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County Borough of Barnsley.



REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1927.

BY

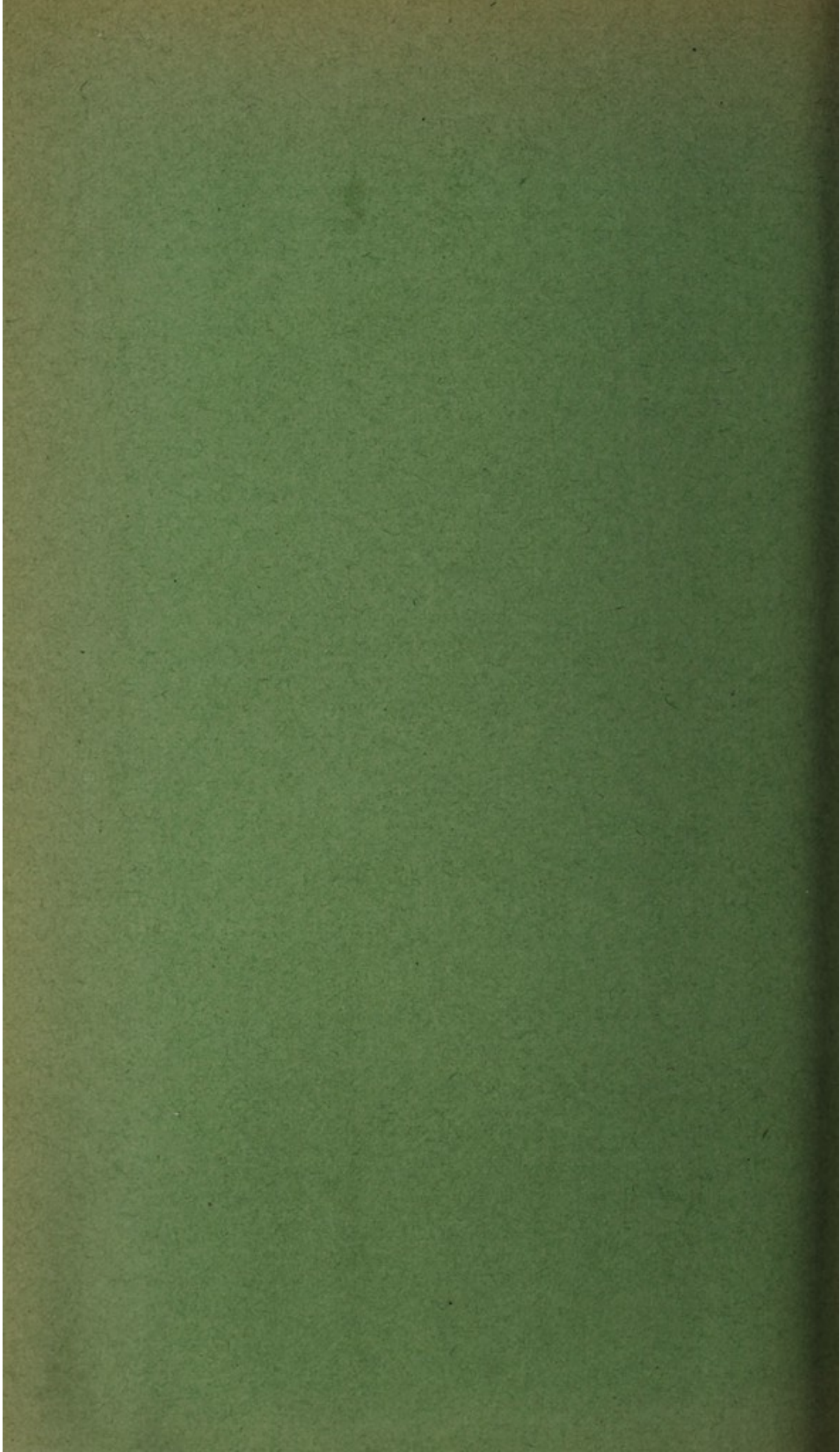
T. E. FRANCIS, O.B.E. (M) M.D., B.S., D.P.H.

April, 1928.

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1928.



COUNTY BOROUGH OF BARNSLEY.

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

INCLUDING THE

REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

April, 1928.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Gentlemen,—

I have pleasure in submitting to you my eighth Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary circumstances of the Borough for the year 1927.

In accordance with Circular 834 of the Ministry of Health, this will be a shorter or ordinary report.

The Vital Statistics for the year 1927 are reasonably satisfactory, considering the disturbed industrial conditions that have applied for most of the period.

Owing to the continued activity of the Housing Committee a distinct improvement in the housing conditions can be recorded.

Several important matters are under consideration, including the provision of:—

- (1) A New Town Hall or administrative Offices for concentrating the scattered departments.
- (2) A New Infant Welfare Centre.
- (3) Extensions at Kendray Isolation Hospital.
- (4) Residential institutional accommodation for mental defectives.

A small extension has been approved at Mount Vernon Sanatorium, and is awaiting the sanction of the Ministry of Health.

A new Ultra-Violet Light Treatment Centre at Queen's Road was brought into use in December, and has done good work.

No important change has occurred in the staff of the department during the year, and, in conclusion, I wish to thank my colleagues and assistants for their cordial help during the year, and the Sanitary 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 my report for 1925.

Barnsley is surrounded by growing Urban Districts except in one small portion where it touches the Barnsley Rural District.

1.—STATISTICS & 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 1927—73,790.

Estimated Population, middle 1926—70,760.

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.	

The Rateable Value of the Borough is rather low, at April 1st, 1928, being £289,583 9s. 3d., made up as follows:-

Buildings	...	...	£285,910 19s. 3d.
Land	...	...	£3,672 10s. 0d.

and it is estimated that a penny in the £ will produce net £1035 0s. 0d.

2.-EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

	Total	Males	Females	
Births—Legitimate ...	1458	772	686	Birth Rate
Illegitimate	77	41	36	20.80
Deaths ...	935	502	433	Death Rate
				12.67

Number of Women dying in, or in consequence of Child-birth:

From Sepsis	...	...	1
From Other Causes	...	...	5

Deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 Births:—

Legitimate, 97.	Illegitimate, 130.	Total—98
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	51
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	27
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	5

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH.

Hospitals provided or subsidized by the Local Authority.

A. (1).—Fever.

The Kendray Infectious Diseases Hospital, Barnsley, 84 beds, provided by Barnsley County Borough Council and used also by 9 other small Authorities. See Pages 150—153.

Inadequate for the population served.

(2).—Smallpox.

Lundwood Smallpox Hospital, Barnsley, 42 beds. See Page 154

Adequate.

B. (1).—Tuberculosis.

Mount Vernon Sanatorium, Barnsley, 52 beds. Jointly used by the County Boroughs of Barnsley and Wakefield. In the Worsboro' Urban District— $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from Barnsley. See Page 118 and Tables XLII and XLIII.

(2).—Maternity.

Maternity Home, Pindar Oaks, Barnsley, 7 beds. Provided by the Barnsley County Borough Council.

Unmarried mothers are received into the Maternity Home upon the same terms as others. See Pages 115—118

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

(3).—Children.

(4).—Other.

BECKETT HOSPITAL.

This is a voluntary hospital, subsidised by the County Borough Council, who make a contribution of £500 per annum to the Extensions Fund, with the consent of the Ministry of Health.

Provision is made for adults and children, and all classes of medical and surgical work are dealt with.

The Institution was established in 1865 and at the close of the year had 110 beds available for the Borough and surrounding districts.

In 1927, 1,834 in-patients and 9,240 out-patients were treated, compared with 1,647 in-patients and 9,133 out-patients for the previous year.

The average number of patients resident daily throughout the year was 94.1 compared with 100.5 in 1926.

1,052 major, and 942 minor operations were performed.

The total expenditure for the year 1927 was £14,545 compared with £14,398 in 1926.

The Resident medical staff consists of 2 House Surgeons, and 1 House Physician.

In the X-Ray department 3,509 patients were X-Rayed, 5,471 films were taken, and 420 patients were screened.

Cases of ringworm of the scalp are not treated by X-Rays and there is no Ultra-Violet Light department.

Of the Out-patients, 1,129 attended the Ophthalmic department, compared with 1,076 in 1926.

The foundation stones of the new Casualty and out-patient department were laid upon October 20th last, and good progress has been made with the building operations.

The Convalescent Fund has maintained ex-patients at Southport (24), Bridlington (18), Buxton (5), Harrogate (1), Kirbymoorside (1), and the Home of Rest, Southport (1).

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.

A Girls' Rescue Home, situated in Hopwood Street, is run by a Voluntary Committee, under the charge of Sister Perrett.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

A. For Infectious Cases.

(1).—An Austin 20h.p. provided by the County Borough Council for Kendray Hospital for infectious diseases.

Body built by Messrs. Wilson and Stockall, Bury.

(2).—A Ford Ambulance provided by the County Bor-

ough Council for Lundwood Smallpox Hospital.

Body built by Messrs. Reynolds Brothers (Barnsley) Limited.

B. For Non-infectious and Accident Cases.

"The chief Ambulance is under the control of the Police and by the courtesy of the Chief Constable, the following extract is taken from his Annual Report for the year ended 31st December, 1927.

During the year the Ambulance has been used upon 489 occasions, the fees amounting to £77 15s. 6d., as follows:—

				£	s.	d.
Private Cases within the Borough	...	442	...	—	—	—
Cases out of the Borough	...	47	...	77	15	6
		489		£77	15	6

The mileage covered is 2,400. These figures include 16 journeys to Sheffield, 6 to Leeds, 2 to Doncaster, 1 to Liverpool, 1 to Dewsbury, and 1 to Harrogate. On 100 days during the year the Ambulance was disengaged."

Many of the local Collieries are also provided with separate ambulances which convey accident cases to the Beckett and other hospitals.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Three Maternity and Child Welfare Centres (Consultation and Treatment). See Pages 108—113.

DAY NURSERIES.

Nil.

SCHOOL CLINICS.

For details see Annual Report of the School Medical Officer.

(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 the Barnsley County Borough Council and used jointly by the West Riding and Barnsley Authorities. See Pages 118—124.

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 137—139.

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 Officer of Health:

E. K. Macdonald, M.D., 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. (died 15th April, 1928).

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 F. Hinchliffe.

Tuberculosis Nurses.

‡Mrs. M. Ridgeway.

(Since resigned).

‡êMiss M. Connolly.

‡êMiss D. E. Davison.

Mental Deficiency Nurse:

‡Miss S. A. Wain.

*Certified Midwife. aL.O.S. Certificate. †R.S.I. Certificate.

‡Trained Nurse. êTuberculosis Certificate.

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 & Cleansing Superintendent:

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.

A. Pemberton (Pupil Assistant).

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; E. Sheldon and F. Winder, Clerks; G. Mellor, Junior Clerk; Miss C. Duncan, Typist.

xNo Treasury Grants applied for until 1928.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

(a)—General.

This work is carried on by the County Borough of Barnsley District Nursing Association (three Nurses) and the Ardsley Nursing Association (one Nurse) which 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 and Child Welfare (£35) and the 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.

Unsuccessful attempts have been made to revive the defunct Monk Bretton Nursing Association, either independently or as a branch of the Barnsley Association.

The Borough Council employs four whole-time Health Visitors who are specially engaged in Maternity and Child Welfare work.

Details of their work will be found upon Page 114.

(b).—For Infectious Diseases.

The District Nurses assist in some cases of infectious disease, especially puerperal fever and tuberculosis.

The Corporation employ two whole time Tuberculosis Nurses, who devote a considerable portion of their time to visiting cases of tuberculosis in their homes, and giving them instructions as directed by the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer.

The other Health Visitors, mentioned above, also assist

in the nursing of cases of measles, whooping cough, puerperal fever, and ophthalmia neonatorum.

In some towns arrangements are made for the Nurses from the Isolation Hospital to 'follow up' cases in the homes, but we have no arrangements of this kind at Barnsley.

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 100—106.

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 83—84.

POOR LAW.

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

	1927.	1926
No. of persons in receipt of Out-Relief in last week of December, 1927	2,111	2,222
	excluding unem- ployed.	
Amount of Out-Relief granted during the year ended 31st Dec. 1927 ...	£26,178	£32,291
	excluding relief granted to unem- ployed.	
No. of children successfully vaccinated	642	574
No. of Beds in Infirmary	250	250

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.

By the courtesy of the Clerk to the Insurance Committee—Mr. J. S. Puddephatt, F.F.I., A.I.S.A., I am able to enclose the following report for the year 1927

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BARNSELEY INSURANCE COMMITTEE.

The Index Register of the Committee shows that on:—

- 1st April, 1927, 28,323 insured persons were resident in the Borough.
- 1st July, 1927, 28,250 insured persons were resident in the Borough.
- 1st October, 1927, 28,666 insured persons were resident in the Borough.
- 1st January, 1928, 28,591 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, 28,457, an increase of 437 on the previous year's average.

There were 826 cases of removal into the Borough and 755 cases of removal out of the Borough notified to the Committee. 51 insured persons temporarily resident in the area found it necessary to apply to an Insurance Practitioner for treatment. 3169 names were added to and 2231 removed from Insurance Practitioners' and Approved Institutions' lists during the year.

The total amount paid by the Committee for the treatment of insured persons to Doctors, Institutions, and Chemists, was roughly £15,580. The Chemists during the year dispensed 106,680 prescriptions and the total cost of these prescriptions was £3,511. These figures constitute a new record in the history of the Committee, the number of prescriptions being roughly 3 per cent. increase on the record figure of last year. The steadily increasing cost of the drug bill and the limited amount available to meet such cost resulted in a new arrangement being instituted as from 1st August, 1927, whereby the Chemists are paid the full amount of ingredient

costs of prescriptions dispensed by them, but only such proportion of dispensing fees as the Central Chemists' Fund will allow.

For the period 1st August to the 31st December, 1927, 69.7 per cent. of such fees were paid.

This new arrangement was arrived at after deliberations between the Ministry of Health and the Retail Pharmacists' Union and will remain in operation for a period of six years from the 1st January, 1927, subject to certain rights as to revision reserved to the Retail Pharmacists' Union. On the basis of full charges the average costs during the year of drugs and appliances per insured person included in Doctors' lists and for whom the Doctors do not themselves dispense was 38.2 pence, whilst the prescription frequency per insured person was 4.8.

A monthly check was made of prescriptions issued by Doctors in order to verify the recipients' title to benefit, and out of 10,416 scripts checked, 10,389 were verified by the registers. It was found necessary to take appropriate action in the case of 7 prescriptions which had been issued to 4 insured persons for whom the Doctors concerned should have themselves dispensed. The remaining 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, and in one case only was it deemed necessary to refer the report of the Analyst to the Pharmaceutical Service Sub-Committee. On consideration of the Sub-Committee's report in this case, the Committee decided to accept the Chemist's explanation, and take no further action.

At the commencement of the year the Committee endeavoured to arrange series of Health Lectures by Insurance Practitioners to their own insured patients, and, although the Doctors generally were very reticent concerning the undertaking of such duties, were successful in obtaining the services of two Doctors in this connection. The first lecture took place in March, and the second in December. Both lectures were very well attended, about 275 and 350 persons being present respectively. The subject taken was the compre-

hensive one of "How to keep well" and from questions asked following the lecture a great amount of interest appeared to have been taken in the Doctor's remarks. The lectures are necessarily of a private nature, and each insured person attending is required to present a card for admission. The average cost per insured person present at the lectures was $1/6$ and $1/5$ respectively. Leaflets on the care of the teeth were distributed at each lecture.

At the close of the year there were 27 doctors (4 of whom employ an assistant) 1 Approved Institution, and 11 Chemists (involving 16 shops) under contract with the Committee.

Except as described above there has been no change in the conditions of medical practice or supply of medical men.

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 and demonstrations were delivered by the Medical Officer of Health and the Assistant Medical Officer; the late Clinical Tuberculosis Officer, Dr. F. Penny, and one of the Venereal Diseases Medical Officers, Dr. J. Ryan, and 2 visiting Lecturers.

The subjects dealt with were:—Cancer, Prevention and cure of Tuberculosis, Maternity and Child Welfare, Venereal Diseases, and the preservation of food by Refrigeration.

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

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

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 73,790, an increase of 3,030 above the estimated population of the middle of 1926.

It will be remembered that in my report for last year I stated that the Registrar General's estimate for 1926 was too low.

When quoting figures from other towns the uncorrected Birth and Death Rates are used, as supplied in the early return of the Registrar General.

BIRTH RATE.

The net Birth Rate for 1927 was 20.80 compared with 23.69 for 1926, and an average for the preceding 10 years of 25.71 per 1,000 population.

The Birth Rate has thus shown a considerable decrease, but is still, however, one of the highest of the 107 large Towns of England and Wales, which have an average of only 17.1. 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 Birth Rate of 14.4. Huddersfield was also the lowest in 1926 and in 1925.

The highest Birth Rate returned by any of the large Towns was Middlesboro', with a Birth Rate of 23.6. Middlesboro' also had the highest Birth Rate in the year 1926.

Our high Birth Rate throws an unusual amount of work upon the Maternity and Child Welfare Department.

DEATH RATE.

Barnsley's Death Rate in 1927 was 12.67 which is somewhat larger than the Rate for 1926, when it was only 11.43, the lowest Death Rate ever recorded in this town.

The average Death Rate for the preceding 10 years was 15.48, so we may congratulate ourselves upon a considerable reduction below the average.

The average Death Rate for the 107 Great Towns was 12.2, being slightly smaller than the Death Rate of Barnsley.

The highest Death Rate of the large towns in the West Riding was returned by Halifax at 16.1. Halifax was also the highest in 1926.

The lowest Death Rate was returned by Rotherham at 11.3 and Rotherham was also the lowest in 1926.

The highest Death Rate in England and Wales was shown by Rochdale, with a Rate of 16.3, but Oldham held this unfavourable position in 1926.

INFANT MORTALITY.

Barnsley's Infant Mortality is returned at 98 per 1,000 Births, compared with 84 for 1926, but with an average for the preceding 10 years of 115.

