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County Borough of Barnsley.



REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1928,

BY

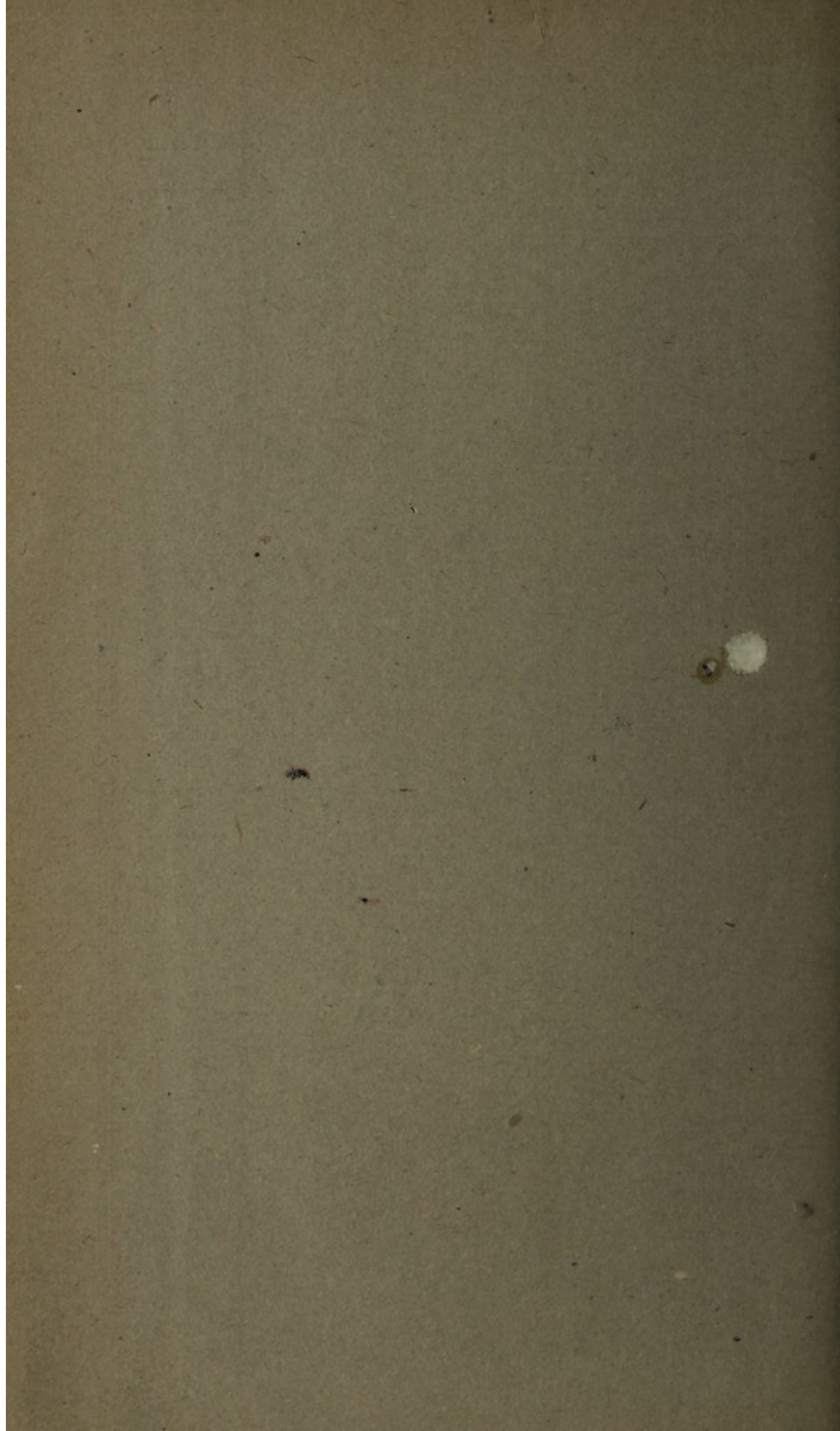
T. E. FRANCIS, O.B.E. (M.) M.D., B.S., D.P.H.

June, 1929.

BARNSELY :

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1929.



COUNTY BOROUGH OF BARNSELEY.

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

INCLUDING THE

REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

June, 1929.

To the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary Committee.

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,—

I have pleasure in submitting to you my ninth Annual Report on the health and Sanitary circumstances of the Borough for the year 1928.

In accordance with Circular 939 of the Ministry of Health this will be a shorter or ordinary report.

The Vital Statistics for the year 1928 are again 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 in progress or under consideration, including the provision of:—

(i) A Municipal Abattoir.

A site has been secured for this near the centre of the town, and a Local Inquiry of the Ministry of Health for borrowing the necessary monies was held early in 1929, and approval granted later.

(ii) A new Infant Welfare Centre in the cleared New Street area.

(iii) Extensions at Kendray Isolation Hospital.

(iv) Residential Institutional accommodation for Mental Defectives jointly with Sheffield City Council.

I regret to report that at the close of the year the Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Dr. E. K. Macdonald, resigned on his appointment at Keighley. He was succeeded in January, 1929, by Dr. Margaret W. Blackwood, who has assisted me considerably in the preparation of this report.

I am also indebted to my clerical staff for their loyal work during my absence due to illness, and I desire to thank 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.

18, 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 1926—70,760.

Estimated Population, middle 1927—73,790.

Estimated Population, middle 1928—71,080.

Number of Insured Persons see page 12 and the excess of births over deaths, see page 16.

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 at April 1st, 1929, is £339,912 0s. 0d., and it is estimated that a penny rate in the £ will produce net £1,250.

2.-EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

	Total	Males	Females	
Births—Legitimate ...	1492	783	709	Birth Rate
Illegitimate	86	45	41	22.20
				Death Rate
Deaths ...	821	439	382	11.55
Number of Women dying in, or in consequence of Child-birth:				
From Sepsis ...	...	...	...	5
From Other Causes ...	...	...	...	4
Deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 Births:—				
Legitimate, 88.	Illegitimate, 70		Total—84	
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	4
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	3
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	9

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 143—146.

Inadequate for the population served.

(2).—Smallpox.

Lundwood Smallpox Hospital, Barnsley, 42 beds See page 147. Adequate.

B. (1).—Tuberculosis.

Mount Vernon Sanatorium, Barnsley, 52 beds.

Jointly used by the County Boroughs of Barnsley and Wakefield. In the Worsborough Urban District— $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from Barnsley. See pages 105—114 and Tables XL—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 102—105.

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

(3).—Children.**(4).—Orthopædic.****(5).—Other.****BECKETT HOSPITAL.**

This is a voluntary general hospital, subsidized 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 128 beds available for the Borough and surrounding districts.

In 1928, 2,196 in-patients and 8,570 out-patients were treated, compared with 1,834 in-patients and 9,240 out-patients for the previous year.

The average number of patients resident daily throughout the year was 98.70, compared with 94.1 in 1927.

1,422 major, and 798 minor operations were performed.

The total expenditure for the year 1928, was £16,029, compared with £14,545 in 1927.

The Resident Medical Staff consists of 2 House Surgeons and 1 House Physician.

In the X-Ray department 5,117 patients were X-Rayed, 6,443 films were taken, and 487 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, 1,321 attended the Ophthalmic department, compared with 1,129 in 1927.

A new wing has recently been opened, providing accommodation for 47 additional patients. One Ward is in temporary use for out-patients until the completion of the new Out-patient Department, with which good progress has been made during the year.

The Convalescent Fund has maintained ex-patients at Southport (29); Bridlington (19); Buxton (5); Harrogate (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 Borough 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, 1928.

During the year the Ambulance has been used upon 602 occasions, the fees amounting to £47 0s. 6d., as follows:—

				£	s.	d.
Private Cases within the Borough	...	...	569	—	—	—
Cases out of the Borough	...	...	33	47	0	6
			602	£47	0	6

The mileage covered is 2,733. These figures include 11 journeys to Sheffield, 10 to Leeds and 1 to Doncaster. On 77 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 96—100.

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.

Orthopædic Clinic.—Nil; except Beckett Hospital.

ARTIFICIAL LIGHT CLINICS:

1.—At Queen's Road Tuberculosis Dispensary.
Provided by Barnsley County Borough Council.

2.—At Mount Vernon Sanatorium.

Provided by Barnsley & Wakefield Joint Sanatorium Committee.

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 105—114.

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 129—131.

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.
(resigned December 1928).

Margaret W. Blackwood, M.B., Ch.B. (Glasg.), D.P.H.,
(commenced duty January, 1929).

Clinical Tuberculosis Officer:

Frank Penny, M.R.C.S., L.S.A. (died 15th April, 1928).

John Coulthard McVittie, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin:), D.P.H.
(commenced duty 3rd July, 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.

Medical Orderly:

E. Goddard.

Health Visitors:

*†Mrs. E. Barber, ‡aMiss A. Petford, ‡*Miss S. A. Batty,
‡*Miss F. Hinchliffe.

Tuberculosis Nurses.

‡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:

Bernard Payne, Chief Clerk; Miss J. Henderson, M. & C.W.
Clerk; Miss E. Jackson, Typist; Miss M. Jordan, 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.

x Treasury Grants applied for.

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.

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 101.

(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.

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 89—96.

CHEMICAL WORK.

All chemical analyses are performed by the Public Analyst, Mr. John Evans, F.I.C., at Sheffield, and details of this work will be found upon pages 71—76.

POOR LAW.

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

	1928.	1927
No. of persons in receipt of Out-Relief in last week of December,	2419	2,111 excluding unemployed.
Amount of Out-Relief granted during the year ended 31st Dec.	£27,955	£26,178 excluding relief granted to unemployed.
No. of children successfully vaccinated	695	642
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 1928.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BARNSELEY INSURANCE COMMITTEE.

The quarterly count of the Index Register of the Committee showed that at the dates mentioned the following numbers of insured persons were resident in the Borough.

1st April, 1928	...	28,856 insured persons
1st July, 1928	...	28,753 insured persons
1st October, 1928	...	29,017 insured persons
1st January, 1929	...	28,811 insured persons

The average insured population during the whole of the year was, therefore, 28,859, an increase of 402 on the previous year's average. It would perhaps be interesting to add that more than 200 different Approved Societies have members resident in the Borough.

There were 721 cases of removal into the Borough, and 1,006 cases of removal out of the Borough, notified to the Committee. 61 insured persons temporarily resident in the area found it necessary to apply to an Insurance Practitioner for treatment. 2,846 names were added to and 2,366 removed from Insurance Practitioners' and Approved Institutions' lists during the year, whilst 5,600 medical cards were issued or re-issued to insured persons.

The total amount paid by the Committee for the treatment of insured persons to Doctors, Institutions, and Chemists, was roughly £16,150. The Chemists during the year dispensed 102,530 prescriptions and the total cost of these prescriptions was £3,277. These figures are a slight decrease on the record figures of last year. It would appear that the decrease was general throughout the country, for after payment in full of ingredient costs it was found possible to pay the Chemists 104.15 per cent. of dispensing fees involved, under the new arrangement referred to in my report of last year. On the basis of full charges the average cost for the year of drugs and appliances per insured person included in Doctors' lists, and for whom the Doctors do not themselves dispense, was 34.7 pence, whilst the prescription frequency per insured person was 4.52.

A monthly check was made of prescriptions issued by Doctors in order to verify the recipients' title to benefit, and out of 9,892 scripts checked 9,861 were verified by the Medical registers.

It was found necessary to take appropriate action in the cases of 3 prescriptions, which had been issued to 3 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 13 samples of Drugs and Appliances were taken for analysis, and in four cases it was deemed necessary to refer the report of the Analyst to the Pharmaceutical Service Sub-Committee. On consideration of the Sub-Committee's reports and recommendations in these cases the Committee in one case accepted the Chemist's explanations, and decided to take no further action, whilst in the other three cases it was decided that a warning as to future dispensing be sent to the Chemists concerned.

Health Lectures by Insurance Practitioners to their own insured patients on the subject "How to keep well" were continued at the commencement of the year, two further lectures being given. The attendance of each lecture was very gratifying, and opportunity was taken to distribute various classes of literature on matters relating to health amongst insured persons present. It is regretted that owing to no further offers of services by Practitioners in this connection, lectures of this type are temporarily suspended. During the year literature on health matters was supplied to the offices of Approved Societies operating in the town for distribution, and book-marks containing health hints were supplied to the Public Library for issue with books lent out.

At the close of the year there were 28 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 was arranged.

The subjects dealt with were as follows:—

Maternity and Child Welfare:

Lecturer:—Dr. E. K. Macdonald, Assistant Medical Officer of Health.

Tuberculosis:

Lecturer:—Dr. J. C. McVittie, Clinical Tuberculosis Officer.

Venereal Diseases:

Lecturer:—Dr. H. F. Horne, Medical Officer, Venereal Diseases Centre.

Cancer:

Lecturer:—Dr. Sedgewick, of Rotherham.

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 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 71,080, a decrease of 2,710 on the estimated population of the middle of 1927. See note page 4 earlier.

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

BIRTH RATE.

The net Birth Rate for 1928 was 22.20 compared with 20.80 for 1927, and an average for the preceding 10 years of 25.55 per 1,000 population.

The Birth Rate shows an increase over 1927, and is still one of the highest of the 107 large Towns of England and Wales, which have an average of only 16.9.

As a rule high Birth Rates prevail in colliery districts, or in areas where there are bad housing conditions, but there are occasional exceptions.

Halifax returned the lowest Birth Rate in the West Riding County Boroughs, with a Rate of 13.2; Huddersfield occupied this position in 1926 and 1927.

The highest Birth Rate returned by any of the large Towns was Middlesboro', with a Birth Rate of 24.1. Middlesboro' also had the highest Birth Rate in the year 1927.

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

DEATH RATE.

Barnsley's Death Rate in 1928 was 11.55, which is lower than the Rate for 1927, when it was 12.67, and the average Death Rate for the preceding 10 years was 15.24, so we may congratulate ourselves upon a considerable reduction below the average.

The average Death Rate for the 107 Great Towns was 11.6, being slightly higher than the Death Rate of Barnsley.

The highest Death Rate of the large towns in the West Riding was returned by Halifax at 13.0. Halifax was also the highest in 1927. The lowest Death Rate was returned by Rotherham at 8.3, and Rotherham was also the lowest in 1927.

The highest Death Rate in England and Wales was shown by Hastings, with a Rate of 14.5, but Rochdale held this unfavourable position in 1927.

INFANT MORTALITY.

Barnsley's Infant Mortality is returned at 84 per 1,000 Births, compared with 98 for 1927, but with an average for the preceding 10 years of 111.

The Rate is identical with 1926, which was the lowest recorded in Barnsley.

The average for the 107 Great Towns was only 70, and Barnsley's figure should be reduced still further. The three deaths from suffocation or overlaying, for instance, appear preventable with reasonable care: Table III.

The lowest Infant Mortality in the Great Towns was returned by Canterbury, with a Rate of 32 per 1,000 Births.

The highest Infant Mortality was returned by St. Helens with a Rate of 97 infant deaths per 1,000 Births, while Salford was second from the bottom, with a Rate of 96.

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

The net Births were 1,578, while the net deaths numbered 821, showing a vital increase of population of 757.

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 821, of these 439 were males and 382 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 1928 should be males 35,603, and the fe-

males 35,477. Thus the Death Rate for males was 12.33 and for females 10.77.

The mortality of males is nearly always higher than of females, and in 1927 for England and Wales the Standardized Death Rates were males 11.8, and females 9.6.

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.

There were 11 cases of Smallpox notified in the County Borough of Barnsley during the year 1928.

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 1928 the Medical Officer of Health performed 24 vaccinations:—11 primary, and 13 re-vaccinations.

He was called in upon several occasions by medical practitioners to assist them in the diagnosis of doubtful cases resembling smallpox.

ENTERIC FEVER.

5 cases of this disease were notified, compared with 8 cases in 1927, and no deaths occurred.

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.

There were only 4 deaths from this disease in 1928, and all these occurred in infants under the age of 2 years.

SCARLET FEVER.

186 cases were notified, and 167 were admitted to hospital. There were no deaths from this disease. Further particulars will be found in the hospitals section of this report later.

DIPHTHERIA.

145 cases were notified compared with 73 cases in 1927. 6 deaths occurred, compared with 4 in 1927. 137 of the cases were treated in hospital.

I regret to state that cases transferred to hospital have not all received adequate treatment beforehand, such as Diphtheria Antitoxin. It was found necessary in several cases, to perform the operation of Tracheotomy. Further particulars will be found later.

The 'Schick' test for susceptibility to diphtheria is occasionally used for the nursing staff of 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 22 deaths, compared with 35 deaths in 1927. In my opinion badly ventilated motor omnibuses, cinemas, and theatres, are most important factors in the spread of this disease.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

This disease is not notifiable, but caused 3 deaths in young children in 1928. This disease also tends to occur in occasional epidemics, and was responsible for 27 deaths in 1927. 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.

