down by Motor Lorry .. .. ..	1	2	..	..	1	..
Run over by Motor Bus ..	2	..	..	..	..	..
"   Traction Wagon ..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Scalds—From Falling into Wash Tub .. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
From Tilting Bucket of Hot Water ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Struck by Stick .. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Thrown from Bicycle ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
"   off Motor Cycle ..	2	..	..	..	..	..
<b>C Occupational Accidents—</b>						
Caught Foot in Haulage Rope .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Crushed between Roof and Moving Tubs .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Crushed between Cage and Landing .. .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Crushed by Fall of Clay ..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Crushed by Fall of Roof ..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Crushed by Fall of Side ..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Crushed under Tubs .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Crushed when riding on Tub ..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Entangled in Creeper Chain ..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Explosion in Compressed Air Main .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Fall off Scaffold .. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Injury to Foot by Petrol Tin .. .. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Struck by Prop .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..
<b>D Suicide—</b>						
Cut Throat .. .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Gunshot Wounds .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Hanging .. .. ..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Poisoned with Coal Gas ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Totals .. .. ..	34	18	12	3	14	4

TABLE VIII.  
INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING 1926 (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS).

Notifiable Disease.	Number of Cases Notified.								Total Cases Notified in each Ward.									
	At all Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 years and upwards.	North Ward.	South Ward.	East Ward.	West Ward.	South-East Ward	South-West Ward	Central Ward	Ardsley Ward	Monk Bretton Ward	Removed to Kendray Hospital
Scarlet Fever ..	169	2	45	91	26	4	1	..	21	11	13	18	15	15	9	22	45	158
Pneumonia ..	78	..	12	18	16	21	8	3	6	5	8	12	9	6	12	16	4	..
Diphtheria ..	78	3	21	48	3	3	..	..	8	5	9	8	6	2	10	27	3	73
Erysipelas ..	31	..	..	5	2	10	11	3	..	7	1	..	6	3	6	5	3	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	18	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	3	1	1	1	3	2	3	..
Puerperal Fever ..	11	..	..	..	4	7	..	..	..	1	1	1	3	..	2	2	1	9
Enteric Fever ..	8	..	..	1	1	3	3	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	1	2	4
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Anterior Polio-Myelitis ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Malaria ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Puerperal Pyrexia (notifiable from 1/10/26) ..	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	1
Totals ..	402	23	79	163	52	56	23	6	39	32	39	44	40	27	45	75	61	245

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Number	Age Group	Sex	Race	Notifiable Disease
1	1-4	M	W	Scarlet Fever
2	5-9	F	W	Pneumonia
3	10-14	M	W	Diphtheria
4	15-19	M	W	Erysipelas
5	20-24	M	W	Ophthalmia Neonatorum
6	25-29	M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
7	30-34	M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
8	35-39	M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
9	40-44	M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
10	45-49	M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
11	50-54	M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
12	55-59	M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
13	60-64	M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
14	65-69	M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
15	70-74	M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
16	75-79	M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
17	80-84	M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
18	85-89	M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
19	90-94	M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
20	95-99	M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
21	100+	M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
22		M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
23		M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
24		M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
25		M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
26		M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
27		M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
28		M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
29		M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
30		M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
31		M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
32		M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
33		M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
34		M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
35		M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
36		M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
37		M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
38		M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
39		M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
40		M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
41		M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
42		M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
43		M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
44		M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
45		M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
46		M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
47		M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
48		M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
49		M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
50		M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
51		M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
52		M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
53		M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
54		M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
55		M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
56		M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
57		M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
58		M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
59		M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
60		M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
61		M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
62		M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
63		M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
64		M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
65		M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
66		M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
67		M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
68		M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
69		M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
70		M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
71		M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
72		M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
73		M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
74		M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
75		M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
76		M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
77		M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
78		M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
79		M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
80		M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
81		M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
82		M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
83		M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
84		M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
85		M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
86		M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
87		M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
88		M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
89		M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
90		M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
91		M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
92		M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
93		M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
94		M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
95		M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
96		M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
97		M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
98		M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
99		M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
100		M	W	Paratyphoid Fever
Totals				

TABLE IX.  
 Notifiable Infectious Diseases (Excluding Tuberculosis)—Table showing  
 periods of Prevalence during 1926.

Notifiable Diseases.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Scarlet Fever	25	20	11	15	14	21	12	15	10	10	11	5	169
Pneumonia	10	13	9	11	4	4	3	2	2	7	2	11	78
Diphtheria	9	7	8	6	7	5	5	1	7	6	6	11	78
Erysipelas	3	4	8	1	..	1	1	2	5	3	3	..	31
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	4	..	2	..	..	3	..	2	5	1	1	18
Puerperal Fever	..	2	1	2	1	2	1	..	..	1	1	1	11
Enteric Fever	2	2	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	8
Encephalitis Lethargica	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Acute Anterior Polio- Myelitis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Malaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Puerperal Pyrexia (notif- able from 1/10/26)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	5
Total ..	50	52	37	37	27	34	25	22	26	34	26	32	402

TABLE X.  
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES—SUMMARY OF

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases Admitt'd to Hospital	Total Deaths.
Scarlet Fever ... ..	169	158	...
Pneumonia... ..	78	...	69
Diphtheria ... ..	78	73	1
Erysipelas ... ..	31	...	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum... ..	18	...	...
Puerperal Fever ... ..	11	9	3
Enteric Fever ... ..	8	4	1
Encephalitis Lethargica ... ..	2	...	1
Acute Anterior Polio-Myelitis ... ..	1	...	...
Malaria ... ..	1	...	...
Tuberculosis :—			
(a) Pulmonary—m. 48, f. 30... ..	78	60	57
(b) Non-Pul.—m 21, f 14 ..	35	7	18
Puerperal Pyrexia (notifiable from 1/10/26) ... ..	5	1	...
Totals ... ..	515	312	152

TABLE XI.—PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.  
 Summary of Notifications during the period from the 3rd January, 1926, to the  
 1st January, 1927, in the County Borough of Barnsley.

Notifications on Form A.

Age Periods.	NUMBER OF PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS.													Total Notifications on Form A. 14
	0-1 2	1-5 3	5-10 4	10-15 5	15-20 6	20-25 7	25-35 8	35-45 9	45-55 10	55-65 11	65 and up- wards 12	Total Primary Notifica- tions. 13		
Pulmonary— Males	3	2	3	2	3	8	10	5	10	4	1	48	50	
Females	1	1	4	2	4	8	4	5	1	2	..	28	29	
Non-Pulmonary Males	5	6	..	2	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	18	18	
Females	2	3	1	3	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	12	12	

Notifications on Form B.

Age Periods.	Number of Primary Notifications.						Total Notifications on Form B. 19
	Under 5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	
Col.	15	16	17	18	18	19	19
Pulmonary— Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Females	..	1	1	2	2	2	2
Non-Pulmonary— Males	..	2	1	3	3	3	3
Females	..	2	..	2	2	2	2

Notifications on Form C.

Poor Law Institutions	Sanatoria.
20	21
..	31
..	29
..	4
..	3

TABLE XII.

## SUPPLEMENTAL RETURN.

New Cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health or Chief (Administrative) Tuberculosis Officer during the period from the 3rd January, 1926, to the 1st January, 1927, 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	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	4
Females	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	4
Non-Pulmonary—												
Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

TABLE XIII.  
**TUBERCULOSIS—NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS**  
 1916—1926.

Year.	Pulmonary.			Other Forms of Tuberculosis.			Total Tuberculosis Death Rate
	Notified.	Died.	Death Rate per 1000 living	Notified.	Died.	Death Rate per 1000 living	
1916	123	54	1.09	44	9	0.18	1.27
1917	227	63	1.31	37	21	0.44	1.75
1918	200	83	1.75	43	22	0.46	2.21
1919	151	60	1.16	19	16	0.31	1.47
1920	134	40	0.74	8	5	0.10	0.84
*1921	130	51	0.93	46	28	0.51	1.44
1922	227	59	0.85	35	24	0.34	1.19
1923	109	64	0.91	45	20	0.29	1.20
1924	115	67	0.95	25	13	0.18	1.13
1925	119	54	0.76	45	19	0.27	1.03
1926	78	57	0.81	35	11	0.16	0.96

\* Borough Extended.



TABLE XIV.

**TUBERCULOSIS—PERIODS BETWEEN NOTIFICATION  
AND DEATH.**

6	Died within 1 week of Notification.
3	„ „ 2 weeks of Notification
1	„ „ 3 weeks of Notification.
2	„ „ 1 month of Notification.
5	„ „ 2 months of Notification
5	„ „ 3 months of Notification
7	„ „ 6 months of Notification
4	„ „ 9 months of Notification
3	„ „ 1 year of Notification
9	„ „ 2 years of Notification.
5	„ „ 3 years of Notification
11	„ „ 4 years of Notification or more.
7	„ without Notification of the disease.

Of 68 deaths which occurred among Tuberculosis Patients 7 or 10 per cent. were not notified, and 29, or a further 43 per cent. died within 6 months of notification.

In 1925, 10 died without being notified, out of a total of 73 deaths.

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

## TABLE XV.—MINISTRY OF HEALTH.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

CLASSIFIED INTO AGE GROUPS.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1 yrs...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1—5 ...	3	1	5	2	2	1	1	3
5—10 ...	2	2	8	5	1	...	2	...
10—15 ...	2	3	3	3	...	2	1	2
15—20 ...	3	4	...	1	3	3	...	1
20—25 ...	8	8	1	...	4	4	...	...
25—35 ...	10	4	3	2	8	3	...	1
35—45 ...	5	5	1	1	8	1	...	...
45—55 ...	10	1	...	...	9	...	...	...
55—65 ...	4	2	...	...	4	3	...	...
65 & upwards	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Totals ...	48	30	21	14	40	17	4	7

TABLE XVI.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES, LABORATORY TESTS AND ISSUES OF ANTI-TOXIN AND SALVARSAN SUBSTITUTES.

	For Private Practitioners	For M.O.H. or S.M.O.	For Kendray Hospital	For Beckett Hospital	For Union Infirmary	For Sanatorium	For Venereal Diseases Clinic	For Tuberculosis Dispensary	Total
Diphtheria—Positive	19	..	169	..	..	..	..	..	188
Negative	101	6	605	8	..	..	..	..	720
Enteric—Positive	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	6
Negative	8	..	17	26	..	..	..	..	51
Tuberculosis—Positive	16	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	21
Negative	102	..	1	2	16	1	..	1	123
Syphilis—Positive	3	..	..	13	..	..	43	..	59
Negative	17	..	1	79	..	..	198	..	295
Totals .. .. .	266	6	796	131	21	1	241	1	1463
Issue of Anti-Toxin by M.O.H. Office	37	..	404	..	..	..	..	..	441
Issues of substitutes for Salvvarsan	68	..	..	..	..	..	668	..	736

TABLE XVII.

## OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.—18 Cases Notified.

Treated by	Recovery Vision Unim- paired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness	Left District.	Deaths
Private Practitioner and Health Visitor ...	6	...	...	...	...
M.O., I.W.C. and Health Visitor ...	1	...	...	...	...
M.O., I.W.C., H.V. and P.P. ...	2	...	...	...	...
Health Visitor ...	6	...	...	...	...
In Hospital Institutional Treat- ment ...	3	...	...	...	...
No Treatment re- quired ...	...	...	...	...	...

**SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.****HEALTH COMMITTEE.**

Alderman Broley, J.P. (Chairman).	
Alderman Guest, J.P. (Vice-Chairman).	
The Mayor (Councillor H. Foulstone, Esq.).	
Alderman Raley, J.P.	Councillor Laughton
„ Rose, J.P.	„ Plummer
„ Walker.	„ Simpson
Councillor Ellis.	„ Herbert Smith
„ Harral	„ Taylor
„ Harris.	„ Walton
„ Lang.	„ Wood,

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 was given in full in last year's survey report, pages 45-48.

The following additions have been made:—

- 1925. Barnsley Corporation Electricity (Extension) Special Order.
- 1926. Barnsley Order, 1926, for widening and improving certain streets in the centre of the town.

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

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

**Assistant Medical Officers of Health:**

William T. G. Boul, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H. (resigned).  
E. K. Macdonald, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

**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 S. A. Batty,  
‡\*Miss B. M. Booth (resigned).

**Tuberculosis Nurses.**

‡Mrs. M. Ridgeway, †\*Mrs. K. E. Hinchliffe (resigned),  
‡\*Miss E. G. Griffiths (resigned).  
\*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., A.S.I.A., Chief Clerk; Miss J. Henderson, M. and C.W. Clerk; Miss E. Jackson, Typist; Miss M. Jordan, Junior Clerk.

**Chief Sanitary Inspector:**

x Thomas Douglas, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., M.I.C.S. (resigned)  
x John W. Mellor, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., M.I.C.S.

**Assistant Sanitary Inspectors:**

F. J. Turner, Cert. R.S.I., M.S.I.A., Cert. I.H.  
W. H. Spalton, Cert. R.S.I., M.S.I.A.  
G. H. Allemby, Cert. R.S.I., M.S.I.A.  
J. Pickering, M.S.I.A.

All the above Inspectors, except Mr. J. Pickering, are  
Certified Meat Inspectors.

**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.~~

x No Treasury Grants applied for

## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH.

Hospitals provided or subsidised by the Local Authority.  
(A)

(1) Fever.

The Kendray Infectious Diseases Hospital, 84 beds, provided by Barnsley County Borough Council and used also by 9 other small Authorities. See pages 142—145.

(2) Smallpox.

Lundwood Smallpox Hospital, Barnsley. See page 144.  
(B).

(1) Tuberculosis.

Mount Vernon Sanatorium, Barnsley. Jointly used by the County Boroughs of Barnsley and Wakefield. See pages 109—115, and Tables XLV—XLVI.