The Rate for 1926 was the lowest in the history of Barnsley.

The average for the 107 Great Towns was only 71. The lowest Infant Mortality in the Great Towns was returned by Bath, with a Rate of only 29 per 1,000 Births, but the return of Holborn Metropolitan Borough at only 38 per 1,000 Births, also seems very meritorious.

The highest Infant Mortality was returned by Burnley, with a Rate of 110 infant deaths per 1,000 births, while Preston was second from the bottom, with a Rate of 109.

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

The net births numbered 1,535, while the net deaths numbered 935, showing a vital increase of population of 600.

In past years Barnsley has shown one of the largest increases of population in the country, but this year, owing to the fall in the Birth Rate, the increase is not so great. Even now, however, this increase is larger than that of Huddersfield, Halifax, Bradford, and Dewsbury, all added together.

Owing to the great change in population that has taken place since the Census, and especially owing to the housing schemes of the Corporation, it is undesirable to make any comments upon the changes that may have occurred in the Rates for the different parts of the Borough.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

The total net deaths numbered 935. Of these 502 were males and 433 were females.

At the Census of 1921 males numbered 34,034 and the females 33,922. If the sexes are now in the same proportion, the figures for 1927 should be males 36,958, and the females 36,832. Thus the Death Rate for males was 13.58, and for females 11.76.

The mortality of males is nearly always higher than of females, and in 1926 for England and Wales the Standardized Death Rates were, males 11.2, and females 9.1.

Note:—The Standardized Death Rates are those which would have been recorded if the sex and age constitution of the population had been the same as in 1901.

SMALLPOX.

I am glad to state that no cases of Smallpox have occurred in 1927 in the County Borough, but in the Isolation Hospitals Report it will be seen that cases from outside areas were treated at Lundwood Smallpox Hospital.

The disease has been prevalent in a mild form in many

districts in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and I strongly urge all those who have not been vaccinated or re-vaccinated within seven years to undergo this slight operation.

In 1927 the Medical Officer of Health performed 87 vaccinations:—51 primary, and 36 re-vaccinations.

He was called in upon several occasions by medical practitioners to assist them in the diagnosis of doubtful cases resembling smallpox. These cases usually turned out to be severe cases of chicken-pox, syphilis, impetigo, or drug rashes, and in no case was it necessary to isolate the patient at Lundwood.

ENTERIC FEVER.

8 cases of this disease were notified, the same number as in 1926. One death occurred in a woman aged 43 years. One death also occurred in 1926.

In most cases it was thought that the infection arose from the consumption of shellfish, 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. Watercress used to be an important cause, but the large dealers in this vegetable only purchase it now from clean sources. There is still danger, however, in the case of watercress collected by casual dealers from polluted streams.

MEASLES.

An epidemic of Measles occurred in the early part of 1927, and caused 51 deaths, whereas there were only 3 deaths from this disease in 1926.

23 deaths occurred between the age of one and two years, and only one death occurred over the age of five.

The disease tends to occur in epidemics every three or four years, and it was necessary to close the infant departments of several schools for short periods in the early part of the year. My Annual Report as School Medical Officer gives further particulars.

SCARLET FEVER.

170 cases were notified, and 148 were admitted to hospital. There were 2 deaths, one boy and one girl. Further particulars will be found in the Hospitals section of this report, later.

DIPHTHERIA.

73 cases were notified compared with 78 cases in 1926. 4 deaths occurred, compared with only 1 registered death in 1926.

65 of the cases were treated in hospital.

I regret to state that cases transferred to hospital have only occasionally received adequate treatment beforehand, such as Diphtheria Antitoxin. It was necessary, in several cases, to perform the operation of Tracheotomy. Further particulars will be found later.

The 'Schick' test for susceptibility to diphtheria is used for the nursing staff at Kendray Hospital, and it has also been offered, free of charge, to the general population, who, however, have not availed themselves of the opportunity.

INFLUENZA.

Influenza was responsible for 35 deaths, compared with 26 deaths in 1926. In my opinion the badly ventilated motor omnibuses, cinemas, and theatres, were most important factors, in the spread of this disease.

WHOOPING COUGH.

This disease is not notifiable, but caused 27 deaths in young children in 1927, 14 being boys and 13 girls. This disease also tends to occur in occasional epidemics, and was responsible for only 8 deaths in 1926. In severe epidemics it is necessary to close the infant departments of public elementary schools to prevent the spread of the disease. The Board of Education recommend that school closure should only be resorted to in extreme cases, but I am confident that where an epidemic occurs in the late winter, school closure can prevent many deaths by delaying the further spread of the disease for several months until the warm weather arrives, and the fatality rate of the disease is reduced.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

5 cases of this dread disease were notified in 1927, compared with 2 cases in 1926.

2 cases were fatal, both in females.

None of the cases were treated in hospital as we were pressed for accommodation throughout the greater part of the year.

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.

222 cases were notified in 1927, compared with 113 in 1926. The increased number of notifications is not due to any increase in the prevalence of the disease, but to a thorough search of the Tuberculosis Dispensary register by the Tuberculosis Officer, and the desire to reach a definite diagnosis in the large number of doubtful cases. Of the notifications 143 were pulmonary, and 79 were non-pulmonary. Of the pulmonary cases notified the males were 76 and the females 67. Of the non-pulmonary cases notified the males were 45 and the females 34.

The total deaths numbered 64, compared with 60 deaths in 1926. The death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis was 0.65 per 1,000 population, and of non-pulmonary tuberculosis 0.22, making a total tuberculosis death rate of 0.87, compared with 0.96 in 1926.

With the single exception of the year 1920, when a low tuberculosis death rate followed very high rates in 1918 and 1919, the influenza epidemic having killed off many cases in those years, the death rate in 1927 was the lowest on record. 35 deaths occurred in males, while only 29 occurred in females showing that the disease is more fatal in the male sex, and this also appeared in 1926 and in 1925. It suggests that either the industries in which males engage are 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. I trust that with the improvement in housing conditions the number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis will be reduced still further.

A section of this report, dealing with the treatment of tuberculosis will be found later upon pages 118—124.

CANCER OR MALIGNANT DISEASE.

Cancer or malignant disease was responsible for 83 deaths compared with 71 in 1926, 76 in 1925, and 80 in 1924; a slight increase is thus 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 investigation, prevention and treatment of cancer have been started in many parts of the country, many of them under the auspices of the British Empire Cancer Campaign. Meetings have been held in Barnsley in support of the Yorkshire Branch of this Campaign, but we are sorry to state that very little progress has been made during the past year in increasing our useful knowledge of the disease.

We can state that cancer rarely, or practically never, affects a healthy person.

For England and Wales in 1926 the cancer death rate was recorded as 1·362 per 1,000 population compared with 1·336 in 1925.

The death rate among males increased from 1·290 to 1·307 and in females increased from 1·377 to 1·413.

Of the total deaths in Barnsley, 29 occurred in males and 54 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, by contaminating their food, it is thought that they are not 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.

Over-feeding and insufficient exercise have also been suggested as possible causes of the increase of cancer, and the increased use of preservatives in food has also been under suspicion. This last cause, however, should have less influence in the future, owing to the recent Order of the Ministry of Health, dealing with preservatives.

RHEUMATIC FEVER.

This caused four deaths, compared with 7 in 1926, but it is probable that many cases certified as due to heart disease are really caused by rheumatic fever.

We know that rheumatic fever only exists in cold, damp climates, for there is no rheumatic fever in warm climates, except among the new comers.

It is believed that unhealthy tonsils and adenoids allow the rheumatic germ to enter the system.

DIABETES.

Diabetes caused 9 deaths, compared with 3 in 1926 and 4 in 1925. The numbers are too small to say definitely that diabetes is increasing in Barnsley.

One of the causes of diabetes is stated to be an excessive consumption of sugar, while the tendency to diabetes is also stated to be hereditary.

CEREBRAL HAEMORRHAGE.

36 deaths, divided between 19 males and 17 females, were due to this cause, compared with 42 in 1926. The important causes are syphilis, over-eating, over-drinking and intense excitement, especially anger. Syphilis especially causes disease of the arteries of the brain, and renders them more liable to rupture.

HEART DISEASE.

Heart Disease was responsible for 100 deaths, compared with 69 in 1926, and 104 in 1925. 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 Isolation Hospital during treatment for scarlet fever.

It is hoped that by the treatment of enlarged tonsils and adenoids in school children the incidence of this disease will lessen.

Improved ventilation and less dampness of the houses, and a more open air life, will also play a beneficent part. Other forms of heart disease are due to syphilis and over exertion.

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 must have a good and uninterrupted blood supply to carry out their functions. The chief causes are mentioned above under cerebral hemorrhage.

BRONCHITIS.

Bronchitis caused 81 deaths, compared with 94 in 1926.

Pneumonia (all forms) caused 109 deaths, compared with 69 in 1926 and 96 deaths in 1925.

OTHER RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

Other Respiratory Diseases caused 8 deaths compared with 10 in 1926.

Adding these totals together we have 198 deaths, compared with 173 in 1926. Of these 198 deaths, 125 were males and 73 were females.

An excess of male deaths was also found in 1926 and in 1925, and it will be noted that males also suffered more from tuberculosis.

The deaths from bronchitis and pneumonia are distributed through all ages, but are least numerous between the ages of 5 and 25 years.

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

These diseases often start as feverish colds which spread by infection from person to person, and I think this specially occurs in 'buses and trams. 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, and the same number, also males, occurred in 1926. A new treatment by alkalies has been prescribed for these diseases, and the reports to date appear satisfactory. In the past these diseases have mainly been dealt with by a severe operation, and it will be a great advance if the simple treatment by alkalies proves to be as effective.

DIARRHOEA AND ENTERITIS.

Diarrhoea and Enteritis caused 9 deaths and of these 5 were infants under one year. In 1926, 32 deaths occurred from these diseases.

The summer of 1927 was rather cold, and free from long dry periods. This circumstance helped in keeping the number of deaths so small, but it is undoubted also that the improvement in the quality of the milk supply, and especially the introduction of dried milks for feeding infants, has proved very beneficial.

The reduction in the number of privies has also assisted, and also the increased attention devoted to the paving of yards, and the making up of new streets, has diminished the dust nuisance.

ACUTE AND CHRONIC NEPHRITIS.

24 deaths were caused by these diseases, compared with 41 in 1926. These diseases proved fatal in middle and later middle age, but it is possible that they may have really been caused in childhood, by an attack of scarlet fever or other infectious disease.

Scarlet Fever is a much milder disease than it was a generation ago, and this may account for part of the reduction.

Other causes of nephritis are over-feeding, alcoholism, and syphilis.

PUERPERAL SEPSIS.

Under this heading puerperal fever, septicaemia and pyaemia in child-birth are included.

These diseases caused only one death, compared with 3 in 1926, 4 in 1925, and 8 in 1924.

The fatal case was aged 21 years.

One feels that the number of deaths will not always be so small, notwithstanding the improved facilities under the Public Health (Notification of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations of 1926.

There is a great shortage of accommodation in our Isolation Hospital for the treatment of puerperal sepsis, and

one frequently has to refuse application for admission of such cases, in order that the accommodation may be reserved for the three diseases admitted under contract.

Cases admitted to the hospital are often received rather late in their course, for midwives and doctors are rather slow in coming to a decision which might tend to reflect upon their obstetric practise.

In many cases it has been clear that neither the doctor nor the midwife is to blame, for cases occur in which there has been no interference by either. In these cases the mother has occasionally been suffering from venereal disease.

On the other hand, occasional cases are quite definitely spread by midwives who do not take all the necessary precautions, and this point is referred to later in this report, where a midwife was reported to the Central Midwives' Board, page 101.

CONGENITAL DEBILITY AND MALFORMATION, PREMATURE BIRTH, etc.

51 deaths were attributed to these causes, compared with 64 in 1926. 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 Disease, especially syphilis, is an important cause, and it is hoped that with the free and efficient treatment at our Venereal Diseases Centre, the ravages of syphilis will diminish. The disease is readily checked if taken in time.

If the mother is very young, or of advanced age, the child is likely to be delicate and to die in the first year of life.

SUICIDE.

Suicide was responsible for 9 deaths, compared with 5 in 1926, and 12 in 1925. The depressed condition of industry in the district during the past year has probably something to do with some of these deaths.

OTHER FORMS OF VIOLENCE.

Other deaths from violence numbered 38, compared with 30 in 1926, and 45 in 1925. The long dispute in the coal industry in 1926 may have been a large factor in the reduction in the number of deaths in that year.

Table VI deals with inquests held in Barnsley and shows the causes of death as returned, divided between residents in the Borough, residents who died outside the Borough, and strangers.

We are glad to note the reduction in the number of deaths from drowning, and it is possible that the increased tuition of children at the Public Baths, as recorded in my Report as School Medical Officer, may be partly responsible for this.

There were 8 deaths caused by motor vehicles, and it appears that most of these were avoidable.

DURATION OF LIFE.

The total net deaths numbered 935, and Table II shows that of these 64 males and 47 females died over 75 years of age, while 65 males and 76 females died between the ages of 65 and 75.

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

In Barnsley, in 1927, 434 deaths occurred in persons 50 years of age and over. This is 46.4 per cent. of the total deaths. In England and Wales in 1926 61.63 per cent. of the total deaths occurred in persons of the same ages. This shows that on the average persons do not live as long in Barnsley as in the remainder of the country.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of the County Borough of Barnsley during 1927 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 5 years	Zymotic Death Rate	
		Number	Rate.		Num- ber.	Rate.				Num- ber.	Rate.					
1917	53443	1195	22.36	47943	826	17.23	218	137	36	725	15.12	162	135	22.34	32.69	1.37
1918	53116	1272	23.94	47405	1489	31.41	278	185	58	1362	28.73	205	161	15.05	41.04	10.84
1919	53835	1290	23.96	51680	932	18.03	182	120	50	862	16.67	157	122	18.21	34.34	3.79
1920	53739	1751	32.58	53739	851	15.83	163	98	28	781	14.53	227	129	29.07	40.97	2.06
1921	54500	1586	29.10	54500	901	16.53	189	110	43	834	15.30	181	114	21.70	31.64	2.01
*1922	69540	1882	26.34	69540	986	14.18	213	86	24	924	13.26	184	100	19.91	31.28	1.62
1923	70120	1747	24.91	70120	936	13.36	213	162	26	860	12.26	170	97	19.77	30.23	1.44
1924	70570	1872	26.53	70570	1047	14.84	284	120	41	968	13.72	184	98	19.01	29.24	1.69
1925	71170	1684	23.66	71170	1038	14.58	190	102	48	984	13.82	181	107	18.39	28.15	1.69
1926	70760	1676	23.69	70760	874	12.35	233	100	35	809	11.43	140	84	17.31	25.22	1.00
Average for 10 yrs 1917-26	62079	1591	25.71	60743	988	16.83	216	116	39	911	15.48	179	115	20.08	32.48	2.75
1927	73790	1535	20.80	73790	994	13.47	285	118	59	935	12.67	151	98	16.15	31.02	1.69

* County Borough Extended November 9th, 1921

TABLE II.—REGISTRAR GENERAL.		
Deaths under 1 year ...	Males ... 89, Females... 52,	Illegitimate, 6, " 4,
		Total, 95, Total, 56,

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

[illegible]

TABLE III.—INFANT MORTALITY, 1927.

Causes of Deaths.		Under 1 week.										Total under 4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.										Total Deaths
All Causes:	Certified ...	1-2 weeks.	3 weeks.	4 weeks.	5 weeks.	6 weeks.	7 weeks.	8 weeks.	9 weeks.	10 weeks.	4 weeks.	5 weeks.	6 weeks.	7 weeks.	8 weeks.	9 weeks.	10 weeks.	11 weeks.	12 months.				
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	151			
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11			
Enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6			
Abdominal Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5			
Congenital Malformation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1			
Premature Birth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6			
Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33			
Atelectasis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9			
Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8			
Meningitis (Non-Tubercular)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3			
Convulsions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2			
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17			
Pneumonia (All Forms)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45			
Suffocation, overlying	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11			
Other Causes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1			
Totals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	151			

Nett Births registered during the calendar year—
 Legitimate .. 1458
 Illegitimate .. 77

Nett Deaths registered during the calendar year—
 Legitimate (Infants) .. 141
 Illegitimate .. 10

TABLE IV.

BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, and ANALYSIS of MORTALITY during the Year 1927.

Provisional figures. The rates have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1927. The mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of towns.

	Birth Rate per 1000 Total Pop.	Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population.								Rate per 1000 Births.		Percentage of Total Deaths.				
		All Causes.	Enteric Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years).	Total Deaths under 1 year	Certified by Registered Medical Practitioners	Inquest Cases	Certified by Coroner after P.M. No Inquest	Uncertified Causes of Death.
England and Wales ..	16.7	12.3	0.01	0.00	0.09	0.01	0.09	0.07	0.57	0.51	6.3	69	91.7	6.6	0.7 ^a	1.0
107 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...	17.1	12.2	0.01	0.00	0.12	0.01	0.10	0.08	0.49	0.46	8.3	71	91.9	6.6	0.9*	0.6
155 Smaller Towns (1921 Adjusted Populations 20,000 - 50,000)	16.4	11.3	0.01	0.00	0.07	0.01	0.08	0.05	0.58	0.41	5.0	68	92.7	5.8	0.3*	1.2
London ..	16.1	11.9	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.12	0.09	0.39	0.51	7.5	59	90.3	7.9	1.8 ^a	0.0
County Borough of Barnsley	20.80	12.67	0.01	0.00	0.69	0.03	0.37	0.05	0.47	0.51	3.3	98	89.7	10.3	0.0	0.0

* The Coroner's (Amendment) Act 1926, which came into operation on the 1st May, 1927, provides for the registration of deaths on a certificate of the Coroner after P.M. without Inquest. These percentages relate therefore to 8 months of the year only.

TABLE V.

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
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
1927	16.7	20.80	12.3	12.67	69	98

TABLE VI.
INQUESTS HELD IN BARNSELEY DURING 1927.