7 cases of this dread disease were notified in 1928, compared with 5 cases in 1927. 4 cases were fatal, 2 males and 2 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 often serious.

Nerve troubles—tremors, paralysis and mental degeneration (sometimes leading to insanity), are frequently found.

TUBERCULOSIS.

181 cases were notified in 1928, compared with 222 in 1927. Of the notifications 123 were pulmonary, and 58 were non-pulmonary. Of the pulmonary cases notified the males were 76 and the females 47. Of the non-pulmonary cases notified, the males were 22 and the females 26.

The total deaths numbered 62, compared with 64 deaths in 1927. The death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis was 0.67 per 1,000 population, and of non-pulmonary 0.19, making a total tuberculosis death rate of 0.86 compared with 0.87 in 1927.

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 1928 was the lowest on record. 29 deaths occurred in males, and 33 in 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.

It is doubtful if pasteurisation entirely rids milk of living tubercle bacilli, but undoubtedly the numbers and virulence are reduced. I trust that with the improvement in the 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 page 105.

CANCER OR MALIGNANT DISEASE.

Cancer, or malignant disease was responsible for 88 deaths, compared with 83 in 1927, 71 in 1926, and 76 in 1925, 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 1927 the cancer death rate was recorded as 1.376 per 1,000 population, compared with 1.362 in 1926.

The death rate among males increased from 1.307 to 1.332 and in females increased from 1.413 to 1.417.

Of the total deaths in Barnsley, 39 occurred in males and 49 in females.

As women go out to work less than men, we must look for some other great cause than industry

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 in food. Good progress has been made in this country in the treatment of cancer by radium, even in cases too severe for surgical operation, but radium is very expensive, and is not available in all hospitals.

RHEUMATIC FEVER.

This caused 2 deaths, compared with 4 in 1927, 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, the same as in 1927, and 3 in 1926. 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.

38 deaths, divided between 20 males and 18 females, were due to this cause, compared with 36 in 1927. The important cause 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 119 deaths, compared

with 100 in 1927, 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.

There were 48 deaths from this cause, 28 males and 20 females.

BRONCHITIS.

Bronchitis caused 51 deaths, compared with 81 in 1927.

PNEUMONIA (All Forms).

Pneumonia caused 67 deaths, compared with 109 in 1927 and 69 deaths in 1926.

OTHER RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

Other Respiratory Diseases caused 6 deaths compared with 8 in 1927.

Adding these totals together, we have 124 deaths, compared with 198 in 1927. Of these 124 deaths, 71 were males and 53 were females.

An excess of male deaths was also found in 1927 and in 1926, 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.

Professor Mellanby, of Sheffield, states that increased regular use of good fresh foods, rich in vitamins, such as milk and cod liver oil is important, and spending a larger portion of the day in the sunlight and fresh air will improve the resistance of these diseases, and reduce the number of fatal cases.

ULCER OF STOMACH OR DUODENUM.

5 deaths, 2 males and 3 females, were recorded from these diseases, compared with 2, both males, in 1927.

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 14 deaths and of these 9

were infants under one year. In 1927, 9 deaths occurred from these diseases.

The summer of 1928 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. Pasteurised milk, now available in large supply, may also be useful, if care is taken in its storage at home.

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.

31 deaths were caused by these diseases, compared with 24 in 1927 and 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 we hope that fewer cases will be fatal in future years.

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

PUERPERAL SEPSIS.

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

These cases are investigated by the Medical Officer of Health, who has received all necessary information from the local practitioner.

These diseases caused 5 deaths, compared with 1 in 1927, 3 in 1926, and 4 in 1925, with 8 in 1924.

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.

OTHER ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES OF PREGNANCY AND PARTURITION.

4 deaths occurred from these causes during 1928. The establishment of an ante-natal clinic at Market Street may prevent similar cases proving fatal, in future, if expectant mothers make full use of the facilities provided.

CONGENITAL DEBILITY AND MALFORMATION, PREMATURE BIRTH, etc.

71 deaths were attributed to these causes, compared with 51 in 1927. These deaths are generally due to weakness or under-feeding 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

SUICIDE.

Suicide was responsible for 6 deaths, compared with 9 in 1927, and 5 in 1926.

OTHER FORMS OF VIOLENCE.

Other deaths from violence numbered 33, compared with 38 in 1927, and 30 in 1926. 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 are 16 deaths caused by motor vehicles, an increase from 8 in 1927. We are promised more stringent Regulations dealing with motor driving, and these are obviously necessary.

DURATION OF LIFE.

The total net deaths numbered 821, and Table II shows that of these 55 males and 69 females died over 75 years of age, while 91 males and 62 females died between the ages of 65 and 75.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of the County Borough of Barnsley during 1928 and the preceding 10 years.

Year.	Total Population Civil and Military Estimated to the middle of the year.	Nett Births.		Civil Popu- lation only.	Total Deaths Registered at all ages.		Total Deaths in Public Institutions	Outward Transfers.	Inward Transfers	Nett deaths at all ages.		Nett Deaths under 1 year of age		Nett Deaths under 1 year	Nett Deaths under 5 years	Zymotic Death Rate
		Number	Rate.		Num- ber.	Rate.				Num- ber.	Rate					
												Per cent of Total Deaths				
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	24.34	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	1832	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	102	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
1927	73790	1535	20.80	73790	994	13.47	285	118	59	935	12.67	151	98	16.15	31.02	1.69
Average for 10 yrs 1918-27	64114	1624	25.55	63327	1004	16.46	223	114	41	911	15.24	178	111	19.46	32.31	2.79
1928	71080	1578	22.20	71080	893	12.56	233	116	44	821	11.55	132	84	16.08	21.31	0.62

* County Borough Extended November 9th, 1921.

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TABLE IV.

BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, and ANALYSIS of MORTALITY during the Year 1928.

(Provisional figures. The rates for England and Wales have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1928, but those for the towns have been calculated on populations 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 group of towns.

	Rate per 1000 Total Population.		Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population.										Rate per 1000 Births.		Percentage of Total Deaths.			
	Live Births,	Still-Births.	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	0.70	11.7	0.01	0.00	0.11	0.01	0.07	0.06	0.19	0.53	7.0	65	90.9	6.7	1.4	1.0	
107 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ..	16.9	0.70	11.6	0.01	0.00	0.15	0.02	0.09	0.09	0.17	0.48	9.6	70	91.0	6.5	1.9	0.6	
*156 Smaller Towns (1921 Adjusted Populations 20,000 - 50,000)	16.6	0.73	10.6	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.01	0.06	0.08	0.21	0.41	4.8	60	92.6	5.7	0.5	1.2	
London ..	15.9	0.53	11.6	0.01	0.00	0.30	0.02	0.09	0.09	0.13	0.55	10.2	67	88.7	7.6	3.7	0.0	
County Borough of Barnsley	22.20	1.12	11.55	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.04	0.08	0.30	0.45	5.7	84	89.4	10.6	0.0	0.0	

*By the Union of Morcombe M.B., and Heysham U.D. on the 1st October, 1928, the number of Smaller Towns is increased to 156.

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
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
1928	16.7	22.20	11.7	11.55	65	84

TABLE VI.

INQUESTS HELD IN BARNSELEY DURING 1928.

Cause of Death.	Borough Residents.		Residents died outside Borough.		Strangers.	
	Male.	F'male	Male.	F'male	Male.	F'male
A Natural Causes—						
Acute Gastro Intestinal Irritation .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Arterio Sclerosis .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Atelectasis .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Cancer of the Lung .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Cellulitis	2	..	..	..	1	..
Convulsions due to Teething	1	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebral Haemorrhage ..	2	2	1	..	..	..
Distended Stomach	1	..	..	..	..	..
General Peritonitis	1	..	..	..	1	..
Heart Disease	6	3	1	2	..	1
Heart Disease with other Diseases	9	3	..	..	1	1
Infectious Disease	1	..	..	..	..	..
Nephritis	2	..	..	..	..	..
Laryngitis Tracheitis ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Prematurity	3	2	..	..	..	..
Pneumonias	2	1	..	..	2	..
Senile Degeneration .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Septic Meningitis and Pneumonia .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Tubercular Diseases ..	2	..	..	..	..	..
B Violence—						
Burns from Clothing Catching Fire	1	..	..	..	..	..
Burns from being Entangled under Motor Car ..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Collisions of Motor Vehicles, &c.	1	..	..	..	2	..
Drowning	3	1	2	..	2	..
Falls in Street, &c., &c. ..	2	..	..	..	1	2
Falling on to Stack Brod ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Knocked down by Motor Vehicles	6	2	..	..	3	1
Run Over by Railway Engine .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Scalds by Hot Water, &c. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Septic Meningitis from Injuries	1	..	..	..	..	1
Suffocation	2	1	..	..	..	1
Revolved Round Winding Drum at Colliery ..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Carried forward	50	21	5	2	16	5

TABLE VI.--Continued.

INQUESTS.

Brought forward	50	21	5	2	16	5
C Occupational Accidents—						
Crushed by Falls of Roof, Side, etc.	5	..	..	..	6	..
Crushed by Tubs	1	..	..	..	2	..
Electrocuted by High Ten- sion Conductor.. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Hæmorrhage from Strain whilst Working in the Colliery .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Injury to Cheek whilst Work- ing in Colliery .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Struck on Head whilst Work- ing in Colliery	1	..	..	..	..	..
D Suicide—						
Cut Throat	1	..	..	..	..	..
Hanging	3	..	..	..	..	..
Poisoned with Coal Gas ..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Thrown himself out of Bed- room	1	1	..	..	..	..
Totals	62	23	6	2	26	5

TABLE VII.
INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING 1928 (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS).

Notifiable Disease.	Number of Cases Notified.								Total Cases Notified in each Ward.									
	At all Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 years and upwards.	North Ward.	South Ward.	East Ward.	West Ward.	South-East Ward.	South-West Ward.	Central Ward.	Ardsley Ward.	Monk Bretton Ward.	Removed to Kendray Hospital.
Scarlet Fever ..	186	1	38	116	26	5	..	..	26	22	23	10	20	20	17	33	15	167
Pneumonia ..	204	3	42	69	31	38	17	4	33	13	24	12	14	13	24	36	35	..
Diphtheria ..	145	5	23	87	18	10	2	..	18	13	24	10	24	9	8	30	9	..
Erysipelas ..	40	1	..	3	4	9	19	4	3	4	3	3	7	5	4	7	4	137
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	20	..	..	..	6	14	..	..	3	1	1	1	4	1	4	3	2	8
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	3	..
Enteric Fever ..	5	..	..	2	..	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	2	..	5
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	7	..	1	1	3	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	1	1	..	..
Puerperal Fever ..	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	3
Dysentery ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Acute Polio-Myelitis ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox (notifiable from 19/6/28 to 26/7/28 and 14/8/28 to 26/9/28)	166	10	61	91	3	1	..	..	13	19	24	4	15	20	30	20	21	..
Small-pox ..	11	..	1	6	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	4	1	4	..	..	11
Totals ..	798	28	166	375	95	86	40	8	103	73	100	41	93	70	93	136	89	332

TABLE VIII.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases (Excluding Tuberculosis)—Table showing periods of Prevalence during 1928.

Notifiable Disease.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Scarlet Fever	16	14	12	14	9	13	12	13	13	27	22	21	186
Pneumonia	9	17	25	18	7	18	12	21	14	17	17	29	204
Diphtheria	15	18	11	4	8	6	12	8	13	14	21	15	145
Erysipelas	6	6	2	3	2	4	2	2	2	4	5	2	40
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	1	3	1	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	20
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	8
Enteric Fever	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	5
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	7
Puerperal Fever	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Dysentery	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Acute Polio-Myelitis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chicken-pox (notifiable from 19/6/28 to 26/7/28 and 14/8/28 to 26/9/28)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Small-pox	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	51	58	53	45	31	101	131	64	55	67	71	71	798

TABLE IX.
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES—SUMMARY OF

Disease.	Total Cases Notified	Cases Admitt'd to Hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever	186	167	...
Pneumonia... ..	204	...	67
Diphtheria	145	137	6
Erysipelas	40	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia... ..	20	8	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum... ..	8	...	...
Enteric Fever	5	5	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	7	...	4
Puerperal Fever	4	3	3
Dysentery	1	...	...
Acute Polio-Myelitis	1	1	...
Chicken-pox (only notifiable from 19/6/28 to 26/7/28 and 14/8/28 to 26/9/28)	166	...	...
Small-pox	11	11	...
Tuberculosis :—			
(a) Pulmonary)—m. 76, f. 47...	123	72	48
(b) Non-Pul.—m. 32, f. 26 ..	58	3	14
Totals	979	407	144

TABLE X.—PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.
Summary of Notifications during the period from the 1st January, 1928, to the 29th December, 1928, in the County Borough of Barnsley.

Notifications on Form A.

NUMBER OF PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS OF NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS.													
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 (All Ages).	Total Notifications on Form A.
Col. 1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Pulmonary—													
Males	...	3	11	7	10	11	8	10	11	4	1	76	78
Females	...	1	7	6	6	4	11	3	6	3	..	47	50
Non-Pulmonary													
Males	1	3	12	6	4	2	1	1	..	1	..	31	31
Females	..	7	8	5	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	25	26

Notifications on Form B.

Age Periods.	Number of Primary Notifications of New Cases of Tuberculosis						Total Notifications on Form B.
	Under 5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—25	25—35	
Col.	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Pulmonary—							
Males ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Females ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-Pulmonary—							
Males ..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..
Females ..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..

No. of Notifications on Form C.

Poor Law Institutions Sanatoria.	
20	21
..	40
1	31
..	2
..	..

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 1st January, 1928, to the 29th December, 1928, 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	2	5	3	...	1	...	15
Females	2	2	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	10
Non-Pulmonary—												
Males	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3
Females	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

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

	No. of Cases.	
	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
Death Returns (i.e., from Local Registrars, or Transferable Deaths from Registrar General...	4	..
Transfers from other Areas (other than Transferable Deaths)	2	1
Forms C and D (in respect of cases not previously known to the M.O.H.)	19	3
Other Sources (e.g., Posthumous Notifications)	..	..

TABLE XII.

TUBERCULOSIS—NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS

For 12 Years.

Year.	Pulmonary.			Other Forms of Tuberculosis.			Total Tubercu- losis Death Rate
	Notified.	Died.	Death Rate per 1000 living	Notified.	Died.	Death Rate per 1000 living	
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
1928	123	48	0.67	58	14	0.19	0.86

* Borough Extended.

TABLE XIII.

TUBERCULOSIS—PERIODS BETWEEN NOTIFICATION AND DEATH.

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

15 died without notification of the disease.

Of 62 deaths which occurred among Tuberculous Patients 15, or 24 per cent. were not notified, and 34, or a further 55 per cent. died within 6 months of notification.

In 1927, of 64 deaths, 16 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.
TUBERCULOSIS.
 CLASSIFIED INTO AGE GROUPS.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0— 1 yrs...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
1— 5 ...	3	1	3	7	1	1	1	1
5—10 ...	11	7	13	9	1	1	1	3
10—15 ...	7	6	6	5	...	2	1	...
15—20 ...	10	6	4	2	3	3	...	2
20—25 ...	11	4	2	1	2	4	1	...
25—35 ...	8	11	1	2	5	6	...	...
35—45 ...	10	3	1	...	3	4	...	...
45—55 ...	11	6	...	...	5	3	1	1
55—65 ...	4	3	1	...	2	2	1	...
65 & upwards	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	76	47	32	26	22	26	7	7

TABLE XV.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.—8 Cases Notified.

Treated at Home by	Recovery Vision Unim- paired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness	Left District.	Deaths
Private Practitioner and Health Visitor ...	5	...	...	...	...
M.O., I.W.C. and Health Visitor ...	1	...	...	...	...
M.O., I.W.C., H.V. and P.P. ...	2	...	...	...	...
Health Visitor ...	...	...	...	...	...
In Hospital Institutional Treat- ment ...	...	...	...	...	...
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	41	1	183	1	..	..	..	226
Negative	138	18	964	10	..	..	..	1130
Enteric—Positive	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	7
Negative	48	..	28	15	..	..	..	91
Tuberculosis—Positive	17	..	..	..	5	..	..	22
Negative	77	..	..	6	2	..	..	85
Syphilis—Positive	4	..	..	2	..	..	24	30
Negative	33	..	..	31	..	..	131	195
Totals	360	19	1180	65	7	..	155	1776
Issue of Anti-Toxin by M.O.H. Office	135	..	790	..	..	..	..	925
Issues of substitutes for Sal- varsan	7	..	..	17	..	..	621	645

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

SANITARY COMMITTEE.