(2) Maternity.

Maternity Home, Pindar Oaks, Barnsley. Provided by the Barnsley County Borough Council.

Unmarried mothers are received into the Maternity Home upon the same terms as others. See pages 105—108.

A Private Maternity Home in Huddersfield Road has been registered by the Borough Council.

(3) Children. Nil.

(4) Other.

See Beckett General Hospital, page 5, which receives a Grant from the County Borough Council.

There is no provision for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants, and homeless children in the area, apart from the Board of Guardians, and the Maternity Home.

### AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(a) For Infectious Cases.

(1) An Austin 20h.p. provided by the County Borough

Council for Kendray Hospital for infectious diseases.  
See page 143.

(2) A Ford Ambulance, provided by the County Borough Council for Lundwood Smallpox Hospital.  
See page 144.

(b) For Non-infectious and accident cases:—

The Chief Constable is in charge of this Ambulance and reports as follows for 1926:—

The Ruston-Hornsby Ambulance which was delivered on 7th September, 1923, is giving every satisfaction.

During the year it has been used upon 385 occasions, the fees amounting to £62 17s. 0d., as follows:—

Private Cases within the Borough	...	248	...	0	0	0
Cases out of the Borough	...	43	...	62	17	0
"No Charge" Cases	...	94	...	0	0	0
		<hr/>	...	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		385	...	£62	17	0
		<hr/>	...	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The mileage covered was 1,751. These figures include 16 journeys to Sheffield, 4 to Leeds, and 1 to Huddersfield. On 136 days during the year the Ambulance was disengaged.

## CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Three Maternity & Child Welfare Centres (Consultation and Treatment). See pages 98—103.

DAY NURSERIES. Nil.

## SCHOOL CLINICS.

(1) Agnes Road School Clinic, Barnsley.

This is the Chief Clinic and provides for the treatment of minor ailments, defective vision, and dental defects; open five mornings and two afternoons per week.

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



This is a small branch Clinic; only open Wednesday morning.

Tuberculosis Dispensary, Queen's Road, Barnsley.

Provided by Barnsley County Borough Council and used jointly by the West Riding and Barnsley Authorities. See pages 109—111.

Treatment Centre for Venereal Diseases, Queen's Road, Barnsley. Provided by Barnsley County Borough Council, and used for Barnsley and West Riding Cases. See pages 124—126.

### **PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.**

See pages 45, 46.

### **PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.**

- (a) General. See page 6.  
 (b) For Infectious Diseases. See pages 6 and 104.

### **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 requires them to practice in the County Borough for a period of two years.

Other details respecting Midwives will be found upon pages 95 and 96.

### **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 75—77.

### **LEGISLATION IN FORCE.**

See page 45.

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

### WATER.

The new compensation reservoir at Scout Dyke referred to in my two last reports is still under construction.

Owing to the increasing population in the County Borough and the surrounding area supplied by water from the Corporation reservoirs, a shortage has been feared. The Rural District of Hemsworth particularly desires an additional supply of water and the Corporation has decided to promote a Bill in Parliament to acquire lands and construct additional Waterworks for augmenting the present supply.

It is proposed to construct these Waterworks near Thurlstone, in the upper portion of the River Don valley in the Pennine Moors.

The supply of water has been constant throughout the year, apart from local stoppages due to bursts or repairs.

Many new mains have been laid, and others re-laid or cleaned out.

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.

In the case of the twelve houses not supplied with Corporation water, mentioned in last year's report, steps are being taken to reduce this number.

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

**BARNESLEY CORPORATION WATERWORKS.**  
**MONTHLY RAINFALL AT BARNESLEY AND MIDHOPE**  
**RESERVOIR, NEAR PENISTONE, 1926.**

			Inches	...	Inches
			Barnsley	...	Midhope.
January	...	...	2.98	...	4.54
February	...	...	1.77	...	3.04
March	...	...	0.80	...	2.44
April	...	...	1.39	...	2.12
May	...	...	2.37	...	3.00
June	...	...	2.87	...	2.92
July	...	...	2.81	...	3.01
August	...	...	2.52	...	3.63
September	...	...	1.20	...	1.93
October	...	...	2.82	...	4.95
November	...	...	3.78	...	4.78
December	...	...	0.93	...	2.10
			—	...	—
Total for the Year	...	...	26.24	...	38.46
			—	...	—

### 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 receives 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, how-

ever, 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.

The complaints respecting the Sough Dyke, which were mentioned in last year's report, have ceased since the work of culverting was put in hand.

## **SEWAGE DISPOSAL.**

The main Sewage Disposal Works are situated in the lowest and most easternly 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.

### **(2). Low Level Works.**

These consist of Cliffe Wood Pumping Station, a bio-aeration unit (Sheffield pattern) and sludge disposal beds.

The small and inefficient tank and filter at Day's Croft have been abolished, and a length of sewer laid in order to connect the houses with the main sewer.

No important work of sewerage has been carried out during the year, except such sewers as are required for the Housing Estates.

## **PRIVATE STREET WORKS.**

During the twelve months ended March 31st, 1927, 20 front streets were made up at a cost of £19420, and 13 back streets at a cost of £4288, and other street works are in progress.

It is hoped by these improvements to effect a reduction in the infant mortality and an increase in the cleanliness of the houses.

**REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR AND  
CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR 1926.**

**To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.**

Gentlemen,—

I have pleasure in presenting to you the Annual Report for the year ended 31st December, 1926, showing the work performed and the results obtained by your Sanitary and Cleansing Staff.

Unfortunately reports cannot be made without the inclusion of various tables, some containing a somewhat large number of figures. A perusal of these, will, I hope show the many matters that have been dealt with and the improvements obtained.

They cannot, unfortunately, convey any idea of the time spent in obtaining these results.

There have been two changes in the **Personnel** of the Inspectorate. Mr. A. Shaw retired in March. Mr. F. J. Turner from the Stoke-on-Trent Public Health Department, was appointed to succeed Mr. Shaw. Mr. T. Douglas, who occupied the position of Chief Sanitary Inspector & Cleansing Superintendent for a period of 7 years, left in September to take up the position of Chief Sanitary Inspector to the City Council of Kingston-upon-Hull.

I succeeded Mr. Douglas in November.

I am,

Yours obediently,

JOHN W. MELLOR,

Chief Sanitary Inspector & Cleansing Superintendent.





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

TABLE XX.

DWELLING-HOUSES.	By Notice.	Without Notice.
Sink Wastes disconnected from drain ...	1	
Doorsteps repaired ... ..	6	
Coal places repaired or provided	5	
Boundary Walls rebuilt or repaired ...	4	
Circulation of air provided or improved ...	3	
Lighting and Ventilation improved ... ..	17	
Foodstore Floor repaired ... ..	1	
Rendered free from dampness ... ..	34	
Provided with special store for food or improved means of food storage	6	
Plaster on walls repaired ... ..	1	
Roofs reconstructed or repaired ... ..	74	1
Walls (outside) pointed and repaired ...	98	4
Gable Walls pointed ... ..	14	
Chimneys repaired or pointed ... ..	38	
Fallpipes cleansed ... ..	1	
Sink Drains Repaired ... ..	1	
Provided with new sinks or other sanitary fittings ... ..	13	1
"    "    paved yards ... ..	8	
"    "    improved yard pavements ...	1	
"    "    proper means of drainage ...	6	
"    "    eaves, gutters and fallspouts	55	
Fallpipes disconnected from drain ... ..	4	
New self-cleansing gullies provided ...	2	
Doors repaired ... ..	1	
Outbuildings:—Spouts, Fallpipes, Walls Roofs repaired or renewed... ..	24	
<b>LIVING ROOMS.</b>		
New windows provided ... ..	3	
Old windows improved ... ..	38	
Dampness in walls prevented ... ..	15	
Walls and Ceilings repaired or replastered	56	
Floors repaired or relaid ... ..	50	
New fireplaces provided ... ..	1	
Old fireplaces repaired ... ..	59	
Doors repaired ... ..	6	
Entrance Halls or passage plaster repaired	1	



By Notice.    Without Notice.

### SLEEPING ROOMS.

Light and ventilation improved	...	...	5	
New windows provided	...	...	8	
Old windows improved	...	...	77	
Dampness in walls prevented	...	...	19	
Walls and ceilings repaired or replastered			59	
New fireplaces provided	...	...	5	
Old fireplaces repaired	...	...	13	
Floors repaired	...	...	33	2
Staircases repaired and replastered			25	
Doors repaired	...	...	2	

### CELLARS OR BASEMENT ROOMS.

Fireplaces repaired	...	...	2	
Doors and Frame repaired or renewed	...	...	2	
Light and ventilation improved	...	...	5	
Dampness in walls prevented	...	...	14	
Walls and ceilings repaired or replastered			16	
Floors repaired or replaced	...	...	7	
Staircases repaired	...	...	8	
Cellar steps repaired	...	...	2	
Coal grates provided	...	...	5	

### SCULLERIES OR WASH KITCHENS.

New doors provided or doors repaired	...	6	
New windows provided	...	2	
Old windows improved	...	19	
Lighting and ventilation improved	...	1	
Dampness prevented	...	1	
Walls and ceilings repaired	...	23	
New slopsinks	...	3	
Waste Pipes trapped, or repaired		8	
Coppers repaired	...	36	
Floors repaired	...	8	
Steps Repaired	...	1	
Sinks Repaired	...	1	
Sink gully grates provided	...	1	
Total number of houses in which above improvements were effected	...	197	
Number of Notices complied with	...	48	

**INSPECTION WORK.**

TABLE XXI.

Total number of Inspections made ... ..	22643
"      "      "  Re-Inspections made ... ..	8280
"      "      "  Defects found ... ..	4602
"      "      "  Defects remedied ... ..	6545
Number of Informal Notices served ... ..	883
"      "      Formal Notices served ... ..	372
"      "      Informal Notices complied with	945
"      "      Formal Notices complied with	487
"      "      Letters sent out ... ..	1364
"      "      Waste Water Closets attended to	875

**PAVING OF YARDS.**

Number of Notices served ... ..	69
"      "      "  complied with ... ..	58
"      "      Yards paved ... ..	69
"      "      Houses affected	376

**CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.**

During the year 1926, the following work has been done in connection with the closet accommodation of the Borough:

Number of Privies converted into Water Closets	283
"      "      "  Abolished ... ..	5
"      "      "  Converted into Pail Closets ...	3
"      "      "  Pail Closets erected ... ..	4
"      "      "  Waste Water Closets converted into Water Closets ...	4
Additional Water Closets Provided ... ..	760

**SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.**

TABLE XXII.

At the end of the year 1926, the Sanitary Accommodation in the Borough was as follows:—

Number of Closets, Water Carriage System ...	12553
"      "      "  Conservancy System ...	330

These are made up from the following figures:—

Fresh Water Closets	...	10385	
Waste Water Closets	...	2168	
			12553
Midden Privies	... ..	304	
Pail Closets	... ..	26	
			330

The accommodation for the storage of House Refuse is:—

Ashbins	... ..	10323
Ashpits (dry)	... ..	1767
Ashpits (Wet) approximate	... ..	160

### FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS.

The following table is that required by the Home Office and represents the work done by the Sanitary Inspectors in connection with Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces:—

TABLE XXIII.

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

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupi'rs Prosecuted. (4)
FACTORIES ... .. (Including Factory Laundries)	30	3	—
WORKSHOPS ... .. (Including Workshop Laundries)	343	7	—
WORKPLACES ... .. (Other than Outworkers' Premises)	6	—	—
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>379</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>—</b>

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

Particulars  (1)	Number of Defects.			
	Found.  (2)	Remedied.  (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspctr.  (4)	No. of offences in respect to which prosecutions were instituted.  (5)
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—				
Want of Cleanliness ...	6	6	—	—
Want of Ventilation ...	1	1	—	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—
Want of Drainage of Floors ...	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances ...	3	3	—	—
Sanitary	—	—	—	—
{ Insufficient ...	—	—	—	—
{ Unsuitable or defective ...	4	1	—	—
Accommodation	—	—	—	—
{ Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshops' Acts:—				
Illegal Occupation of Underground Bakehouse (s 101)	—	—	—	—
Other Offences ...	2	2	—	—
(Excluding offences relating to out-work and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule of the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921).				
Total ...	16	13	—	—

Fire escapes have been provided at two Workshops. The roof of one Workshop and one Factory was repaired. Improved means of dealing with fumes arising from trade processes were provided at one workplace. An intervening ventilated space between the Water Closets and the Workroom has been asked for at one Workshop and two Factories. These were not completed at the end of the year.

### **OUTWORKERS (FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901).**

Six visits were paid to Outworkers' premises during the year; these were found to be in a satisfactory condition. No case of infectious disease was notified.

### **AMUSEMENT HOUSES.**

Forty-seven visits have been made to Cinemas and Theatres. Improvements in the Sanitary Accommodation at one "Picture House" have been effected.

### **COMMON LODGING HOUSES.**

One hundred and eighteen visits were paid to the 12 Common Lodging Houses in the Borough. During the visits nothing was noticed to which exception could be taken.

### **HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.**

Houses let in lodgings show a slight tendency to increase. This is probably due to the shortage of houses. Married couples who have not a house of their own, prefer to rent a furnished room, even though the rent be high, rather than live with other people.

### **VAN DWELLINGS.**

Van dwellings are on the increase. They are stationed in various parts of the Borough. During the year a number of Notices were served on the occupiers to provide sanitary accommodation. The effect of some of the Notices was the removal of 16 vans that were stationed in Agnes Pit Yard.