Cause of Death.	Borough Residents.		Residents died outside Borough.		Strangers.	
	Male.	F'male	Male.	F'male	Male.	F'male
A Natural Causes—						
Angina Pectoris	1	..	..	..	..	..
Arterio Sclerosis	2	..	..	..	..	..
Atelectasis	1	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis	1	1	..	..	..	..
Cancer of Pancreas.. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Cerebral Haemorrhage ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Coronary Artheroma ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Dentition and Undigested Meal	..	1	..	..	..	..
Distended Stomach.. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Heart Disease	4	2	1	..	..	1
Heart Disease with other Diseases	2	..	..	..	..	1
Incomplete Abortion ..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Infectious Disease	..	1	..	..	..	..
Nephritis	2	..	..	..	..	..
Osteomyelitis of Shin ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Perforated Gangrenous Gall Bladder	1	..	..	..	..	..
Perforated Gastric Ulcer ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia	3	..	..	..	1	..
Pneumonia and Meningitis ..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Prematurity.. .. .	1	2	..	..	..	..
Rheumatic Endocarditis ..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Rupture of Aortic Aneurism ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Sarcoma of Great Toe ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	1	..
Senile Degeneration	..	1	..	..	..	..
Senile Gangrene	1	..	..	..	..	..
Status Lymphaticus	..	1	..	..	..	..
Thrombosis Left Leg Vein..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Tubercular Diseases	..	1	..	..	1	..
B Violence—						
Abrasian of Head	..	..	..	..	1	..
Attempted Removal of Wart	..	..	..	..	..	1
Burns from Clothing Catching Fire, &c.	..	1	..	..	..	2
Burns from Spilling Paraffin ..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Burns of Hand	..	..	..	..	..	1
Collisions of Motor Vehicles ..	2	1	1	..	..	..
Drowning	3	..	1	..	..	..
Carried forward	31	17	4	0	4	7

TABLE VI.--Continued.

INQUESTS.

Brought forward	31	17	4	0	4	7
Falls in Street, from Train, &c., &c.	3	1	..	..	2	..
Inattention at Birth	1	..	..	..	..	..
Kick at Football Match	..	..	1	..	..	..
Kicked by Horse	..	..	..	..	1	..
Knocked down by Motor Vehicles.. ..	1	3	..	..	4	1
Pipe Stem Swallowed	..	..	1	..	..	..
Poisoned by Camphorated Oil, taken in mistake	1	..	..	..	..	..
Scalds by Hot Water, Tea, &c. ..	2	2	1	..	1	..
Struck by Train	1	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation	..	1	..	..	..	..
Tetanus from Injuries	1	..	..	..	1	..
Thrown from Motor Cycle.. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..
C Occupational Accidents—						
Accidental Scratch at Col- liery	1	..	..	..	..	..
Collision of Head at Colliery	..	..	1	..	..	..
Crushed under Tub	..	..	1	..	..	..
Crushed by Falls of Roof, side, etc. . . .	3	..	2	..	10	..
Fall of House Roof.. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Injury to Thumb at Coke Ovens	1	..	..	..	..	..
Injury at Boxing Bout	..	..	1	..	..	..
Knock on Neck	1	..	..	..	..	..
Run over by Runaway Tubs and Wagons	1	..	..	..	1	..
Struck by Broken Haulage Chain	..	..	..	..	1	..
Suffocated by Colliery Fire.. ..	..	..	2	..	1	..
D Suicide—						
Cut Throat	1	..	..	..	..	..
Drowning	3	1	..	..	1	..
Hanging	1	..	..	..	..	..
Injuries to Intestines by Pen Knife	..	..	..	..	1	..
Poisoned with Coal Gas	1	..	..	..	..	..
Put herself in front of Train ..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Totals	55	26	14	1	28	8

TABLE VII.
INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING 1927 (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS).

Number of Cases Notified.									Total Cases Notified in each Ward.									
Notifiable Disease.	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 ..	170	..	23	117	25	5	..	..	19	17	12	21	19	19	15	34	14	148
Pneumonia ..	97	3	22	23	12	21	12	4	5	8	11	8	11	7	6	23	18	..
Diphtheria ..	73	2	22	34	9	6	..	..	6	7	7	9	7	12	3	14	8	65
Erysipelas ..	34	1	..	2	9	5	14	3	2	2	4	8	2	2	5	7	2	..
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	18	..	..	..	8	10	..	..	2	1	1	3	5	..	3	2	1	9
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	13	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	1	2	2	2	1	..
Enteric Fever ..	8	..	..	..	4	2	2	..	..	2	2	1	1	..	1	1	..	7
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	5	..	..	2	1	1	1	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever ..	4	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	3
Cerebro Spinal Fever ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Malaria ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Anterior Polio-Myelitis ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox (notifiable from 4/3/27 to 3/6/27)	81	3	24	52	1	1	..	..	10	4	11	15	7	8	4	11	11	..
Totals ..	507	22	94	230	71	54	29	7	45	47	52	66	54	50	40	96	57	232

TABLE VII.

ABOUT GNIDOLX3 INFECTIONS DISEASES

Number of Cases		Total	
Year 1	Year 2	Year 1	Year 2
Scarlet Fever	11	28	23
Diphtheria	3	23	23
Erysipelas	2	2	2
Puerperal Typhoid	1	1	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	1
Eratia Fever	1	1	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	1	1
Puerperal Fever	1	1	1
Cerebro Spinal Fever	1	1	1
Malaria	1	1	1
Acute Anterior Polio-	1	1	1
Myelitis	1	1	1
Chicken-pox (notifiable)	1	1	1
from 413 to 420	81	241	23
Total	507	241	23

TABLE VIII.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases (Excluding Tuberculosis)—Table showing periods of Prevalence during 1927.

Notifiable Disease.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Scarlet Fever	16	11	9	11	16	9	9	10	21	17	14	27	170
Pneumonia	5	12	9	8	16	7	7	6	2	3	10	12	97
Diphtheria	5	5	2	2	6	1	4	2	7	9	18	19	73
Erysipelas	2	2	5	2	1	2	3	2	2	3	5	7	34
Puerperal Pyrexia	4	2	2	4	2	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	18
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	..	3	4	3	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	13
Enteric Fever	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	8
Encephalitis Lethargica	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	3	1	5
Puerperal Fever	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	4
Cerebro Spinal Fever	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Malaria	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Acute Anterior Polio-Myelitis	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Chicken-pox (notifiable from 4/3/27 to 3/6/27)	..	..	22	25	31	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	81
Total ..	84	31	52	57	77	27	24	19	33	37	49	67	507

TABLE IX.
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES—SUMMARY OF

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases Admitt'd to Hospital	Total Deaths.
Scarlet Fever	170	148	2
Pneumonia... ..	97	...	109
Diphtheria	73	65	4
Erysipelas	34	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia... ..	18	9	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum...	13	...	...
Enteric Fever	8	7	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	5	...	2
Puerperal Fever	4	3	1
Cerebro Spinal Fever	2	...	2
Malaria	1	...	...
Acute Anterior Polio-Myelitis ...	1	...	...
Tuberculosis :—			
(a) Pulmonary)—m. 76, f. 67...	143	82	48
(b) Non-Pul.—m. 45, f. 34 ..	79	6	16
Chicken-pox (only notifiable from 4/3/27 for three months) ...	81	...	...
Totals	629	320	185

TABLE X.—PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.
Summary of Notifications during the period from the 2nd January, 1927, to the 31st December, 1927, in the County Borough of Barnsley.

Notifications on Form A.

NUMBER OF PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS.													
Age Periods.	Number of Primary Notifications.												
	0-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 and up-wards	Total Primary Notifications.	Total Notifications on Form A.
Col. 1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Pulmonary—													
Males	...	2	11	13	8	7	11	9	11	1	..	73	75
Females	...	1	14	8	10	9	14	5	3	1	1	66	70
Non-Pulmonary													
Males	3	4	20	10	6	..	1	1	..	..	..	45	46
Females	...	11	7	6	3	3	1	1	..	..	1	33	34

Notifications on Form B.

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

Notifications on Form C.

Poor Law Institutions Sanatoria.	
20	21
..	45
..	37
..	3
..	3

TABLE XI.
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 2nd January, 1927, to the 31st December, 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 up-wards	Total Cases
Pulmonary—												
Males	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	5
Females	...	1	1	..	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	7
Non-Pulmonary—												
Males	...	1	1	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	8
Females	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

The source or sources from which information as to the above-mentioned cases was obtained should be stated below:—

Source of Information.	No. of Cases.	
	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
Death returns ...	9	8
"Inward" Transfers ...	3	1
Other sources, viz :—	...	...

TABLE XII.
TUBERCULOSIS—NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS
For 12 Years.

Year.	Pulmonary.			Other Forms of Tuberculosis.			Total Tubercul- osis 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
1927	143	48	0.65	79	16	0.22	0.87

* Borough Extended.

TABLE XIII.

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

5		Died within 1 week of Notification.
2	" "	2 weeks of Notification
2	" "	3 weeks of Notification.
3	" "	1 month of Notification.
3	" "	2 months of Notification
3	" "	3 months of Notification
8	" "	6 months of Notification
3	" "	9 months of Notification
5	" "	1 year of Notification
3	" "	2 years of Notification.
3	" "	3 years of Notification
8	" "	4 years of Notification or more.

16 died without notification of the disease.

Of 64 deaths which occurred among Tuberculous Patients 16, or 25 per cent. were not notified, and 26, or a further 41 per cent. died within 6 months of notification.

In 1926 of 68 deaths 7 were not notified.

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

TABLE XIV.—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...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...
1— 5 ...	2	1	4	11	2	1	3	4
5—10 ...	11	14	20	7	...	1	2	1
10—15 ...	13	8	10	6	1	...	2	...
15—20 ...	8	10	6	3	3	1	1	1
20—25 ...	7	9	...	3	2	3	...	...
25—35 ...	11	14	1	1	5	11	1	...
35—45 ...	9	5	1	1	3	4	...	...
45—55 ...	11	3	...	...	7	2	...	...
55—65 ...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...
65 & upwards	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	73	66	45	33	25	23	10	6

TABLE XV.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.—13 Cases Notified.

Treated at Home by	Recovery Vision Unim- paired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness	Left District.	Deaths
Private Practitioner and Health Visitor ...	8	...	...	...	...
M.O., I.W.C. and Health Visitor ...	2	...	...	...	...
M.O., I.W.C., H.V. and P.P. ...	1	...	...	...	...
Health Visitor ...	1	...	...	...	...
In Hospital Institutional Treat- ment ...	1	...	...	...	...
No Treatment re- quired ...	...	...	...	...	...

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

	For Private Practition- ers	For M.O.H. or S.M.O.	For Kendray Hospital	For Beckett Hospital	For Union Infirmary	For Sanator- ium	For Venereal Diseases Clinic	Total
Diphtheria—Positive	19	..	112	1	..	..	..	132
Negative	110	2	546	4	1	..	..	663
Enteric—Positive	3	..	7	1	..	..	..	11
Negative	11	..	36	13	..	..	..	60
Tuberculosis—Positive	20	..	1	1	1	..	..	23
Negative	83	..	1	3	7	7	..	101
Syphilis—Positive	5	..	..	8	..	..	29	42
Negative	40	..	..	36	..	..	123	199
Totals	291	2	703	67	9	7	152	1231
Issue of Anti-Toxin by M.O.H. Office	84	..	489	..	..	..	..	573
Issues of substitutes for Sal- varsan	32	..	..	..	..	..	708	740

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

SANITARY COMMITTEE.

His Worship The Mayor—Alderman J. F. Broley, J.P.
(Chairman).

Alderman G. W. Simpson (Vice-Chairman).

Alderman T. Lang.

Councillor B. Harral.

„ W. E. Raley, J.P.

„ A. Jepson

„ J. S. Rose, J.P.,

„ R. J. Plummer

„ H. Smith, J.P.

„ H. Rhodes.

Councillor A. Dennis,

„ H. Smith.

„ J. Ellis, J.P.

„ E. W. Taylor

„ H. Foulstone.

„ H. M. Walker

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

LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

The list of Local Acts, Byelaws, and Regulations in force in the County Borough was given in full in the survey report in 1925, pages 45—48.

The following additions have been made since:—

- 1925 Barnsley Corporation Electricity (Extension) Special Order.
- 1926 Barnsley Order, 1926, for widening and improving certain streets in the centre of the town.
- 1927 Rules and Regulations for preventing the waste, etc., of water.
- 1927 Barnsley Corporation (Water) Act; to construct additional Waterworks; and for other purposes.
- 1927 Barnsley Provisional Order, amending the Barnsley Corporation Act, 1914, as to the erection of a new Town Hall.

WATER SUPPLY.

A new compensation reservoir at Scout Dyke referred to in my three last reports is nearing completion.

Preparations are being made to commence with a new reservoir at Royd Moor, authorised by the Barnsley Corporation (Water) Act of 1927. This new reservoir receives water from small tributaries in the upper Don valley.

In addition, new filters at Ingbirchworth, to take the additional water released by the construction of Scout Dyke reservoir, are complete, and a start is being made in enlarging the capacity of the trunk mains from Ingbirchworth.

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.

There are still twelve houses in the County Borough not supplied with Corporation water, which utilise local supplies from wells or a spring.

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

BARNSELEY CORPORATION WATERWORKS.**RAINFALL IN 1927.**

TABLE XVII.

1927.			Barnsley Jordan Hill.	...	Midhope.
			Inches	...	Inches
January	...	...	1.23	...	3.15
February	...	...	1.18	...	1.33
March	...	...	1.91	...	3.80
April	...	...	2.60	...	3.69
May	...	...	1.18	...	1.47
June	...	...	2.36	...	3.97
July	...	...	2.58	...	2.61
August	...	...	4.57	...	4.98
September	...	...	4.05	...	5.71
October	...	...	2.10	...	4.25
November	...	...	3.32	...	4.79
December	...	...	2.73	...	2.54
Total for the Year			29.81	...	42.29

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 Borough it receives the effluent from the Barnsley Sewage Works, which

is usually of a very high quality. In stormy weather, however, the storm water overflow permits the admission of highly diluted sewage to the river. No complaint has been received by this department throughout the year from this cause.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The Sewage Disposal Works were described in my last year's report, page 52, and no important change has been carried out since.

No important new sewers have been laid.

Extensions to sewers in Huddersfield Road and Wombwell Lane made necessary by building operations, have been completed.

PRIVATE STREET WORKS.

I am informed by the Borough Surveyor, Mr. Harold Taylor, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., that during the year 1927, 14 front streets and 13 back streets were made up; the total length thereof was about 3076 yards. It is hoped by these improvements to effect a reduction in infant mortality and an increase in the cleanliness of the houses.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

Under the Anthrax Order of 1910, the Medical Officer of Health was informed by the Borough Veterinary Inspector of the occurrence of Anthrax in a cow brought to a Knacker's yard in Barnsley from an area of the West Riding County Council, upon April 20th, 1927.

The necessary disinfection and cleansing was undertaken to prevent the spread of the disease to human beings or to other animals, and the diseased carcase disposed of by the Chief Sanitary Inspector, by burning.

The diagnosis had been confirmed by an Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR 1927.

To the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary Committee.

Gentlemen,—

I beg to submit the Annual Report on the work done in the Sanitary and Cleansing Departments during the year 1927.

It is a pleasure to record that the majority of owners and occupiers have discharged their obligations on receipt of an informal communication from the Department. It has only been found to be necessary to serve 87 formal notices. This is one of the pleasing features of the report, and shows the good relations that exist between owners and occupiers of property and the Sanitary Department.

A perusal of the figures will reveal the various sanitary improvements that have been carried out during the year. The results are gratifying when one bears in mind the difficult times—due to trade depression—through which we are passing.

The scheme of conversion of privy middens is nearing completion. Those outstanding are in positions where there is no sewer available, or there is a great difficulty of drainage.

The Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926, came into operation during the year. I would direct attention to my remarks under this heading.

More attention has been given to the Borough's Milk Supply. I suggested to your Committee that Mr. Turner, Mr. Spalton, and Mr. Allemby, three of the Assistant Sanitary Inspectors, should be given permission to attend course on Clean Milk Production, held at the University of Leeds. You gladly gave the necessary facilities, and, on their behalf, I say thank you to the Committee and the Members of the Council.

Your Veterinary Surgeon, Mr. C. S. Smith, has spent a large amount of time inspecting the milch cows at the various

farm premises in the Borough. His report is included under the heading "Tuberculosis Order."

Four prosecutions were undertaken for adulteration of milk. In one case a fine of £5 was imposed; one case was dismissed on payment of costs, and two cases were dismissed.

Tuberculosis continues to be the most prevalent disease among animals slaughtered for food. Some considerable time must elapse before any appreciable effect is observed in the operations of the Tuberculosis Order, 1925, so far as a reduction in the number of cases met with in the slaughter-house is concerned. The immediate effect of the Order is the weeding out of chronic diseased animals among our milch cows.

The portion of the report dealing with Sanitary matters covers the period 1st January, 1927 to 31st December, 1927, while the portion devoted to Cleansing work, is a record, of the work done, during the financial year 1st April, 1927, to 31st March, 1928. The reason for this is the costing returns that now form part of the Report on Cleansing.

During the year a new Morris Vehicle has been purchased to replace a Ford wagon that was practically beyond repair. Controlled tipping has been brought into operation, as an additional method, for the disposal of house refuse.

I have pleasure in tendering my thanks to the staff of the Department for their willing help and co-operation throughout the year.

I would also like to express my deep appreciation of the uniform kindness and consideration which the Sanitary Department has received at your hands during the year.

I am,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN W. MELLOR,

Chief Sanitary Inspector & Cleansing Superintendent.

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TABLE XVIII.
DETAILS OF INSPECTION WORK.