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

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

Alderman Lang	Councillor Ellis
„ Raley	„ Foulstone
„ Rose	„ Guest
„ Smith	„ Harral
Councillor Dennis	„ Jones
„ Dodd	„ H. Smith
„ Taylor	„ Walker
	„ Wright

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 Dike, referred to in my three last reports, is now completed, and in use.

A new reservoir at Royd Moor, authorised in the Barnsley Corporation (Water) Act, 1927, is now under construction, and will take about four years to complete.

The enlargement of the trunk mains from Ingbirchworth has been completed between Champany Hill and Hoylandswaine service reservoirs, and is being proceeded with between the latter and Ingbirchworth.

An additional service reservoir at Hoylandswaine is being constructed, and preparations are in hand for that at Champany Hill.

In addition, various distribution mains have been relaid, and new mains have been laid for housing sites, etc.

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

The water is soft moorland water, and undergoes treatment with lime to remove traces of acidity. No cases of lead poisoning have been discovered during the year.

There are still twelve houses in the County Borough not supplied with Corporation water, which utilises 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 1928.**

TABLE XVII.

1928		Barnsley ... Midhope.	
		Jordan Hill.	
		Inches	Inches
January	...	4.64	10.20
February	...	2.60	6.09
March	...	2.50	3.28
April	...	1.13	1.83
May	...	2.39	1.99
June	...	3.15	3.87
July	...	0.55	0.90
August	...	3.04	2.91
September	...	0.21	0.46
October	...	4.55	4.07
November	...	3.21	7.35
December	...	1.66	2.65
Total for the Year		29.63	45.60

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 Annual Report for 1926, page 52, and no important change has been carried out since.

No important new sewers have been laid.

PRIVATE STREET WORKS.

I am informed by the Borough Surveyor, Mr. Harold Taylor, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., that during the year 1928, 5 front streets and 14 back streets were made up; the total length thereof was about 2,065 yards.

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

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR 1928.

**To His Worship The Mayor and Members of the Sanitary
Committee.**

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,—

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report on the work done in the Sanitary and Cleansing Departments during the year 1928.

In the Report for 1927 I referred to the decrease in the number of formal notices served. This year the number has again decreased. I am sorry to say that two owners of property failed to comply with the requirements of formal notices to abate nuisances, and legal proceedings were taken against them. In each case an Order of the Court was obtained to abate the nuisances, and the owners had to pay the costs.

During the year the dwellinghouses and other property in the New Street (Western Area) Improvement Scheme has been demolished. This clearance is one of the most important Sanitary Improvements that has taken place in the town.

The tabulated statistics included in the Report show the varied duties of a Sanitary Inspector. A perusal of the tables will show the many matters that have been dealt with and the improvements obtained.

Unfortunately, the figures cannot convey any idea of the time spent in obtaining these results, or of the team work of the members of the staff.

I thank you, Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen, for your kindly interest, and the sincere help that you have given me.

I am, Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN W. MELLOR,

Chief Sanitary Inspector & Cleansing Superintendent.

TABLE XVIII.

DETAILS OF INSPECTION WORK.

				Inspection	Re-Inspection
Dwelling Houses:					
No. Inspected (ordinary)	...	...	2473	...	4286
" " re Infectious Disease	...	...	631	...	296
" " re Complaints	...	...	620	...	14
" " re Suspected Overcrowding	...	...	32	...	49
" " re Dirty Condition	...	...	59	...	69
" " re Chicken Pox	...	...	137	...	14
" " re Small Pox	...	...	77	...	405
Housing Act, 1925:					
No. found to be not in all respects fit for human habitation	...	...	69	...	—
No. inspected and Particulars recorded	...	...	73	...	327
No. found to be totally unfit for human habitation	...	...	4	...	...
No. of defects found	...	...	524	...	...
No. of houses in which defects were found	...	...	60	...	...
Schools—No. of	...	...	9	...	6
Rat Infested Premises—No. of	...	...	122	...	250
Tenement Rooms—No. of	...	...	12	...	3
Factories—No. of	...	...	38	...	31
Workshops—Ordinary	...	...	129	...	48
Domestic	...	...	6	...	...
Workplaces	...	...	9	...	2
Bakehouses—Ordinary	...	...	161	...	29
Underground	...	...	8	...	3
Cowsheds—No. of	...	...	12	...	103
Dairies—No. of	...	...	132	...	33
Ice Cream Premises—No. of	...	...	182	...	18
Slaughterhouses—No. of	...	...	3130	...	11
Offensive Trades—No. of	...	...	61	...	8
Common Lodginghouses—No. of	...	...	86	...	11
Houses Let in Lodgings—No. of	...	...	28	...	14
Fried Fish Shops—No. of	...	...	122	...	19
Urinals—No. of	...	...	21	...	3
Animals so kept as to be a nuisance	...	...	13	...	23

	Inspec- tions	Re-In- spections
Offensive Accumulations:—		
Nuisances from	18	14
Drains:—No. Colour Tested	132	6
No. Water Tested	3	—
No. Grenade Tested	146	13
No. Inspected	147	50
Sewers:—Sewers, Ventilators, etc. ...	9	4
Street Gullies	3	3
Smoke Observations:—No. of General	102	
No. of Special	11	1
Stable Premises:— No. of	20	11
Canal Boats:— No. of	35	
Tents, Vans, and Sheds:—No. of ...	59	6
Markets:—No. of	629	
Shops:— Re Meat	15,506	
Re Food Supplies	10,398	
Food Preparing Premises	112	5
Cinemas and Theatres	6	2
Miscellaneous Visits	210	1
No. of Nuisances Found	3067	
No. of Houses in which above nuisances were found	2,536	

TABLE XIX.

**SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS MADE AND DEFECTS
REMEDIED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE
SANITARY INSPECTOR.**

Dwelling Houses:

Roofs repaired	326
Ovens and Fireplaces repaired	64
Coppers repaired or provided	49
Means of Ventilation improved	19
New floors laid or repaired	69
Yards paved	50
Yard pavements repaired	6
Yard surfaces cleansed	2
Eaves Spouts fixed or repaired	231
Fallpipes fixed or repaired	117
Fallpipes disconnected from drain	23

Cleansed and Limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	28
Overcrowding discontinued	...	...	...	...	...	6
Old sinks repaired	...	...	...	...	...	9
New sinks fixed	...	...	...	...	...	9
Waste Pipes trapped, renewed, or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	56
Bath or Lavatory Basins fixed	...	...	...	...	...	5
Waste Pipes Ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	1
Walls and Ceilings repaired or replastered	...	...	...	...	...	96
Chimney Stacks pointed and repaired	...	...	...	...	...	61
Windows repaired and made to open	...	...	...	...	...	151
Water removed from cellars	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cellar floors concreted	...	...	...	...	...	2
Coal Store Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	18
New Coal Stores erected	...	...	...	...	...	9
House door repaired	...	...	...	...	...	7
Cupboard Doors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wood erections removed	...	...	...	...	...	3
Stairs and staircases repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2
Entrance steps repaired	...	...	...	...	...	18
Fowls removed from inside dwelling house	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rendered free from dampness	...	...	...	...	...	1
External walls pointed and repaired	...	...	...	...	...	93
Boundary walls rebuilt	...	...	...	...	...	1
Retaining walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2
Grates provided to sink gullies	7
Firebacks repaired	2

Tents, Vans and Sheds:

Removed	9
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Factories:

Separate sanitary accommodation provided for sexes	1
Sanitary conveniences, separate approach provided	1
"	"	Cleansed	...	...	...	4
"	"	Additional provided	...	...	...	2
"	"	provided with Intervening Ventil-	...	...	...	4
		ated space	...	...	...	1
Walls and Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1

Workshops:

Cleansed or limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	32
Sanitary conveniences limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	9
"	"	Intervening ventilated space pro-	...	...	...	1
		vided	...	...	...

Provided with sufficient sanitary accommodation	...	1
Separate accommodation provided for sexes	...	1
Drains repaired or cleaned	...	5
Lighting and Ventilation improved	...	1
Ceiling and Roofs repaired	...	1
Water Closet abolished	...	1

Bakehouses:

Cleansed and Limewashed	...	49
Sanitary conditions improved	...	1
Discontinued as unsuitable	...	5

Common Lodging Houses:

Limewashed and cleaned	...	26
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Dairies:

Utensils cleaned	...	1
Cleansed and Limewashed	...	5
Floors repaired	...	1
Closed as unsuitable	...	6
New drains provided	...	1
Self-cleansing gullies provided	...	3
Drain openings inside Dairy abolished	...	1
New Dairies provided	...	3

Cowsheds:

Cleansed and limewashed	...	34
Lighting and Ventilation improved	...	5
Floors repaved or repaired	...	4
Manure channel provided	...	3
Cows cleansed	...	4
Milking Stools cleansed	...	1
Improved structurally	...	1
Manure moved to more suitable position	...	1
Floors cleansed	...	1
Facilities for washing hands provided	...	1
Plaster on wall repaired	...	1
Water provided	...	2
New dairies provided	...	4
Feeding troughs fixed...	...	2
Cesspools constructed	...	1

Ice Cream Manufactories:

Cleansed	...	19
Sanitary condition improved	...	1
Discontinued as unsuitable	...	26

Slaughterhouses:

Limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Lairs limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Offensive Trades:

Premises improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	...	22

Fried Fish Shops:

Cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Discontinued	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

Food Preparing Premises:

Cleansed and Limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Ceiling and roof repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Drains cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Inside W.C., abolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Slop-sink provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Rat Infested Premises:

Freed from Rats	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Premises made Rat-proof	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

Stables:

Cleansed	1
----------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Offensive Accumulations:

Removed	15
---------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Sewers:

Cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Street Gullies cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	7

Urinals:

Cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Improved Structurally	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Drains:

Opened out for inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
Constructed (New)	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Re-constructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Cleansed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	405
Ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Inspection Chambers built	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Inspection Chambers repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

Openings removed from inside buildings	...	...	1
Self-cleansing gullies provided	...	...	99
Drains abolished	...	...	2

Water Closets:

Provided in substitution of privies	...	...	6
Provided in substitution of waste water closets	...	...	3
Additional provided to number previously obtaining	...	...	25
Erected for new houses	...	...	201
Total number provided for dwelling houses	...	...	219
Total number provided for factories and workshops	...	...	16
Repaired	...	...	86
Limewashed and cleansed	...	...	65
Soil Pipe repaired or renewed	...	...	2
Provided with a sufficient supply of water	...	...	8
New flush pipes fixed	...	...	7
New cisterns repaired	...	...	29
Cisterns repaired	...	...	34
New Pedestals provided and fixed	...	...	2
Inspection Chamber Covers provided	...	...	1
Abolished	...	...	77

Waste Water Closets:

Converted to ordinary W.C's	...	...	3
Cleansed and Limewashed	...	...	3
Repaired	...	...	30
Abolished	...	...	1
Provided with Spouts and Fallpipes	...	...	2

Midden Privies.

Converted into water closets	...	...	6
Abolished	...	...	5

Ashpits:

Repaired	...	...	4
Abolished (wet)	...	...	6
Abolished (dry)	...	...	47

Ashes Bins:

Abolished (New Street Area)	...	...	53
Provided in substitution of Ashpits	...	...	61
Provided for new houses	...	...	201
Provided for other premises	...	...	26
Renewed	...	...	641

Cinemas and Theatres:

Water closets provided	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lavatory Basin fixed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total number of defects remedied	...	...	...	...	...	4172
Total number of defects for houses remedied	...	...	...	...	...	1470
Total number of houses for which above work was done	...	...	...	...	...	723

TABLE XX.

IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED UNDER THE HOUSING ACT, 1925.**DWELLING-HOUSES.**

Lighting and Ventilation improved	...	...	...	...	1
Rendered free from dampness	...	...	...	...	4
Provided with improved means for food storage	...	...	...	...	3
Roofs reconstructed or repaired	...	...	...	...	26
Walls (outside) pointed and repaired	...	...	...	...	45
Gable Walls pointed	...	...	...	...	8
Chimneys repaired or pointed	...	...	...	...	17
Provided with proper refuse receptacles	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ new sinks or other sanitary fittings	...	...	...	...	9
„ „ sink gully grates	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ improved yard pavements	...	...	...	...	5
„ „ proper means of drainage	...	...	...	...	2
„ „ eaves gutters and fallpipes (or repaired)	...	...	...	...	29
„ „ accommodation for washing	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ coal grates to coal stores	...	...	...	...	1
Boundary walls repaired	...	...	...	...	6
External doors repaired	...	...	...	...	7
External steps repaired	...	...	...	...	4

LIVING ROOMS.

Doors repaired or rehung	...	...	...	...	4
Coppers repaired	...	...	...	...	3
Old windows improved	...	...	...	...	23
Dampness in walls prevented	...	...	...	...	2
Walls and Ceilings repaired or replastered	...	...	...	...	20

Floors repaired or relaid	...	...	...	12
New fireplaces provided	...	...	...	1
Old fireplaces repaired	...	...	...	25
Staircase walls replastered	...	...	...	1
Cupboards repaired	...	...	...	1

SLEEPING ROOMS.

Old windows improved	...	...	...	41
Dampness in walls prevented	...	...	...	4
Walls and ceilings repaired or replastered	...	...	...	29
Floors repaired	...	...	...	17
Staircases repaired	...	...	...	2
Plaster repaired	...	...	...	12
Guard rail to staircases provided	...	...	...	1
Doors repaired or rehung	...	...	...	1

CELLARS OR BASEMENT ROOMS.

Dampness in walls prevented	...	...	...	1
Floors repaired or relaid	...	...	...	2
Staircases repaired	...	...	...	4

SCULLERIES OR WASH KITCHENS.

Old windows improved	...	...	...	4
Dampness prevented	...	...	...	2
Walls and ceilings repaired	...	...	...	10
New sinks provided	...	...	...	2
Waste Pipes trapped, or repaired	...	...	...	2
Coppers repaired	...	...	...	13
Drains repaired	...	...	...	1
Floors repaired	...	...	...	8
Fireplaces repaired	...	...	...	1

WASH HOUSES.

Walls repaired	...	...	...	1
Sinks fitted	...	...	...	1
Roof repaired	...	...	...	1

WATER CLOSETS.

Roofs repaired	...	...	...	3
Eaves Spouts repaired or cleansed	...	...	...	4
Fallpipes repaired	...	...	...	4
New Cisterns fixed	...	...	...	1

COAL STORES.

Roofs repaired	...	...	...	5
Fallpipes repaired	...	...	...	1
Doors repaired	...	...	...	1
No. of houses in which above defects were remedied	...	...	...	86

TABLE XXI.

INSPECTION WORK.

Total number of Inspections made ...	...	35,929
" " " Re-Inspections made ...	...	6,191
" " " Defects found ...	...	3,659
" " " Defects remedied ...	...	4,172
Number of Informal Notices served ...	...	895
" " Formal Notices served ...	...	66
" " Informal Notices complied with ...	...	858
" " Formal Notices complied with ...	...	99
" " Letters sent out ...	...	1,922
" " Waste Water Closets attended to ...	...	759

PAVING OF YARDS.

During the year 50 back yards have been paved. The number of houses thus improved is 265.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The work that has been done during the year 1928 in connection with the Sanitary Accommodation is as follows:—

Number of Privies converted into Water Closets	6
" " " Abolished	5
" " " Waste Water Closets converted into Water Closets ...	3
Waste Water Closets abolished	1
Additional Water Closets Provided	25
Water Closets erected for New Houses	201
Water Closets abolished	77

TABLE XXII.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

During the year a census was taken of the remaining closets on the conservancy system. The figure previously shown in the Annual Reports has been found to have been incorrect. Practically the whole of the privies in the old and extended Borough have now been converted to the water carriage system. The number remaining are situated on the outskirts of the town where a sewer is not available, or the houses are so situated that the closets could not be drained into the sewer.

The number of closets on the water carriage system and on the conservancy system, and the number of closets of each type remaining at the end of the year 1928 is:—

Number of Closets, Water Carriage System ...	13256
" " " Conservancy System ...	253
Fresh Water Closets ...	11101
Waste Water Closets ...	2155
	<hr/>
	13256
Midden Privies ...	227
Pail Closets ...	26
	<hr/>
	253

The accommodation for the storage of House Refuse is:—

Ashbins ...	11262
Ashpits (Dry) ...	1691
Ashpits (Wet) approximate ...	135

TABLE XXIII.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

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

1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspection. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupi'rs Prosecu- ted. (4)
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries)	69	5	—
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries)	384	6	—
WORKPLACES (Other than Outworkers' Premises)	11	—	—
Total ...	464	11	—

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

Particulars (1)	Number of Defects.	
	Found. (2)	Reme- died. (3)
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—		
Want of Cleanliness ...	32	32
Want of Ventilation ..	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—
Want of Drainage of Floors ...	—	—
Other Nuisances	21	21
Sanitary { Insufficient ...	3	3
{ Unsuitable or defective ...	7	6
Accommodation { Not separate for sexes ...	2	2
Offences under the Factory and Workshops' Acts:—		
Illegal Occupation of Under-ground Bakehouse (s. 101)	1	1
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 ...	66	65

Separate closet accommodation for the sexes has been provided at one Factory and one Workshop; separate approaches to the closets have been erected at one Factory; a sufficient number of closets for the use of employees has been provided at two Factories and one Workshop; an intervening ventilated space between the water closets and the workroom has been provided at four Factories and one Workshop. A water closet in an isolated position at one Workshop was found to be in a dilapidated condition. As there was sufficient accommodation elsewhere in the building, the closet was abolished. The closets at nine Workshops and four Factories and the workrooms at thirty-two Workshops were found to be in a dirty condition. These have now been cleansed and limewashed. The drainage at five workshops has been improved. At one Workshop the fumes from a stove, used for heating irons, escaped into the workroom; the fumes have been made to discharge outside the workroom, into the open air.