## THE CANAL BOATS ACTS, 1877 & 1884.

During the year 32 Boats were inspected. The number of persons living on board was:—

74 Adults, namely, 48 males and 26 females.

26 Children, namely, 9 males and 17 females.

15 Infringements of the Acts were found:—

8 Boats had no certificate aboard.

5 Boats, Certificates did not identify the owner and boat.

2 Boats were in a bad state of repair.

No legal proceedings were taken.

1 Boat was visited for a small-pox contact.

## THE POLLUTION OF THE ATMOSPHERE BY SMOKE.

### FACTORY SMOKE.

Thirty-five observations were made of factory chimneys. The permissible time limit for the emission of Black Smoke from the chimney of a factory situated in the Borough is ten minutes in sixty minutes. This generous concession was exceeded on two occasions by two factory chimneys. Notices were served on the owners of the factories to abate the nuisance.

### DOMESTIC SMOKE.

Smoke from domestic fireplaces is generally thought to be a negligible quantity as far as a factor in air pollution, simply because such smoke, when viewed from the street level, is practically invisible owing to its lesser density and lighter colour. This impression is decidedly wrong, because if the smoke from the domestic chimney is carefully analysed, it will be seen that it contains a larger quantity of oily tar than the smoke discharged from the chimney connected with a high temperature furnace. The reduction in the quantity of domestic smoke lies in the burning of smokeless fuel such as gas, electricity, coke, or low temperature combustion fuel.

### OFFENSIVE TRADES.

During the year 3 applications were received for the establishment of Fish Frying premises. These applications were acceded to. Four Tripe Boiling Licences were renewed. The number of Offensive Trade premises in the Borough is:—

## OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	83
Gutscrapers	...	...	...	3
Fellmongers and Knackers Yard	...	...	...	4
Tripe Dressers	...	...	...	10
Marine Stores	...	...	...	2
Fat Refiner	...	...	...	1
				<hr/>
				103
				<hr/>

The whole of the businesses appear to have been carried on satisfactorily, and no complaints have been received.

### INCREASE OF RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST (RESTRICTIONS) ACTS.

Four applications have been received during the year from the occupiers of dwellinghouses for a certificate under the above Acts, stating that the dwellinghouses occupied by them were not in a reasonable state of repair.

A Certificate was granted in each case.

### HOUSING.

During the year, 3,369 houses have been inspected under the Public Health Acts.

For the purposes of the Housing Acts, 167 houses have been inspected and particulars recorded; five of these were found to be in a satisfactory condition, 161 were found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation, and one was found to be unfit for human habitation.

The owners of 19 houses, after they had received Notices to carry out repairs, declared their intention to close the houses.

The number of houses that have been made fit for habitation during the year is:—Under the Public Health Acts, 560, Under the Housing Acts, 102.

During the year the house known as 1, The Cottage, Avon Street, was represented as being unfit for human habitation.

Closing Orders were made for the dwellinghouses 29, 30, and 31, Smithy Green. The owners of the dwellinghouses 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, Racecommon Road, 4, 6, 8, Back Marine Row, 2, Cranbrook Street, and 1, Spring Yard, have declared their intention to close these houses.

Demolition Orders were made for the following houses:—

88, Shambles Street, or 1, Court 14, Shambles Street. 3, 5, 7, Court 14, Shambles Street.

2, 4, 6, 8, Court 13, Shambles Street.

43 and 45, Highstone Road.

4, 5, 6, 7, Wilkinson's Yard, Worsboro' Common.

The following houses were demolished during the year:—

88, Shambles Street or 1 Court 14, Shambles Street.

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

### **ICE CREAM.**

One hundred and sixty three visits were paid to premises where ice cream is manufactured or sold. Dirty conditions were found to exist at two places, and notice was served on the occupiers to limewash and cleanse the premises. The sanitary condition has been improved at one place; one place was closed as unsuitable.

### **MILK.**

One hundred and forty two visits were paid to cowsheds and dairies during the year. At the latter part of the year routine inspections had commenced with a view to all premises being brought up to the standard laid down in the Milk & Dairies Order, 1926. At the close of the year no licence had been issued in connection with the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923. Under the Milk & Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922 one Certificate has been granted to a producer of milk, and 15 Certificates to Retail Purveyors.

Under the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923, two samples of condensed milk were taken, the contents of the tin were found to conform to the statement on the labels.



No contraventions of the Public Health (Dried) Milk Regulations 1923, have been discovered.

Public Health (Milk & Cream) Regulations 1912, and Amending Regulations 1917. The Public Analyst examined 87 samples of milk and 2 of cream submitted to him. All the samples were certified to be free from preservative. Two samples of preserved cream that were submitted complied with the Regulations.

The average composition of the samples of milk taken during the year for analysis is shown under the heading of Sale of Food & Drugs Acts.

### **SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.**

In connection with the administration of the Sale of Food & Drugs Acts 170 samples have been taken for analysis. Full particulars are set out in the following tables:—

SAMPLES OF MILK AND CREAM SENT TO THE  
BOROUGH ANALYST FOR EXAMINATION DURING  
1926.

Article	Genuine	Adulterated	Total	Taken formally		Taken informally	
				Genuine	Adulterated	Genuine	Adulterated
Milk ...	78	7	85	78	7	...	...
Separated Milk ...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...
Cream ...	4	...	4	...	...	4	...
Total ...	84	7	91	80	7	4	...
				87		4	

The standard for Milk (other than skimmed, separated or condensed milk) as laid down in the Sale of Milk Regulations 1901, is Milk Fat 3 per cent. Non-fatty Solids 8.5 per cent

The average composition of the 85 samples of milk taken during the year was:—

Milk Fat ... 3.61 per cent.  
Non-Fatty Solids ... 8.88 per cent.

Total Solids ... 12.49 per cent.

The average composition of the 78 genuine samples of milk taken during the year was:—

Milk Fat ... 3.65 per cent.  
Non-Fatty Solids ... 8.90 per cent.

Total Solids ... 12.55 per cent.

The Sale of Milk Regulations 1912, gives the standard for skimmed or separated milk (not being condensed milk) as 8.7 per cent of milk-solids other than milk-fat.

The two samples of separated milk were genuine.

TABLE XXIV.  
PARTICULARS OF ADULTERATION.

No. of Sample	Article	Adulteration or Offence	Fines.			Remarks
			£	s.	d.	
99	Milk	Slightly deficient in Non-Fatty Solids ..				Vendor warned by letter
107	"	Deficient in Milk Fat 4.3 % ... ..				" "
116	"	Slightly deficient in Non-Fatty Solids ...				" "
122	"	do.				" "
168	"	Deficient in Milk Fat 5 % ... ..				" "
206	"	Deficient in Milk Fat 23 % ... ..	10	0	0	Also Costs
220	"	Slightly deficient in Non-Fatty Solids ...				No action taken
212	Sausage	Contained 0.15 % of Boric Acid ...				Informal--see sample 251
248	"	Contained 0.41 % of Boric Acid ...				Vendor warned by letter
251	"	Contained 0.38 % of Boric Acid ...				" "
252	Bacon	Contained 0.03 % of Boric Acid ...				" "
255	"	Contained a faint trace of Boric Acid				" "
256	"	Contained 0.34 % of Boric Acid ...				" "

TABLE XXV.

Samples of Food other than Milk and Cream sent to the Analyst during 1926.

Article	Gen- uine	Adulter- ated	Total	Taken formally		Taken informally	
				Gen- uine	Adulter- ated	Gen- uine	Adulter- ated
Apples (imported) ...	11	...	11	..	...	11	...
Castor Oil ...	3	...	3	...	...	3	...
Indian Bark ...	1	...	1	..	...	1	...
Butter ...	3	...	3	...	...	3	...
Coffee ...	2	...	2	..	...	2	...
Ice Cream ...	1	...	1	..	...	1	...
Cheshire Cheese ..	2	...	2	...	..	2	...
Fine Oatmeal ..	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
Camphorated Oil ..	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
Composition Essence ...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
Borax ...	4	...	4	...	...	4	...
Sweet Nitre ...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...
Tea ..	2	...	2	...	...	2	...
Herb Beer Extract ..	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
Cocoa ...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
Peas ...	3	...	3	...	...	3	...
Margarine ...	4	...	4	...	...	4	...
Pears ...	1	...	1	...	..	1	...
Vinegar ...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
Sponge Fingers ..	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
Syrup of Figs ..	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
Balsam of Linseed and Honey Aniseed ...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
White Pepper ..	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
Sweetmeats ...	5	...	5	...	...	5	...
Lentils ...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
Brown Sugar ...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
Sausage ...	1	3	4	...	1	1	2
Potted Beef ...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
Condensed Milk ...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...
Madeira Cake ...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
Bun Flour ...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
Lard ...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...
Demerara Sugar ...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
Syrup of Cupmoss ...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
Relish ...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
Health Salts... ..	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
Bacon (imported) ...	2	3	5	...	...	2	3
Mincemeat ...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
Lemon and Ginger Punch	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
Lemon Curd... ..	1	...	1	...	...	1	...

TABLE XXVI.

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

**1. Milk and Cream not Sold as Preserved Cream.**

	(a) Number of Samples examined for the presence of a Pre- servative.	(b) Number in which Preservative was reported to be present and percentage of Preservative found in each sample.
MILK	87.	
CREAM	2	Nil.

**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.

(1) Correct statements made ...	...	2
(2) Incorrect statements made ...	...	0
		—
		2
		—

(3) Percentage of Preservative found in each sample.	Percentage stated on Statutory Label
0.22 per cent.	Not exceeding 0.4 per cent.
0.22 per cent.	Not exceeding 0.4 per cent.

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

(1) Above 35 per cent. ...	...	...	2
(2) Below 35 per cent. ...	...	...	0
			—
			2
			—

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

Nil.

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

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

### 3. Thickening Substances.

Any evidence of the addition to cream or preserved cream  
Action taken where found. Nil.

4. Other Observations, if any. Nil.

## FOOD INSPECTION.

### SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

The number of slaughter houses in the Borough has been reduced during the year by one, the Council deciding not to renew the licence for a slaughterhouse situated at Bleachcroft Ardsley. The slaughterhouse is in a bad state of repair, and for about two years had not been used as a Slaughterhouse.

Two applications were received for licence to use two buildings as slaughterhouses, the licences were not granted.

### MEAT.

I am indebted to the occupiers of the various slaughterhouses in the Borough for the following figures as to the number of animals slaughtered in the Borough during 1926:—

Beasts	...	...	...	5320
Sheep	...	...	...	9178
Calves	...	...	...	1128
Pigs	...	...	...	10508
				<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	26,134
				<hr/>

Every endeavour is made to inspect as many carcasses and organs as possible at the time of slaughter, or before removal from the slaughterhouse. Owing to the number of slaughterhouses in the Borough, the distance separating some of the slaughterhouses and the fact that slaughtering is taking place simultaneously on some days in practically all the slaughterhouses, it is found to be a physical impossibility to see all carcasses.

During the year 2663 visits were paid to slaughterhouses ; many of these visits were made outside the usual office hours—early morning, evenings, and occasionally on Sundays.

In addition to visiting slaughterhouses, the meat exposed for sale in shops, on market stalls, and on hawkers' carts is inspected.

There have been no prosecutions during the year for selling or being in possession of meat that was unfit for human consumption, neither has there been any prosecution for infringements of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1925.

The whole of the meat found to be unfit for human food was surrendered voluntarily by the owners.

The following tables show the number of carcasses and organs condemned and the diseases met with:—

TABLE XXVII.

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

	Tuber- culosis.	Accident	Infimty. Diseases	Parasitic Diseases	Other Bacterial Diseases
Cows .. ..	9	..	..	..	..
Bullocks .. ..	..	..	..	..	1
Heifers .. ..	1	..	..	..	..
Pigs .. ..	3	1	2	..	3 <sub>x</sub>
Sheep .. ..	..	3	2	..	1
Calves .. ..	..	..	..	..	..

x 1 Pig Dropsy; 1 Pig Emaciation; 1 Pig General Fever.

TABLE XXVIII.

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

	Tuber- culosis.	Accident	Infimty. Diseases	Parasitic Diseases	Other Bacterial Diseases
Cows .. ..	7	..	..	..	..
Bullocks .. ..	2	..	..	..	..
Heifers .. ..	..	..	1	..	..
Sheep .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Pigs .. ..	1	..	..	..	..
Calves .. ..	..	..	..	..	..





**FISH.**

The quantity of fish destroyed was 746 pounds. The majority of this was received from wholesale traders, who, on receipt of the goods found them not fit for human consumption, and invited your Inspector's opinion. Apart from this, the quality of the fish seen on the many visits paid to the various shops and stalls in the town was satisfactory.

**RABBITS AND POULTRY.**

The quality of rabbits and poultry exposed has been good. 145 rabbits were found to be unfit for food. This is very satisfactory in view of the many hundreds of rabbits offered for sale.

**FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.**

Under this heading is recorded a prosecution for exposing for sale pears that were unfit for human consumption. The Vendor was fined 40/- During the year a certain brand of pears was found to be contaminated with arsenic; 19 boxes containing 541 pears were withdrawn from sale.

**PRESERVED FOODS.**

This important branch of food inspection received increased attention. The following were destroyed during the year as being unfit for human food:-

Meat	...	...	115	Tins.
Milk	...	...	174	„
Cream	...	...	1	„
Fruit	...	...	70	„
Vegetables	...	...	203	„
Fish	...	...	247	„
Rabbits	...	...	2	„
Ham and Chicken	...	...	6	„
Soup	...	...	9	„
Fruit Salad	...	...	1	„

**SUMMARY OF FOOD DESTROYED DURING 1926.**

TABLE XXX.