		INSPECTIONS. In Wards										RE-INSPECTIONS. In Wards										
		N.	S.	E.	W.	S.E.	S.W.	Con.	N.B.	Ar- d. sley	Ins- p- c-t- i- o- n- s	N.	S.	E.	W.	S.E.	S.W.	Con.	N.B.	Ar- d. sley	Ins- p- c-t- i- o- n- s	
Dwelling-houses —No. Inspected (or- dinary)	168	103	279	100	320	120	361	149	259	1869	412	280	610	343	552	549	687	313	435	181	6050	
No. re Infectious Diseases	40	43	56	43	50	65	26	58	84	467	32	4	20	84	40	59	12	40	15	328	785	
Complaints	69	117	92	59	79	95	87	60	62	70	2	4	5	10	12	12	2	...	18	738		
" Suspected Overcrowding	4	5	13	12	3	13	4	51	1	51	1	1	5	1	5	1	36	1	1	80	101	
" Dirty Condition	4	5	8	9	9	14	4	8	52	16	1	10	1	10	1	75	7	11	126	178		
Housing Act, 1925																						
No. inspected & particulars recorded ...	1	7	12	2	3	3	38	63	65	14	1	3	137	31	127	56	434	497	...	...	2	
No. found to be totally unfit for human habitation	1	7	12	2	1	1	38	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	
No. found to be not in all respects fit for human habitation	5	130	135	46	42	3	633	991	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	998
No. of Defects found	1	7	12	2	3	1	38	63	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	79
Schools—No. of in which Defects were found ...	12	5	14	9	5	8	6	9	8	76	29	8	107	26	3	14	19	14	29	249	325	
Kat Infested Premises	1	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	1	
Perment Rooms	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Factories—No. of	2	16	18	2	3	9	2	2	1	53	1	19	1	1	15	2	24	4	11	24	1	
Workshops—Ordinary	3	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	9	
Domestic	13	17	9	7	8	6	12	2	5	79	1	25	2	27	5	24	1	...	...	86	165	
Bakehouses—Ordinary	5	13	1	3	2	2	9	10	37	3	11	3	22	9	7	1	...	...	3	20	57	
Gorsheds—No. of	18	9	13	7	13	15	7	4	2	72	1	14	11	3	22	9	7	...	...	72	143	
Ice Cream Premises—No. of	144	767	48	8	6	21	6	21	6	72	1	2	27	18	1	30	1	...	...	140	145	
Slaughterhouses—No. of	1	13	8	7	2	2	3	4	40	208	3	2	1	1	1	1	6	...	...	14	306	
Offensive Trades—No. of	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	19	
Common Lodging Houses—No. of	14	7	12	11	6	14	2	13	23	102	1	5	14	9	1	20	2	...	...	31	46	
Hotels—No. of	1	5	4	1	4	1	6	8	7	37	1	4	7	1	10	1	3	...	...	52	184	
Fried Fish Shops—No. of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	53	
Urnals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Swine, Poultry and other Animals so kept as to be a nuisance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Offensive Accumulations, nuisances from Drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
No. Colour Tested	15	8	10	6	15	36	18	12	32	132	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
No. Grates Tested	27	15	19	8	31	36	35	28	23	222	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
No. Inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sewers—Ventilated, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Street Gutters	24	7	7	2	2	1	1	9	4	3	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Smoke Observations —General	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Stable Premises	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Special	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Stable Premises	29	4	1	1	1	1	5	1	3	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tents, Vans and Sheds	8	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	5	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Garages	168	167	6	181	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Markets	1	2	7	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Shops—Re Meat	3055	3645	28	1243	2	2	5790	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Food Preparing Premises	56	5	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cinemas and Theatres	41	12	14	35	3	21	2	20	26	174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
No. of Miscellaneous Visits	144	393	340	148	410	248	538	456	232	2899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total Nuisances Found	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
No. of Houses affected by above Nuisances	217	242	373	174	342	247	417	211	124	2347	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

[illegible]

IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED UNDER THE HOUSING ACTS, 1909 to 1925.

TABLE XX.

DWELLING-HOUSES.				By Notice.	Without Notice.
Rendered free from dampness	...	...	...	31	1
Provided with improved means of food storage	...	...	...	15	
Roofs reconstructed or repaired	...	...	...	49	2
Walls (outside) pointed and repaired	...	...	...	66	11
Gable Walls pointed	...	...	...	8	2
Chimneys repaired or pointed	...	...	...	57	1
Sink Waste Pipes repaired	...	...	...	2	
Sinks repaired or renewed	...	...	...	7	1
Yards paved	...	...	...	3	
Yard pavements improved	...	...	...	2	
Eaves, Gutters, and Fall spouts repaired or renewed	...	...	...	57	
Steps, repaired	...	...	...	10	
Boundary Walls built or repaired	...	...	...	2	1
Coal places repaired or provided	...	...	...	15	1
Water Closets improved	...	...	...	4	

LIVING ROOMS.

Old windows improved	...	...	...	44	1
Dampness in walls prevented	...	...	...	30	
Walls and Ceilings repaired or replastered	...	...	...	46	1
Floors repaired or relaid	...	...	...	44	1
New fireplaces provided	...	...	...	1	
Old fireplaces repaired	...	...	...	42	
Doors repaired	...	...	...	8	
Coppers repaired	...	...	...	4	1

SLEEPING ROOMS.

Light and ventilation improved	...	...	...	2	
New windows provided	...	...	...	3	
Old windows improved	...	...	...	45	2
Dampness in walls prevented	...	...	...	23	
Walls and ceilings repaired or replastered	...	...	...	30	2
Old fireplaces repaired	...	...	...	7	

	By Notice.	Without Notice.
Floors repaired	19	2
New Staircases provided		1
Staircases repaired	6	
Doors repaired	5	

CELLARS OR BASEMENT ROOMS.

Walls and ceilings repaired or replastered	4
Floors repaired or replaced	1
Staircases repaired	6
Drains cleansed	1

SCULLERIES OR WASH KITCHENS.

Floors repaired	5	
Old windows improved	6	
Lighting and ventilation improved	2	
Dampness prevented	5	
Walls and ceilings repaired	14	
New slopsinks provided	15	
Waste Pipes trapped, or repaired	9	
Coppers repaired	4	
Doors repaired	9	
Total number of houses in which above improvements were effected	106	2
Number of Notices complied with	28	

TABLE XXI.

INSPECTION WORK.

Total number of Inspections made	29,493
" " " Re-Inspections made	6,123
" " " Defects found	3,910
" " " Defects remedied	4,535
Number of Informal Notices served	821
" " Formal Notices served	87
" " Informal Notices complied with	724
" " Formal Notices complied with	215
" " Letters sent out	1,887
" " Waste Water Closets attended to	772

PAVING OF YARDS.

During the year, external conditions have been improved for 222 houses by the paving of 38 back-yards.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

During the year 1927, the following work has been done in connection with the closet accommodation in the Borough:

Number of Privies converted into Water Closets					
"	"	"	Abolished	...	116
"	"	"	Waste Water Closets con-		33
			verted into Water Closets	...	9
Additional Water Closets Provided				...	27
Water Closets erected for New Houses				...	406

TABLE XXII.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

The position on the 31st December, 1927, can be seen from the following figures:—

Number of Closets, Water Carriage System				...	13,102
"	"	"	Conservancy System	...	181

These are made up from the following figures:—

Fresh Water Closets		...	10,943	
Waste Water Closets		...	2,159	
			—	13,102
Midden Privies		...	155	
Pail Closets		...	26	
			—	181

The accommodation for the storage of House Refuse is:—

Ashbins				...	11,027
Ashpits (Dry)				...	1,738
Ashpits (Wet) approximate				...	83

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS.

The following table has been forwarded to the Home Office, and gives the details of work done by the Sanitary Inspector in connection with Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces.

TABLE XXIII.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspec- tions. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupi'rs Prosecu- ted. (4)
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries)	24	3	—
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries)	293	6	—
WORKPLACES (Other than Outworkers' Premises)	9	—	—
Total ...	326	9	—

Defects Found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars (1)	Number of Defects.			
	Found. (2)	Reme- died. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspctr. (4)	No. of offences in respect to which prosecu- tions were instituted. (5)
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—				
Want of Cleanliness ...	4	4	—	—
Want of Ventilation ..	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—
Want of Drainage of Floors ...	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances ...	2	1	—	—
Sanitary { Insufficient ...	—	—	—	—
{ Unsuitable or defective ...	6	9	—	—
Accommodation { Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshops' Acts:—				
Illegal Occupation of Under-ground Bakehouse (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Other Offences ...	—	—	—	—
(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 ...	12	14	—	—

A Fire Escape has been provided at one Factory. An Intervening Ventilated Space between the water closets and the Workroom has been provided at three Factories, and one Workshop. Three of these were outstanding at the close of 1926. The sanitary accommodation at one Factory has been improved. Four Workshops have been cleansed and lime-washed. At one Factory, repairs to the Roof and Walls have been asked for; these repairs are in hand.

OUTWORKERS (FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901).

No additions have been made to the list of Outworkers' premises. At the end of the year one person remained on the register. The premises were visited twice during the year, and the conditions were found to be satisfactory.

AMUSEMENT HOUSES.

Inspections have been made of all the Amusement Houses in the Borough. No cause for complaint has arisen during the year.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Regular visits have been made to Common Lodging Houses. Generally speaking the premises are kept in a satisfactory condition.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

Periodical visits were made to this type of house. At the close of the year your Committee had under consideration the adoption of Byelaws for the improvement and better control of these premises.

VAN DWELLINGS.

There is a fairly large number of Van dwellings stationed in the Borough. Visits are made to see that a water supply and sanitary accommodation are available, and also to see that the occupants do not create a nuisance either by overcrowding the vans or by soiling the camping ground.

One case of infectious disease was notified. The patient was removed to hospital, and the caravan was disinfected.

THE CANAL BOATS ACTS, 1877 & 1884.

Number of Boats Inspected ... 29.

The number of Persons living on board was:—

59 Adults, namely, 38 males and 21 females.

13 Children, namely, 8 males and 5 females.

23 Infringements of the Acts were found:—

11 Boats had no certificate aboard.

1 Boat was not numbered, lettered, or marked.

2 Boats required painting.

5 Boats had no proper water vessel.

4 Certificates did not identify the owner and boat.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

The Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926, came into operation on the 1st July, 1927.

The principal provisions of the Act are:—The extension of the expression "smoke" contained in Section 91 of the Public Health Act, 1875, to include soot, ash, grit, and gritty particles. The limitation imported by the word "black" is removed so that proceedings may be taken even though the smoke is not black, if it is considered to constitute a nuisance.

The expression "chimney" now includes structures and openings of any kind capable of emitting smoke. The penalties which may be imposed for the non-abatement of a nuisance arising from smoke emission are increased. Power is given to make byelaws prescribing standards as to the emission of smoke.

The new Act deals mainly with smoke emission from factory chimneys. No legal authority exists for any control of domestic smoke emission, and this Act affords no help whatever to the solution of this problem. The question of "process smoke" is almost ignored.

The number of smoke observations taken of Factory Chimneys during the year was 57. When an excess of black smoke emission was noticed, a personal visit was made to the Factory at the time such excess was noticed. On no occasion has permission been refused to inspect boiler plant, and we have found managers and engineers at all times willing to

assist and co-operate with us. In Barnsley, the permissible time limit for black smoke emission from Factory Chimneys is 10 minutes in the hour. Most Authorities have now adopted a standard of two minutes in thirty minutes. I would recommend the Sanitary Committee to consider the adoption of this standard.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

6 Applications were received for the establishment of Fish Frying premises, 3 of which were granted and 3 refused.

1 Application was received for the transfer of a licence of a Fried Fish Shop in the Insanitary Area; this was not granted.

1 Contravention was recorded under the Offensive Trade Byelaws in regard to a Fried Fish Shop without proper storage accommodation for fish offal.

3 Tripe Boiling licences were renewed; 2 applications for the establishment of tripe boiling premises were not granted.

The Knackers Yard licence was renewed.

1 Application for the establishment of Gut Scraping premises was received; a temporary licence was granted.

INCREASE OF RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST (RESTRICTIONS) ACT.

No applications for certificates under the above Act were received.

HOUSING.

Under the Public Health Acts, 2,692 houses have been inspected; 63 were inspected under the Housing Act, 1925.

Defects have been remedied in 455 houses.

The houses known as 6 and 8, Court 11, Shambles Street, were represented as being unfit for human habitation. Closing Orders were made for these two houses, and for The Cottage, Avon Street.

Demolition Orders were made for the houses 29, 30, 31, Smithy Green; 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, Racecommon Road; 4, 6, 8, Back Marine Row, and 2, Cranbrook Street.

The houses 2, 4, 6, 8, Court 13, Shambles Street, were demolished. These houses were unoccupied, and had become structurally dangerous.

Three dwellinghouses 13, 15, 17, Pitt Street, have been converted into business premises.

ICE CREAM.

Premises where this popular "article" is manufactured call for constant supervision; 155 visits of inspection were made. One consignment was found to have been in contact with a case of Infectious Disease. The Ice Cream was destroyed, and compensation paid.

MILK.

The three essential requirements in regard to any milk supply are (I) that it should attain to the standard laid down in regard to the amount of fat and non-fatty solids: (II) it should be clean: (III) it should be free from tuberculosis. Nineteen samples of milk were found to be below the minimum limits for fat and non-fatty solids.

The position as regards cleanliness is not altogether satisfactory. We are hopeful that the educational work that is being done in connection with the Milk and Dairies Order 1926, will bear fruit.

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER.

During the year, your Veterinary Surgeon, Mr. C. Secker Smith, has inspected the whole of the herds of milch cows in the Borough. Mr. Smith submits the following report of the work he has done:—

"To the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary Committee
Gentlemen,

I beg to submit the following report of the Inspection of Cows under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, and The Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

During the year I have visited the 25 Cowsheds in the Borough, and examined 224 Cows.

The general condition of the cows is good, and during my inspection I only came across two to which I could take exception on this account.

There is a great improvement in the cleanliness of the animals.

During the year, owners have reported 9 suspected cases under The Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

Three of these, on examination, were found to be cases which did not come within the Order. The others were slaughtered and on Post Mortem Examination, were found to be affected.

Compensation was paid.

With the help of Mr. Mellor, Chief Sanitary Inspector, I am endeavouring so far as the milk that is produced in the Borough is concerned, to secure a milk supply that is free from Tuberculosis.

Two samples of milk were submitted during the year for Bacteriological Examination and for guinea pig inoculation to ascertain their freedom or otherwise from bovine tuberculosis. The two samples were found to be tubercular free.

I hope in the future to make greater use of this method.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

C. SECKER SMITH,
Veterinary Surgeon."

MILK & DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.

A considerable amount of time has been spent in an endeavour to acquaint persons engaged in the production or distribution of milk, with the provisions of the new Order. Copies of the Order were circulated, together with a simplified explanation. All the Cowsheds and Dairies have been visited, and while it will be necessary to ask for alterations to some buildings to bring them up to the standard required by the Order, our first endeavour has been to obtain a high standard of cleanliness. The grooming of cows before milking, the washing of hands and the wearing of clean clothing by the milkers, clean utensils, and clean premises are improvements that can be effected without any alterations to buildings. It is pleasing to record that producers and retailers generally are responding to our appeal.

Four dairies have been closed as unsuitable, the purveyors in each case have obtained more satisfactory premises.

Improvements have been effected at three other dairies. Attention has been given to milk vessels used for the storage of milk; at five dairies improved milk vessels have been provided.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.

The most gratifying feature in connection with the milk supply of the Borough is the licensing of two purveyors for the sale of Grade "A" milk. This is a distinct step forward.

ADULTERATION.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK CREAM) REGULATIONS 1912 AND 1917.

One hundred and seventeen samples of milk, and three samples of fresh cream were examined by the Public Analyst. All were certified to be free from preservatives.

Three samples of Preserved Cream conformed to the Regulations.

PUBLIC HEALTH (CONDENSED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1923.

Three samples were taken. They were genuine.

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

TABLE XXIV.

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
MILK	117	—
CREAM	3	—

2. Cream Sold as Preserved Cream.

(a).—(1) Correct Statements made	...	3
(2) Statements Incorrect	...	0
Total	...	3
(3) Percentage of Preservative found in each sample.	Percentage stated on Statutory Label	
Trace	Not exceeding 0.4 per cent.	
0.27	Not exceeding 0.4 per cent.	
0.3	Not exceeding 0.4 per cent.	

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

(1) Above 35 per cent. ...	...	3
(2) Below 35 per cent. ...	...	0
		3

(c) Instances where (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.

3. Thickening Substances.

Nil.

4. Other Observations, if any.

Nil.

PUBLIC HEALTH (DRIED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1923.

Four samples were submitted. One sample was incorrectly labelled; the Vendor was warned.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES IN FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1925.

One sample of Peppermint Cordial contained Salicylic Acid, and one sample of Bacon, Sulphur Dioxide, as a preservative. The Vendors were warned. The warnings brought us into touch with the manufacturer of the Cordial, and the Importers of the Bacon. The firms instituted a thorough investigation to ascertain how the preservative had been added.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

During the year, 183 samples have been taken for analysis. The following tables give full details and also particulars of the action taken in those cases where adulteration was reported by the Public Analyst:—

SAMPLES OF MILK AND CREAM SENT TO THE BOROUGH ANALYST FOR EXAMINATION, 1927.

Article				Taken Formally		Taken Informally.	
	Gen.	Adltd.	Total.	Gen.	Adltd.	Gen.	Adltd.
Separated Milk	3	—	3	3	—	—	—
Milk ...	96	18	114	95	17	1	1
Cream ...	6	—	6	—	—	6	—
Total	105	18	123	98	17	7	1
				115		8	

The minimum 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 114 samples of milk taken during the year was:—

Milk Fat	...	...	3.81 per cent.
Non-Fatty Solids	...	...	8.77 per cent.
Total Solids	...		12.58 per cent.

The average composition of the 96 genuine samples of milk taken during the year was:—

Milk Fat	...	...	3.85 per cent.
Non-Fatty Solids	...	...	8.83 per cent.
Total Solids	...		12.68 per cent.