In the Report for 1927 repairs to the roof and walls at one Factory are shown to be outstanding; the roof and walls have now been repaired. At the close of the year 1928 one item is outstanding, namely, the provision of an intervening ventilated space to the water closets at one Workshop.

During the year an underground Bakehouse was discovered. Notice was served on the occupier requiring him to discontinue to use the Bakehouse; the notice was complied with.

The Sanitary Committee considered an application to reopen an underground Bakehouse that had been closed in 1927. The application was not granted.

OUTWORKERS (FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901).

No lists were received during the year.

AMUSEMENT HOUSES.

During Inspections nothing was seen on any occasion to which serious objection could be taken.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

The number of common lodging houses in the Borough remains unaltered. New Keepers have been registered for two of the Common Lodging Houses. The houses continue to be kept in a satisfactory condition.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS AND TENEMENT ROOMS.

New bye-laws controlling Houses Let in Lodgings came into operation during the year. The work of inspection has been devoted to bringing the premises up to the standard laid down in the byelaws.

VAN DWELLINGS.

During the year one case of infectious disease was notified. The patient was removed to hospital. The caravan was disinfected.

THE CANAL BOATS ACTS, 1877 & 1884.

Number of Boats inspected	35
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The number of persons living on board was:—

76 adults, namely, 49 males, and 27 females.

15 children, namely, 3 males and 12 females.

Number of Infringements of the Act	26
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14 Boats had no certificate aboard.

1 Boat was not numbered, lettered, or marked.

1 Boat required painting.

7 Boats had no proper water vessel.

3 Boats required decks, etc., repairing.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

The increased interest that is being taken in the question of Smoke Abatement is evidenced by the Council's application to join the West Riding of Yorkshire Regional Smoke Abatement Committee. Barnsley was outside the area covered by the Regional Committee, and it was necessary for the Secretary to the Committee to place the application before the Ministry of Health for approval to extend the area so as to include Barnsley. The Ministry granted the application. Barnsley is now one of the constituent Authorities forming

the Committee. The Committee invited you to appoint a representative to join the Executive Committee. You appointed your Chief Sanitary Inspector. He has attended the meetings of the Executive Committee during a portion of the year. This is a distinct step forward, for we are now working in conjunction with 92 other Authorities in an endeavour to obtain a clean atmosphere, and, while local autonomy is fully preserved, to arrive at some measure of uniformity of administration on the part of Local Authorities in such matters as standards of smoke emission and administration.

Your Committee also recommended the Council to adopt a Byelaw made in pursuance of Section 2 of The Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1928, prescribing that the emission of black smoke for a period of two minutes in the aggregate within a continuous period of thirty minutes from any building other than a private dwellinghouse, be presumed to be a nuisance. The Ministry withheld its approval pending a local enquiry held at Bradford, when an Inspector of the Ministry of Health heard evidence for and against the Bye-law. The enquiry was due to certain bodies of manufacturers taking exception to the time allowance. Following the enquiry, the Ministry recommended that the time limit be 3 minutes in thirty minutes. Later, the Ministry approved so far as Barnsley and several other Authorities are concerned, a byelaw with a time limit of 2 minutes in 30 minutes.

One hundred and fourteen observations have been recorded during the year. Our main trouble is confined to three chimneys. Alterations to the plants are being made in an endeavour to keep the emission of black smoke within the prescribed time limit.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

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

All tripe boiling licences were renewed.

1 Gut Scraper was granted a temporary licence.

The Knacker's Yard Licence was renewed.

INCREASE OF RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST (RESTRICTIONS) ACT.

No applications for certificates were received.

HOUSING.

Under the Public Health Acts, 3,184 houses have been inspected; 73 houses were inspected under the Housing Act, 1925. Defects have been remedied in 554 houses.

Representations have been made that the dwellinghouses No. 5, California Gardens, and The Cottage, Mottram Wood Colliery, are unfit for human habitation. A Closing Order was made for No. 5, California Gardens. The Closing Order for The Cottage, Mottram Wood was not made in 1928.

On account of the illness of the owner-occupier of Nos. 28 and 30, Littleworth, Monk Bretton, it had not been possible to proceed with the Closing Order. The houses were represented anew, and Closing Orders made during the year.

Notices were served under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925, requiring the owner of the dwellinghouses Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, Moxon's Square, Ardsley, and 125, and 127, Highstone Road Worsboro' Common, to execute specified repairs, in order to make the houses reasonably fit for human habitation. On receipt of the Notices, the owners declared their intention to close the houses, and Closing Orders were made. A land slide took place in Cresswell Street, Pogmoor. The houses Nos. 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, Cresswell Street, became dangerous, and were closed.

The owner of the dwellinghouse numbered 1, Spring Yard, George Street, Barnsley, carried out all works necessary to make the house fit for human habitation. He applied for the Closing Order made on the house to be determined. His application was granted.

The question of making a Demolition Order for The Cottage, 1, Avon Street, was considered. The owner desired to use the building as a small warehouse. He was required to take out the floor of the bedroom and all staircases. This being done, the building was allowed to remain.

The houses Nos. 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 257, 259, 261, 263, Racecommon Road; Nos. 4, 6, 8, Back Marine Row; 2, Cranbrook Street; 29, 30, 31, Smithy Green, have been demolished in accordance with Demolition Orders.

Moorside Cottage, Queen's Road, has been demolished in the scheme for enlarging the Jumble Lane Railway Sidings. The houses 40, 42, 44, 46, Cresswell Street, Pogmoor, were structurally dangerous, and were demolished.

In clearing the site in The New Street (Western Area) Improvement Scheme, 142 dwellinghouses have been demolished. The tenants were re-housed on the Cundy Cross re-housing scheme.

ICE CREAM.

Two hundred visits were paid to premises where ice cream is manufactured or sold. Twenty-six places were closed as unsuitable.

MILK.

Further progress has been made during 1928 in the administration of The Milk and Dairies Order, 1926. Lighting and Ventilation have been improved at 5 cowsheds. Impervious floors and better drainage have been provided at 4 cowsheds. One of the greatest difficulties which arises at small farmsteads is the provision of suitable dairy accommodation; in a number of cases, a livingroom is used for the storage of surplus milk and milking utensils.

In these instances a separate dairy is required. Four new dairies have been provided.

There is a distinct improvement in the cleanliness of sheds, animals, and methods of milking. Each year the Yorkshire Agricultural Society in conjunction with the University of Leeds, and the Yorkshire Council for Agricultural Education, hold a Clean Milk Competition. The Competition is open to the whole of Yorkshire. I am pleased to say that we have been successful in entering four of our local milk producers for this year's Competition. The Competition, apart from prizes and diplomas that are awarded, has a great educational value to farmers and milkers.

Three new dairies have been provided at premises used by retail purveyors of milk. Six dairies did not comply with the standard as laid down in the Order, and it was impossible

to so alter them that they could be brought up to the standard, they were, therefore, closed.

During the year a number of persons were found to be carrying on the trade of Retail Purveyors of Milk and using premises as a dairy without first obtaining a certificate of registration. This was brought to the notice of the Sanitary Committee, who decided to direct the attention of all concerned to the provisions of the Order as to the registration of persons and premises, by advertisement in the local press.

Fifteen persons have been registered as Retail Purveyors of Milk; one person was registered as a Producer.

Under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923, two applications were received for the renewal of licences to sell Grade "A" Milk. The applications were granted. At the close of the year one person had ceased to sell Grade "A" Milk. This does not mean that the sale of Grade "A" Milk is not making progress; sales are increasing.

One person made application for a licence to sell Certified Milk; his application was granted, he did not, however, take up the licence. I understand certain difficulties arose as to supplies of milk. The local Co-operative Society have opened out a large plant for pasteurizing milk.

Licences were granted in respect of the establishment in which the process of pasteurising is carried on, and also for the sale of milk.

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1925.

The following is the Report of your Veterinary Surgeon, Mr. C. Secker Smith, M.R.C.V.S. :—

"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 every cowshed in the Borough at least on two occasions. The general health of the milch cows was good. I took 4 samples of milk for special examination for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli.

Tubercle Bacilli was found to be present in three of the samples. The animals were dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order. Four animals were notified under the Tuberculosis Order. On post-mortem examination, tuberculosis was found to be advanced.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

C. SECKER SMITH,

Veterinary Surgeon."

The four animals referred to in Mr. Smith's Report were slaughtered, and the amount of compensation paid was £9 10s.

TABLE XXIV.

ADULTERATION.

Under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875 to 1927; 162 samples were taken for analysis. Full particulars are set out in the following tables:—

SAMPLES OF MILK AND CREAM SENT TO THE BOROUGH ANALYST FOR EXAMINATION, 1928.

Article				Taken Formally		Taken Informally.	
	Gen.	Adltd.	Total.	Gen.	Adltd.	Gen.	Adltd.
Milk	88	12	100	85	12	3	—
Separated Milk	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Cream	8	—	8	—	—	8	—
	98	12	110	87	12	11	—
				99		11	

The standard for Milk (other than skimmed, separated, or condensed milk) as laid down in the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901, is Milk Fat 3.0 per cent. Non-Fatty Solids 8.5 per cent.

The average composition of the 100 samples of milk taken during the year was:—

Milk Fat	...	...	3.73 per cent.
Non-Fatty Solids	...		8.77 per cent.
			<hr/>
Total Solids	..		12.50 per cent.
			<hr/>

The average composition of the 98 genuine samples of milk taken during the year was:—

Milk Fat	...	...	3.83 per cent.
Non-Fatty Solids	...		8.83 per cent.
			<hr/>
Total Solids	..		12.66 per cent.
			<hr/>

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

The 2 samples of skimmed and separated milk were genuine.

TABLE XXV.
PARTICULARS OF ADULTERATION.

No. of Sample	Article	Adulteration or Offence	Fines.			Remarks
			£	s.	d.	
454	Milk	Slightly deficient in Solids, not Fat ..				Warned by letter
460	"	do.				Warned by letter
464	"	do.				Warned by letter
473	"	Deficient in Milk Fat 5.0 % ...				Warned by letter from Town Clerk
478	"	Slightly deficient in Milk Fat (refers to No. 473) ...				
510	"	Slightly deficient in Milk Fat...				
512	"	Deficient in Milk Fat 17.6 % ...	10	0	0	
513	"	Slightly deficient in Milk Fat (refers to No. 510) ...				
519	"	Deficient in Milk Fat 12.3 % (appeal to cow and refers to Nos. 510 and 513)...				Milk from 2 cows found to be deficient in Milk Fat. The cows were excluded from the herd
531	"	Slightly deficient in Solids, not Fat ...				Warned by letter from C.S I., 4/9/28
553	"	Slightly deficient in Solids, not Fat ...				Warned by letter
555	"	Slightly deficient in Solids, not Fat ...				Warned by letter
550	Dried Full Cream Milk	Contained only 23.0% of Milk Fat ...				See remarks under paragraph dealing with Dried Milk Regulations
565	Sweet Spirit of Nitre	Deficient in Ethyl Nitrite to extent of 88.8 % ...	5/-		and costs	
569	Sweet Spirit of Nitre	Deficient in Ethyl Nitrite to extent of 88.8 % ...	5/-		and costs	
577	Milk Preservative	The sample consisted of Boric Acid ...			Pay Costs of Case	
583	Milk Preservative	The sample consisted of Boric Acid ...			Pay Costs of Case	

TABLE XXVI.

Samples of Food other than Milk and Cream sent to the Analyst during 1928.

Article	Gen- uine	Adulter- ated	Total	Taken formally		Taken informally	
				Gen- uine	Adulter- ated	Gen- uine	Adulter- ated
Shredded Suet	...	2	2	...	...	2	...
Dutch Cheese	...	1	1	..	...	1	...
Margarine	2	2	...	...	2	...
Bacon	4	4	1	...	3	...
Candid Peel	2	2	..	...	2	...
Cream Filling	...	2	2	...	...	2	...
Genoa Cake	1	1	...	...	1	...
Almond Cake	...	1	1	...	...	1	...
Pearl Barley...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...
Lard	1	1	...	...	1	...
Condensed Milk	...	1	1	...	...	1	...
Potted Meat...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...
Pork Sausage	...	1	1	...	...	1	...
Dried Pears...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...
Dried Apricots	...	1	1	...	...	1	...
Jam	1	1	...	...	1	...
Dried Milk	1	2	...	..	1	1
Butter	1	1	...	...	1	...
Indian Bark	1	1	...	...	1	...
Composition Essence	...	1	1	...	...	1	...
Health Salts...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...
Borax	1	1	...	...	1	...
Pepper	1	1	...	...	1	...
Ground Rice	...	2	2	...	...	2	...
Cochineal	2	2	...	...	2	...
Rice	1	1	...	...	1	...
Sweet Spirit of Nitre	...	1	3	1	1	...	1
Sweet Nitre Balsam	...	1	1	1	...	..	...
Prunes	1	1	...	...	1	...
Butter Powder	...	1	1	...	...	1	...
Shortening	1	1	...	...	1	...
Glace Cherries	...	1	1	...	...	1	...
Cocoa	1	1	...	...	1	...
Mincemeat	1	1	...	...	1	...
Ground Sweet Almonds	...	1	1	...	...	1	...
Dessicated Cocoanut	...	1	1	...	...	1	...
Milk Preservative	2	...	1	...	1

One sample of Condensed Milk was examined and found to conform to the standard required by the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923. Two samples of Full Cream Dried Milk were taken under the Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations, 1923.

The first sample was found to be deficient in Milk-Fat; investigations proved that there was a loss of fat due to absorption by the paper container. The container was not grease proof. Containers of grease proof paper were substituted, and a second sample taken later was found to be genuine.

One hundred and thirty-six samples were examined under the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1927. One hundred and thirty-four samples conformed to the Regulations. Two samples of Milk Preserver were examined. These were found to consist of Boric Acid. It is an offence to sell any article which is recommended in any mark or label, for use as a preservative if such use would be contrary to the Regulations. The use of Boric Acid would be contrary to the Regulations. Proceedings were taken against the vendor. He had to pay the costs of the case.

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD.

The chemical examination of food is undertaken by Mr. John Evans, F.I.C., Public Analyst, Sheffield. Bacteriological Examinations are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, County Hall, Wakefield. Five samples of drinking water have been chemically examined. Two samples of drinking water, and two samples of water taken from the Swimming Baths were examined bacteriologically. These do not call for comment.

Nine samples of Grade "A" Milk, and one of Pasteurised Milk were taken for Bacteriological Examination. On one occasion B. Coli was found to be present in 1/100 c.c., and on another occasion the bacterial content exceeded the figure for Grade "A" Milk. In both instances the matter was immediately investigated.

The cause of the presence of B. Coli was found to be due to a little negligence on the part of the milker. A breakdown in the cooler accounted for the high bacterial content. Otherwise the milks have been well within the prescribed limits.

Four samples of milk have been submitted for special examination for the presence of Tuberculosis. Tubercle Bacilli were found to be present in three of the samples.

The affected animals were dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

Certain cases of Enteric Fever were traced to the eating of mussels. Under the Public Health (Shell Fish) Regulations, 1915, two samples of mussels were submitted to the Fishmongers Co., London, for Bacteriological examination. The mussels were found not to be clean. The mussels originally came from the Irish Free State. The mussel beds are exposed to sewage pollution, and the sale of mussels from these beds had been prohibited by the Fishmongers Company, London. The local vendor was informed, and agreed not to purchase any further supplies known to have been imported from prohibited beds. The Department of Fisheries, Dublin, warned fishermen that mussels from certain beds are unfit for human consumption, unless relaid in clean water, and that they are liable to be condemned if exported to English Markets.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE (GRADING AND MARKETING) ACT, 1928.

You appointed your Sanitary Inspector as Inspector under Section 5 of the above Act. The Act deals with the grading and labelling of Apples, Eggs, and other agricultural produce.