	T.	C.	Q.	Lbs.
Fresh Meat ... ..	7	2	3	15
Imported Meat ... ..	0	6	0	13
Bacon ... ..	0	2	2	8
Fish ... ..	0	6	2	8
Fruit ... ..	0	2	0	18
Potatoes ... ..	1	5	0	0
Tripe ... ..	0	7	0	14
Rabbits ... ..	0	2	2	6
Preserved Foods ... ..	0	13	3	18 $\frac{1}{4}$
Total Weight ...	10	8	3	16 $\frac{1}{4}$

**RAT REPRESSION.**

In Barnsley the work of Rats and Mice Destruction is not confined to one week in the year—usually termed the National Rat Week—but is pursued continuously.

During the year 1108 rats were caught alive. 5383 poison baits were laid, 2866 of these were taken by rats.

**DISINFECTION.**

All articles of clothing and bedding from cases of infectious disease, other than Small-pox, have been disinfected by passing through the steam disinfector at Kendray Isolation Hospital. Infected bedding and clothing from suspected small-pox cases are dealt with at Lundwood Hospital.

The following have ben disinfected by spraying with a 40 per cent. solution of Formaldehyde:—

1882 rooms in 428 dwellinghouses.

31 classrooms in 3 schools.

11 Hospital Wards.

**PUBLIC CLEANSING WORK.**

During the year under review the transport engaged in the removal of house refuse and trade refuse has been in-

creased by the addition of one horse, and the building of a suitable body on a G.M.C. Chassis. The chassis was formerly used in connection with an ambulance for the removal of cases of infectious diseases.

The following tables show the work done, and the cost involved in the removal and disposal of refuse:—

TABLE XXXI.

	1925.	1926.
Total cost of Collection ...	...£12313 ...	£11039 13 5
Total cost of Disposal ...	£4473 ...	£4614 14 9
Credits for Materials Re- covered ... ..	£1750 ...	£1149 7 9
Team Labour and Burn- ing Trade Refuse ... ..	— ...	£408 2 4
Total Credits ... ..	£1750 ...	£1557 10 1
Total net cost of Collec- tion and Disposal of Re- fuse ... ..	£15036 ...	£14096 18 1
Number of Houses & Shops	15324 ...	16013
Cost per House & Shop per annum ... ..	19/7½ ...	17/7¼
Number of Tons Collected and Disposed of ... ..	33563 ...	32780
Cost per head of Popula- tion ... ..	4/3 ...	3/10¼
Weight per House & Shop per annum. ... ..	2.19 tons ...	2.04 tons.

### COLLECTION OF REFUSE.

	Tons.
Nightsoil and Slaughterhouse Refuse removed during the night ... ..	2302
Refuse removed during the day time ... ..	29848
Refuse removed during the day time by Tradespeople	477
	<hr/>
	32627
	<hr/>

Total number of tons from Privies	...	...	...	Tons.	1947
"	"	"	"	Slaughterhouses	355
"	"	"	"	D. A. and Bell	8722
"	"	"	"	Ash Bins	19528
"	"	"	"	Trade Refuse	1455
"	"	"	"	Paper	143
"	"	"	"	Tradespeople	477
					<hr/>
					32627
					<hr/>
Total number of tons from Cesspools, Honeywell	...				41
Total number of tons from Cesspools, Pogmoor	...				112
					<hr/>
					153
					<hr/>
Ttal number of Wet Ashpits emptied	...	...	...		2450
"	"	"	"	Dry Ashpits emptied...	17680
"	"	"	"	Ashbins emptied	551601
"	"	"	"	Cesspools emptied	23
"	"	"	"	Garbage Tubs emptied	4000
					<hr/>
					575754
					<hr/>

TABLE XXXII.

	N. S.	Garbage.	D.A. & Bell.	Bins.	C.P.	Paper.	T.R.	By Trades-people.	Total.
Refuse Disposal Works ...	...	...	3649	11399	...	132	2	38	15220
Warren Quarry Destructor	140	...	675	988	...	11	1353	439	3556
Tips ...	1890	...	3452	6772	...	...	99	...	11713
Put Down Sewers ...	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	41
Local Farms ...	407	323	946	419	112	...	1	...	2208
Farmers by Rail ...	10	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
<b>Total</b>	<b>1947</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>8722</b>	<b>19528</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>1455</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>32780</b>

**TRADE REFUSE.**

Receipts for the collection of Trade Refuse from January to December, 1926, amounted to £90 5s. 6d. Amount for Disposal of Tradesmen's Refuse at Warren Quarry Destructor, £118 15s. 0d.

## REFUSE DISPOSAL WORKS.

No. of tons dealt with:—

Dry Refuse           ...           ...           15220

as compared with 13214 tons dealt with the previous year.

## UTILISATION.

TABLE XXXIII.

Receipts for the year—£1149 7s. 9d.

DETAILS:—

	T.	C.	Q.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Manure ... ..	55	10	0	0	12	6	9
Cinders ... ..	1685	18	1	0	606	1	10
Bones ... ..	2	17	2	0	7	4	3
Waste Paper ... ..	90	3	2	0	146	14	2
Baled Tins ... ..	182	4	0	0	279	10	1
Cullett ... ..	39	4	0	0	38	2	0
Hire of Wagons ... ..					2	9	6
Siding Charges ... ..					56	19	2
					£1149 7 9		
					£1149 7 9		

## DESTRUCTOR.

The quantity of Refuse dealt with was 3556 tons as compared with 3660 tons in 1925.

The revenue from burning Tradesmen's Loads amounted to £118 15s. 0d.

The nett cost was 3/8.76 per ton, as compared with 4/11 per ton in 1925.

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

* By Burning at the Destructor	... 3/8.76 per ton.
Disposal Plant	... 3/0.55 per ton.

TABLE XXXIV.

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.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>REVENUE ACCOUNT.</b>						
Gross Expenditure ...	11039 13 5	10439 13 5	4614 14 9	3684 13 9	15654 8 2	14124 7 2
Gross Income ...	289 7 4	289 7 4	1268 2 9	1268 2 9	1557 10 1	1557 10 1
Nett Cost ...	10750 6 1	10150 6 1	3346 12 0	2416 11 0	14096 18 1	12566 17 1
<b>UNIT COSTS.</b>						
Gross Expenditure, per Ton ...	0 6 8.80	0 6 4.43	0 2 9.78	0 2 2.97	0 9 6.58	0 8 7.40
Gross Income, per Ton ...	0 0 2.12	0 0 2.12	0 0 9.28	0 0 9.28	0 0 11.40	0 0 11.40
Nett Cost per Ton ...	0 6 6.68	0 6 2.31	0 2 0.50	0 1 5.69	0 8 7.18	0 7 8.00
Nett Cost per 1000 Population ...	153 11 6	145 0 1	47 16 2	34 10 5	201 7 8	179 10 6
Nett Cost per 1000 Houses or Premises from which refuse is collected ...	671 17 10	634 7 10	209 3 3	151 0 8	881 1 1	785 8 6
<b>RATE POUNDAGE.</b>						
Nett Cost: equivalent Rate in the £ ...	0 0 10.69	0 0 10.09	0 0 3.32	0 0 2.40	0 1 2.01	0 1 0.49
Percentage of above to total Rates in the £ ...	5.40%	5.1%	1.6%	1.2%	7.0%	6.3%

Total Refuse collected ... 32,780 tons.  
 Population, Midsummer, 1926 ... 70,760  
 Weight per 1,000 population per day ... 25.6 cwts.  
 Number of houses and premises ... 16,013.

Rateable Value ... £278,070  
 Product of a Penny Rate ... £1,005.  
 Total Rates in the £ ... 16/4.



PARTICULARS	
Revenue Account	
Gross Expenditure	11039 13
Gross Income	288 7
Net Cost	10750 6
UNIT COSTS	
Gross Expenditure per Ton	0 6
Gross Income per Ton	0 0
Net Cost per Ton	0 6
Net Cost per 1000 Population	133 4
Net Cost per 1000 Houses or Premises from which refuse is collected	671 37 1/2
RATE POUNDAGE	
Net Cost: equivalent Rate in the £	0 0 1/2
Percentage of above to total Rate in the £	840

Total Refuse collected ... 42,750 tons  
 Population, Midsummer, 1920 ...  
 Weight per 1,000 population per day ...  
 Number of houses and premises ...

## MINISTRY OF HEALTH.

### MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1926.

TABLE XXXV.

**BIRTHS:—**

**Registered—**

(1) Legitimate 1596	(2) Illegitimate 80	(3) Total 1676
Notified within 36 hours of Birth.		

(1) Live Births 1688.	(2) Still Births 76	(3) Total 1764
-----------------------	---------------------	----------------

(1) By Midwives 1457	(2) By Parents and Doctor 307	
----------------------	-------------------------------	--

**INFANT DEATHS:—**

**Number—**

(1) Legitimate 131	(2) Illegitimate 9	(3) Total 140
--------------------	--------------------	---------------

**Rate per 1,000 Births.**

(1) Legitimate 82	(2) Illegitimate 113.	(3) Total 84
-------------------	-----------------------	--------------

**MATERNAL DEATHS:—**

**Number of Women dying in, or in consequence of, Childbirth:**

(a) From Sepsis (b) Other Causes

(1) (County Councils) Whole Administrative County	—	—
(2) (All Maternity and Child Welfare Authorities) Maternity and Child Welfare area	3	8

**MIDWIVES:—**

**Number practising in District—**

(1) Trained 22	(2) Untrained 12	
----------------	------------------	--

Number of cases attended in 1926	...	...	...	1473
----------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	------

Number of cases in which Medical Aid was summoned	253
---	-----

Number of maternal deaths notified in accordance with Rule E 22 (1) (b) of the Central Midwives' Board	1
--	---

**HEALTH VISITORS. Visits paid by Health Visitors during the year:—**

**To Expectant Mothers—**

(1) First Visits 244		Total 285
(add consultations with Matron of Maternity Home)		

**To Infants under 1—**

(1) First Visits 1761		Total 7527
-----------------------	--	------------

To Children 1—5.		Total 3553
------------------	--	------------

**MUNICIPAL HOMES AND HOSPITALS FOR CHILDREN**

UNDER 5.	Nil.
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MUNICIPAL DAY NURSERIES	Nil.
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## MUNICIPAL CENTRES AND CLINICS.

Address	Whether Sessions are held Weekly, Fortnightly, &c.	Day and Time of Meeting	Average Attendance per Session		Number who attended for the first time		Present Arrangements for Medical Supervisi'n
			Expectant Mothers	Children	Expectant Mothers	Children	
Market Street, Barnsley	Daily, except Wednesdays and Saturdays	2-80 p.m. to 4 80 p m often later	8	82	191	1205	M.O.H. or Assist. M O.H. attends every Session except Monday
Wesleyan Chapel, Hunningley Lane, Stairfoot, Barnsley	Weekly	Wednesdays 2-30 p m. to 4-30 p m. or later	2	55	80	257	M.O.H or Assist. M.O.H. attends. alternate Wednsd'ys
Council Offices, Monk Bretton, Barnsley	do	do	2	34	34	183	do

NOTE.—During the long Coal Dispute a Medical Officer attended every Session at all Three Centres.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

	No. of Cases Notified	No. of Cases visited	Arrangements made for Nursing and Terms.	No. of Cases Nursed	No. of Cases re-moved to Hospital
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	18	18	Health Visitors make at least 2 Visits per day until the disease is checked, then periodical visits. Chronic cases nursed by District Nursing Association	18	...
Puerperal Fever	11	11	Health Visitors visit daily, severe cases may be admitted to Hospital. Chronic cases nursed by District Nursing Association	11	9
Measles & German Measles (children under 5)	Not Notifiable	47	Visits are made by H.Vs. and assistance given by D.N.A. when required.	Advice given in all cases	...
Whooping Cough (do)	do	106	do	do	...
Epidemic Diarrhoea (do)	do	162	do	do	...
Poliomyelitis (do)	1	1	do	do	...

## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

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

Councillor C. E. Charlesworth (Vice-Chairman).

The Mayor (Councillor H. Foulstone Esq.).

Alderman Jones, J.P.	Mesdames Hallam.
Councillor Allott.	„ Hone
„ Dodd	„ Irving
„ Lang	„ Jones
„ Sumnall	„ Kenworthy
„ Snowden	„ Wright, J.P.

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

In an earlier section of this Report, page 10 the importance of the problem was indicated by showing that our birth rate is one of the highest in England and Wales, so proportionately we have more infants requiring attention and supervision.

### 1.—MIDWIVES.

The number of certified Midwives in practice at the end of 1926 was 34, compared with 31 at the end of 1925. Of these 22 were trained, compared with 19 last year, and 12 untrained. One of the untrained Midwives retired early in the present year owing to advanced age.

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, they are not able to keep the temperature charts accurately.

No Pupil Midwife has been assisted by the Corporation to obtain training in 1926, as the applicants were unable to comply with the conditions.

TABLE XXXVI.

The total number of cases attended by Midwives during 1926 was 1473, made up as follows:—

Cases attended by Individual Trained Midwives.	Cases attended by Individual Untrained Midwives.
176	160
143 (Maternity Home)	95
126	82
99	34
83	32
66	14
58	12
53	12
41	6
41	6
33	6
32 (District Nurse)	6
28	2
23 (District Nurse)	
6	
2	
2	
1012	461
(838)	(529)

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

46 of the cases attended by Trained Midwives were stillbirths, 21 of the cases attended by Untrained Midwives were stillbirths.

TABLE XXXVII.

Medical help was sought by Midwives under Rule 20 of the Central Midwives' Board, in the following 253 cases, compared with 165 for 1925.