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

The 3 samples of skimmed and separated milk were genuine.

TABLE XXV.

PARTICULARS OF ADULTERATION.

No. of Sample	Article	Adulteration or Offence	Fines.			Remarks
			£	s.	d.	
307	Milk	Deficient in Milk Fat 23·6 %	5	0	0	Also Costs
312	"	Deficient in Milk Fat 10·6 %	Further to sample 307			Sample broken in transit, 3rd portion sent to Analyst and treated as Informal
313	"	Slightly deficient in Non-Fatty Solids ...				Warned by letter
314	"	Slightly deficient in Milk Fat... ..				Further to samples 307 and 312
319	"	Slightly deficient in Non-Fatty Solids ..				
320	"	do.				
321	"	do.				
323	"	do.				Warned by letter
327	"	do.				
368	"	Slightly deficient in Milk Fat... ..				
369	"	Slightly deficient in Non-Fatty Solids ...				
388	"	do				
390	"	do.				
414	"	Deficient in Milk Fat 5·6 %	1	8	0	Dismissed on payment of costs
418	"	Slightly deficient in Non-Fatty Solids ...				
427	"	Added Water 7·0 %				Vendor and Producer prosecuted.
429	"	do. 5·8 %				Cases dismissed.
430	"	do. 5·8 %				
326	Pepper- mt. Crdl	Contained Salicylic Acid in proportion of 0·5 grains per gallon				Warned by letter
404	Bacon	Contained Sulphur Dioxide to the extent of 70 parts per million				Warned by letter

TABLE XXVI.

Samples of Food other than Milk and Cream sent to the
Analyst during 1927

Article		Gen- uine	Adulter- ated	Total	Taken formally		Taken informally	
					Gen- uine	Adulter- ated	Gen- uine	Adulter- ated
Olive Oil ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
Castor Oil ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
Margarine ...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...
Brawn ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
Apricot Jam ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
Dried Apricots	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
Dried Prunes	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
Coffee Essence	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
Raspberry Jam	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
Condensed Milk	...	3	...	3	...	...	3	...
Pork Sausage	...	3	...	3	...	...	3	...
Beef Sausage	...	3	...	3	...	...	3	...
Mixed Toffee	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
Icing Sugar ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
Ciderette ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
Cheshire Cheese	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
Banana Cream	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
Bitter Beer ...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...
Mild Beer ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
Old Beer ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
Lemon Crystals	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
Borax ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
Dried Milk ...	...	4x	...	4	...	...	4x	...
Butter ...	...	3	...	3	...	...	3	...
Peas ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
Apples ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
Cocoa ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
Mincemeat ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
Colonial Cheese	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
Dried Figs ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
Sultanas ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
Candid Peel	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
Egg Colour ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
Fish Fillets ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
Tinned Carrots	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
Cod Liver Oil and Malt...	...	5	...	5	...	...	5	...
Cod Liver Oil Emulsion...	...	4	...	4	...	...	4	...
Cod Liver Oil	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
Peppermint Cordial	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Imported Bacon	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1

x 1 re-labelling did not conform to Regulations.

FOOD INSPECTION.

The inspection of all kinds of food is probably the most important branch of the duties of the Sanitary Inspector. In addition to inspecting meat at the slaughterhouses, the shops in the town and the stalls in the market are systematically inspected, special attention being paid to meat brought into the Borough from outside the area. The vehicles used for conveying meat also receive attention.

Shops and stalls where fruit, vegetables, poultry, rabbits, fish, etc., are sold are regularly inspected.

Premises where potted meat, polony, black pudding, sausage, and butchers' sundries are prepared are visited, also bakehouses, tripe boiling premises, restaurants, and places where those popular articles of food "Fried fish and chipped potatoes" are prepared and cooked.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

The number of slaughterhouses remains unaltered.

MEAT.

During the year 1927, 29,158 animals were slaughtered in the Borough.

Cattle	...	...	...	5,744
Sheep	...	...	...	10,190
Calves	...	...	...	1,369
Pigs	...	...	...	11,855

The number of visits paid to slaughterhouses was 3,094.

All carcasses or organs declared by the Meat Inspectors to be unfit for human consumption, were voluntarily surrendered.

This reflects credit on the butchers, because it must be remembered that the loss falls directly on the butcher. There is no scheme of compensation.

Tuberculosis continues to be the most frequent disease among cattle and pigs, and there has been an increase in the quantity of meat condemned for this disease.

The following tables show the number of carcasses and organs condemned and the cause of unfitness.

TABLE XXVII.

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

		Tuber- culosis.	Accident	Inflmty. Diseases	Parasitic Diseases	Other Bacterial Diseases
Cows	..	7	—	—	—	—
Bullocks	..	1	—	—	—	—
Pigs	..	7	2	1	—	5
Sheep	..	—	5	—	—	2
Calves	..	—	—	3x	—	—

x 2 Calves Immaturity.

TABLE XXVIII.

Carcases Partially Condemned as Unfit for Human Consumption.

		Tuber- culosis.	Accident	Inflmty. Diseases	Parasitic Diseases	Other Bacterial Diseases
Cows	..	5	2	1	—	—
Bullocks	..	3	2	—	—	—
Heifers	..	3	—	—	—	1
Sheep	..	—	4	—	—	1
Pigs	..	5	2	1	—	2

TABLE XXIX.

Various Organs Condemned as Unfit for Human Consumption.

		Heads	Tongues	Lungs.	Livers	Stomachs	Kidneys	Hearts	Spleens	Udders	Mesenteries	Intestines	Uterus
Tuberculosis—													
Cows	..	6	6	147	18	1	10	3	5	5	28	28	...
Bullocks	..	6	6	25	3	..	2	1	1	...	2	2	...
Heifers	..	1	1	10	4	2	2	1	1	..	2	3	...
Pigs	..	211	211	130	78	8	...	67	22	...	51	51	...
Inflammatory Diseases—													
Cows	..	..	..	2	8	..	4	...	1	...	...	...	...
Bullocks	..	..	..	..	3	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heifers	..	..	..	1	2	2	...	...	2	...	2	2	1
Pigs	..	..	..	24	10	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sheep	..	..	..	..	4	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parasitic Diseases—													
Cows	..	..	..	50	21	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bullocks	..	..	..	13	29	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heifers	..	..	..	1	9	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pigs	..	..	..	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sheep	..	..	..	..	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Bacterial Diseases—													
Cows	..	..	..	34	3	..	...	1	1	11	...	...	...
Bullocks	..	..	3	14	9	..	2	1	2	...	1	...	...
Heifers	..	..	..	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pigs	..	6	6	8	5	..	...	3	...	...	1	3	...
Unsound	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...

IMPORTED MEAT.

Three hundred and sixty-two pounds of imported beef were condemned as being unsound.

FISH.

Unsoundness was the reason for the destruction of 2,924 lbs. of fish. Mussels formed a large portion of this total, 2,688 lbs. being condemned.

RABBITS AND POULTRY.

Only 98 rabbits were excluded from the Market.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

No vegetables were condemned; but 104 lbs. of fruit were found to be unsound.

Preserved Foods.**Tins Destroyed.**

Meat	...	...	...	...	51
Milk	...	...	...	...	253
Cream	...	...	...	...	1
Fruit & Vegetables	...	...	...	...	437
Fish	...	...	...	...	160
Egg Powder	...	...	...	...	2
Soup	...	...	...	...	12

MILK.

A churn containing 11 gallons of milk was found on arrival at the Railway Station to be unfit for human consumption. The milk was destroyed.

THE SUMMARY OF FOOD DESTROYED DURING 1927.

TABLE XXX.

				T.	C.	Q.	Lbs.
Fresh Meat	...	...	...	11	11	0	6
Imported Meat	...	..		0	3	0	26
Bacon	...	...	..	0	0	0	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Fish	...	...	..	1	6	0	12
Fruit	...	...	...	0	0	3	20
Rabbits	...	...	...	0	2	0	9
Preserved Foods	...	...		0	11	1	10
Ice Cream	...	4	gallons				
Milk	...	11	gallons				
Total Weight				...	13	14	3 6 $\frac{1}{4}$

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.

No prosecutions have been instituted for contraventions of these Regulations. It has, however, been necessary to send letters of warning to two persons, one, for slaughtering a pig on unlicensed premises and omitting to give the necessary notification of the slaughter, the other for not providing a sufficient protective cover when conveying meat through the street.

Section 72 of the Public Health Act, 1925, deals with precautions that must be taken by persons who prepare, sell or store food that is intended for human consumption.

One person was found using as a sleeping-room, a room where food intended for sale was stored. A communication was addressed to him on the subject, and the practice was discontinued.

RAT REPRESSION.

Advice and assistance has been readily given to occupiers of premises infested with rats. Reliance has been placed upon the use of Red Squill as a poison. The results obtained have been very satisfactory.

DISINFECTION.

During the year a new motor van for the collection and removal of infected bedding and clothing was brought into use. The van is a useful addition to the Department.

2,584 articles of clothing or bedding have been passed through the steam disinfector.

1,587 rooms in 452 dwellinghouses,
105 Classrooms in 16 Schools, and
27 Hospital Wards have been disinfected by Formaldehyde.

In addition to dealing with premises where infectious disease has occurred, verminous houses have received a lot of attention. A special fluid has been used, as a spray, with satisfactory results. The premises have been cleared of the vermin.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

This portion of the report deals with the work done by the Cleansing Department during the year commencing 1st April, 1927, and ending 31st March, 1928.

COLLECTION OF HOUSE AND TRADE REFUSE.

There is a small increase in the cost of collection over 1926-27, but the cost is less than for the year 1925.

The increase is due to several causes.

(a)—The increase in the cost of licences for mechanical vehicles. Electric vehicles were taxed at £6 per vehicle per annum; the tax is now £26. The tax on each petrol vehicle is £26; previously the tax was £21.

(b)—Increased cost in the repair of the vehicles.

(c)—The financial year 1927-28 consists of 53 weeks.

(d)—Slight increase in loan charges.

(e)—Slight increase in the cost of horse food.

(f)—Extra labour entailed in the long carry in collecting ashbins at new houses.

There has been a decrease in the weight of refuse collected. The decrease is 3,215 tons less than 1926-27. The number of receptacles emptied shows an increase of 86,580 over the previous year. The decreased yield naturally shows a slight increase in the cost per ton; this increase is counterbalanced by the increased work done.

DISPOSAL OF HOUSE AND TRADE REFUSE.

Early in 1927, the long haulage, from certain parts of the town, to the Refuse Disposal Works at Pogmoor; the increasing problem of the disposal of the residual dust at the Refuse Disposal Works; the limited capacity of the Destructor, and the need for additional places of disposal to meet the growth of the town, was brought to the notice of the Sanitary Committee by your Cleansing Superintendent.

A suggestion was made that the Committee appoint a deputation to visit Bradford to see the possibilities of controlled tipping as carried out in that city.

Your Committee visited Bradford, and instructed me to arrange to dispose of some of the Borough's House Refuse by controlled tipping. Four tips are now in use, one in Grove Street, where a large piece of land is being levelled for use as a sports' ground, one at Smithies where the level of a field is being raised with a view to making a recreation ground, one at Ardsley where a sports' ground is being improved, and one at Worsbro' Common where an effort is being made to provide a recreation and sports' ground.

The effect of the adoption of controlled tipping in Barnsley has been the closing down of the Destructor; a reduction in the quantity of refuse sent to the Refuse Disposal Works—this will materially prolong the life of the plant—and an improved collection service.

Use is made of the street sweepings to cover the tips. Arrangements have been made with the Borough Engineer for the Cleansing Department to collect all street sweepings from the dumps in the various parts of the town 1077 tons of sweepings have been collected. The cost of this service is charged against the various tips.

The cost of disposal shows a decrease, in spite of the fact that several loan charges are increased, and at least one new loan charge has come into operation.

The market for the disposal of recovered materials has been quiet during the year. The charge of 5/- per load for the burning of trade refuse delivered by tradesmen has resulted in a decrease in the quantity of material brought to the incinerator at Pogmoor.

During the three or four months of 1926-27 that the charge was in operation, the income from this source was £118 15s. 0d., the income for the period under review was £70 3s. 3d.

The tradesmen appear to be getting rid of trade refuse at their own premises by burning in small incinerators.

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

TABLE XXXI.

						1927.
Total cost of Collection	...	...	...	...	...	£11,975 12 1
Total cost of Disposal	...	...	...	...	...	£4,528 18 5
Credit for Materials Re-						
covered	...	...	...	...	...	£719 5 10
Team Labour and Trade						
Refuse	...	...	...	...	...	£595 6 5
Rents, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	£234 12 0
Total Credits	...	...	...	...	...	£1,549 4 3
Total net cost of Collec-						
tion and Disposal of Re-						
fuse	...	...	...	...	...	£14,955 6 10
Number of Houses & Shops	...	...	...	...	...	16,419
Cost per House & Shop						
per annum	...	...	...	...	...	18/2½
Number of Tons Collected						
and Disposed of	...	...	...	...	...	31,565 tons
Cost per head of Popula-						
tion	...	...	...	...	...	4/0¾
Weight per House & Shop						
per annum.	...	...	...	...	...	1.92 tons

COLLECTION OF REFUSE.

	T.	C.	Q.
Nightsoil and Slaughterhouse Refuse removed	1,396	8	0
Dry Refuse (including Trade Refuse) removed	30,145	15	3
	31,542	3	3

HOUSE REFUSE.

	T	C.	Q.
Total number of tons from Privies	1078	8	0
" " " " " Dry Ashpits	8747	1	3
" " " " " Ash Bins	19680	17	2
	29506	7	1

TRADE REFUSE.

	T.	C.	Q.
Total number of tons of Trade Refuse ...	1517	4	0
" " " " " Paper ...	200	12	2
" " " " from Slaughterhouses ...	318	0	0
	2035	16	2

CESSPOOLS.

	T.	C.	Q.
Total number of Tons from Cesspools ...	23	0	0

STREET SWEEPINGS.

	T.	C.	Q.
Total number of tons Collected ...	1077	4	0

HOUSE REFUSE RECEPTACLES.

Total number of Wet Ashpits emptied ...	...	...	2037
" " " Dry Ashpits emptied...	...	...	18094
" " " Ashbins emptied ...	...	...	638322
	658453		

TRADE REFUSE.

Total number of Garbage Tubs emptied ...	...	...	3858

CESSPOOLS.

Total number of Cesspools emptied ...	...	...	23

REFUSE DISPOSAL WORKS.

No. of tons dealt with:—			
Dry Refuse ...	...	...	8,436 tons.

DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

TABLE XXXII.

Place of Disposal.	N. S.	Garbage.	Dry Ashes.	Bins.	C.P.	Paper.	T.R.	Street Sweepings.	Total.
Refuse Disposal Works ...	...	...	1737	6464	...	199	35	...	8435
Warren Quarry Destructor	5	...	90	96	...	1	243	...	435
Tips ...	807	...	6789	12682	...	...	1237	1077	22592
Put Down Sewers ...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	23
Local Farms ...	262	312	130	437	...	...	...	...	1141
Farmers by Rail, etc. ...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Total Tons ...	1076	318	8746	19679	23	200	1515	1077	32734

N.S.—Night Soil. C.P.—Cesspools. T.R.—Trade Refuse.

TRADE REFUSE.

Receipts for the collection of Trade Refuse from 1st April, 1927, to 31st March, 1928, amounted to £100 9s 0d. Amount for Disposal of Tradesmen's Refuse at Pogmoor, £70 3s. 3d.

TABLE XXXIII.

UTILISATION.

Receipts for the Year.				DETAILS:—					
				T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d.
Manure	...	...	...	24	10	0	8	19	0
Cinders	...	...	...	939	16	1	291	10	5
Bones	...	...	...	0	12	0	1	16	9
Waste Paper	...	...	...	133	19	0	183	18	8
Baled Tins	...	...	...	176	11	2	213	9	11
Cullett	...	...	...	19	19	3	19	11	1
				Tons	1295	8 2	£719	5	10
							s.	d.	
Gross Cost per ton Refuse Disposal Works ...							...	6	10.38
Nett Cost per ton Refuse Disposal Works ...							...	4	10.9

DESTRUCTOR—WARREN QUARRY.

The quantity of refuse dealt with was 437 tons.

The Destructor was closed down on the 1st June, 1927.

TIPS.

The quantity of refuse dealt with was 22,594 tons, at a cost of 1s. 3.55d. per ton.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

A great necessity has been met by the opening of the underground conveniences in Peel Square.

Accommodation is provided for both sexes.

The urinal at the North-West corner of Churchfield has been demolished.

The urinal in Eldon Street North has been re-built.

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.
REVENUE ACCOUNT.						
Gross Expenditure ...	£ s. d. 11975 12 8	£ s. d. 11377 12 8	£ s. d. 4528 18 5	£ s. d. 3364 18 5	£ s. d. 16504 11 1	£ s. d. 14742 11 1
Gross Income ...	424 14 2	424 14 2	1124 10 1	1124 10 1	1549 4 3	1549 4 3
Nett Cost ...	11550 18 6	10952 18 6	3404 8 4	2240 8 4	14955 6 10	13193 6 10
UNIT COSTS.						
Gross Expenditure, per Ton ...	0 7 7.05	0 7 2.50	0 2 10.4	0 2 1.58	0 10 5.48	0 9 4.08
Gross Income, per Ton ...	0 0 3.22	0 0 3.22	0 0 8.55	0 0 8.55	0 0 11.77	0 0 11.77
Nett Cost per Ton ...	0 7 3.83	0 6 11.28	0 2 1.88	0 1 5.03	0 9 5.71	0 8 4.31
Nett Cost per 1000 Population ...	156 10 9	148 8 7	46 2 8	80 7 2	202 13 5	178 15 9
Nett Cost per 1000 Houses or Premises from which refuse is collected ...	703 10 2	667 1 9	207 6 7	130 7 2	910 16 9	797 8 11
RATE POUNDAGE.						
Nett Cost: equivalent Rate in the £ ...	0 0 11.39	0 0 10.80	0 0 3.35	0 0 2.20	0 1 2.74	0 1 1.00
Percentage of above to total Rates in the £ ...	4.2%	4.0%	1.2%	0.8%	5.4%	4.8%

Total Refuse collected ... 81,565 tons.
 Population Midsummer, 1927 ... 78,790.
 Weight per 1,000 population per day ... 23.4 cwts.
 Number of Houses and Shop Premises ... 16,419.