FOOD INSPECTION.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

The number of slaughterhouses remains the same.

MEAT.

The number of animals slaughtered in the Borough during 1928 was:—

Cattle	...	...	...	5840
Calves	...	...	...	1096
Sheep	...	...	...	10361
Pigs	...	...	...	12957
				<hr/>
				30254

The number of visits paid to slaughterhouses was 3,141.

The weight of meat condemned as unfit for human consumption was 29,827 pounds.

Only on one occasion was it found to be necessary to make a seizure. A diseased carcass of beef was found in premises adjoining a building used for the preparation of meat products. The animal had been slaughtered on a farm situated outside the Borough. The Sanitary Inspector of the district had not been informed of the slaughter, and he had not seen the carcass. The carcass was condemned by a Magistrate. The Sanitary Committee gave instructions for legal proceedings to be taken. When the case was heard, the defendant stated that the meat was not intended for human consumption. The case was dismissed.

TABLE XXVII.

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

		Tuber- culosis.	Accident	Inflmty. Diseases	Parasitic Diseases	Other Bacterial Diseases
Cows	..	12	—	2 _o	—	—
Bullocks	..	2	—	—	—	—
Heifers	..	1	—	—	—	—
Sheep	..	—	5	—	—	—
Pigs	..	1	—	3 _x	—	—
Calves	..	2	—	—	—	1

o 1 Cow Emaciated.

1 Cow Parturition Fever.

x 1 Pig Dropsy.

1 Pig Emaciated.

TABLE XXVIII.

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

		Tuber- culosis.	Accident	Inflmty. Diseases	Parasitic Diseases	Other Bacterial Diseases
Cows	..	20	5	1	—	1
Bullocks	..	2	—	—	—	—
Heifers	..	2	—	—	—	—
Sheep	..	—	1	—	—	1
Pigs	..	5	3	—	—	7 _x

x Local Abscesses.

TABLE XXIX.

Various Organs Condemned as Unfit for Human Consumption.

	Heads	Tongues	Lungs.	Livers	Stomachs	Kidneys	Hearts	Spleens	Udders	Mesenteries	Intestines	Uteri	Feet
Tuberculosis—													
Cows ..	7	5	208	28	14	15	6	13	6	26	11	3	..
Bullocks ..	2	2	12	5	1	2	1	2	..	1	..	..	..
Heifers ..	..	..	4	2	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..
Pigs ..	168	168	178	74	3	..	64	11	..	21	4	..	..
Calves ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Inflammatory Diseases—													
Cows ..	..	..	4	1	2	7	..	2	1	2	1	1	..
Bullocks ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Heifers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pigs ..	..	..	45	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sheep ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Parasitic Diseases—													
Cows ..	..	..	23	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bullocks ..	..	..	11	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heifers ..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pigs ..	..	..	3	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sheep ..	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Bacterial Diseases—													
Cows ..	..	1	42	13	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
Bullocks ..	..	2	4	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Heifers ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pigs ..	3	3	10	6	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sheep ..	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..

IMPORTED MEAT.

The quantity of imported meat destroyed was 199 pounds of beef.

FISH.

The quality of fish sold in Barnsley is good. Only 252 pounds were condemned as unfit for human consumption.

Reference is made under the heading of Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food as to work that has been done under the Public Health (Shell Fish) Regulations, 1915.

RABBITS AND POULTRY.

Fifty-seven rabbits were condemned as unfit for food. The quality of the poultry remains good.

FRUIT, VEGETABLES, AND NUTS.

One hundred pounds of Grapes, twelve pounds of Cherries, and forty-two pounds of Apples were excluded from the Market on account of unsoundness. Thirty bags of Walnuts were received by one firm. The trader invited your Inspector's opinion as to their condition; the nuts were unfit for food, and were destroyed. No vegetables were condemned.

EGGS.

A consignment of eggs was examined, 270 eggs were condemned.

PRESERVED FOODS.

The following were destroyed during the year as being unfit for human food:—

	tins.
Meat 	127
Milk and Cream 	214
Fruit & Vegetables 	504
Fish 	70
Pickles 	2

TABLE XXX.

SUMMARY OF FOOD DESTROYED DURING 1928.

	Lbs.
Fresh Meat	29,827
Imported Meat	199
Fish	252
Fruit	154
Rabbits	130
Eggs (270)	42
Nuts	660
Preserved Foods	1,737
Total	33,001

14 tons, 14cwts., 2qrs., 17lb.

RAT REPRESSION.

Advice and assistance is given in the extermination of rats. 372 visits have been paid to rat infested premises; 12 premises were freed from rats; 3 premises were made rat-proof.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION.

All articles of clothing and bedding from cases of infectious diseases have been disinfected by steam.

The work is mainly done at Kendray Hospital, though a small quantity is done, when the need arises, at Lundwood Hospital. 2,661 articles of clothing or bedding have been passed through the steam disinfectors.

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

972 rooms in 421 dwellinghouses.
12 classrooms in 8 Schools
12 hospital wards.

39 verminous houses have been treated by spraying with a special fluid.

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 and 1928.

There are no premises within the Borough where rag flock is manufactured, used, or sold.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

This portion of the report deals with the work done by the Cleansing Department during the year commencing 1st April, 1928, and ending 31st March, 1929.

COLLECTION OF HOUSE AND TRADE REFUSE.

The cost of collection shows a decrease as compared with 1927-28. The weight of refuse collected again shows a decrease of 1967 tons. During two years the decrease is 5182 tons. This is probably due to the decreased use of "home coal," but we hope that in some measure it is due to propaganda. The number of receptacles emptied shows an increase of 23,840 over the previous year.

During the year the collection of Trade Refuse, and the charges made for the service were reviewed by the Sanitary Committee. The Committee recommended to the Council certain conditions under which the Corporation undertake the removal of Trade Refuse. Briefly these conditions are:—

The refuse to be stored in an approved manner. That the refuse be collected only on request, and payment in advance.

These conditions came into operation on the 1st February, 1929. So far they have worked smoothly, and are an improvement on the past.

DISPOSAL OF HOUSE AND TRADE REFUSE.

The method of disposing of House and Trade Refuse by controlled tipping commenced in 1927, and has been extended during the year.

A sports ground at Ardsley has been completed. The work at a sports ground in Grove Street, and at proposed Recreation Grounds at Smithies and Worsboro' Common continues. A portion of the Quarry at Bunkers Hill has been filled in, and a road made across to the proposed new Abattoir

The Destructor, closed in June 1927, remains closed.

About 4.8 per cent. of the refuse collected was sent to the Refuse Disposal Works, Pogmoor.

A new mechanical metal baling press for use at the Refuse Disposal Works, was purchased during the year. Though the quantity of refuse disposed of is less than in 1927, the cost again shows a slight decrease.

The market for the disposal of recovered materials remains quiet. Some of the Department's Railway Wagons have been loaned to the Electricity Works for the conveyance of fuel from the Colliery to the Works.

The following tables show the work done, and the cost involved in the removal and disposal of house and trade refuse including the collection of street sweepings from various dumps, and the disposal of the sweepings.

TABLE XXXI.

					£	s.	d.
Total Cost of Collection	...	...	...	...	11,111	8	1
Total Cost of Disposal	...	...	...	...	4,392	12	1
Total Cost of Collection and Disposal	...	...	...	...	£15,504	0	2

INCOME:

From Sale of Materials Recovered	624	5	1				
Departmental Team Labour	...	404	7	10			
Collection of Trade Refuse	...	106	13	0			
Burning of Trade Refuse	...	32	17	6			
Pulverising Sewage Sludge	...		19	10			
Loan of Railway Wagons	...	26	5	4			
Rents from Properties	...	238	12	0			
					1434	0	7
Nett Cost of Collection (Including Loan Charges)	...	...	...	...	10,600	7	3
Nett Cost of Disposal (Including Loan Charges)	...	...	...	...	3,469	12	4
Total Nett Cost of Collection and Disposal	...	...	...	...	£14,069	19	7

Number of Houses and Shops	...	16,675
Number of Tons Collected and Disposed of	...	29,598
Weight per house and shop in tons		1.77
Population Midsummer 1928	...	71,080
Cost per house & shop per annum	£0/16/10½	
Cost per head of population per annum	...	£0/3/11½
Nett Cost per ton for Disposal at Refuse Disposal Works	...	5s. 1.87d.
Nett Cost per ton for Disposal by Controlled Tipping	...	1s. 1.1d.

COLLECTION OF REFUSE.

Receptacles:

Total number of Wet Ashpits emptied	...	1,426
" " " Dry Ashpits emptied	...	19,179
" " " Ashbins emptied	...	661,688
" " " Cesspools emptied	...	11
" " " Garbage Tubs emptied	...	3,273

Weight of Refuse:

		T.	C.	Q.
Total number of tons from Wet Ashpite	...	886	6	0
" " " " Dry Ashpits	...	8035	6	0
" " " " Ashbins	...	19077	0	3
" " " " Cesspools	...	11	0	0
" " " " Garbage Tubs	...	274	0	0
" " " " Trade Refuse	...	1155	1	0
" " " " Waste Paper	...	159	16	0
" " " " Street Sweepings	...	1175	19	0

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

There is very little to report under this head.

Your Committee has endeavoured to come to an arrangement with the interested parties for the removal of the Public Urinal at the junction of Sheffield Road and Doncaster Road, near the Ebenezer Chapel. Unfortunately, as yet, your efforts have not been successful.

FARMING.

The activities of the Department now include farming. By growing "horse food" a saving on the estimate has been effected. The Department is now responsible for the development of land on Huddersfield Road, belonging to the Corporation.

TABLE XXXII.

DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

Place of Disposal.	N. S.	Garbage.	Dry Ashes.	Bins.	C.P.	Paper.	T.R.	Sweepings.	Total.
Refuse Disposal Works ...	9	...	1753	4937	...	159	52	...	6911
Tips ...	833	...	6303	14093	...	...	1102	1174	23507
Put Down Sewers ...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...
Local Farms ...	43	274	31	45	...	...	...	1	396
Total Tons ...	886	274	8087	19077	11	159	1155	1175	30826

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

No. of Tons delivered by Tradesmen and Disposed of at the Refuse Disposal Works ... T. C.
52 2

TABLE XXXIII.

PARTICULARS.	COLLECTION.		DISPOSAL.		TOTAL.	
	Including Depreciation of Loan Charges.	Excluding Loan Charges.	Including Depreciation of Loan Charges.	Excluding Loan Charges.	Including Depreciation of Loan Charges.	Excluding Loan Charges.
REVENUE ACCOUNT.						
Gross Expenditure ...	£ s. d. 11111 8 1	£ s. d. 10422 8 1	£ s. d. 4392 12 1	£ s. d. 3207 12 1	£ s. d. 15504 0 2	£ s. d. 13630 0 2
Gross Income ...	511 0 10	511 0 10	922 19 9	922 19 9	1434 0 7	1434 0 7
Nett Cost ...	10600 7 3	9911 7 3	3469 12 4	2274 12 4	14069 19 7	12195 19 7
UNIT COSTS.						
Gross Expenditure, per Ton ...	0 7 6.07	0 7 0.51	0 2 11.61	0 2 2.01	0 10 5.68	0 9 2.52
Gross Income, per Ton ...	0 0 4.14	0 0 4.14	0 0 7.48	0 0 7.48	0 0 11.62	0 0 11.62
Nett Cost per Ton ...	0 7 1.93	0 6 6.37	0 2 4.13	0 1 6.53	0 9 6.06	0 8 2.90
Nett Cost per 1000 Population ...	149 6 0	139 11 11	48 17 4	32 0 8	198 3 4	171 12 7
Nett Cost per 1000 Houses or Premises from which refuse is collected ...	635 13 8	594 7 4	208 0 8	136 7 5	843 14 4	730 14 9
RATE POUNDAGE.						
Nett Cost: equivalent Rate in the £ ...	0 0 10.01	0 0 9.37	0 0 3.22	0 0 2.15	0 1 1.23	0 0 11.52
Percentage of above to total Rates in the £ ...	4.2%	3.9%	1.3%	0.9%	5.5%	4.8%

Total Refuse collected ... 29,598 tons.
Population, Midsummer, 1928 ... 71,080.
Weight per 1,000 population per day ... 22.8 cwts.
Number of Houses and Shop Premises ... 16,675.

Rateable Value ... £288,655.
Product of a Penny Rate ... £1,058.
Total Rates in the £ ... 20/1

<p> Total before collected .. 25.0 Population, Minimum, 1938 .. Weight per 1,000 population per number of houses and shop fire </p>	<p> the 2 Percentage of above to total Rate in Net Cost: equivalent Rate in the 2 RATE FOUNDRY located .. more from which rate is col- Net Cost per 1000 houses of 2nd Net Cost per 1000 population .. 148 </p>
<p> Net Cost per 1000 .. 10800 </p>	<p> UNIT COSTS Gross Income, per 100 .. Gross Expenditure, per 100 .. Net Cost .. </p>
<p> Gross Expenditure .. 1111 Gross Income .. 811 </p>	<p> REVENUE ACCOUNT Gross Expenditure .. Gross Income .. Net Cost .. </p>
<p> Net Cost per 1000 .. 10800 </p>	<p> PARTICULARS Net Cost .. </p>

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES COMMITTEE.

Councillor H. Snodwen (Chairman).

Councillor Rideal (Vice-Chairman).

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

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

1.—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

(a)—MIDWIVES.

The number of certified midwives in practice at the end of 1928 was 40, compared with 29 in 1927. Of these, 31 were trained, compared with 20 in 1927, and 9 untrained, compared with 9 in 1927.

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

I regret that I have to report that some of the 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.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1928.

BIRTHS:—

Registered— (Live Births only).

(1) Legitimate 1429 (2) Illegitimate 86 (3) Total 1578

Notified within 36 hours of birth—

(1) Live Births 1662 (2) Stillbirths 77 (3) Total 1739

(1) By Midwives 1400 (2) By Parents and Doctors 339

INFANT DEATHS:—

Number—Rate per 1000 births

(1) Legitimate 126 (2) Illegitimate 6 (3) Total 132

(1) Legitimate 84 (2) Illegitimate 70 (3) Total 84

MATERNAL DEATHS:—

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

(a) From Sepsis (b) Other Causes

(1) (County Councils) Whole

Administrative County
-----------------------	-----	-----

(2) (All Maternity and Child

Welfare Authorities) Maternity and Child Welfare area	5	4
---	---	---

MIDWIVES:—

Number practising in District—

(1) Trained 31 (2) Untrained 9

Number of cases attended during 1928 1390

Number of cases in which Medical Aid was summoned 259

Number of Maternal Deaths notified in accordance with

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

MATERNITY HOMES:—

Number registered at 31st December, 1928, under the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927 (This includes Homes carried on by persons previously registered under Part II of the Midwives and Maternity Homes Act, 1926, or under Local Acts which provided for the registration of Maternity Homes)

Number of Institutions exempted under Section II of the

Act of 1926, or Sections 6 and 7 of the Act of 1927 ... 1

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

To Expectant Mothers:—

(1) First Visits 141 (2) Total Visits 227

(add consultations with Matron of Maternity Home).

To Infants under 1:—

(1) First visits 1739 (2) Total Visits 7691

To Children 1—5.

Total Visits 3820

MUNICIPAL HOMES AND HOSPITALS FOR CHILDREN UNDER 5.

Number of Beds — Number of Children under 5 received during the year —

Total number of weeks spent in the Homes by such cases Nil.

MUNICIPAL DAY NURSERIES

Total number of attendances of Children under 5 during the year:—

(a) Whole	...	...	...	...	Nil.
(b) Half	...	...	...	...	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	1-5	79	100	969	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	1-5	64	27	233	M.O.H. or Assist. M.O.H. attends alternate Wednesdays
Council Offices, Monk Bretton, Barnsley	do	do	0-35	32	12	145	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	8	8	Health Visitors make at least 2 Visits per day until the disease is checked, then periodical visits. Chronic cases nursed by District Nursing Association	8	...
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	20	20	do	20	8
Measles & German Measles (children under 5)	Not Notifiable	148	Visits are made by H. Vs. and assistance given by D N. A. when required.	Advice given in all cases	...
Whooping Cough (do)	do	319	do	do	...
Epidemic Diarrhoea (do)	do	82	do	do	...
Poliomyelitis (do)	1	1	do	do	...

TABLE XXXIV.

The total number of cases attended by Midwives during 1928 was 1,442, made up as follows:—

Cases attended by Individual Trained Midwives.	Cases attended by Individual Untrained Midwives.
107 (Maternity Home)	52
173	45
116	23
94	17
88	12
85	3
83	1
73 (District Nurses)	
73	
72	
71	
60	
54	
37	
27	
10	
7	
3	
3	
1	
<hr/> 1237 (1133) <hr/>	<hr/> 153 (229) <hr/>

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

53 Cases attended by Trained Midwives and 5 by Untrained Midwives were still-births.

TABLE XXXV.