Adherent Placenta	...	...	...	6
Ante-partum Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	1
Asphyxiated Baby	...	...	...	1
Breast Abscess	...	...	...	1
Bronchitis (Mother)	...	...	...	2
Chest Trouble	...	...	...	2
Circumcision	...	...	...	7
Convulsions	...	...	...	1
Complicated Breech	...	...	...	4
Cord. One hand coming first	...	...	...	1
Cord down. Foot first	...	...	...	1
Debility	...	...	...	1
Delayed Labour	...	...	...	16
Delay of Birth. Foul smells	...	...	...	1
Deformed Pelvis and Persistent Occipito-Posterior position of Child	...	...	...	1
Discharge from Baby's eye	...	...	...	4
Face presentation and Excessive Bleeding	...	...	...	1
Facial Paralysis	...	...	...	1
Falling of the Womb	...	...	...	1
General Weakness of Mother	...	...	...	3
Hæmorrhage from Mouth and Rectum of Child	...	...	...	1
Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	12
Impacted Shoulders	...	...	...	1
Impetigo	...	...	...	1
Inflamed Breast and Pyrexia	...	...	...	1
Influenza	...	...	...	1
Loss of Blood, Puffiness of Hands and Face	...	...	...	1
Malformed Baby	...	...	...	2
Malpresentation	...	...	...	3
Obstructed Labour	...	...	...	11
Occipito-Posterior Position	...	...	...	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	1
Premature Labour	...	...	...	7
Premature Birth	...	...	...	7
Presentation cannot be made out	...	...	...	2

Prolonged Labour	...	...	...	22
Rise of Temperature	...	...	...	11
Ruptured Perineum	...	...	...	71
Seizure during Labour	...	...	...	2
Severe Hæmorrhoids	...	...	...	1
Spina Bifida	...	...	...	2
Stillborn Child	...	...	...	4
Swift Birth, Quick Labour	...	...	...	2
Swollen Breasts	...	...	...	1
Twin Pregnancy. Two Placentæ	...	...	...	1
Umbilical Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	1
Unsatisfactory condition of child	...	...	...	10
Uterine Inertia	...	...	...	12
Womb coming down with afterbirth	...	...	...	1

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## 2.—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

The Corporation maintain three centres in the County Borough; described in the summary earlier.

The work of the chief centre at Market Street 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 Committee has been given notice to quit the present premises, and are anxiously endeavouring to obtain better accommodation.



TABLE XXXVIII.

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

	Barnsley	Ardsley	Monk Bretton
Total No. of cases attending Centre.	1399	291	223
Attendances made by No. of cases	17238	2952	1861
Children seen by the Medical Officer	1205	257	183
No. making 1 visit ...	385	88	54
„ „ 2 visits ...	165	31	22
„ „ 3 „ ...	112	15	14
„ „ 4 „ ...	80	27	15
„ „ 5 „ ...	73	11	7
„ „ 6 „ ...	50	11	16
„ „ 7 „ ...	43	9	6
„ „ 8 „ ...	40	7	11
„ „ 9 „ ...	27	12	9
„ „ 10 „ ...	29	8	7
„ „ 11 „ ...	26	10	2
„ „ 12 „ ...	19	7	7
„ „ 13 „ ...	18	3	3
„ „ 14 „ ...	13	3	1
„ „ 15 „ ...	13	4	2
„ „ 16 „ ...	17	4	3
„ „ 17 „ ...	4	3	...
„ „ 18 „ ...	14	2	2
„ „ 19 „ ...	8	1	1
„ „ 20 „ ...	2	1	...
„ „ 21 „ ...	11	...	1
„ „ 22 „ ...	8	...	...
„ „ 23 „ ...	6	...	...
„ „ 24 „ ...	6	...	...
„ „ 25 „ ...	1	...	...
„ „ 26 „ ...	9	...	...

				Barnsley	Ardsley	Monk Bretton
"	"	27	"	...	3	...
"	"	28	"	...	5	...
"	"	29	"	...	2	...
"	"	30	"	...	3	...
"	"	31	"	...	3	...
"	"	32	"	...	6	...
"	"	33	"	...	1	...
"	"	34	"	...	1	...
"	"	35	"	...	1	...
"	"	36	"	...	1	...
				1205	257	183
For the Year 1925:—				(1002)	(166)	(119)

It will be noted that there is a considerable increase in the attendances at all centres, probably accounted for by the dispute in the coal industry leading to considerable suffering and semi-starvation.

TABLE XXXIX.

				Barnsley	Ardsley	Monk Bretton
<b>Reason for Visit:</b>						
To be weighed and examined				170	86	32
Free and Cheaper Foods	...	...	...	710	116	108
Constipation	...	...	...	58	12	12
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	39	8	2
Phimosis	...	...	...	34	10	7
Cough	...	...	...	34	1	3
Thrush	...	...	...	25	2	4
Teething	...	...	...	25	...	...
Sore Buttocks	...	...	...	18	5	2
Bronchitis	...	...	...	10	...	...
Impetigo	...	...	...	9	5	1
Catarrh	...	...	...	9	1	1
"Cold"	...	...	...	7	...	...
Rickets	...	...	...	6	...	3

	Barnsley	Ardsley	Monk Bretton
Otorrhœa ... ..	6	2	...
Inguinal Hernia ... ..	5	1	1
Worms ... ..	3	1	2
Ringworm ... ..	3	...	...
Abscess ... ..	3	...	...
Whooping Cough ... ..	3	...	...
Umbilical Hernia ... ..	2	...	2
Conjunctivitis ... ..	2	1	...
Spots ... ..	2	...	1
Otitis ... ..	2	...	...
Tonsillitis ... ..	2	...	...
Jaundice ... ..	2	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	2	...	...
Eczema ... ..	1	3	...
Hypospadias ... ..	1	2	...
Tuberculous Glands ... ..	1	...	1
Anæmia ... ..	1	...	...
Septic Fingers ... ..	1	...	...
Swollen Tonsils... ..	1	...	...
Rash ... ..	1	...	...
Pyorrhœa ... ..	1	...	...
Wind ... ..	1	...	...
Tuberculous Bowels ... ..	1	...	...
Ulcer of Groin ... ..	1	...	...
Adenoids ... ..	1	...	...
Herpes ... ..	1	...	...
Spina Bifida ... ..	1	...	...
Septic Sores ... ..	...	1	...
Sore Eyes ... ..	...	...	1
	1205	257	183
For the Year 1925:—	(1002)	(166)	(119)

**EXPECTANT MOTHERS.**

No. of cases attending Clinic	191	30	34
Attendances made by No. of cases	683	91	86

TABLE XL.

**MILK (MOTHERS AND CHILDREN) ORDER, 1921.**

Cows and Dried Milk, Free and Reduced Rates,  
during Year ending 31st December, 1926.

	Barnsley.			Ardsley.			Monk Bretton.		
	£	s	d	£	s	d.	£	s	d.
<b>FREE MILK.</b>									
Cows Milk ... ..	177	11	6½	31	10	8½	31	6	5½
Dried Milk ... ..	706	6	7½	152	17	1	109	16	7
Drugs (including Virol, Lactagol and Oval- tine) ... ..	43	5	3	14	0	4½	6	11	2
	927	3	5	198	8	2	147	14	2½
<b>MILK AT REDUCED RATES.</b>									
Cows Milk ... ..	0	7	7	—			—		
Dried Milk ... ..	67	3	1½	1	3	6	0	16	0
Drugs (including Virol, Lactagol and Oval- tine) ... ..	2	16	3	0	3	1½	0	0	4½
	70	6	11½	1	6	7½	0	16	4½
<b>Total Cost to the Com- mittee ... ..</b>	997	10	4½	199	14	9½	148	10	7
<b>Total Cost for 1925 ...</b>	322	9	0	33	12	7½	16	6	4½
<b>Receipts for year ...</b>	1272	17	2	218	9	9	96	3	8
„ „ 1925 ...	1486	3	3	157	12	9	114	4	11

Small quantities of:—

### **MEDICINES.**

Cod Liver Oil, Ex. Cascara Liquid, Glycerine, Glycerine of Borax, Liquid Paraffin, and Iron Tonic Mixture.

### **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 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 B. M. Booth, Certified Midwife, resigned at the close of the year, and was succeeded by Nurse F. Hinchliffe, Certified Midwife.

In addition to the prevention of infant mortality the Health Visitors have done good work in the prevention of blindness, see table XVII.

One is glad to report that for the first time in the recorded history of the Borough there is no blind child under the age of 6 years.

Nurses Petford, Batty and Hinchliffe, have received maternity training, and act as assistant Inspectors of Midwives, under the Medical Officer of Health. Their visits are recorded in the following table XLI.

TABLE XLI.  
Summary of the Work of the Health Visitors for the Year 1926.

Wards.	Births.			Ophthalmia Neonatorum.		Ante-Natal.		Puerperal Fever.		Pneumonia and Influenzal Pneumonia		Measles		Whooping Cough.		Diarrhoea		Chicken Pox.		Death Enquiries.	Visits to Midwives
	1st Visits.	Re-Visits.	Still Births.	1st Visits.	Re-Visits.	1st Visits.	Re-Visits.	1st Visits.	Re-Visits.	1st Visits.	Re-Visits.	1st Visits.	Re-Visits.	1st Visits.	Re-Visits.	1st Visits.	Re-Visits.	1st Visits.	Re-Visits.		
North	177	893	3	3	43	38	19	..	..	31	32	20	24	29	27	31	43	30	17	14	20
South	180	1008	7	7	40	17	..	1	4	1	4	3	..	15	..	18	9	..	..	17	5
East	171	1162	15	15	26	13	..	8	1	..	..	2	..	3	2	6	2	..	..	23	4
West	189	934	5	5	34	35	5	..	..	28	32	10	15	21	17	43	34	17	16	17	16
South-East	219	1261	14	14	..	23	2	4	..	2	..	1	..	6	1	5	3	5	2	26	10
South-West	129	667	3	3	4	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	24	5	..	..	18	..
Central	217	693	4	4	26	20	..	8	9	1	1	4	..	6	16	9	16	..	..	18	5
Ardsley	251	1216	8	8	39	29	8	1	1	6	6	3	1	3	..	2	..	3	..	25	15
Monk Bretton	228	1485	6	6	39	55	7	1	1	3	2	4	8	19	15	24	26	18	11	20	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>1761</b>	<b>9319</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>87</b>

#### 4.—MATERNITY HOME.

The total number of maternity cases treated at the Home has been as follows:—

1923	...	...	...	...	105
1924	...	...	...	...	127
1925	...	...	...	...	144
1926	...	...	...	...	143

It has been difficult at times to accommodate the cases without overcrowding, and it has been necessary to utilise the office on several occasions for the isolation of suspected cases of puerperal pyrexia, while the nature of the case was being investigated.

The net cost per patient per week at the Maternity Home has increased from £4 11s. 10d. in 1924-25, to £5 13s. 3d. in 1925-26, but it shows a reduction upon the figures for 1923-24 which amounted to £6 1s. 10d. Half of the net cost is borne by the Ministry of Health, the remainder being paid by the Corporation.

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.

I regret that owing to illness the Matron, Miss Grace Jarrett, was compelled to resign early in the new year. She was succeeded by Miss J. F. Broadhead, formerly Assistant Matron at Rotherham Maternity Home.

## TABLE XLII.

ANNUAL STATISTICS RELATING TO MATERNITY  
HOSPITALS AND HOMES.  
FOR THE YEAR 1926.

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, 1926. ... ..	4.	
(2) Number of cases admitted during 1926 ...	143	
(3) Average duration of stay	14 days	
(4) No. of cases delivered by		
(a) Midwives ... ..	91	
(b) Doctors ... ..	52	
(5) No. of cases in which medical assistance was sought by the Midwife with reasons for requiring assistance ...		
(a) Ante-natal ... ..	5	
(b) During Labour ... ..	7	
(c) After Labour ... ..	52	
(state separately No. of ruptured perineums which required suture). (46)		
(d) For Infant ... ..	10	
(6) No. of cases notified as		
(a) Puerperal Fever and		
(b) Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	2	Puerperal Pyrexia, transferred to Kendray Hospital, both recovered.
(i.e., rise of temperature to 100.4°F for 24 hours, or its recurrence within that period) with result of treatment in each case.		
(7) No. of cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum ...	1.	Transferred to Kendray Hospital.

For  
Reasons  
see  
Schedule.



Information Required.	Particulars.
(8) No. of cases notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum with result of treatment in each case ...	2 1 Recovered when discharged. 1 Improving when discharged.
(9) No. of cases of "Inflammation of the eyes" however slight. ...	2
(10) No. of infants not entirely breastfed while in the Institution with reasons why they were not breastfed ...	4—1 Abscess of Breast. 1 Mental condition of Mother. 1 Depressed Nipples of Mother 1 Breast Trouble of Mother
(11) No. of Maternal Deaths with Causes ...	Nil.
(12) 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) 12. (b) 2—1 died 3rd day. (1) Prolong Labour. (2) Exhaustion 1 Died 10th Day. (1) Premature Birth

## SCHEDULE.

(a) Ante-Natal.	5	2 Malpres: and contracted Pelvis. 3 Anti-partum Hæmorrhage.
(b) During Labour.	7	3 Prolonged 2nd Stage 3 Persistent Occipito-Position. 1 Obstructed Labour.
(c) After Labour.	152	46 Perineums. 2 Post-partum Hæmorrhage 1 Debility. 1 Prolapse 1 Breast Abscess 1 Influenza

Information Required.	Particulars.
(state separately number of ruptured Perineums which required suture).	46
(d) For Infant.	, 10
	7 Circumcision.
	, 1 Facial Paralysis.
	1 Spina Bifida.
	1 Impetigo.

### MEDICAL SERVICES COMMITTEE.

Councillor Dodd (Chairman).	
Councillor Allott (Vice-Chairman).	
The Mayor (Councillor H. Foulstone, Esq.).	
Alderman Jones, J.P.	Mrs. Hurd.
Councillor Charlesworth.	Miss Fyfe.
„ Sumnall.	Mr. W. Brown.
„ Trueman.	Mr. S. E. Shoemith.
„ Wood.	Mr. G. Stones.
Mrs. V. K. Blackburn.	Mr. 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 following table shows the present extent of the Tuberculosis problem in the County Borough.