Rateable Value ... £289,588.
 Product of a Penny Rate ... £1,014.
 Total Rates in the £ ... 22/6.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES COMMITTEE.

Councillor C. E. Charlesworth (Chairman).

Councillor R. J. Plummer (Vice-Chairman).

The Mayor (Councillor J. F. Broley, Esq., J.P.).

Alderman T. Lang	Mrs. Hurd
Councillor D. Allott	„ Irving
„ F. Gomersall	„ Jones
„ J. Jones	„ Kenworthy
„ T. W. Richardson	„ Wright
„ E. Sheerien	Miss Fyfe
„ H. Snowden	Mr. W. Brown
„ S. Trueman	„ S. E. Shoesmith
Mrs. V. K. Blackburn	„ G. Stones
„ Hallam	„ F. O. Wheatley
„ Hone	

The important work of this Committee is divided into five main branches, as follows:—

- (1)—Maternity and Child Welfare.
- (2)—Treatment of Tuberculosis.
- (3)—Venereal Diseases.
- (4)—Mental Deficiency.
- (5)—Blind Persons.

Until this year a separate Committee was appointed for Maternity and Child Welfare purposes, and I propose to devote the first section to this branch.

Maternity and Child Welfare may be considered under four headings:—

(a)—MIDWIVES.

The number of certified midwives in practice at the end of 1927 was 29, compared with 34 in 1926. Of these 20 were trained, compared with 22 in 1926, and 9 untrained, compared with 12 in 1926.

Two municipal midwives are appointed annually by the Corporation, and have been referred to earlier.

Following upon three cases of puerperal fever in her practice, one of the untrained midwives, of advanced age, was reported to the Central Midwives Board in December, 1926, for not following accurately the prescribed Rules. She was given an opportunity to resign, but declined to do so, although given several months for consideration.

Penal proceedings were taken before the Central Midwives Board upon July 14th, 1927, when it was held that three of the charges were proved to the satisfaction of the Board and the Board considered that the midwife could not be adequately dealt with by censure or caution, but before proceeding to remove her name from the roll of midwives and to cancel her certificate, and in order to give her an opportunity of proving amendment, it was decided to postpone sentence, and to ask the Local Supervising Authority to report at the end of three months, and again at the end of six months on her conduct and methods of practice.

In accordance with the instructions of the Board, these reports were forwarded by the Town Clerk in October 1927, and in January 1928.

As these reports were not entirely satisfactory the midwife decided to resign voluntarily in February, 1928, and this was allowed by the Board in March, 1928.

I regret that I have to report that some of the other untrained midwives are of advanced age, illiterate and in poor health. These 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 1927, as the Ministry of Health do not make Grants to the Corporation now for this purpose, but direct to the training institutions.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1927.

BIRTHS:—

Registered—

(1) Legitimate 1458 (2) Illegitimate 77. (3) Total 1535

Notified withing 36 hours of birth—

(1) Live Births 1581 (2) Still Births 97 (3) Total 1678

(1) By Midwives 1354 (2) By parents and Doctors 324

INFANT DEATHS:—

Number—Rate per 1000 births

(1) Legitimate 141 (2) Illegitimate 10 (3) Total 151

(1) Legitimate 97 (2) Illegitimate 130 (3) Total 98

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) Matern- ity and Child Welfare area	1	5
--	---	---

MIDWIVES:—

Number practising in District—

(1) Trained 20 (2) Untrained 9.

Number of Cases attended in 1927 1362

Number of Cases in which Medical Aid was summoned 223

Number of Maternal Deaths notified in accordance with

Rule E 22 (1) (b) of the Central Midwives Board 3

MATERNITY HOMES:—

Number registered at 31st December, 1927, under Part II of
the Midwives and Maternity Homes Act, 1926, or under
any local Act which provides for the Registration of
Maternity Homes 2

Number of Institutions exempted under Section II of the

Act of 1926 1

HEALTH VISITORS. Visits paid by Health Visitors dur- ing the year:—

To Expectant Mothers:—

(1) First Visits 173 (2) Total Visits 215

(add consultations with Matron of Maternity Home).

To Infants under 1:—

(1) First Visits 1682 (2) Total Visits 6923

To Children 1—5.

(1) Total Visits 4655

MUNICIPAL HOMES AND HOSPITALS FOR CHILDREN

UNDER 5. Nil.

MUNICIPAL DAY NURSERIES Nil.

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 Supervision
			Expectant Mothers	Children	Expectant Mothers	Children	
Market Street, Barnsley	Daily, except Wednesdays and Saturdays	2-30 p.m. to 4-30 p.m. often later	1	74	71	948	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	1	60	14	210	M.O.H. or Assist. M.O.H. attends alternate Wednesdays
Council Offices, Monk Bretton, Barnsley	do	do	0.25	27	8	101	do

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	13	13	Health Visitors make at least 2 Visits per day until the disease is checked, then periodical visits. Chronic cases nursed by District Nursing Association	13	...
Puerperal Fever	4	4	Health Visitors visit daily, severe cases may be admitted to Hospital. Chronic cases nursed by District Nursing Association	4	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	18	18	do	18	9
Measles & German Measles (children under 5)	Not Notifiable	291	Visits are made by H.Vs. and assistance given by D.N.A. when required.	Advice given in all cases	...
Whooping Cough (do)	do	99	do	do	...
Epidemic Diarrhoea (do)	do	114	do	do	...
Poliomyelitis (do)	1	1	do	do	...

TABLE XXXV.

The total number of cases attended by Midwives during 1927, was 1362, made up as follows:—

Cases attended by Individual Trained Midwives.	Cases attended by Individual Untrained Midwives.
207	65
120 (Maternity Home)	57
97	39
92	33
89	17
85	12
82	4
77	2
64	
61	
51	
34 (District Nurse)	
19	
18	
14 (District Nurse)	
12	
4	
7	
1,133 (1,012)	229 (461)

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

57 cases attended by Trained Midwives, and 7 by Untrained Midwives were still-births.

TABLE XXXVI.

Medical help was sought by Midwives under Rule 20 of the Central Midwives' Board, in the following 223 cases, compared with 253 for 1926.

Abortion	...	...	...	...	1
Adherent Placenta	...	...	..		5
Albuminuria	...	...	...	...	2
Anti-partum Hæmorrhage	...	...	...		4
Breech Labour	...	...	...		7
Collapse and Abnormal Presentation					1
Complicated Labour	...	...	...		1
Contracted Pelvis	...	...	...		1
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	1
Cord and Foot Presentation	...	...	...		1
Dangerous Feebleness (Child)		...	...		1
Death of Child	...	...	...	...	1
Delayed Labour	...	...	...	...	25
Difficult Labour	...	...	...	...	4
Discharge from eyes		...	...	...	9
Elderly Primipara	...	...	...	...	1
Eye Swollen (Baby)	...	...	...	...	1
Fainting	...	...	...	...	5
Footling Presentation	...	...	...	...	1
Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	1
Hæmorrhoids	...	...	...	...	1
Hand and Shoulder Presentation	...	...	...		1
Inertia and Feebleness (Mother)	...	...	...		1
Inflamed Vein of Leg	...	...	...		2
Loss of Blood—Threatened Abortion					1
Malformation	...	...	...	...	3
Miscarriage	...	...	...	...	3
No Presentation to be made out	...	...	...		3
Obstructed Labour	...	...	...	...	6
Persist: Occipito Posterior	...	...	...		2
Placenta Previa	...	...	...	...	1
Post Partum Hæmorrhage	...	...	...		7
Precipitate Labour	...	..	...		1
Premature Birth	...	...	...	...	12
Premature Labour	...	...	...	...	1
Prolapse of Cord	...	...	...	...	4
Prolonged Labour	...	...	...	...	20
Rise of Temperature	...	...	..		5

Ruptured Perineum	...	...	...	41
Septic Spots on Head and Body	...	...	...	1
Spina Bifida	...	...	...	3
Stillbirth	...	...	...	14
Swollen Breast	...	...	...	1
To examine Baby(ies)	...	...	...	4
Uterine Inertia	...	...	...	5
Varicose Veins	...	...	...	2
Very Bad Cold	...	...	...	2
Weakness and Paralysis (Mother)	...	...	...	1
Weak condition of Mother	...	...	...	2

b.—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 proposed to secure a new site, very conveniently situated and near to the present centre upon the New Street area which has just been cleared by the Corporation as an unhealthy area under the Housing Acts.

It is hoped to submit a full scheme to the Ministry of Health during the present year.

On account of unemployment and short time worked, numerous applications have been received at all the centres for assistance in the provision of milk for expectant and nursing mothers, and for children under the age of one year. In all cases applicants were required to make a signed statement as to the family income and the number of dependent children.

Incomes that fell below the Bradford scale, as recommended by the Ministry of Health, were considered suitable for grant of milk, free, or at a reduced price.

It was found that the number of applications continued to increase in the later months of the year as wages have not improved in this district.

BARNSELEY, ARDSLEY, AND MONK BRETTON
ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1927.

TABLE XXXVII.

			Barnsley	Ardsley	Monk Bretton
Total No. of cases attending Centre.			1032	235	127
Attendances made by No. of cases			14646	3119	1398
Children seen by the Medical Officer			948	210	101
No. making 1 visit	...		316	78	33
" " 2 visits	...		144	24	16
" " 3 "	...		82	26	5
" " 4 "	...		55	13	7
" " 5 "	...		50	13	2
" " 6 "	...		45	8	5
" " 7 "	...		33	6	4
" " 8 "	...		44	7	3
" " 9 "	...		16	3	6
" " 10 "	...		27	5	3
" " 11 "	...		15	4	1
" " 12 "	...		11	4	3
" " 13 "	...		11	5	4
" " 14 "	...		13	2	2
" " 15 "	...		13	2	1
" " 16 "	...		10	4	1
" " 17 "	...		7	2	2
" " 18 "	...		3	1	—
" " 19 "	...		13	—	1
" " 20 "	...		9	—	—
" " 21 "	...		6	2	1
" " 22 "	...		7	—	1
" " 23 "	...		2	1	—
" " 24 "	...		6	—	—

				Barnsley	Ardsley	Monk Bretton
"	"	25	"	...	3	—
"	"	26	"	...	3	—
"	"	27	"	...	1	—
"	"	28	"	...	2	—
"	"	44	"	...	1	—
				948	210	101
For the Year 1926:—				(1205)	(257)	(183)

TABLE XXXVIII.

				Barnsley	Ardsley	Monk Bretton
Reason for Visit:						
To be weighed and examined				199	56	21
Free and Cheaper Foods ...				445	83	39
Constipation				52	11	7
Phimosis				39	14	6
Thrush				35	8	3
Diarrhœa				26	7	7
Cough				25	3	1
Sore Buttocks				22	6	2
"Cold"				12	—	—
Catarrh				10	—	1
Bronchitis				8	2	—
Teething				8	—	2
Otorrhœa				7	4	1
Impetigo				7	2	1
Inguinal Hernia				6	—	—
Abscess				5	1	1
Worms				5	1	—
Wind				5	—	—
Rickets				4	1	1
Rash				4	—	1
Hare Lip				3	—	1

	Barnsley	Ardsley	Monk Bretton
Spina Bifida	2	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	2	1	—
Eczema	2	—	2
Conjunctivitis	2	—	2
Fits	2	—	—
Jaundice	2	—	—
Sores of Leg	2	—	—
Umbilical Hernia	1	1	1
Blepharitis	1	1	—
Tonsillitis	1	1	—
Birth Palsy	1	—	—
Wasted	1	—	—
Internal Strabismus	1	—	—
Infantile Paralysis	1	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	4	—
Septic Sores	—	2	—
Sore Eyes	—	—	1
	948	210	101
For the Year 1926:—	(1205)	(257)	(183)

EXPECTANT MOTHERS.

No. of cases attending Clinic	71	14	8
Total No. of attendances made by No. of cases	192	47	13

MILK (MOTHERS AND CHILDREN) ORDER, 1921.

Cow's Milk and Dried Milk Free, and Reduced
Rates for the Year ended 31st December,
1927.

	Barnsley.	Ardsley.	Monk Bretton.
	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s. d.
FREE MILK.			
Cows Milk	42 9 5½	4 11 7	3 13 6
Dried Milk	448 17 6	106 18 0	72 1 0
Drugs (including Virol, Lactagol and Oval- tine)	11 9 11½	5 19 7½	1 10 4
	497 16 11	117 9 2½	77 4 10
MILK AT REDUCED RATES.			
Cows Milk	0 18 6½	0 14 3½	—
Dried Milk	105 11 2½	19 17 6	12 3 0
Drugs (including Virol, Lactagol and Oval- tine)	0 18 11	0 6 9	0 3 2½
	107 8 8	20 18 6½	12 6 2½
Total Cost to the Com- mittee	605 5 7	138 7 9	89 11 0½
Total Cost for 1926 ...	997 10 4½	199 14 9½	148 10 7
Receipts for year, 1927 ...	1516 6 9	275 8 7	93 14 2
" " 1926 ...	1272 17 2	218 9 9	96 3 8

Small quantities of:—

MEDICINES.

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

DRESSINGS, LINTS.

Boric, White, Bandages, Cotton Wool, Gauze and Strappings.

POWDERS.

Calomel Tablets, Grey Powders, Soda Citrate, Boracic Crystals and Dusting.

OINTMENTS.

Boracic, Sulphur, Salicylic, White Precipitate, Zinc, and Vaseline were given at all the Centres.

(c).—HEALTH VISITORS.

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

We are glad to report that no change in the staff occurred during 1927, and the names and qualifications are given upon pages 8—9.

In addition to the prevention of infant mortality, the Health Visitors have done good work in the prevention of blindness—see Table XV.

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 7 years, and also that the total number of blind persons in the County Borough continues to decrease, notwithstanding the increasing population.

One Health Visitor annually attends the Winter School in London, organised by the Women Sanitary Inspectors' and Health Visitors' Association.

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.

TABLE XXXIX.

Summary of the Work of the Health Visitors for the Year 1927.

Wards.	Births.			Ophthalmia Neonatorum.		Ante-Natal.		Puerper'l 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	183	896	6	2	19	15	4	..	4	33	19	84	80	15	10	34	33	36	29	20	12
South	151	896	10	2	8	36	..	..	4	2	..	14	6	13	..	..	..	..	..	19	10
East	138	1012	3	..	5	4	1	2	2	7	3	15	3	5	..	7	3	2	2	35	12
West	193	977	5	3	39	19	5	1	1	38	21	69	62	11	9	28	19	29	33	17	20
South-East	219	1231	14	1	21	21	6	3	3	3	2	7	..	1	..	5	5	2	..	24	16
South-West	119	740	3	1	10	12	..	1	..	..	..	3	8	6	..	..	..	..	..	15	4
Central	165	1121	10	3	21	26	18	..	..	..	..	11	..	8	..	..	..	1	..	28	5
Ardsley	254	1329	8	5	40	22	6	2	2	10	1	13	8	16	..	7	..	3	2	41	10
Monk Bretton	260	1694	10	..	..	18	2	3	1	31	17	75	75	24	13	33	27	26	19	47	9
Total	1682	9896	69	17	163	173	42	16	19	124	63	291	242	99	32	114	87	99	85	246	98

(d) MATERNITY HOME.

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

1923	...	...	...	...	105
1924	...	...	...	...	127
1925	...	...	...	...	144
1926	...	...	...	...	143
1927	...	...	...	...	120

A slight decrease is shown in the number of admissions, probably owing to the unsatisfactory industrial conditions in the County Borough and district since the dispute in the coal trade of 1926, by which the whole district has been impoverished.

Our experience tends to show that the Home cannot accommodate more than 150 cases per annum without considerable overcrowding for short periods.

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 decreased from £5 13s. 3d. in 1925-26, to £5 8s. 5d. in 1926-27. 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, and occasionally patients are received from other areas, but patients from the County Borough of Barnsley receive first consideration.

The Matron, Miss J. F. Broadhead, formerly Assistant Matron at Rotherham Maternity Home, commenced duty upon 10th March, 1927, and has performed her duties satisfactorily throughout the period.

Upon examination of the register of cases at the Maternity Home, I found that forceps had been used by various Medical Practitioners in over thirty per cent. of all the cases.

I addressed a circular letter to all the Medical men, pointing out that the cases were not specially selected for their difficulty, and the figures seemed to indicate that the use of forceps had been excessive.

ANNUAL STATISTICS RELATING TO MATERNITY
HOSPITALS AND HOMES.

FOR THE YEAR 1927.

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, 1927 ...	5
(2)	Number of cases admitted during 1927 ...	120
(3)	Average duration of stay	2 weeks
(4)	No. of cases delivered by	
	(a) Midwives ...	67
	(b) Doctors ...	53
(5)	No. of cases in which medical assistance was sought by the Midwife with reasons for requiring assistance ...	
	(a) Ante-natal ...	
		(b) Breech Presentation 1
		Weakness and Fits 2
		No Presentation made out ... 2
		Premature Labour and Bartholin Cyst 1
		Uterine Inertia 2
		Albuminuria and Foot Presentation 1
	(b) During Labour ... 9	
		9
	(c) After Labour ... 15	
	(state separately No. of ruptured perineums which required suture).	(c) Ruptured Perineum 11
		Rise of Temperature 1
		Thrombosis, veins of left leg 1
		P.P.H and slightly inflamed area, Varicose veins left leg 1
		Stillbirth 1
		15

Information Required.	Particulars.
(d) For Infant	(d) Premature, Feeble Cry 1 2 Discharge from right eye 1
	— 2 —
(6) No. of cases notified as (a) Puerperal Fever and	1. All except one Puerperal Pyrexia, removed to Isolation Hospital.
(b) Puerperal Pyrexia ... (i.e., rise of temperature to 100.4°F for 24 hours, or its recurrence within that per- iod) with result of treat- ment in each case.	3 All recovered.
(7) No. of cases of Pemphi- gus Neonatorum ...	Nil.
(8) No. of cases notified as Ophthalmia Neonator- um with result of treat- ment in each case ...	—
(9) No. of cases of "Inflam- mation of the eyes" however slight. ...	1
(10) No. of infants not en- tirely breastfed while in the Institution with reasons why they were not breastfed ...	2 Pyrexia of Mother 2 Babies loosing weight 1 Primipara, aet 38, no breast milk. — 5 —
(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 ex- amination if obtainable	(a) 4. (b) 1—1a "Congenital Ate- lectasis b Prematurity 26 weeks."