Medical help was sought by Midwives under Rule 20 of the Central Midwives' Board, in the following 259 cases, compared with 223 for 1927.

Abortion	...	...	...	1
Adherent Placenta	...	...	...	1
Ante-Partum Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	10
Breech Presentation	...	...	...	5
Caput on Head	...	...	...	1
Child Decomposed	...	...	...	1
Collapse from Asthma	...	...	...	1
Congenital Heart	...	...	...	1
Dangerous feebleness of children	...	...	...	31
Death of Child	...	...	...	1
Deformed Pelvis	...	...	...	1
Delayed Labour	...	...	...	52
Difficult Labour	...	...	...	2
Discharge of eyes	...	...	...	2
Double Hare Lip and Cleft Palate	...	...	...	1
Emergency B.B.A.	...	...	...	1
Exhaustion from Long Labour	...	...	...	2
Face Presentation	...	...	...	1
Fainting and Sleepiness	...	...	...	1
Hæmorrhage from Mouth	...	...	...	1
Foot Presentation	...	...	...	2
Hand Presentation	...	...	...	1
Hydramnios	...	...	...	1
Inflammation of Bowels	...	...	...	1
Lacerated Perineum	...	...	...	58
Loss of Clots	...	...	...	1
Macerated Fœtus	...	...	...	1
Malformation	...	...	...	3
Nasal trouble causing difficult breathing	...	...	...	1
Obstructed Labour	...	...	...	6
Oedema of feet, legs, hands, etc.	...	...	...	2
Offensive odour and discharge	...	...	...	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	2
Persistent Occipito Posterior	...	...	...	6
Post Partum Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	7
Premature Labour	...	...	...	2
Primary Inertia	...	...	...	1
Prolapse of Cord	...	...	...	2
Purulent discharge from eyes	...	...	...	2

Retained Placenta	...	...	...	2
Rise of Temperature	...	...	...	9
Rupture of Naval	...	...	...	1
Secondary Inertia	...	...	...	1
Skin on Baby's eyes	...	...	...	1
Small Outlet and rigid Perineum	...	...	...	2
Stillbirths	...	...	...	18
Stoppage of Bowels	...	...	...	1
Swelling on back	...	...	...	1
Uterine Inertia	...	...	...	4
Very bad cough and bad chest	...	...	...	1
Weak condition of Mother	...	...	...	1

b.—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

The Corporation maintains 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.

A scheme to build a new centre upon a site which has been secured in the New Street area is now under consideration.

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 has been decided to hold an Ante-natal Clinic at Market Street Centre on Monday afternoons, as this work was gradually reduced upon other days by pressure of infant welfare work in the congested premises.

TABLE XXXVI.
BARNSELEY, ARDSLEY, AND MONK BRETTON
ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1928.

		Barnsley	Ardsley	Monk Bretton
Total No. of cases attending Centre.		1073	265	161
Attendances made by No. of cases		15054	3268	1654
Children seen by the Medical Officer		969	233	145
No. making 1 visit	...	356	72	37
" " 2 visits	...	110	26	14
" " 3 "	...	61	28	13
" " 4 "	...	56	15	12
" " 5 "	...	37	18	12
" " 6 "	...	41	9	6
" " 7 "	...	29	8	6
" " 8 "	...	33	10	9
" " 9 "	...	32	11	6
" " 10 "	...	35	3	5
" " 11 "	...	24	6	4
" " 12 "	...	17	5	7
" " 13 "	...	14	4	3
" " 14 "	...	14	6	6
" " 15 "	...	21	2	1
" " 16 "	...	13	3	3
" " 17 "	...	13	1	1
" " 18 "	...	10	2	—
" " 19 "	...	17	3	—
" " 20 "	...	7	—	—
" " 21 "	...	7	—	—
" " 22 "	...	8	1	—
" " 23 "	...	5	—	—
" " 24 "	...	3	—	—
" " 25 "	...	3	—	—
" " 26 "	...	2	—	—
" " 27 "	...	1	—	—
		<hr/>		
		969	233	145
For the Year 1927:—		948	210	101
		<hr/>		

TABLE XXXVII.

					Monk		
					Barnsley	Ardsley	Bretton
Reason for Visit:							
To be weighed and examined					226	43	26
Free and Cheaper Foods ...					499	129	70
Constipation					39	8	4
Phimosis					24	14	10
Thrush					24	6	5
Teething					23	3	2
Sore Buttocks					20	2	4
Cough					14	3	2
Diarrhœa					13	7	4
Rickets					12	3	2
Catarrh					8	3	3
Bronchitis					8	—	1
"Cold"					7	1	—
Spots					6	1	1
Otorrhœa					6	—	2
Abscess					6	—	1
Worms					6	—	—
Sores					5	1	—
Impetigo					4	2	1
Inguinal Hernia					3	2	—
Eczema					2	2	1
Umbilical Hernia					2	—	2
Sore Eyes					2	—	1
Adenoids					2	—	—
Marasmus					2	—	—
Ringworm					2	—	—
Septic Spots					2	—	—
Wind					1	—	1
Sore Lip					1	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum					—	1	—
Psoriasis					—	1	—
Spina Bifida					—	1	—
Hare Lip					—	—	1
Pemphigus					—	—	1
					969	233	145

EXPECTANT MOTHERS.

	Barnsley	Ardsley	Monk Bretton
No. of cases attending Clinic	100	27	12
Total No. of attendances made by No. of cases ...	296	81	18

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

Cow's Milk and Dried Milk Free, and Reduced
Rates for the Year ended 31st December,
1928.

	Barnsley.	Ardsley.	Monk Bretton.
FREE MILK.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cow's Milk ...	19 15 10½	5 9 10	—
Dried Milk ...	684 4 6	194 9 8	138 10 6
Drugs (including Virol, Lactagol and Oval- tine) ...	11 4 11	4 8 6½	2 18 9
	665 5 3½	204 8 0½	141 9 3
MILK AT REDUCED RATES.			
Cow's Milk ...	3 16 11	—	—
Dried Milk ...	94 11 1½	15 16 0½	13 2 5
Drugs (including Virol, Lactagol and Oval- tine) ...	1 1 0½	1 4 3½	0 1 6
	99 9 1	17 0 4	13 3 11
Total Cost to the Com- mittee ...	764 14 4½	221 8 4½	154 13 2
Receipts for year, 1928 ...	1322 3 4	247 8 8	104 9 1

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 page 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 8 years, and also that the total number of blind persons in the County Borough continues to decrease, notwithstanding the increasing population.

One Health Visitor attends annually 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 XXXVIII.

Summary of the Work of the Health Visitors for the Year 1928.

Wards.	Births.			Ophthalmia Neonatorum.		Ante-Natal.		Puerper'l Fever.		Pneumonia and Influenzal Pneumonia		Measles		Whooping Cough.		Diarrhoea		Chicken Pox.		Death Enquiries.	Visits to Midwives
	Ist Visits.	Re-Visits.	Still Births.	Ist Visits.	Re-Visits.	Ist Visit	Re-visits.	Ist Visits.	Re-Visits.	Ist Visits.	Re-Visits.	Ist Visits.	Re-Visits.	Ist Visits.	Re-Visits.	Ist Visits.	Re-Visits.	Ist Visits.	Re-Visits.		
North	182	1382	4	2	15	12	11	..	..	8	13	9	15	53	49	17	8	..	..	18	16
South	..	193	661	2	26	11	..	..	..	..	..	16	24	2	5	..	..	..	..	12	16
East	..	153	1033	1	2	29	13	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	13	1	13	14
West	..	181	907	3	20	14	10	1	1	5	7	13	18	56	59	12	11	..	..	17	12
South-East	..	166	1050	..	..	14	10	..	..	3	1	..	..	2	2	1	..	16	..	21	14
South-West	..	95	680	1	8	1	24	..	..	..	..	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3
Central	..	197	662	2	44	9	..	3	19	..	..	5	9	5	11	..	..	..	..	14	4
Ardsley	..	250	1504	3	15	30	8	5	15	..	..	7	..	4	2	4	..	11	4	27	13
Monk Bretton	..	285	1893	3	20	21	10	4	2	6	5	15	8	35	34	14	12	14	2	24	10
Total	1702	9772	77	17	150	141	86	13	38	23	26	68	80	157	162	51	31	54	7	154	102

(d) MATERNITY HOME.

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

1923	...	...	...	...	105
1924	...	...	...	...	127
1925	...	...	...	...	144
1926	...	...	...	...	123
1927	...	...	...	...	120
1928	...	...	...	...	107

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 in 1926, by which the whole district has been impoverished.

The net cost per patient per week at the Maternity Home has increased from £5 8s. 5d., in 1926-27 to £6 3s. 8d., in 1927-28. Half of the approved 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, left to be married in December, 1928, and until the appointment of the present Matron, Miss C. M. Sharpe later in the month, the Staff Nurse satisfactorily took charge.

The Probationer Nurse having served for two years was granted free training at Leeds for the Central Midwives' Board Examination.

ANNUAL STATISTICS RELATING TO MATERNITY
HOSPITALS AND HOMES.
FOR THE YEAR 1928.

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, 1928 ...	6
(2) Number of cases admitted during 1928 ...	107
(3) Average duration of stay	2 weeks
(4) No. of cases delivered by	
(a) Midwives ...	71
(b) Doctors ...	36
(5) No. of cases in which medical assistance was sought by the Midwife with reasons for requiring assistance ...	
(a) Ante-natal ...	—
(b) During Labour ...	(b) 5 Prolonged Labour
	(Delayed 2nd stage) 3
	Albuminuria 2
	—
	5
	—
(c) After Labour ... (state separately No. of ruptured perineums which required suture).	(c) 33 Ruptured Perineum 25
	Rise of Temperature 2
	Thrombosis 1
	Retained Placenta 1
	Severe Post Partum Hæmorrhage 2
	Still-birth 2
	—
	33
	—

Information Required.	Particulars.
(d) For Infant ...	(d) 2 Dangerous feebleness 2
(6) No. of cases notified as (a) Puerperal Fever ...	—
(b) Puerperal Pyrexia ... (i.e., rise of temperature to 100.4°F for 24 hours, or its recurrence within that period) with result of treatment in each case.	(b) 3 All removed to Hospital
(7) No. of cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum ...	Nil.
(8) No. of cases notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum with result of treatment in each case ...	Nil.
(9) No. of cases of "Inflammation of the eyes" however slight. ...	Nil.
(10) No. of infants not entirely breastfed while in the Institution with reasons why they were not breastfed ...	1 Mother had severe Mastitis after previous confinement. Doctor advised against breastfeeding
(11) No. of Maternal Deaths with Causes ...	Nil.
(12) No. of foetal deaths (a) stillborn; (b) within 10 days of birth and their causes, and the results of the post mortem examination if obtainable	(b) 2 (1) 2 days old. P.M. Congenital Heart. (2) 5 minutes old. (difficult instrumental delivery).

REGISTRATION OF MATERNITY HOMES.

MIDWIVES AND MATERNITY HOMES ACT, 1926.

PART II.

(1)	Number of applications for registration	...	...	1
(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 Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927, which came 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 XXXIX. Form T.137a.
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, 1928.

Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total Cases
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
397	282	679	183	101	284	913

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 1928 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 Clinical Tuberculosis Officer, Dr. J. C. McVittie who devotes his whole time to tuberculosis. He acts as resident Medical Superintendent at Mount Vernon Sanatorium—52 beds— (plus 2 huts), situated in the adjoining Urban District of Worsborough, and it has been used jointly by the County Boroughs of Barnsley and Wakefield.

Since March, 1929, the Sanatorium has been taken over entirely by the Barnsley County Borough Council.

There is one Tuberculosis Dispensary situated at Queen's Road, open for Barnsley patients upon four sessions per week, when Dr. McVittie is 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 assist Dr. McVittie at the Dispensary, and spend 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 were available for Barnsley patients. This has now been increased to 54, 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.

An extension for acute and advanced cases is at present under consideration.

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.

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. A new Light Treatment Centre was opened at

the rear of the Tuberculosis Dispensary, Queen's Road, Barnsley, upon 13th December, 1927, and a Mercury Vapour K.B.B. suspensory type Lamp is used.

The following table shows the number of cases treated during 1928, and we are satisfied with the results obtained:—

Suffering from				No. of Cases Treated.		No. of Treatments.
School Children:						
Debility	...	...	...	80	...	964
Alopecia	...	...	...	41	...	547
Bronchitis	...	...	...	5	...	41
Neck Glands	...	...	...	6	...	36
Paresis	...	...	...	6	...	95
Psoriasis	...	...	...	14	...	203
Rickets	...	...	...	46	...	542
Impetigo	...	...	...	3	...	13
Conjunctivitis	...	...	...	13	...	105
Eczema	...	...	...	18	...	214
Genu Valgum	...	...	...	1	...	4
Myxœdema	...	...	...	1	...	11
Acne	...	...	...	2	...	18
Infantile Paralysis	...	...	...	5	...	102
Chilblains	...	...	...	1	...	3
Tuberculous Patients:						
Pulmonary	...	...	...	24	...	324
Joints and Spine	...	...	...	28	...	290
Neck Glands	...	...	...	118	...	1326
Mediastinal Glands	...	...	...	118	...	1227
Abdominal	...	...	...	38	...	344
Lupus and Skin	...	...	...	49	...	631
Eyes—Ulcerated	...	...	...	3	...	30

Suffering from	No. of Cases Treated.	No of Treatment.
Maternity & Child Welfare:		
Rickets	39	327
Marasmus	5	47
Infantile Paralysis	18	242
Bronchitis	1	9
Conjunctivitis	1	1
Neck Glands	4	36
Debility	7	57
Psoriasis	2	29
Grand Total ...	697	7818

It will be noted that not only are tuberculous patients treated with Ultra Violet Light, but cases are referred from the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres and from the School Clinic.

The Clinical Tuberculosis Officer, Dr. J. C. McVittie, reported as follows upon the Sanatorium during the year 1928:

“On the 1st January, 1928, there were 47 patients in the Institution; 118 were admitted during the year, and 120 were discharged, leaving 45 in the Institution on 31st December, 1928. The average stay of each patient was 108 days, as compared with 143 days last year; the maximum stay was 366 days, and the minimum 4 days. 9 patients were admitted for observation purposes. Of these, 2 were subsequently diagnosed to be tuberculous, and 7 were discharged non-tuberculous. The occupation of patients admitted during the year is shown below:—

Bricklayer, 1; Joiners, 2; Blacksmith, 1; Labourers, 2; Boot Repairer 1; Machinists, 3; Boiler Man, 1; Miners, 33; Clerks, 2; Plasterer, 1; Collector, 1; Shop Assistants, 4; Domestics, 7; School, 20; Fitters, 3; Spinners, 7; Hawker, 1; Stone Mason, 1; Housewife, 16; Tram Drivers, 2; Glass Blowers, 2; No definite occupation.

Thus the incidence is heavier in housewives and miners. Further, these two classes accounted for 75 per cent. of the sputum positive cases.

The classification recommended by the Ministry of Health to render the Returns of different Institutions comparable has been retained. It divides all cases suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis into:—

Class T.B. Minus. e.g., Cases in which tubercle bacilli have never been found in the sputum.

Class T.B. plus. e.g., Cases in which tubercle bacilli have at any time been found.

This Class is further sub-divided into three groups as follows:—

Group 1.—Cases with slight constitutional disturbance, if any, and physical signs limited.

Group 2.—Cases which cannot be placed in Groups 1 and 3.

Group 3.—Cases with profound systemic disturbance or constitutional deterioration with marked impairment of function.

The following Table showing results of Treatment includes all cases no matter how short a time they were under treatment:—

**TABLE SHOWING THE IMMEDIATE RESULTS OF
TREATMENT AND OF OBSERVATION OF DOUBTFUL
CASES DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR 1928**

Classification on Admission	Condition on Discharge	Duration of Treatment in Sanatorium.								
		Under 3 months.			3 to 6 months.			6 to 12 months.		
		M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.
Class T.B. Minus.	Quiescent	1	...	2	4	2	2	...	...	3
	Improved	10	4	4	3	8	1	...	...	3
	No material									
	Improvement	2	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Died	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Class T.B. Positive Group 1.	Quiescent	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Improved	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	No material									
	Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class T.B. Positive Group 2.	Quiescent	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...
	Improved	...	5	...	5	7	1	1	1	...
	No material									
	Improvement	...	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
	Died	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class T.B. Positive Group 3.	Quiescent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Improved	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	No material									
	Improvement	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...
	Died	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...

7 patients were discharged non-tuberculous after an observation period of 1 to 2 months.