TABLE XLIII.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS  
1924.

Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the Register of Notifications kept by the Medical Officer of Health of the County Borough on the 31st December, 1926.

Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total Cases
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
308	227	535	67	60	127	662

## NOTE.—

The figures in each of the columns in this return include cases entered in the Register (s) as suggested in Paragraph 2 of Section II of Circular 549, as well as cases which have been formally notified.

T. 127a.

Table XV. earlier gives particulars of new cases and mortality during 1926.

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

The numerous directions in which tuberculosis is being prevented are mentioned elsewhere in this report, e.g., housing water supply, street improvements, sewage disposal, scavenging and cleansing, supervision of milk and meat supply, etc.

The administrative work is under the control of the Medical Officer of Health, while the clinical work 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, 52 beds, (plus 2 huts) situated in the adjoining Urban District of Worsborough, and is used jointly by the County Boroughs of Barnsley and Wakefield.

There is but one Tuberculosis Dispensary at Queen's Road open for Barnsley patients upon four sessions per week, when Dr. Penny is in attendance. The Corporation employs two whole time Tuberculosis Nurses, who assist Dr. Penny at the Dispensary and spend the remainder of their time 'following up' notified cases, contacts and suspected cases at their homes.

At the Sanatorium 27 beds are available for Barnsley patients and the type of case admitted is usually pulmonary, if possible in an early stage, as complete hospital nursing and detailed or extensive surgical treatment are not available. Advanced cases of pulmonary tuberculosis are advised to seek admission to the Workhouse Infirmary, but occasionally some of the cases are admitted to the Sanatorium.

iii. The Medical Officer of Health is also School Medical Officer and Chief Administrative Tuberculosis Officer.

He is also Medical Superintendent of the Isolation Hospitals of the Corporation and of the Maternity Home.

The Assistant Medical Officer is also Assistant School Medical Officer and attends the School Clinics and other Institutions when the Medical Officer of Health is not available. Full co-operation is thus secured between the various branches of public health work.

Cases of suspected tuberculosis are referred to the Dispensary at Queen's Road and children are admitted thence to the Open Air School or Mount Vernon Sanatorium on the advice of the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer.

iv. The Tuberculosis Officer in the past has usually written informal letters to the medical practitioners instead of using the official forms Z.1. to Z.5. as recommended in Memorandum 286.

The practitioners, however, are very slow to use forms G.P.17 and G.P.36 and Dr. Penny has found it necessary to

call upon each of them and explain the necessity for complying with the regulations.

v. In cases where the diagnosis is doubtful, patients are 'followed up' by the Tuberculosis Nurses and requested to return to the Tuberculosis Dispensary for re-examination, and, if necessary, are admitted to the Sanatorium for a diagnosis to be made by X-ray examination or injection of Tuberculin etc.

vi. Home contacts of cases are advised to attend the Dispensary regularly for examination by the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer.

vii. Special methods of diagnosis, such as microscopy of the sputum, or inoculation of guinea pigs, tuberculin inoculation, and X-ray screening are used, as required. For purposes of treatment, fresh air, suitable diet, hygienic instruction, cod liver oil and graded occupational therapy, are regularly used.

In addition tuberculin ointment and tuberculin hypodermically, ultra-violet light for non-pulmonary cases, lung splints for suitable pulmonary cases, ozone for obstinate sinus cases, and phagolysine are occasionally used. A supply of sanoerysin was obtained for experimental use, but as no volunteers were forthcoming, this has not been used.

viii. The results of tuberculin ointment are beneficial with children, especially in gland cases, but hypodermic tuberculin has not been so successful.

Ultra-violet light has given good results, especially in children and non-pulmonary cases.

Dr. Penny reports upon the artificial light therapy for the year 1926 as follows :—

“ During the period 74 patients have been given 1700 treatments and of these 28 are still under treatment. About one third of the patients have been in residence during some part of their treatment, but the larger portion have been treated entirely as out-patients, mostly from the T.B. clinic.

The regularity with which several of the children have

been brought considerable distances even in bad weather, is a great credit to the mothers as well as being strong evidence of the benefits received—a few patients, however, have ceased to come after but a small number of attendances.

All patients have been started with short exposures, and always wear smoked goggles whilst undergoing treatment. In some cases pulse and temperature records have been taken before and after exposure—and are generally found to be the same before and after; where variations were recorded these have been very slight and practically negligible, and when reasonable care is used I do not consider these records worth the trouble involved in taking them. With the exception of two laryngeal cases in which the treatment was stopped, all gained weight.

In 3 cases I have seen rather well marked erythema followed by slight desquamation. In 2 cases with laryngeal complications I have stopped the treatment as there appeared to be no benefit and I have failed to notice harm or detriment in any single case, even in sputum positive pulmonary cases, some of which have been treated for surgical complications and indolent sinuses with nothing but good results as far as my observations go. No case treated has had haemoptysis. Cases treated include :—

Peripheral Glands	...	13
Bones and Joints	...	14
Abdominal Conditions	...	12
Lupus	...	8
Other Skin Conditions	...	3
Nerve Troubles	...	3
Kidney T.B.	...	1
Eye Conditions	...	3
Sputum negative cases considered T.B. which did not make satisfactory progress with ordinary methods	...	8
Sputum positive cases, with surgical complications	...	7
Laryngeal complications	...	2
		<hr/>
	Patients ...	74
		<hr/>

With us the bone and joint cases appear to have shown the best results.

Several abdominal and gland cases have done really well. Lupus cases have mostly improved, though their progress is slow.

7 cases of sputum positive pulmonary disease have received light therapy for surgical complications ; in all these cases the sinuses have contracted and the discharge considerably lessened, though in only one case has a fistula completely healed.

One case of sputum positive disease with laryngeal complication ; the larynx cleared up and has shown no symptoms of return ; during 12 months the man has been working part-time.

#### Cases of outstanding benefit.

1. One spinal case, much debilitated and very fretful with 3 profusely discharging abscesses.

All the abscesses are now completely healed and the child is plump and rosy, and good tempered—and the parents say that this child has improved almost beyond recognition.

2. A man with (functional) paresis of both lower limbs, who had great difficulty in walking with 2 sticks. This man after 32 treatments walked up with his stick under his arm and asked for a certificate to return to work.
3. A mother tells me that she thinks the treatment has prevented her most delicate child from getting whooping cough, as all the rest of her children have it, and the one being treated has escaped—other cases might be quoted.

ix. No dental treatment has been provided by the Council for tuberculosis patients as such, but a scheme of assistance is under consideration.

Tuberculous patients of school age receive treatment at the School Clinic at Agnes Road.

x. The Council has arranged with the District Nursing Association for the provision of nursing for patients living at home. Page 6.

The Corporation also provides extra nourishment for patients, upon the recommendation of the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer, after the Tuberculosis Health Visitors have reported upon the home circumstances. The sum of £66 was expended in this direction in the last financial year.

xi. Cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis are treated at the Dispensary and at Mount Vernon Sanatorium, both children and adults, while numerous cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis in children of school age are in attendance at the Open Air School, Mount Vernon, described in my Annual Report as S.M.O.

Surgical apparatus is provided by the Medical Services Committee of the Corporation, in cases where the patients are not able to provide it themselves.

After recommendation by the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer, and investigation of the home conditions by the Health Visitors, occasional cases of surgical tuberculosis are admitted to Special Institutions, such as, Kirbymoorside Hospital, North Yorkshire, and Lord Mayor Treloar's Hospital and College, Alton.

xii. No After-care Committee has been appointed, but the members of the Medical Services Committee of the Corporation assist the Tuberculosis Health Visitors in suitable cases in "care" and "after-care."

xiii. The Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, have not been used officially. Under these Regulations persons who are aware that they are suffering from tuberculosis of the respiratory tract shall not be engaged in any dairy or in the handling of milk, and a person so employed may be prohibited from further work in such occupation, subject, however, to compensation. The Medical Officer of Health has been consulted occasionally by employers respecting the advisability of engaging consumptives in the dairy industry, and he has advised them upon the danger of employing infectious patients.

The Regulations are bound to interfere slightly with the employment of tuberculous persons, but it is justifiable in the interests of public health.



The Barnsley Tuberculous Ex-Servicemen's Society continues to flourish. As its name indicates, employment in various healthy occupations, such as firewood dealing, window cleaning, lawn mowing, and light haulage, for about half a dozen patients is provided. It obtains grants from the Corporation, subject to the approval of the Ministry of Health, but is now practically self-supporting.

xiv. No new huts or shelters were purchased by the Committee in 1926, as considerable difficulty is found in obtaining suitable sites. In addition to the two huts already at the Sanatorium a further hut has been transferred there, providing accommodation for an additional residential patient.

One of the huts in use at home has required small repairs during the year.

No action has been taken under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925, by which infectious persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis may be removed to hospital compulsorily.

The following tables are supplied in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health, Memorandum 37/T, and which are required to be kept by all Tuberculosis Officers throughout England.

These complicated tables are based upon a system of case records of patients attending the Dispensary. These records will be transferred from one district to another if a patient changes his residence or is admitted to a residential institution.

TABLE XLIV.

### TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME OF THE COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL OF BARNLSLEY.

Return showing the work of the Dispensary (or Dispensaries) during the year 1926.

Diagnosis.	Pulmonary.				Non-Pulmonary.				Total.				
	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
<b>A—NEW CASES</b> examined during the year (excluding contacts):—													
(a) Definitely Tuberculous ...	17	12	1	1	4	2	10	9	21	14	11	10	
(b) Doubtfully Tuberculous ...	23	7	12	11	...	...	8	6	23	7	20	17	
(c) Non-Tuberculous... ..	12	4	10	14	...	1	4	9	12	5	14	23	
<b>B—CONTACTS</b> examined during the year :													
(a) Definitely Tuberculous ...	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	1	
(b) Doubtfully Tuberculous ...	4	3	6	9	...	...	4	4	4	3	10	13	
(c) Non-Tuberculous ... ..	11	5	13	11	1	1	...	1	12	6	13	12	
<b>C—CASES</b> written on the Dispensary Register as													
(a) Cured ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(b) Diagnosis not confirmed or Non-Tuberculous (including cancellation of cases notified in error) ...	27	11	31	34	1	2	4	13	28	13	35	47	
<b>D—NUMBER OF PERSONS</b> on Dispensary Register on Dec. 31st :—													
(a) Diagnosis completed ... ..	192	106	109	117	11	7	56	49	203	113	165	166	
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	31	22	149	130	1	...	8	11	32	22	157	141	

TABLE

THE DISPENSARY SYSTEM OF THE

of the Dispensary

Patients	Adults		Children		Total
	M	F	M	F	
Patients retained during the year:	Total (including contacts):				
	... ..				
	... ..				
Patients retained during the year:	Total (including contacts):				
	... ..				
	... ..				
Patients retained in the Dispensary	Total (including contacts):				
	... ..				
	... ..				
Patients retained in the Dispensary	Total (including contacts):				
	... ..				
	... ..				

1	Number of persons on Dispensary Register on January 1st. ... ..	947
2	Number of patients transferred from other areas and of "lost sight of" cases returned	35
3	Number of patients transferred to other areas and cases lost sight of" ... ..	65
4	Died during the year ... ..	50
5	Number of observation cases under A (b) and B (b) above in which period of observation exceeded 2 months ... ..	54
6	Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts) ... ..	3048
7	Number of attendance of non-pulmonary cases at Orthopædic Out-stations for treatment or supervision ... ..	1
8	Number of attendances, at General Hospitals or other Institutions approved for the purpose, of patients for:—	
	(a) "Light" Treatment ... ..	1476
	(b) Other special forms of treatment	—
9	Number of patients to whom Dental Treatment was given, at, or in connection with the Dispensary ... ..	Nil.
10	Number of consultations with medical practitioners:—	
	(a) At Homes of Applicants ... ..	27
	(b) Otherwise ... ..	104
11	Number of other visits by Tuberculosis Officers to Homes ... ..	26
12	Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to Homes for Dispensary purposes ... ..	3943
13	Number of—	
	(a) Specimens of sputum, &c., examined	127
	(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work ... ..	81
14	Number of Insured Persons on Dispensary Register on the 31st December ... ..	271
15	Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December ... ..	159
16	Number of reports received during the year in respect of Insured Persons:—	
	(a) Form G.P. 17 ... ..	—
	(b) Form G.P. 36 ... ..	21

TABLE XLV.

Form T. 54.

**RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS.****(A). Average Number of Beds available for Patients during the Year 1926.**

	Observation.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Total.
		"Sanatorium" Beds	'Hospital' Beds.	Disease of Bones and Joints.	Other Condit'ns	
Adult. Males ...	...	16	...	...	...	16
Adult. Females ...	...	11	...	...	...	11
Children under 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	27	...	...	...	27

**(B). Return showing the extent of Residential Treatment during the Year 1926.**

Barnsley Patient days, 9,417			In Institutions on Jan. 1st	Admitted during the year	Disch'rg'd during the year	Died in the Instituti'n	In Institutions on Dec. 31st
Number of Patients—							
Adults.	M	...	13	32	26	5	14
	F	...	9	25	24	2	8
Children	M	...	1	6	6	...	1
	F	...	1	1	2	...	...
Number of Observation Cases—							
Adults.	M	...	...	3	3	...	...
	F	...	...	4	4	...	...
Children.	M	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	1	1	...	...
Tota ...			24	72	66	7	23

TABLE XLVI.

Return showing the immediate results of treatment of patients\* and of observation of doubtful cases discharged from Residential Institutions during the year 1926.