REGISTRATION OF MATERNITY HOMES.

MIDWIVES AND MATERNITY HOMES ACT, 1926.

PART II.

(1)	Number of applications for registration	...	...	2
(2)	Number of Homes registered	...	...	2
(3)	Number of orders made refusing or cancelling registration	...	...	—
(4)	Number of appeals against such orders	...	...	—
(5)	Number of cases in which such orders have been—			
	(a) Confirmed on appeal	...	...	—
	(b) Disallowed	...	...	—
(6)	Number of applications for exemption from registration	...	...	1
(7)	Number of cases in which exemption has been—			
	(a) Granted	...	...	1
	(b) Withdrawn	...	...	—
	(c) Refused	...	...	—

Registration of Maternity Homes is now dealt with under the Nurses' Homes Registration Act, 1927, which comes into operation upon the first day of July, 1928.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The following table shows the present extent of the Tuberculosis problem in the County Borough.

TABLE XXXX. Form T.131a.
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, 1927.

Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total Cases
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
386	267	603	100	76	176	779

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

New cases of Tuberculosis in 1927 are classified in Tables IX to XIV.

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 prevention of tuberculosis is dealt with elsewhere under several headings, e.g., housing, water supply, street improvements, sewage disposal, scavenging and cleansing, supervision of milk and meat supply, diminution of overcrowding, etc.

The administrative work is under the control of the Medical Officer of Health, while the clinical work has been in charge of the late Tuberculosis Officer—Dr. Frank Penny—who devoted his whole time to tuberculosis. He acted as resident Medical Superintendent 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 only one Tuberculosis Dispensary situated at Queen's Road, open for Barnsley patients upon four sessions per week, when Dr. Penny was in attendance, and recently two additional sessions have been arranged for 'Light' Treatment of non-tuberculous cases. The Corporation employs two whole time Tuberculosis Nurses who assisted Dr. Penny at the Dispensary, and spent the remainder of their time following up notified cases, contacts, and suspected cases at their homes, and administering treatment by artificial sunlight at the clinic.

At the Sanatorium 27 beds are available for Barnsley patients and the type of case admitted is usually pulmonary, if possible at 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 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 Chief Tuberculosis Officer.

iv. The Tuberculosis Officer in the past has usually written informal letters to the Medical practitioners instead of using the official forms z1 to z5, as recommended in Memorandum 286. He has had to complain on several occasions of the dilatory manner in which official forms are attended to by the local practitioners, especially G.P.17, and G.P.36.

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

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

vii. Of all the forms of treatment Ultra Violet Light, especially in children and non-pulmonary cases, has been most satisfactory. For details see last year's report, pages 111-113. As mentioned below a new Light Treatment Centre was opened at the rear of the Tuberculosis Dispensary, Queen's Road, upon December 13th, 1927.

One Mercury Vapour K.B.B. suspensory type Lamp is used, and during the short time the Clinic has been running we are very satisfied with the results.

The late Tuberculosis Officer—Dr. F. Penny—reported as follows upon the Sanatorium for the year 1927:—

“On the 1st January, 1927, there were 45 patients in the Institution, and 130 were admitted during the year; of these 12 were observation cases and were discharged as not considered tubercular.

From the Ministry of Health's point of view these do not count as patients, nevertheless, they occupy beds and require feeding and attention much the same as the others and therefore from our point of view they do count, though of course we are glad to be able to come to the conclusion that they are not suffering from tuberculosis.

51 of the remainder were discharged with their disease considered to be quiescent and as fit for suitable occupation; 41 more left considerably improved though for various reasons they did not reach the quiescent stage, 15 left without any material improvement, 8 died in the Institution, and 48 were in residence on the 31st December, 1927.

The average stay of each patient was 143 days. Although at times some of the patients are a little thoughtless and inconsiderate for the staff, yet on the whole this year's working has been smooth and satisfactory, and personally I wish to congratulate as well as to thank those patients who have consistently played the game by endeavouring to reap the full benefit from the treatment provided for them, and I am hoping for the time when all our patients will become **real triers** for the benefit of their own health, and when such an atmosphere is grown in this Institution we shall I think see better results.

Extra expense has been incurred in the Nursing Department, owing to difficulty experienced in satisfactorily replacing changes in the staff necessitating the employment of temporary nurses at emergency wages, and thanks are due to those members of the Nursing and Domestic Staff who have remained the whole year with us and assisted with the work.

Thanks are also due to those artistes who have either brought parties or assisted at entertainments for the patients. Most of such entertainments are thoroughly en-

joyed and help to relieve the monotony of what is unfortunately, a long, and at all times tedious form of treatment for our patients.

This year more children than usual have been admitted and though rather troublesome at times, on the whole they make excellent patients and generally seem to make better progress than our adults. Those considered well enough attend the Open Air School daily, and with the sanction of the Committee and the Education Authorities arrangements have now been made for such children to take their midday meal at the school.

The large number of children attending as out-patients for Ultra-Violet Light Treatment was becoming a tax on our Nursing Staff, this is now relieved owing to the opening of the Light Clinic in Queen's Road. This should make some reduction to our Electricity bill.

The weather screen at the Shelters is proving a comfort to the patients in bad and stormy weather.

The complicated returns now required by the Ministry of Health entail a lot of time and extra paper work; it is hoped that some really practical benefit will result from these returns even though it is difficult to understand how it will help the patients to regain their health.

During the past 5 years the number of deaths from all forms of tuberculosis has dropped from 84 in 1923 to 62 in 1927 in the Barnsley Borough, and from 64 in 1923 to 48 in 1927 in the City of Wakefield; in so far as this Institution has been instrumental in this humanitarian result, its existence appears to be justified even at the expence of about a three half-penny rate to each Council."

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

Tuberculous patients of school age receive dental 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—see page 10.

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 approximately £32 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 School Medical Officer.

Surgical apparatus is provided by the Public Health Services and Education Committees 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, Lord Mayor Treloar's Hospital and College, Alton, and the Royal Sea-Bathing Hospital, Margate.

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, but has moved to new quarters at Gawber Road Farm. As its name indicates, employment in various healthy occupations, such as firewood dealing, window cleaning, lawn mowing, and light haulage, for about four patients is provided. It obtains grants from the Corporation, subject to the approval of the Ministry of Health, and recently purchased a new Ford lorry.

xiv. No new huts or shelters were purchased by the Committee in 1927, as considerable difficulty is found in obtaining suitable sites. Three huts are in use at the Sanatorium until required by patients at home.

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 an outside residential institution.

Amongst the "New Cases" admitted to Public Medical T. B. Treatment during 1927, I find records of **Three** Cases that had been discharged as Cured.

One after 5½ years.
One after 6 years.
One after 6¼ years.

Return showing the work of the Dispensary (or Dispensaries) during the year 1927.

	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.						Total.
Diagnosis.	Adults.	Children		Adults.	Children		Adults.	Children.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
A—New Cases examined during the year (excluding contacts) :— (a) Definitely Tuberculous ... (b) Doubtfully Tuberculous ... (c) Non-Tuberculous ...	19 17 7	21 13 4	12 9 2	7 9 8	13 6 16	20 8	26 34 20 19 4	32 18 39 28 5
B—CONTACTS examined during the year : (a) Definitely Tuberculous ... (b) Doubtfully Tuberculous ... (c) Non-Tuberculous ...	...	...	1 7 4	2 14 2	...	1 8 ...	2 2 ...	1 1 ...
C—Cases written off the Dispensary Register as (a) Cured ... (b) Diagnosis not confirmed or Non-Tuberculous (including cancellation of cases notified in error) ...	...	...	2 ...	...	1 ...	2 ...	2 1 ...	4 ...
D—NUMBER OF PERSONS ON DISPENSARY REGISTER on Dec. 31st :— (a) Diagnosis completed ... (b) Diagnosis not completed ...	219 28	138 15	99 112	98 118	25 8	87 1	75 5	39 2
E—Notified Deaths never attended the Dispensary.								
1. Number of Persons on Dispensary Register on January 1st, 1927 ...	999							
2. Number of patients transferred from other areas and of "lost sight of" cases returned ...	9							
3. Number of patients transferred to other areas and cases "lost sight of" ...	118							
4. Died during the year ...	86							
5. Number of observation cases under A (b) and B (b) above in which period of observation exceeded 2 months ...	42							
6. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts) ...	1968							
7. Number of attendances of non-pulmonary cases at Orthopaedic Out stations for treatment or supervision ...	8							
8. Number of attendances at General Hospitals or other Institutions approved for the purpose of patients for (a) "Light" treatment ... (b) Other special forms of treatment ...	2862							
9. Number of patients to whom Dental Treatment was given, at or in connection with the Dispensary ...	9							
10. Number of consultations with medical practitioners :— (a) At Homes of Applicants... (b) Otherwise ...	45 239							
11. Number of other visits by Tuberculosis Officers to Homes ...	54							
12. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to Homes for Dispensary purposes ...	3858							
13. Number of Specimens of sputum, &c., examined (a) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work ...	277							
14. Number of Insured Persons on Dispensary Register on the 31st Dec. ...	114							
15. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December ...	287							
16. Number of Reports received during the year in respect of Insured Persons :— (a) Form G.P. 17 ... (b) Form G.P. 36 ...	76							
	35 65							

(Memo.37/T.: Table II.)

Form T.54.

TABLE XLII.

**TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME OF THE BARNSELY
COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL.**

RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS.

**(A). Average Number of Beds available for Patients during
the Year 1927.**

	Observa- tion.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Total.
		"Sanator- ium" Beds	Hospital Beds.	Disease of Bones and Joints.	Other Condit'ns	
Adult. Males ...	1	10	2	...	...	13
Adult. Females ...	1	5	1	...	...	7
Children under 15	...	6	...	...	...	6
Total ...	2	21	3	...	...	26

**(B). Return showing the extent of Residential Treatment
during the Year 1927.**

			In Institu- tions on Jan. 1st	Admitted during the year	Disch'rg'd during the year	Died in the Instituti'n	In Institu- tions on Dec. 31st
Number of Patients—							
Adults.	M	...	14	36	32	3	15
	F	...	8	25	20	1	12
Children	M	...	1	14	10	1	4
	F	...	...	11	8	...	3
Number of Observation Cases—							
Adults.	M	...	...	1	1	...	...
	F	...	...	1	1	...	...
Children.	M	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	3	3	...	...
Total	...	...	23	91	75	5	34

(Form T.54)

(Mend. 25/1: Table II.)

TABLE XII

TUBERCULOSIS - SCHEME OF THE BARNSELEY
COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL
RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS(A). Average Number of Beds available for Patients during
the Year 1935

Total	District of Don Valley	Don Valley District - Don Valley Council	Don Valley District - Don Valley Council	Don Valley District - Don Valley Council	Don Valley District - Don Valley Council
13	1	10	2	1	1
7	1	5	1	1	1
5	1	5	1	1	1
25	3	20	4	3	3

(B). Returns showing the extent of Residential Treatment
during the Year 1935

Number of Patients	Don Valley District - Don Valley Council	Don Valley District - Don Valley Council	Don Valley District - Don Valley Council	Don Valley District - Don Valley Council	Don Valley District - Don Valley Council
15	1	14	1	1	1
10	1	9	1	1	1
5	1	4	1	1	1
3	1	2	1	1	1
32	3	27	4	3	3
10	1	9	1	1	1
5	1	4	1	1	1
2	1	1	1	1	1
34	5	29	6	5	5

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME OF THE BARNSELY COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL.

Return showing the immediate results of treatment of patients* and of observation of doubtful cases discharged from Residential Institutions during the year 1927.

Classification on admission to the Institution.	Condition at time of Discharge.	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution.												
		Under 3 months			3-6 months			6-12 months			More than 12 months			
		M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch	
		Total												
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Class T.B. Minus	Quiescent ...	8	...	1	5	1	9	2	...	1	...	...	22
		Improved ...	2	8	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
		No material improvement...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Died in Institution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class T.B. Plus Group 1	Quiescent ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4
		Improved ...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
		No material improvement...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Died in Institution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class T.B. Plus Group 2	Quiescent ...	...	...	...	3	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	8
		Improved ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	8
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Class T.B. Plus Group 3	No material improvement ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
		Died in Institution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class T.B. Plus Group 4	Quiescent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Improved ...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		No material improvement...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Died in Institution	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bones and Joints	Quiescent or Arrested	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Improved ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		No material improvement...	...	...	1	(from Alton)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under 1 week	1-2 weeks			2-4 weeks			More than 4 weeks			Total		
Observation for purpose of diagnosis	Tuberculous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Non-tuberculous ...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	5
	Doubtful ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* The definition of "patient" does not include persons in whom a definite diagnosis of Tuberculosis has not been made.

[illegible]

Tuberculosis Scheme of the Barnsley County Borough Council.

(a) PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Annual Return shewing in summary form the conditions of all Patients whose case records are in the possession of the Dispensary (or Dispensaries) at the end of 1927, arranged according to the years in which the patients first came under Public Medical Treatment for Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and their classification as shown on Form A.

	Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the return relates.	Previous to 1926. Class T.B. Plus.				Total (Class T.B. Plus).	1926. Class T.B. Plus.				Total (Class T.B. Plus).	1927. Class T.B. Plus.				Total (Class T.B. Plus).
		Class T.B. Minus.	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3		Class T.B. Minus.	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3		Class T.B. Minus.	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	
ALIVE.	Discharged as cured—															
	Adults M ...	46	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" F ...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Children M ...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" F ...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Disease arrested—															
	Adults M ...	5	22	4	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" F ...	6	19	2	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Children M ...	10	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" F ...	11	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Disease not Arrested—															
	Adults M ...	30	5	8	2	15	16	2	4	3	9	18	2	7	3	12
	" F ...	22	2	6	4	12	8	1	5	4	10	22	1	8	1	10
	Children M ...	88	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...
	" F ...	41	...	2	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...
DEAD.	Condition not ascertained during the year ...	...	...	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lost sight of or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register ...	...	...	1252	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Adults M ...	34	26	48	95	169	...	...	6	2	8	...	...	...	3	3
	" F ...	36	14	34	60	108	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	4	4
	Children M ...	31	...	2	10	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" F ...	33	...	6	11	17	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...		...	...	...	...	...	33	3	15	14	32	108	3	15	11	29

TABLE XLIV—(Continued).

(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 1927, 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	1927.				Total
			Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands		Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Org'ns	Peripheral Glands		Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Org'ns	Peripheral Glands	
ALIVE.	Discharged as Cured—																
	Adults	M	...	2	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	"	F	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Children	M	...	2	1	2	8	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	"	F	...	2	1	2	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Disease Arrested—																
	Adults	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	"	F	...	1	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Children	M	...	4	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	"	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Disease Not Arrested—																
	Adults	M	...	2	...	2	6	10	...	...	1	3	4	...	4	5	9
	"	F	...	3	...	1	5	9	...	...	2	...	2	1	5	14	20
	Children	M	...	5	2	3	12	22	3	2	1	6	12	4	2	22	29
	"	F	...	4	1	4	10	19	2	...	...	5	7	1	2	9	13
Transferred to Pulmonary ...			...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
Condition not ascertained during the year ...			...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Lost sight of or otherwise removed from the Dispensary Register ...			...	...	273	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DEAD.	Adults	M	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	"	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Children	M	...	...	1	4	...	5	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
	"	F	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	...	1
Totals ...			...	...	...	...	...	6	7	4	17	34	6	5	11	50	72

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 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 outpatient 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 well 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) The scheme needs slight extension or modification on minor points of detail as new methods of diagnosis or treatment are discovered and brought into use. It is hoped to improve the attendance of females by increased facilities for intermediate treatment.
- (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) Two 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 48 namely:-

89 Wassermann examinations for hospitals and private practitioners, and 152 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. V.D.(R).

(v) The extent to which institutions have made use of the services of the Institute for Technical Education is shown in Table VII. Table VIII shows the results of the survey.

The Institute has been successful in its efforts to provide technical education to the people of the country. It has been able to establish a number of technical schools and to provide a wide range of technical education to the people of the country.