A glance at the above table will show that the results are better the longer the duration of stay. On the whole it has been possible to keep children in the Institution until treatment was completed and their disease quiescent, but it is a matter for regret that so many adult patients leave before this desirable state is reached. In many cases this is unavoidable as the patients are breadwinners, and their treatment is interrupted by pressure of economic and domestic circumstances.

Nothing has been changed in the routine of treatment, and the efficiently run Sanatorium remains, as experience goes to show, the only means of improving the general health of sufferers from pulmonary tubercle.

Occupational treatment has been the same as previously. The number of male patients on graded work has averaged 12 per diem, but a change from the gardening tasks provided is desirable. Poultry keeping would provide suitable alternative work.

Many of the children and several Non-pulmonary cases have benefitted considerably by Ultra Violet Light Treatment. The X-ray apparatus continues to be very useful.

X-ray examination is used as a routine method. If only a few exceptional cases are selected for examination its full value is not realised, because it often, when one finds nothing by other methods, reveals something entirely unsuspected.

The patients have been happy throughout the year, and discipline has been good.

Changes in the Nursing and Domestic Staffs were frequent during the year, and whilst they have caused temporary disorganisation and increased expenses, have resulted in increased efficiency. Mr. J. Scotney was appointed gardener in July, in place of Mr. Young, and under his care the gardens and grounds have been kept in a very satisfactory condition.

During the year the new Vine House was completed, the Disinfecting House rebuilt, and two cottages erected in front of the old crescent.

It is hoped that a new Laundry will be built in 1929, as the existing facilities are far from adequate, and the work turned out is unsatisfactory.

Through the generosity of the Committee a Metro-Vick 5 Valve Wireless set was installed in December, and this has given great pleasure to patients and staff.

Thanks are due to the numerous friends and artistes who

so generously provide entertainments for our patients.

It is a pleasure to record the loyal co-operation and assistance of the Matron and Staff during the year.

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.

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 Public Health 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 in Doncaster Road. 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 has recently purchased a new Ford lorry.

xiv. No new huts or shelters were purchased by the Committee in 1928, 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.

TABLE XL.

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME OF THE COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL OF BARNSELEY.


Return showing the work of the Dispensary (or Dispensaries) during the year 1928.

Diagnosis.	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			Total.			
	Adults.		Children	Adults.		Children.	Adults.		Children.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
A—NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts):—										
(a) Definitely Tuberculous ...	11	21	5	12	2	8	13	29	13	28
(b) Doubtfully Tuberculous ...	18	9	22	13	...	1	18	10	31	29
(c) Non-Tuberculous...	19	9	8	7	...	...	19	9	11	8
B—CONTACTS examined during the year:										
(a) Definitely Tuberculous ...	9	4	5	7	2	...	11	4	10	9
(b) Doubtfully Tuberculous ...	2	...	5	4	...	...	2	...	7	5
(c) Non-Tuberculous ...	1	3	2	10	2	...	3	3	3	14
C—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as										
(a) Cured ...	2	...	4	4	1	...	3	...	5	6
(b) Diagnosis not confirmed or Non-Tuberculous (including cancellation of cases notified in error) ...	20	12	10	17	2	...	22	12	14	22
D—NUMBER OF PERSONS on Dispensary Register on Dec. 31st:—										
(a) Diagnosis completed ...	161	83	158	147	33	40	62	194	123	227
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	56	40	94	110	1	2	3	57	42	98

48 Notified Cases have not attended the Dispensary.

18 Notified Deaths never attended the Dispensary.

No Cases previously written off as cured have been entered on the Register during 1928.

 Springer

1. Number of persons on Dispensary Register on January 1st	1009
2. Number of patients transferred from other areas and of "lost sight of" cases returned	3
3. Number of patients transferred to other areas and cases "lost sight of"	122
4. Died during the year	32
5. Number of observation cases under A.(b) and B.(b) above in which period of observation exceeded 2 months.	39
6. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)	2071
7. Number of attendances of non-pulmonary cases at Orthopædic Out-stations for treatment or supervision	1
8. Number of attendances at General Hospitals or other Institutions approved for the purpose of patients for:—	
(a) "Light" Treatment	3950
(b) Other special forms of treatment	—
9. Number of patients to whom Dental Treatment was given, at or in connection with the Dispensary	—
10. Number of consultations with medical practitioners:—(a) At Homes of Applicants	37
(b) Otherwise	178
11. Number of other visits by Tuberculosis Officers to Homes	56
12. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to Homes for Dispensary purposes	3216
13. Number of—	
(a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined	204
(b) X-ray examinations made, in connection with Dispensary work	89
14. Number of Insured Persons on Dispensary Register on the 31st December	284
15. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December	83
16. Number of reports received during the year in respect of Insured Persons:—	
(a) Form G.P.17.	21
(b) Form G.P.36.	57

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

Form T.54.

TABLE XLI.

**TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME OF THE BARNESLEY
COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL.
RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS.**

**(A). Average Number of Beds available for Patients during
the Year 1928.**

	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	9	1	...	...	11
Children under 15	...	4	...	2	...	6
Total ...	2	23	3	2	...	30

**(B). Return showing the extent of Residential Treatment
during the Year 1928.**

			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	...	15	34	29	3	17
	F	...	12	23	25	1	9
Children	M	...	4	7	9	...	2
	F	...	3	9	7	1	4
Number of Observation Cases—							
Adults.	M	...	...	2	2	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...
Children.	M	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	34	75	72	5	32

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 1928.

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
Tuberculosis.	Class T.B. Minus	1	...	1	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	12
	Quiescent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
	Improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
	No material improvement... Died in Institution	2	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Class T.B. Plus Group 1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Quiescent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No material improvement... Died in Institution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Class T.B. Plus Group 2	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	Quiescent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
	Improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No material improvement... Died in Institution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Class T.B. Plus Group 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Quiescent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No material improvement... Died in Institution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Bones and Joints	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Quiescent or Arrested	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No material improvement... Died in Institution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Abdominal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Quiescent or Arrested	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No material improvement... Died in Institution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other Organs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Quiescent or Arrested	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No material improvement... Died in Institution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Peripheral Glands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Quiescent or Arrested	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No material improvement... Died in Institution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under 1 week			1-2 weeks			2-4 weeks			More than 4 weeks		
		Total			Total			Total			Total		
Observation for purpose of diagnosis	Tuberculous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Non-tuberculous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Doubtful	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

Memo. 87/T. Table IV.

TABLE XLIII.

Form T. 56.

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 1928, 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).	1928. 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		Class T.B. Minus.	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	
ALIVE.	Discharged as cured—																					
	Adults	M ...	48	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	"	F ...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Children	M ...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	"	F ...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Disease arrested—																					
	Adults	M ...	8	22	4	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	"	F ...	7	19	2	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Children	M ...	11	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	"	F ...	13	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Disease not Arrested—																					
	Adults	M ..	20	...	7	2	9	6	...	3	...	3	3	3	2	1	6	26	1	7	1	9
"	F ...	5	...	3	...	3	2	...	3	...	3	3	2	2	...	4	11	1	11	...	12	
Children	M ...	21	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...
"	F ...	15	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	17	...	1	...	1
Condition not ascertained during the year	191	20	3	1	7	11	65	...	6	2	8
Lost sight of or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register ...			...	...	1845	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DEAD.	Adults	M ...	34	26	31	48	105	7	2	9	2	...	3	3	6	1	4	4
	"	F ...	36	14	15	34	63	1	4	5	1	...	2	5	7	2
	Children	M ...	31	2	2	1	1	1
	"	F ...	35	6	6	1
Totals	83	3	15	14	82	108	5	15	11	81	78	2	19	5	26

TABLE XLIII—(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 1928, 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					1926					1927					1928				
	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total
ALIVE.																				
Discharged as Cured—																				
Adults M ...	2	...	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" F ...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Children M ...	2	1	2	9	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" F ...	2	1	2	7	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disease Arrested—																				
Adults M ...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" F ...	1	...	1	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Children M ...	4	...	2	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" F ...	1	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disease Not Arrested—																				
Adults M ...	1	...	1	3	5	...	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	3	1	4
" F ...	3	...	1	2	6	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	14	15	...	...	4	4	8
Children M ...	5	2	2	8	17	1	...	1	2	4	4	2	1	14	21	2	2	1	9	14
" F ...	2	1	3	7	13	1	2	...	1	4	1	2	1	9	13	4	2	1	12	19
Transferred to Pulmonary ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Condition not ascertained during the year ...	...	...	4	12	16	3	...	1	5	9	...	...	6	3	9	...	...	...	...	...
Lost sight of or otherwise removed from the Dispensary Register ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	2	5	7	...	...	...	...	...
DEAD.																				
Adults M ...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
" F ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Children M ...	...	1	4	...	5	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
" F ...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
Totals ...	26	6	25	59	116	6	7	4	17	34	6	5	11	50	72	7	4	10	26	47

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The Venereal Diseases Clinic was established in 1920, in premises belonging to the Barnsley 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 three sessions per week for intermediate treatments.

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 Spirochætes (Table XLIV) 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..

) 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.

) 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.
- (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 them-

selves of the facilities for Pathological Examinations is shown in Table XIV. Page 47 namely:—

70 Wassermann examinations for hospitals and private practitioners, and 155 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).

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

	Syphilis. Males. Females.	Soft Chancres. Males. Females.	Gonorrhoea. Males. Females.	Conditions other than Ven. Dis.		Total. Males. Females.
				Males. Females.	Males. Females.	
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 in a previous year as having ceased to attend and which returned to the Treatment Centre during the year under report suffering from the same infection	67 50	2 ..	96 6	8 6	173 62	
Total—Items 1 (a) and 1 (b)	71 52	3 ..	110 8	18 6	202 66	
2 (a) Number of cases dealt with at the Treatment Centre during the year for the first time	27 25	6 ..	148 18	70 6	251 49	
Total—Items 1 (a), 1 (b) and 2 (a)	98 77	9 ..	258 26	88 12	433 115	
2 (b) Number of cases included in Item 2 (a) who had to have received previous treatment at other Centres for the same infection	.. 1	.. ..	9 2	.. ..	9 3	
3 Number of cases which ceased to attend— (a) before completing the first course of treatment (b) after one or more courses but before completion of treatment (c) after completion of treatment but before final tests as to cure of ..	10 5 17 13 5 1	2 6 3	62 14	8 3 5 1	82 22 17 13 16 5	
4 No. of cases transferred to other Treatment Centres after treatment at the Treatment Centre and discharged after completion of treatment and observation for ..	.. ..	.. ..	7 2	.. ..	7 2	
5 No. of cases which, at the end of the year under report, were under treatment or observation for ..	9 1	4 ..	42 1	45 2	100 4	
Total—Items 3, 4, 5 & 6	57 57	3 ..	141 6	30 6	231 69	
7 Out-patient attendances:— (a) For individual attention by the Medical Officer (b) For intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation, dressings, etc. Total attendances	871 759 106 14 977 773	41 41 ..	2591 221 9297 488 11888 707	200 69 131 .. 321 69	3703 1049 9324 500 13227 1549	
8 Aggregate number of In-patient days of treatment given to persons who were suffering from ..	N	I	L			
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		Spirochetes. 8	For detection of Other Organisms. 563	For Wassermann Reaction. ..		286
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.	Barnsley	W.R. Yorks.	Doncaster	Total.		
A. No. of cases from each area dealt with during the year for the first time and found to be suffering from:— Syphilis .. Soft Chancres .. Gonorrhoea .. Conditions other than Venereal .. Total	29 2 79 37 147	23 4 87 39 153	.. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. 300	52 6 166 76 294	
B. Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area	7427	7348	1	..	14776	
C. Aggregate number of In-patient days of all patients residing in each area	..	N	I	L	..	
D. No. of cases of Arsenobenzol compounds given in the (1) Out-Patient Clinic (2) In-Patient Department .. to patients residing in each area	404 ..	217 N	I I	L L	621 ..	
E. Give the names of Arsenobenzol compounds used in the treatment of Syphilis and the usual initial and final doses .. F. State the amount and kind of treatment usually administered to a case of Syphilis of each of the types usually dealt with at the Treatment Centre .. G. State the nature of tests applied in deciding as to discharge of patients referred to in Item 5 ..	Klarsulphur initial .15 grams, final .6 grams. Novarsenobillon (used only as a provocative) initial .45 grams, final .45 grams. As laid down in Colonel Harrison's "Venereal Diseases in General Practice" (latest edition). One course (at least) of Arsenobenzol and Bismuth (injected separately at one injection) is given as a routine. As Memo. V. 21.					

Year	Month	Day	Time	Place	Remarks
1901	Jan	1	10:00	San Francisco	Left for San Francisco
1901	Jan	2	10:00	San Francisco	Left for San Francisco
1901	Jan	3	10:00	San Francisco	Left for San Francisco
1901	Jan	4	10:00	San Francisco	Left for San Francisco
1901	Jan	5	10:00	San Francisco	Left for San Francisco
1901	Jan	6	10:00	San Francisco	Left for San Francisco
1901	Jan	7	10:00	San Francisco	Left for San Francisco
1901	Jan	8	10:00	San Francisco	Left for San Francisco
1901	Jan	9	10:00	San Francisco	Left for San Francisco
1901	Jan	10	10:00	San Francisco	Left for San Francisco
1901	Jan	11	10:00	San Francisco	Left for San Francisco
1901	Jan	12	10:00	San Francisco	Left for San Francisco
1901	Jan	13	10:00	San Francisco	Left for San Francisco
1901	Jan	14	10:00	San Francisco	Left for San Francisco
1901	Jan	15	10:00	San Francisco	Left for San Francisco
1901	Jan	16	10:00	San Francisco	Left for San Francisco
1901	Jan	17	10:00	San Francisco	Left for San Francisco
1901	Jan	18	10:00	San Francisco	Left for San Francisco
1901	Jan	19	10:00	San Francisco	Left for San Francisco
1901	Jan	20	10:00	San Francisco	Left for San Francisco
1901	Jan	21	10:00	San Francisco	Left for San Francisco
1901	Jan	22	10:00	San Francisco	Left for San Francisco
1901	Jan	23	10:00	San Francisco	Left for San Francisco
1901	Jan	24	10:00	San Francisco	Left for San Francisco
1901	Jan	25	10:00	San Francisco	Left for San Francisco
1901	Jan	26	10:00	San Francisco	Left for San Francisco
1901	Jan	27	10:00	San Francisco	Left for San Francisco
1901	Jan	28	10:00	San Francisco	Left for San Francisco
1901	Jan	29	10:00	San Francisco	Left for San Francisco
1901	Jan	30	10:00	San Francisco	Left for San Francisco
1901	Jan	31	10:00	San Francisco	Left for San Francisco

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 has decided to unite with Sheffield in the provision of a joint Institution.

TABLE XLV.

BOARD OF CONTROL TABLE.

S 18.

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

ARTICULARS OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES AS ON 1st JANUARY, 1929:—

Number of Cases "Subject to be Dealt with":—

	Males	Females	Total
1 Under "Order":—			
(a) (1) In Institutions (excluding cases on Licence)	3	13	16
(2) On Licence from Institutions ...	...	...	...
(b) (1) Under Guardianship (excluding cases on Licence) ...	...	...	...
(2) On Licence from Guardianship ...	...	...	...
2 In "Places of Safety" ... (Workhouse Infirmary)	1	...	1
3 Under Statutory Super- vision	12	22	34
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 no action has yet been taken ...	...	...	...
3 Under Voluntary Supervision	22	9	31
Numbers, if any, of foregoing attending Occupation Centres ... ..	...	...	...

DURING THE YEAR 1928.

1. (a) Number of instances in which Licence was granted during 1928:—

	Males	Females	Total
(1) From Institutions
(2) From Guardianship

- (b) Number of instances in which cases on Licence have been returned to Institutions or transferred to Guardianship during the year 1928:—

(1) To Institutions ... ..	...	...	...
(2) To Guardianship ... ..	...	...	...

2. Of the total number of cases notified by Local Education

Authorities (Section 2 (1) (b) (v)), during the year 1928:—

Number:—	Males	Females	Total
Sent to Institutions (by Order)	1	...	1
Placed under Guardianship (by Order) ... ..	...	...	...
Placed under Statutory Super- vision	2	2	4
Placed in "Places of Safety"	...	...	...
Died or Removed from Area ...	...	...	...
Action not yet taken ... ..	...	...	...
Total	3	2	5

BLIND PERSONS ACT, 1920.

The Corporation has hitherto delegated its powers under the above Act to the Barnsley and District Association for Visiting, Teaching and Training the Blind, but has now decided to take over direct control during 1929.

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, and a scheme has been in operation since 1st January, 1929, whereby the income of each unemployable blind person is

augmented to £1 per week, or 25/- per week if he is a householder.

A Table giving classification of blind persons in the County Borough was given in my Report for 1926, 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 of Barnsley under the age of 8 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 gonorrhœa 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 Gomersall (Chairman).