Classification on admission to the Institution.	Condition at time of Discharge.	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution.												Total	
		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		
Class T.B. Minus	Quiescent	1	1	...	5	2	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
	Improved	1	3	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
	No material improvement	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Died in Institution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class T.B. Plus Group 1	Quiescent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No material improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Died in Institution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class T.B. Plus Group 2	Quiescent	1	...	...	6	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
	Improved	...	3	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
	No material improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Died in Institution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class T.B. Plus Group 3	Quiescent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Improved	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
	No material improvement	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	Died in Institution	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Bones and Joints	Quiescent or Arrested	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Improved	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	No material improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Died in Institution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal	Quiescent or Arrested	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No material improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Died in Institution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Organs	Quiescent or Arrested	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No material improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Died in Institution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peripheral Glands	Quiescent or Arrested	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No material improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Died in Institution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Observation for purpose of diagnosis	Tuberculous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Non-tuberculous	...	1	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
	Doubtful	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	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.

Class	Condition	Day	Time	Day	Time	Day	Time	Day	Time	Day	Time	Day	Time
Crest 1 L.B. Side Class	Died in Institution	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8
		2	9	2	9	2	9	2	9	2	9	2	9
Crest 2 L.B. Side Class	Died in Institution	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8
		2	9	2	9	2	9	2	9	2	9	2	9
Crest 3 L.B. Side Class	Died in Institution	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8
		2	9	2	9	2	9	2	9	2	9	2	9
Crest 4 L.B. Side Class	Died in Institution	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8
		2	9	2	9	2	9	2	9	2	9	2	9
Crest 5 L.B. Side Class	Died in Institution	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8
		2	9	2	9	2	9	2	9	2	9	2	9
Crest 6 L.B. Side Class	Died in Institution	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8
		2	9	2	9	2	9	2	9	2	9	2	9
Crest 7 L.B. Side Class	Died in Institution	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8
		2	9	2	9	2	9	2	9	2	9	2	9
Crest 8 L.B. Side Class	Died in Institution	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8
		2	9	2	9	2	9	2	9	2	9	2	9
Crest 9 L.B. Side Class	Died in Institution	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8
		2	9	2	9	2	9	2	9	2	9	2	9
Crest 10 L.B. Side Class	Died in Institution	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8
		2	9	2	9	2	9	2	9	2	9	2	9

of people who are reported to be suffering from the disease...  
 15th of 1900. The number of people who are reported to be suffering from the disease...

TABLE XLVII,  
TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME OF THE COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL  
OF BARNSELEY.

(a) PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

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 1926, 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.			1926			Total (Class B. Plus)		
	Class T.B. Minus	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Class T.B. Minus	Group 1		Group 2	Group 3
Discharged as Cured—	Adults M	46	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Adults F	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Children M	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Children F	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disease Arrested—	Adults M	5	22	4	...	...	...	...	...
	Adults F	6	19	2	...	...	...	...	...
	Children M	12	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Children F	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disease Not Arrested—	Adults M	38	1	2	12	...	...	...	...
	Adults F	19	1	3	6	...	...	...	...
	Children M	42	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Children F	44	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Condition not ascertained during the year ...	...	...	207	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lost sight of or otherwise removed from the Dispensary Register ...	...	...	1171	...	...	...	...	...	...
DEAD	Adults M	34	26	46	88	...	...	...	...
	Adults F	26	14	32	54	...	...	...	...
	Children M	31	...	2	9	...	...	...	...
Children F	33	...	6	10	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	455	...	...	...	39	6	13	7	26

ALIVE.



TABLE XLVIII.

(b) NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

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 1926, arranged according to the years 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	1926				Total
	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands		Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	
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	3	1	3	11	...	...	...	...	...
" F	...	2	...	4	6	...	...	...	...	...
Disease Not Arrested—										
Adults M	2	...	2	6	10	...	1	3	4	2
" F	3	...	1	5	9	...	2	...	...	2
Children M	5	4	...	16	25	3	1	7	18	7
" F	4	5	1	20	30	2	...	5	7	7
Transferred to Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	2
Condition not ascertained during the year	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lost sight of or otherwise removed from the Dispensary Register	...	...	...	...	235	...	...	...	...	...
DEAD										
Adults M	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
" F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Children M	1	4	...	...	5	...	...	...	8	8
" F	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	8
Totals	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	4	17	84

ALIVE.

**VENEREAL DISEASES.**

- (a). The Venereal Diseases Clinic was established in 1920, in premises belonging to the Corporation at Queen's Road. The Tuberculosis Dispensary is under the same roof, but the premises have entirely separate entrances, and no internal communication between the premises is kept open. The premises consist of a waiting room downstairs, with a consulting room and three treatment rooms on the first floor. The Medical Orderly and Caretaker and his wife reside upon the premises.

The Clinic is open three sessions per week, Thursday afternoon, (Women and Children). Thursday evening (Men), and Saturday afternoon (Men). The Medical Orderly is in attendance every day for irrigations, and the Nurse attends if necessary by appointment. The premises are fully equipped for the out-patient treatment of all cases from the County Borough of Barnsley, and by arrangement the West Riding County Council advertise the Dispensary in the districts surrounding Barnsley. The Medical Officers in charge of the Clinical work are Dr. H. F. Horne and Dr. J. Ryan, both of whom had considerable experience in the Forces in the Great War. They perform minor bacteriological examinations on the premises, e.g. for Gonococci and Spirochaetes (Table xlix), while the Wassermann Tests are performed at the County Laboratory at Wakefield. The administrative arrangements are in the hands of the Medical Officer of Health and the Chief Clerk of the Health Department acts as clerk at the Centre.

- (b). The scheme is fully developed apart from the provision of beds, but arrangements have been made with the Board of Guardians, to receive cases temporarily needing institutional treatment. Cases needing Surgical Treatment are sent to Beckett Hospital.
- (c). The scheme has proved adequate for the County Borough of Barnsley and the surrounding area of the West Riding County Council.

Very few patients from Barnsley attend other Clinics and in these cases it is usually to secure greater secrecy.

- (d). Experience shows that the scheme only needs extension or modification on minor points of detail as new methods of diagnosis or treatment are discovered and brought into use.
- (e). The Medical Profession locally co-operate willingly with the work of the Clinic.
- (f.) Permanent advertisements of enamelled iron are installed in the Railway Stations and all public conveniences giving information of the Clinic arrangements, and on the whole patients are very ready to come forward and avail themselves of these facilities. Women are usually more irregular in attendance.

Many patients present themselves at the office of the Medical Officer of Health where full information is given. The Medical Officer of Health and the Assistant Medical Officer are in regular attendance at the Infant Welfare Centres, and mothers and children suffering from Venereal Disease are advised to attend the Clinic. The Venereal Diseases Nurse is also engaged in Maternity and Child Welfare work for the greater part of her time, and

assists in the co-operation of the two branches of work.

At the Winter Course of Lectures the subject of Venereal Disease is always dealt with.

- (i). All Medical Practitioners are informed of the facilities provided for diagnosis and treatment, and as new Practitioners come to the Town, the Medical Officer of Health visits them personally and provides the necessary information.
- (ii). Four Practitioners are qualified to receive free supplies of Arsenobenzol Compounds.
- (iii). The number of **Cases** for whose treatment these compounds have been supplied is not known, as it is not required upon the official form.
- (iv). The extent to which Practitioners have availed themselves of the facilities for Pathological Examinations is shown in Table XVI. Page 43 namely:—

TABLE XLIX.  
RETURN RELATING TO ALL PERSONS WHO WERE TREATED AT THE TREATMENT CENTRE AT BARNESLEY DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1928.  
FORM V.D. (R)

	Syphilis. Mks. Frink.	Soft Chancre. Mks. Frink.	Gonorrhoea. Mks. Frink.	Conditions other than Ven. Dis.		Total. Mks. Frink.
				Mks. Frink.	Mks. Frink.	
1 Number of cases which— (a) at the beginning of the year under report were under treatment in the same area as having ceased to attend or as transferred to other Centres, and which returned under treatment during the same year as having suffered from the same infection Total—Items 1 (a) and 1 (b) .. .. .	163	61	3	119	9	241
2 (a) Number of cases dealt with at the Treatment Centre during the year for the first time .. .. .	39	43	3	97	10	194
Total—Items 1 (a), 1 (b) and 2 (a) .. .. .	146	105	6	220	19	446
2 (b) Number of cases included in Item 2 (a) who were under treatment at other Centres for the same infection .. .. .	5	2	..	9	1	15
3 Number of cases which ceased to attend— (a) before completing the first course of treatment for .. .. . (b) after one or more courses, but before completion of treatment .. .. . (c) after completion of treatment, but before final tests as to cure of .. .. .	20	18	2	56	3	86
4 No. of cases transferred to other Treatment Centres after completion of treatment and observation for .. .. .	13	11	..	..	..	24
5 No. of cases which, at the end of the year under report, were under treatment or observation for .. .. .	88	67	1	80	10	180
Total—Items 3, 4, 5 & 6 .. .. .	146	105	6	220	19	446
7 Out-patient attendances— (a) For individual attention by the Medical Officer .. .. . (b) For intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation, etc. .. .. . Total attendances .. .. .	1305	945	20	2046	177	3578
8 Aggregate number of In-patient days of treatment given to persons who were suffering from .. .. .	323	18	..	7884	11	8236
9 Examinations of Pathological Material— (a) Specimens which were examined at and by the Medical Officers of the Treatment Centre .. .. . (b) Specimens from persons attending at the Treatment Centres which underwent examination to an approved laboratory .. .. .	1628	945	38	9930	177	11814
Statement showing the services rendered at the Treatment Centres during the year, classified according to the areas in which the patients resided.						
* Name of County or County Borough (or Country) in which the cases were treated, and the name of the English and Wales to be inserted in these headings.						
† No. of cases from each area dealt with during the year for the first time and found to be suffering from—						
A. †						
Syphilis .. .. .	58	24	..	..	..	82
Soft Chancre .. .. .	2	1	..	..	..	3
Gonorrhoea .. .. .	54	51	..	..	..	107
Conditions other than Venereal .. .. .	39	..	..	..	..	66
Total .. .. .	152	106	..	..	..	258
B. † Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area .. .. .						
C. † Aggregate number of In-patient days of all patients residing in each area .. .. .						
D. No. of cases of each compound given— in the (1) Out-Patient Clinic .. .. . (2) In-Patient Department .. .. . to patients residing in each area.						
E. Give the names of Arsenobenzol compounds used in the treatment of Syphilis and the amount, initial and final dose .. .. .						
F. State the amount and kind of treatment usually administered to a case of Syphilis of each of the types usually dealt with at the Treatment Centres .. .. .						
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 Chancre 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.						

For detection of  
Spirochaetes  
Gonococci.  
Other  
Organisms.  
For  
Wassermann  
Reaction.

County  
W.B. Yorks.

Novarsenibion initial .45 grams, final .45 grams.  
Khasulaphen initial .15 grams, final .60 grams.  
.. .. . If with Bismuth, in same course, initial .15 grams,  
final .30 grams.

As laid down in Colonel Harrison's "Venereal Diseases in  
General Practice" (latest edition).  
One course of Bismuth (at least) is given as a routine,  
and a combined course of Bismuth and Arsenic where necessary.  
As Memo. V. 21.

	29	30	31	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
Деловъ - 100 руб. (100)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Земельныя участки (ф) и (б)	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Земельныя участки (в)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Земельныя участки (г)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Земельныя участки (д)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Земельныя участки (е)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Земельныя участки (ж)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Земельныя участки (з)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Земельныя участки (и)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Земельныя участки (к)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Земельныя участки (л)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Земельныя участки (м)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Земельныя участки (н)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Земельныя участки (о)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Земельныя участки (п)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Земельныя участки (р)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Земельныя участки (с)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Земельныя участки (т)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Земельныя участки (у)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Земельныя участки (ф)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Земельныя участки (х)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Земельныя участки (ц)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Земельныя участки (ч)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Земельныя участки (ш)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Земельныя участки (щ)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Земельныя участки (ъ)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Земельныя участки (ы)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Земельныя участки (э)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Земельныя участки (ю)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Земельныя участки (я)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

КОПИ Д'Д' (К)

СЕРТИФИКАТЪ НА ПОВЕРЛИВОСТЪ НА СЪВЕЩАНИЕТО НА 14 ДЕКЕМВРИ 1878  
 КОПИ НА СЪВЕЩАНИЕТО НА СЪВЕЩАНИЕТО НА 14 ДЕКЕМВРИ 1878  
 IVRGE XIX

113 Wassermann examinations for hospitals and private practitioners, and 241 for the Venereal Diseases Clinic Medical Officers.

(v). Action under the Venereal Diseases Act, 1917—nil.

This Act prohibits the treatment of venereal diseases by unqualified practitioners and controls the supply of remedies therefor.

The following table of the Ministry of Health relates to all persons who were treated at our Venereal Diseases Centre at Barnsley during the year.

**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, a few 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 appoint a Nurse for Mental Deficiency work alone, in the person of Miss S. A. Wain, who commenced duty in September, 1926.

Her duties 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 (when provided).

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

The County Borough Council are considering the question of uniting with Sheffield, Rotherham and Doncaster, in the provision of a Joint Institution.

TABLE L.

**BOARD OF CONTROL TABLE.**

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

PARTICULARS OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES AS ON 1st JANUARY, 1927:—

- (A) "Subject to be dealt with" by the Local Authority;  
 (B) Who may become "Subject to be dealt with" by Local Authority.

**A. Number of Cases "Subject to be Dealt with":—**

	Males	Females	Total
1 Under "Order" (cases on Licence to be included):—			
(a) In Institutions ... ..	3	13	16
(b) Under Guardianship ... ..	...	...	...
2 In "Places of Safety" ... ..	...	...	...
3 Under Statutory Supervision ... ..	9	8	17
Numbers, if any, of foregoing			
(a) Attending Occupation Centres ... ..	...	...	...
(b) Awaiting removal to an Institution ... ..	...	...	...