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TABLE XLV.
RETURN RELATING TO ALL PERSONS WHO WERE TREATED AT THE TREATMENT
CENTRE AT BARNLEY DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1927.
FORM V.D. (R)

	Syphills. Mts. Fmts.	Soft Chancres. Mts. Fmts.	Gonorrhoea. Mts. Fmts.	Conditions other than Ven. Dis. Mts. Fmts.	Total. Mts. Fmts.
1 Number of cases which— (a) at the beginning of the year under report were under treatment or observation for (b) had been marked off to operation for syphilis, or had been marked off to operation as having ceased to attend or as trans- ferred to other Centres, and which returned to the Treatment Centre during the year under report suffering from the same infection	88 67	1 ..	80 10	11 4	180 81
Total—Items 1 (a) and 1 (b)	89 70	1 ..	84 10	13 5	187 89
2 (a) Number of cases dealt with at the Treat- ment Centre during the year for the first time	30 16	2 ..	115 7	53 8	200 31
Total—Items 1 (a), 1 (b) and 2 (a)	119 86	3 ..	199 17	66 13	387 116
2 (b) Number of cases included in Item 2 (a) known to have received previous treat- ment at other Centres for the same infection	3 ..		11 ..		14 ..
3 Number of cases which ceased to attend— (a) before completing the first course of treat- ment (b) after one or more courses but before completion of treatment for (c) after completion of treatment but before their return to the Treatment Centre 4 No. of cases transferred to other Treatment Centres after treatment for 5 No. of cases discharged after completion of treatment and observation for 6 No. of cases which, at the end of the year under report, were under treatment or observation for	18 12 13 18 5 3 1 1 15 2 67 50	 1 .. 2 ..	39 5 10 1 9 1 45 4 96 6	11 2 4 1 43 4 8 6	68 19 13 18 19 8 10 2 104 10 173 62
Total—Items 3, 4, 5 & 6	119 86	3 ..	199 17	66 13	387 116
7 Out-patient attendances— (a) For individual attention by the Medical Officer (b) For intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation, dressings, &c. Total attendances 8 Aggregate number of in-patient days of treatment given to persons who were suffering from	1006 669 31 .. 1037 669	12 12 .. N 1	2087 113 7820 .. 9907 113 1 1	131 44 48 .. 179 44 L	3236 826 7899 .. 11135 826 226
9 Examinations of Pathological Material :— (a) Specimens which were examined at and by the Medical Officer of the Treatment Centre (b) Specimens from persons attending at the Treatment Centre which were sent for examination to an approved laboratory		12 427			 226
Statement showing the services rendered at the Treatment Centre during the year, classified according to the areas in which the patients resided.					
Name of County or County Borough (or Country in the case of persons residing elsewhere than in England and Wales) to be inserted in these headings	Barnley	W.R. Yorks.	Wakefield.	Sheffield.	Total.
A. No. of cases from each area dealt with during the year for the first time and found to be suffering from :— Syphills Soft Chancres Gonorrhoea Conditions other than Venereal Total	27 1 44 32 104	18 1 29 .. 125	1 1 1	 1	46 3 122 61 231
B. Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area	5942	4015	3	1	11991
C. Aggregate number of in-patient days of all patients residing in each area	435	N	1	L	708
D. No. of doses of Arsenobenzol compounds given in the (1) Out-Patient Clinic (2) In-Patient Department to patients residing in each area.		271 N	2 1	.. L	708
E. Give the names of Arsenobenzol compounds used in the treatment of Syphills and the usual interim and final doses	Kharasulphan initial 15 grams, final 45 grams, Novarsenobillon (used only as a provocative) initial 45 grams, final 45 grams.				
F. State the standard kind of treatment usually administered to a case of Syphills of each of the types usually dealt with at the Treatment Centre	As laid down in Colonel Harrison's "Venereal Diseases in General Practice" (latest edition).				
G. State the nature of tests applied in deciding as to discharge of patients referred to in Item 5	One course (at least) of Arsenobenzol and Bismuth (injected separately at one injection) is given as a routine. As Memo. V. 21				

(a) Number of cases included in 1940-41	110	20	3	..	..	14	1	11	13	14	10
(b) Number of cases included in 1940-41	110	20	3	..	..	14	1	11	13	14	10
(c) Number of cases included in 1940-41	110	20	3	..	..	14	1	11	13	14	10
(d) Number of cases included in 1940-41	110	20	3	..	..	14	1	11	13	14	10
(e) Number of cases included in 1940-41	110	20	3	..	..	14	1	11	13	14	10
(f) Number of cases included in 1940-41	110	20	3	..	..	14	1	11	13	14	10
(g) Number of cases included in 1940-41	110	20	3	..	..	14	1	11	13	14	10
(h) Number of cases included in 1940-41	110	20	3	..	..	14	1	11	13	14	10
(i) Number of cases included in 1940-41	110	20	3	..	..	14	1	11	13	14	10
(j) Number of cases included in 1940-41	110	20	3	..	..	14	1	11	13	14	10
(k) Number of cases included in 1940-41	110	20	3	..	..	14	1	11	13	14	10
(l) Number of cases included in 1940-41	110	20	3	..	..	14	1	11	13	14	10
(m) Number of cases included in 1940-41	110	20	3	..	..	14	1	11	13	14	10
(n) Number of cases included in 1940-41	110	20	3	..	..	14	1	11	13	14	10
(o) Number of cases included in 1940-41	110	20	3	..	..	14	1	11	13	14	10
(p) Number of cases included in 1940-41	110	20	3	..	..	14	1	11	13	14	10
(q) Number of cases included in 1940-41	110	20	3	..	..	14	1	11	13	14	10
(r) Number of cases included in 1940-41	110	20	3	..	..	14	1	11	13	14	10
(s) Number of cases included in 1940-41	110	20	3	..	..	14	1	11	13	14	10
(t) Number of cases included in 1940-41	110	20	3	..	..	14	1	11	13	14	10
(u) Number of cases included in 1940-41	110	20	3	..	..	14	1	11	13	14	10
(v) Number of cases included in 1940-41	110	20	3	..	..	14	1	11	13	14	10
(w) Number of cases included in 1940-41	110	20	3	..	..	14	1	11	13	14	10
(x) Number of cases included in 1940-41	110	20	3	..	..	14	1	11	13	14	10
(y) Number of cases included in 1940-41	110	20	3	..	..	14	1	11	13	14	10
(z) Number of cases included in 1940-41	110	20	3	..	..	14	1	11	13	14	10

MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

It is estimated that in England and Wales about four persons in every 1,000 population are mentally defective, classified as follows:—

Idiots	...	...	...	...	0.25	per 1,000 population
Imbeciles	...	...	...	...	.73	" " "
Feeble-minded (Adults)	...	...	...	...	1.57	" " "
(Children)	...	...	...	...	1.47	" " "
Total					4.03	" " "

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

The first two classes amounting to about 1 per cent. of the population 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 very 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.

Owing to shortage of institutional accommodation it was found necessary to appoint a special Nurse for Mental Deficiency work, 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). Her appointment has been amply justified by her good work.

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 on the one hand of uniting with Sheffield, or with Rotherham, Doncaster, Wakefield, Huddersfield, Halifax and Dewsbury in the provision of a Joint Institution.

Several Conferences have been held at Sheffield, and also at Rotherham and Doncaster, but no Scheme had been adopted at the close of the year.

TABLE LXVI.

BOARD OF CONTROL TABLE.

S. 18.

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, 1928:—

- (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":—			
(a) (1) In Institutions ...	3	13	16
(2) On Licence from Institutions ...	...	...	...
(b) (1) Under Guardianship ...	...	...	...
(2) On Licence from Guardianship ...	...	...	...
2 In "Places of Safety" ...	...	...	...
3 Under Statutory Super- vision	12	19	31
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 head- ings:—			
(a) Notified by Local Educa- tion Authorities (Sec. 2. (1)			
(b) (v))	...	...	...

	Males	Females	Total
(b) Otherwise "ascertained"	2	1	3
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	...	...	...
3 Under Voluntary Supervision	7	5	12
Numbers, if any, of foregoing attending Occupation Centres	...	...	...

DURING THE YEAR 1927.

1. Number of cases on Licence who have been returned or transferred during the year 1927:—

(a) To Institutions	...	...	...
(b) To Guardianship	...	...	...

2. Of the total number of cases notified by Local Education Authorities (Section 2 (1) (b) (v)), during the year 1927:—

Number:—	Males	Females	Total
Sent to Institutions (by Order)	...	1	1
Placed under Guardianship (by Order)	...	...	...

	Males	Females	Total
Placed under Statutory Supervision	4	12	16
Placed in "Places of Safety"			
Died or Removed from Area ...	...	...	...
Action not yet taken	...	...	...
Total	4	13	17

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, 2, Church Field Terrace, Darton. There are also two Home Teachers—Miss Parker and Mrs. Womersley, Barnsley.

The Corporation makes an Annual Grant to the Association of £2 10s. 0d. 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 Public Health Services Committee on several occasions.

The Board of Guardians and the West Riding County Council were approached for their assistance in dealing with this subject, but each declined to assist in this area.

It was pointed out by the representatives of the West Riding County Council that if generous terms were granted

to blind persons in Barnsley, it might induce blind persons from other areas to enter this County Borough.

In the proposed Scheme of the Corporation to combat this tendency it is suggested that only after residence in the County Borough for one year should unemployable blind persons be eligible for the Grant.

A Table giving the classification of blind persons in the County Borough was given in last year's report—page 136, and the alterations are too small to need re-printing.

We are still able to announce that there is no blind child in the County Borough under the age of 7 years, and we attribute this result mainly to the excellent work of the Health Visitors, Midwives, and Medical Officers, in the prevention of Ophthalmia Neonatorum or "inflammation of the eyes" of new born babies, due to gonorrhoea in the mother

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

HOSPITALS COMMITTEE.

Councillor W. Laughton (Chairman).	
Councillor F. Gomersall (Vice-Chairman).	
The Mayor (Councillor J. F. Broley, Esq., J.P.).	
Alderman H. M. Cassells	Councillor H. Snowden
„ T. Lang	„ R. J. Soper
„ G. Mason	„ S. Trueman
Councillor D. Allott	„ J. Walton
„ A. Dennis	Mr. G. Briggs
„ W. E. Dodd	Mr. N. Mell
„ B. Harral	

The Hospitals Committee administers Kendray General Infectious Diseases Hospital—84 beds, and Lundwood Small pox Hospital—42 beds, 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 1927, 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 598 cases admitted only 18 proved fatal. The average number of patients was 64.1.

The nursing staff averaged 26.8 and the domestic staff 14.2.

It will be noted that of the total cases admitted Barnsley County Borough had 243, while Wombwell came second with 101. Barnsley Rural had the smallest number of cases amounting to only 6.

The Tracheotomy cases of Diphtheria numbered 13, 7 of which belonged to Barnsley and 3 to Darton.

The operations were performed by the Medical Officer of Health or by the Assistant Medical Officer, and we thank the General Practitioners who gave occasional help.

I feel that by the early administration of antitoxin several of these cases would have been saved the necessity of undergoing this operation.

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

The hospital staff has been offered the Schick Test and preventive inoculation, as in past years, but only one member accepted.

Anti-typhoid and para-typhoid inoculation has also been offered to the staff, and was carried out in three instances. In one case a probationer was inoculated by three doses, and within a fortnight of receiving the last dose developed a moderate attack of enteric fever. The probationer was nursing severe cases of enteric fever at this period, and it appears that the inoculation had not had time to protect her against infection. We are unable to inoculate probationers before they commence duty in the wards, as our comparatively small staff prevents this.

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, and appears to have been of definite benefit.

The Schultz-Charlton Test was used occasionally, but its use has gradually been dropped, as it is not of much utility in cases that have very mild rashes.

Two electric sterilizers have been provided in the Duty room of the Old Block, and are proving useful, and small additions have been made in the laundry.

In accordance with the agreement between the Corporation and the other Councils, preference in accommodation must be given to cases of enteric fever, scarlet fever, and diphtheria. We are thus unable, as a rule, to admit any cases of measles, whooping cough, or infant diarrhoea.

Our usual practice is to discharge any uncomplicated cases of scarlet fever upon the thirty-sixth or thirty-seventh day of the disease, which means that in these cases the hospital stay will usually be about thirty-three days.

When attempts have been made in the past to reduce this period still further, return cases have become more numerous, and in "following up" the cases we have heard of late sequelae appearing after discharge from hospital, such as otorrhoea, or swelling of the feet, from poor circulation.

There were no return cases of scarlet fever in 1927.

The new Matron, Miss E. Bisset, commenced her duties in August, 1927, and quickly obtained a good grasp of the administration of both hospitals.

The Committee has been unable to proceed further with the proposed scheme of extension, mentioned in last year's report, although the pressure upon the accommodation has been very great in the winter months.

TABLE XLVII.

KENDRAY HOSPITAL ANNUAL REPORT, 1927.

REMAINING 1926.			ADMITTED.					DISCHARGED.					DIED.					Remaining 1927							
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.	Total.					
Barnsley ..	3	12	8	23	13	9	68	153	243	8	7	43	127	185	3	1	3	1	3	7	2	1	22	25	50
Barnsley Rural ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Cudworth ..	..	..	3	3	..	1	9	28	38	..	1	7	25	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	5
Darfield ..	..	1	5	6	1	..	2	29	32	1	..	2	29	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Darton ..	..	1	2	3	..	3	6	32	41	..	3	1	31	35	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Dodworth ..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	20	20	..	..	..	16	16	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Hoyland ..	..	1	1	2	..	4	9	56	69	..	3	7	52	62	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	2	4
Royston ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	11	15	..	..	1	9	10	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	2	3	7
Wombwell ..	..	1	2	2	5	9	29	63	101	..	8	24	61	93	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	1	4	5	3
Worsboro' ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	27	33	..	..	4	23	27	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	3
Totals ..	3	316	264	815	28	130	425	598	9	22	89	379	499	4	3	7	4	18	13	2	334	44	83	83	83

Average No. of Patients, 64.1.

Average No. of Smallpox Patients, 8.5.

Average No. of Nursing Staff 26.8.

Average No. of Domestic Staff, 14.2.

LUNDWOOD HOSPITAL.

No cases of smallpox occurred in the County Borough of Barnsley during 1927, but Lundwood Hospital has been busy throughout the year dealing with cases from the following districts:—

Mexborough (by special arrangement).

No. of Cases admitted	...	...	...	20
Date of first admission	...	...	...	18 . 1 . 27
Date of last discharge	...	...	...	7 . 3 . 27

Darfield.

No. of Cases admitted	...	...	...	3
Date of first admission	...	...	...	1 . 2 . 27
Date of last discharge	...	...	...	6 . 8 . 27

Wombwell.

No. of Cases admitted	...	...	...	75
Date of first admission	...	...	...	5 . 4 . 27
Date of last discharge	...	...	...	3 . 12 . 27

Dodworth.

No. of Cases admitted	...	...	...	2
Date of first admission	...	...	...	13 . 4 . 27
Date of last discharge	...	...	...	25 . 5 . 27

Hoyland.

No. of cases admitted	...	...	...	6
Date of first admission	...	...	...	26 . 4 . 27
Date of last discharge	...	...	...	8 . 6 . 27

The hospital was visited by one of the medical inspectors of the Ministry of Health, who appeared generally satisfied with our arrangements for isolation, and made several valuable suggestions.

A new motor ambulance garage has been provided at Lundwood Hospital, by the conversion of outbuildings, and the exterior of the buildings at Lundwood Hospital have been thoroughly repaired and repainted. In my opinion it is now one of the best Smallpox Hospitals in the country.

At the close of the year, December 8th, the hospital was re-opened for convalescent cases of scarlet fever.

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 in the County Borough.

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 areas.

The new Junior Elementary School (Wilthorpe) was completed near the Huddersfield Road Housing Scheme of the Corporation, and was opened upon May 2nd, 1927.

Additions to Lamb Lane Infants' School, in the Monk Bretton area, and the Ardsley Oaks School have been carried out during the year. The former has been completed and it is hoped that the second will shortly be in use.

The following schools were closed during the year on account of the prevalence of infectious disease:—

Date of Order.	Name of School Closed.	Period of Closure.	Reasons for Closure.
1927.			
May 26th ...	Infants, Park Road ...	8 days ...	Measles & Influenza
" 26th ...	Agnes Road ...	8 days ...	do.
" 31st ...	Racecommon Road ...	8½ " ...	do.
June 1st ...	Old Town ...	2 " ...	do.
" 1st ...	Grove Street ...	2 " ...	do.
" 13th ...	Baker Street ...	18 " ...	do.
" 13th ...	Grove Street ...	6 " ...	do.
" 14th ...	Wilthorpe ...	14 " ...	do.
" 14th ...	Eldon Street ...	12 " ...	do.
" 16th ...	Doncaster Road ...	10 " ...	do.
" 27th ...	Wilthorpe ...	7½ " ...	do.
" 27th ...	Eldon Street ...	7½ " ...	do.
July 25th ...	Ardsley Council ...	4 " ...	do.

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 76-77, and 158-159.

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

I am glad to report that good progress has been made with the New Street (Western Area) Improvement Scheme. Numerous properties have been purchased after valuation, and demolition is proceeding rapidly. A large portion of the area has been cleared and the Corporation is considering the proposals for disposal and layout of the land.

The displaced tenants have been offered accommodation in the Cundy Cross Site No. 2. (Re-housing) Scheme, under which 139 houses have been erected.

Part 3 deals with the provision of new housing accommodation by Local Authorities and details will be found in the following table. 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 1927 406 were completed, leaving a surplus of 106 for meeting the shortage of previous years.

Of these houses 316 were completed under the Corporation Housing Schemes, and 69 by other assisted enterprise.

The figures in 1926 were 546 by the Local Authority, 131 by other assisted enterprise, and a grand total of 689.

The Local Authority has built houses at Monk Bretton (Cundy Cross, Pontefract Road and Carlton Lane Site No. 3), and a small scheme has been completed at Huddersfield Road (Rowland Road site). 2 Schemes in Ardsley, under contracts No. 3 and 4 were also completed during the year.

It has been decided to provide further housing accommodation at Monk Bretton upon part of Monk Bretton Priory farm, and to complete a small scheme at Huddersfield Road (Wilthorpe site).

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.

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

(a) Total	...	...	...	...	...	406
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts 1919 or 1923—						
(1) By the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	316
(2) By other Bodies or Persons	...	...	...	...	...	69

1. Unfit Dwelling-Houses.

P. H. A. H. A.

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for Housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	2692	63
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, or the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	...	...	...	...	63
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	2
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) not found to be in all respects reasonably fit for habitation	...	...	...	...	544	61

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

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	...	289	6
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3. Action Under Statutory Powers.**Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925—**

A (1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	...	...	32
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of Formal Notice						
(a) By Owners	...	...	...	...	...	23
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declaration by Owners of intention to Close	...	...	...	...	Nil.
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

B. Proceedings Under Public Health Acts:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	...	...	52
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal Notice.—					
(a) By Owners	...	...	...	...	137
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	...	...	...	...	Nil.

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

(1) Number of Representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	...	...	2
(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	...	...	18
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	4

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