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

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

Alderman Cassells	Councillor Rideal
„ T. Lang	„ Snowden
„ G. Mason	„ Trueman
Councillor D. Allott	„ Walton
„ Dennis	Mr. G. Hamby
„ B. Harral	Mr. N. Mell
„ Jepson	

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 1928, 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 666 cases admitted only 19 proved fatal. The average number of patients was 73.3. The figures for last year were 598 cases admitted; 18 deaths; average number of patients 64.1.

The nursing staff averaged 27.5 and the domestic staff 14.9.

It will be noted that of the total cases admitted Barnsley County Borough had 344 while Hoyland came second with 106. Darfield had the smallest number of cases amounting to 11.

The Tracheotomy cases of Diphtheria numbered 14, of which 7 belonged to Barnsley.

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 might 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 for diphtheria, as in past years.

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.

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 sequelæ appearing after discharge from hospital, such as otorrhoea, or swelling of the feet, from poor circulation.

Structural alterations were carried out during 1928 in the Round Block, to improve the ventilation, with great benefit to patients and staff.

A Metro-Vick Wireless Set was installed at Kendray Hospital during 1928. Loud Speakers were installed in all

the Wards and in the Administrative Block. It has been greatly appreciated by the patients and the staff. The cost was defrayed by the voluntary efforts of the Committee and staff in soliciting donations and by organising a concert and dance.

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

TABLE XLVI.

KENDRAY HOSPITAL ANNUAL REPORT, 1928.

REMAINING 1927.				ADMITTED.				DISCHARGED.				DIED.				Remaining 31st Dec. 1928.										
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 ..	2	1	22	25	50	28	5	140	171	344	17	5	121	147	290	5	..	4	..	9	7	4	2	29	24	59
Barnsley Rural..	1	1	..	2	..	15	17	..	..	..	13	13	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	2	3
Cudworth	2	3	5	..	1	6	25	32	..	1	5	22	28	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	3	3
Darfield	1	1	9	11	..	1	1	9	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Darton	3	2	5	..	2	5	25	32	..	1	4	23	28	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	2	2
Dodworth..	4	4	..	..	3	14	17	..	..	3	13	16	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1
Hoyland	1	2	4	7	..	2	25	79	106	..	1	22	66	89	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	2	13	15
Royston	1	2	3	..	1	..	14	15	..	1	..	13	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Wombwell..	..	1	4	..	5	..	3	26	26	55	..	1	23	21	45	..	2	1	..	..	2	..	..	2	5	7
Worsboro'..	3	3	1	..	7	29	37	1	..	4	15	20	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	14	16
Totals ..	2	3	34	44	83	29	17	213	407	666	18	11	183	342	554	5	5	9	..	19	14	4	3	35	65	107

Daily Average for 1928:—Patients 13.3.
 Smallpox " 1.5.
 Nursing Staff 27.5.
 Domestic " 14.9.

Smallpox - 1st January—31st December 1928.
 Barnsley 11.
 Wombwell 3.
 Worsborough 1.

Total 15

LUNDWOOD HOSPITAL.

15 cases of smallpox were treated at Lundwood Hospital during 1928. Of these 11 were from Barnsley, 3 from Wombwell, and 1 from Worsborough.

The Hospital was closed for smallpox on the 21st September, 1928, and re-opened for the reception of convalescent cases of Scarlet Fever upon the 15th October, 1928, owing to the severe pressure on accommodation in Kendray.

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 (Ardsley) was completed, near the existing Ardsley Oaks School and was opened in October, 1928.

The following school was 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.
1928. Dec. 11th ...	St. Mary's Infants ...	8 days	Whooping Cough

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 and

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.

The area has been cleared, and the Corporation is considering various proposals for disposal and layout of the land.

The displaced tenants were offered accommodation in the Cundy Cross site No. 2 (Re-Housing) Scheme.

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 three hundred new houses should be provided per annum. In 1928 two hundred and one were completed.

Of these houses 115 were completed under the Corporation Housing Schemes, and 26 by other assisted enterprise.

The figures for 1927 were 316 by the Local Authority, 69 by other assisted enterprise, and a grand total of 406.

It has been decided to provide further housing accommodation at Monk Bretton, upon part of Monk Bretton Priory Farm.

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 New Houses erected during the Year:—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b)	201
(b) With State assistance under Housing Acts:	
(1) By the Local Authority	155
(2) By other Bodies or Persons	26

1.—Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the Year:—

	P. H. A.	H. A.
(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for Housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	3184	73
(2) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925		73
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation		4
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) not found to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	502	69

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	426	38
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3.—Action Under Statutory Powers during the Year:— Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925—

A (1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs	9
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of Formal Notices	
(a) By Owners	30
(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	6
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

B. Proceedings Under Public Health Acts:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	...	...	46
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal Notices					
(a) By Owners	...	...	...	...	60
(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	...	...	...	4
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	...	9
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	...	...	...	1
(4) Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	Nil.
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	21

THE NEW STREET (WESTERN AREA) IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

142 Dwellinghouses have been demolished and the site cleared.

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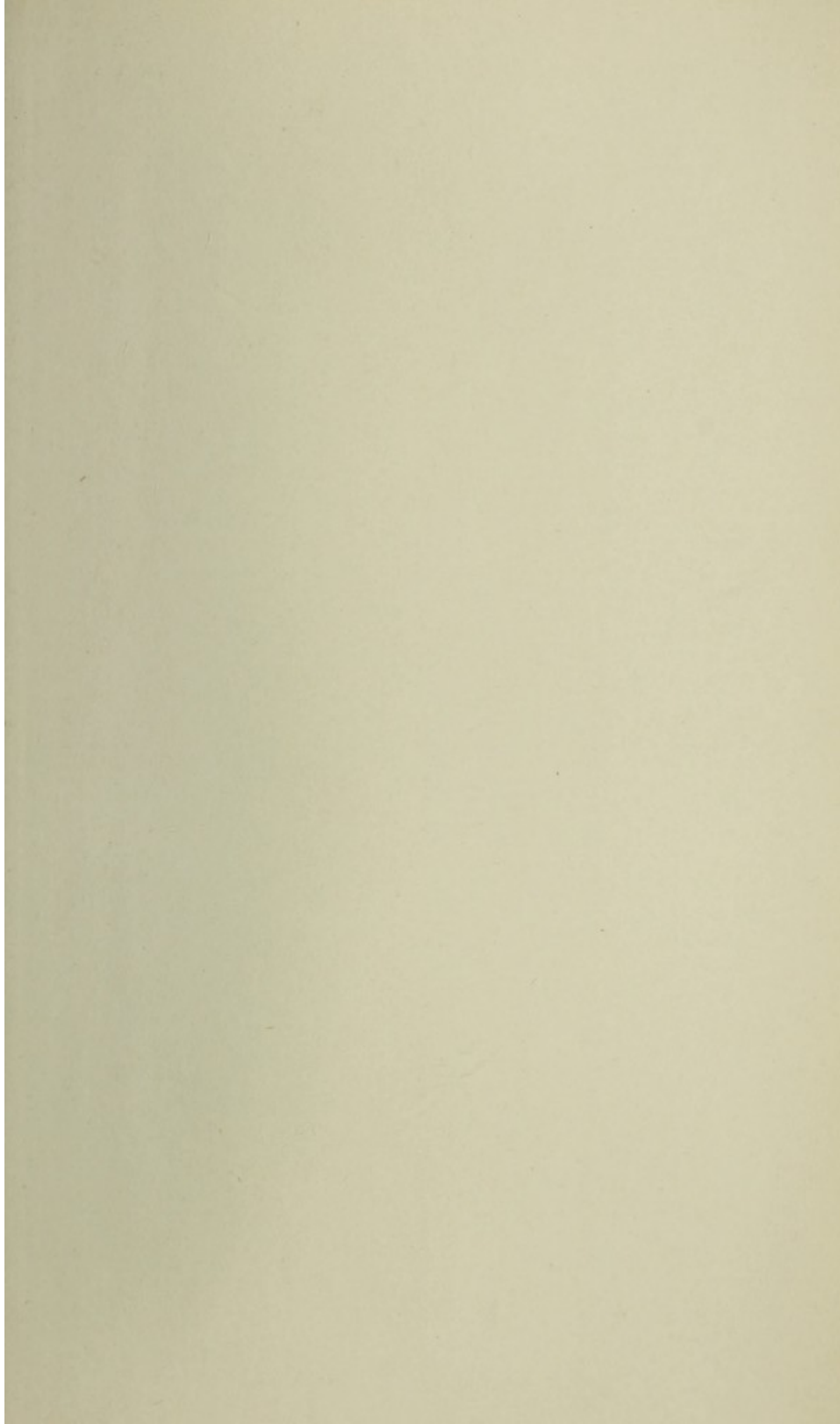
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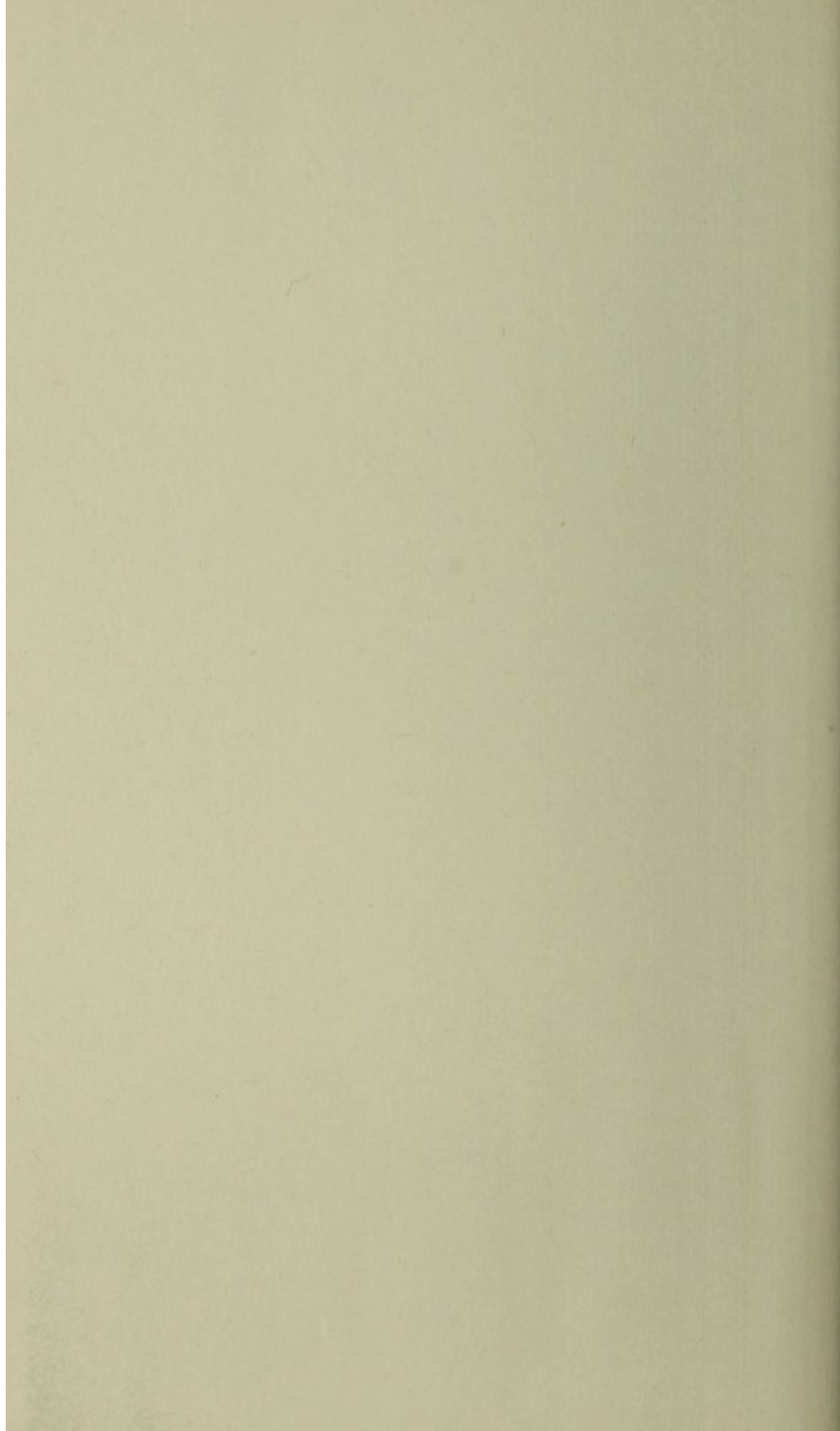
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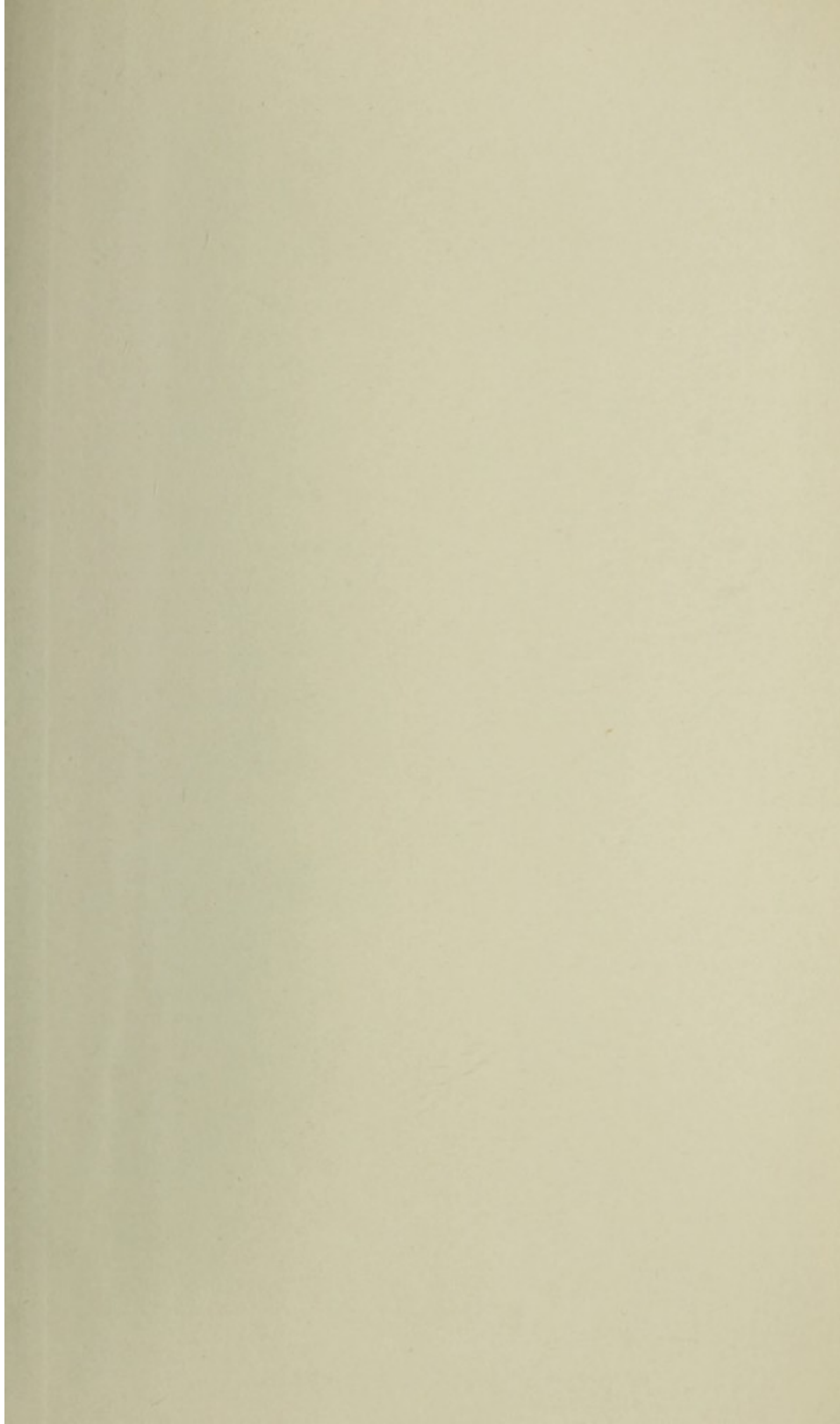
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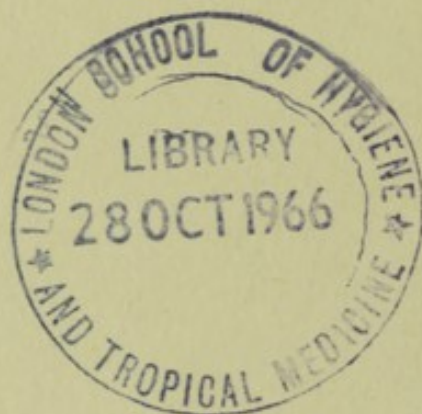
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