4 \* Action not yet taken under any one of the above headings:—

(a) Notified by Local Education Authorities (Sec. 2. (1)

(b) (v) ) ... .. ... .. ... ..

(b) Otherwise "ascertained" ... .. 1 .. 1

†B **Number of Cases who may become "Subject to be Dealt with":—**

1 In Institutions or under Guardianship-dealt with under Section 3:—

(a) In regard to whom the Local Authority contributes under its permissive powers ... ..

(b) Maintained wholly by parents, relatives, or others ... ..

2 Reported to the Local Authority from any reliable source but as to whom it has not yet been decided whether they are "subject to be dealt with" or not ... .. 2 4 6

3 Under Voluntary Supervision ... .. 3 ... 3  
Numbers, if any, of foregoing attending Occupation Centres ... ..

\* The numbers returned under this heading (4) should be those still regarded as "subject to be dealt with" irrespective of the date at which they were "notified" or "ascertained."

Of the total number of cases notified by Local Education Authorities (Section 2 (1) (b) (v) ), during the year 1926:—

Number :—	Males	Females	Total
Sent to Institutions (by Order)	...	...	...
Placed under Guardianship (by Order) ... ..	...	...	...
Placed under Statutory Super- vision ... ..	2	2	4
Placed in "Places of Safety"	...	...	...
Died or Removed from Area ...	...	...	...
Action not yet taken ... ..	...	...	...
Total ... ..	2	2	4

### 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. for each blind person receiving care or attention from them.

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

The question of increasing the income of the unemployable blind has been before the Medical Services Committee on several occasions.

It has been proposed to raise the income to a fixed standard in all cases, and this proposal is still under consideration, in consultation with the local Board of Guardians and the West Riding County Council.

The following Table gives the present classification of the blind persons in the County Borough, and we are glad to state that there is a slight decrease in the total from the previous table of March 31st, 1925, (60 to 56).

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 newborn babies, due to gonorrhoea in the mother.

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

M.—Males.  
F.—Females  
T.—Total.

TABLE LI.

Enclosure to Circular 770.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH. BARNSELY COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL.  
**WELFARE OF THE BLIND. REGISTRATION.**  
TABLE I.

Age Period 0-5			Age Period 5-16			Age Period 16-21			Age Period 21-30			Age Period 30-40			Age Period 40-50			Age Period 50-60			Age Period 60-70			Age Period 70-			Total					
M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
...	...	...	2	5	7	1	1	2	2	1	3	3	4	7	4	6	10	8	5	13	6	4	10	2	2	4	28	28	56			

TABLE II.—Ages at which Blindness occurred.

Age Period 0-1			Age Period 1-5			Age Period 5-10			Age Period 10-20			Age Period 20-30			Age Period 30-40			Age Period 40-50			Age Period 50-60			Age Period 60-70			Age Period 70-			Unknown		
M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
5	11	16	1	2	3	1	...	1	...	2	2	3	4	7	4	1	5	9	1	10	2	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4

TABLE III.—(a) Employment. Age Period 16 and upwards.

Employed			Trained but Unemployed			Under Training			No Training but Trainable			Unemployable			Total		
M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
8	5	13	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	17	17	34	26	23	49

(b) Occupations of Employed.

Agents, Collectors, etc.	Basket and Cane Workers	Boot Repairers	Brush Makers	Carpenters	Clergymen	Clerks, Typists	Telephone Operators	Dealers (Tea Agents, Shop-keepers, etc.)	Domestic Servants'	Farmers	Hawkers	Home Teachers	Knitters	Labourers	Massage	Mat-Makers	Mattress-Makers	Musicians and Music Teachers	Net Makers	News-vendors	Poultry Farmers	School Masters	Seamstresses and Upholsterers	Straw and String Bag Makers	Tuners	Miscellaneous	Total
1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	4	13	

TABLE IV.—Physically and Mentally Defectives.

Mentally Defective (a)			Physically Defective (b)			Deaf (c)			Combinations of (a), (b) & (c)			Total		
M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
...	2	2	3	1	4	1	1	2	1	...	1	5	4	9

TABLE V.—School Age Period (5-16) According to Mental or Physical Defects

Normal			Mentally Defective (a)			Physically Defective (b)			Deaf (c)			Combinations of (a), (b) & (c)			Total			Total Defectives			Percentage of Defectives in total		
M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	...	...	...	0.0	0.0	0.0
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	100%	100%

Total in School Age Period 7.

Total Defectives in School Age Period 2.

Percentage of Defectives in School Age Period 28.6.

MINISTRY OF

WELFARE

M--Males  
F--Females  
T--Total

Age Period	Age Period 0-4		Age Period 5-10		Age Period 11-15	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
	...	...	2	2	1	1

Age Period	Age Period 0-4		Age Period 5-10		Age Period 11-15	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
	2	11	16	1	2	1

Employed	Employed		Total
	M	F	
	2	13	15

Category	M	F	Total
Teachers (All years)			
High School Teachers			
College Lecturers			
Professors			
Scientists			
Medical Officers			
Public Administrators	1		1
Managers	1		1
etc.			
University Professors			

**HOSPITALS COMMITTEE.**

	Councillor Laughton (Chairman).	
	Councillor Gomersall (Vice-Chairman).	
	The Mayor (Councillor H. Foulstone, Esq.)	
Alderman Broley, J.P.		Councillor Mason.
„ Jones, J.P.		„ Soper.
Councillor Cassells.		„ Wood.
„ Dodd.		Mr. G. Briggs, (Dodworth).
„ Harris.		Mr. N. Mell, (Hoyland).
„ Lang.		
„ A 11017		

The Hospitals Committee administers 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 1926, classified into the various diseases for which they were admitted, and divided between Barnsley and the other contributing Districts.

On the whole the results for the year are very satisfactory, as out of 558 cases admitted only 14 proved fatal.

It will be noted in one or two cases that there is a slight discrepancy between the figures in this Table and the figures in the Registrar General's list of deaths.

These are accounted for as follows:—

One death occurred in Kendray Hospital from Diphtheria upon December 31st, but as it was not registered until the next day, it will not appear in the Registrar General's list until the 1927 report.

Another case that proved fatal had been sent in as Croup (Diphtheria), but proved to be Croup (Measles), and the

death appears under Measles in the Registrar General's report.

The Tracheotomy cases of Diphtheria numbered 8, of whom 6 recovered. The operations were performed by the Medical Officer of Health or by the Assistant Medical Officer, Dr. E. K. Macdonald, and we thank the general practitioners who helped with the anaesthetics in two cases.

Several improvements have been effected at the hospital during the year, including the provision of a new Motor Ambulance; chassis by Messrs. Austin, 20 h.p., and the body constructed by Messrs. Wilson and Stockall of Bury.

A new Motor Garage, to accommodate two large ambulances, has also been provided. Additional water closet accommodation and a new Duty room has been provided for the Old Block. Two new glass cubicles in the Long Block have proved very useful.

I regret to state that the Committee has not proceeded any further with the scheme of extension, owing to the uncertain attitude of some of the contributing districts, who propose to form a new and independent Joint Hospital Board, and provide Isolation Hospital accommodation elsewhere.

The pressure upon our beds, especially scarlet fever cases, still remains very great in the winter.

Several members of the staff have been tested by the Schick Re-action for their susceptibility to diphtheria and others have been inoculated against typhoid and para-typhoid fevers. The Schultz-Charlton Test has been used regularly in most of the cases of scarlet fever where the diagnosis was doubtful.

A vaccine of diphtheria bacilli has been used in cases of suspected diphtheria carriers, and it is thought that the vaccine is helpful in ridding the person of the germs.

The Dick inoculation for scarlet fever protection has not been used, but the new scarlet fever antitoxin has been utilised in severe cases of scarlet fever.

Sufficient use is not made of diphtheria antitoxin by the general practitioners of this district. The vast majority of the cases admitted to hospital, however severe, have not, as a rule, received an injection of the same.

### LUNDWOOD HOSPITAL.

As mentioned in last year's report Lundwood Hospital has been used for the convalescent cases of Scarlet Fever from Kendray Hospital, when accommodation has been rather short there.

Early in May a case of Smallpox was notified in Barnsley and it was necessary to clear Lundwood Hospital for its reception at once. Great credit is due to the staff for the speed and efficiency with which this was performed.

The cases of Smallpox isolated were as follows:—

Barnsley C.B.	...	...	1.
Dodworth	...	...	3.
Wombwell	...	...	2.

All six cases recovered and during their isolation, the hospital was visited by two Medical Inspectors of the Ministry of Health.

We are glad to report that electric light from the Corporation Mains has been installed in the Administration block and the wards, and has proved a great boon.

The existing coach house is too small to accommodate a motor ambulance, and should be extended, or re-built.



TABLE LII.

## KENDRAY HOSPITAL ANNUAL REPORT, 1926.

	REMAINING 1925.					ADMITTED.					DISCHARGED.					DIED.					REMAINING 1926.					Average No. of Patients 60.5	Average No. of Nursing Staff 25.9	Average No. of Domestic Staff 14.3
	Miscellans	Enteric.	Diphth.	S. Fever.	Total.	Miscellans	Enteric.	Diphth.	S. Fever.	Total.	Miscellans	Enteric.	Diphth.	S. Fever.	Total.	Miscellans	Enteric.	Diphth.	S. Fever.	Total.	Tracheo-tomy	Miscellans	Enteric.	Diphth.	S. Fever.			
Barnsley	1	..	9	35	45	16	5	77	157	255	11	4	71	184	270	3	1	3	..	7	4	3	..	12	8	23		
Barnsley Rural..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1		
Cudworth ..	..	..	3	3	6	..	..	4	12	16	..	..	7	12	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3		
Darfield ..	..	1	1	2	4	..	..	2	15	17	..	1	2	11	14	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	5	6		
Darton ..	..	..	..	3	3	..	2	2	8	12	..	..	2	9	11	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	3		
Dodworth..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	..	..	..	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5		
Hoyland ..	..	..	2	13	15	..	1	8	70	79	..	..	10	80	90	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	2		
Royston ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	4	..	..	1	2	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Wombwell..	..	2	..	11	13	..	2	16	99	117	..	2	14	108	124	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	2	5		
Worsboro'..	..	..	..	8	8	..	..	11	33	44	..	..	10	41	51	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..		
Totals	1	3	15	75	94	17	10	122	409	558	11	7	117	455	590	4	3	4	3	14	8	3	3	3	16	26	48	

## SCHOOLS.

In my Annual Report as School Medical Officer I included a short account of the sanitary condition of the public elementary schools, the secondary schools, and the private schools, etc.,

All schools are supplied with water from the Corporation Mains and all drain to the Municipal Sewers.

Owing to the rapid increase of population some of the schools are overcrowded, especially in the Monk Bretton and Ardsley area.

A new junior elementary school has been constructed near the Huddersfield Road housing scheme of the Corporation and will be opened upon May 2nd, 1927.

Additions to the Lamb Lane Infants' school and the Ardsley Oaks School have been approved and will be commenced in the near future.

No school was closed during the year on account of the prevalence of epidemic or contagious disease, but numerous individual scholars were excluded from time to time from this cause.

## HOUSING.

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

Part 1 deals with the inspection, repair or closure of unhealthy houses, and reference will be found to this subject upon pages 72. 146

Part 2 deals with unhealthy areas, and improvement and reconstruction schemes.

The Corporation is proceeding with the New Street (Western Area) Improvement Scheme and has purchased several of the properties in the area. In the remaining cases where the offers of the Corporation have not been accepted by the owners, it is proposed to proceed to arbitration.

Part 3 deals with the provision of new housing accommodation by Local Authorities, and details will be found in the following Table LIII.

In order to provide for the increase of population and to replace decaying house property, I estimate that about 300 new houses should be provided per annum.

In 1926, 689 were completed, leaving a surplus of nearly 400 for meeting the shortage of previous years.

Of these houses 546 were completed under the Corporation Housing Schemes and 131 by other assisted enterprise. The figures in 1925 were 435 by the Local Authority, 115 by assisted private enterprise, and a grand total of 566.

The Local Authority has built houses at the Ardsley sites near Kendray Isolation Hospital, and at Chapel Street, at Carlton Lane and at Pontefract Road.

It has been decided to provide further housing accommodation at Cundy Cross and Huddersfield Road.

Progress has been so rapid that most of the desirable tenants have now been provided with houses, and while there are still a large number of applicants, many of them cannot possibly pay the necessary rents.

The Regulations against sub-letting portions of the municipal houses are constantly being broken and occasionally notices have to be served for overcrowding.

TABLE LIII.

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

	P. H. A.	H. A.
(a) Total ... ..	...	689
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts 1919 or 1923—		
(1) By the Local Authority ... ..	...	546
(2) By other Bodies or Persons ... ..	...	131
<b>1. Unfit Dwelling-Houses.</b>		
(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for Housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... ..	3369	167
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, or the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ... ..		167
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... ..		1
(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 ... ..	497	161
<b>2. Remedy of Defects, without Service of Formal Notice.</b>		
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ... ..	242	
<b>3. Action Under Statutory Powers.</b>		
<b>Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Acts, 1925—</b>		
A (1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs ... ..		175
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of Formal Notice		
(a) By Owners ... ..		102
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ... ..		Nil.

(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declaration by Owners of intention to Close ... ..	19
<b>B. Proceedings Under Public Health Acts:—</b>	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... ..	200
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal Notice.—	
(a) By Owners ... ..	318
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ... ..	Nil.
<b>C. Proceedings Under Sections 11, 14, and 15, of the Housing Act, 1925.—</b>	
(1) Number of Representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders ... ..	1
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... ..	3
(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 ... ..	14
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ..	4

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