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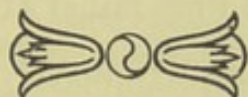


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BARNESLEY

Rural Sanitary District.



REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

(F. J. SADLER, Esq., M.A., D.M., D.P.H. Oxon.),

For the Year ending 31st December, 1919.



Barnsley :

R. E. GRIFFITHS LTD., PRINTERS, CHURCH STREET.

1920.

To The Barnsley Rural District Council.

April, 1920.

GENTLEMEN,

This year the Ministry of Health asks for a return to the more elaborate annual report of the conditions of your district which it was my custom, following in my father's footsteps, to present to you before the war. In addition, a general survey is required, and if much of what I write seems already familiar to you, it will, I hope, be recognised as no more than is necessary for the information of strangers to the district.

Population.

The population of your district, 4,044 at the Census of 1901, increased only to 4,125 at the Census of 1911, and was estimated by the Registrar-General at 4,000 for purposes of calculating the Birth Rate at the end of 1918. As the result of demobilisation, I think it probable that 4,000 is a fair estimate for all purposes at the middle of 1919. Of this number, 2,050 approximately belong to Carlton, 1,000 to Woolley, 500 to Stainbro', 250 to Notton, and 200 to Billingley.

The Townships of Carlton, Notton and Woolley, adjacent as they are to each other, contain nearly three-quarters of the acreage of your district, and more than three-quarters of its population.

These Townships lie to the North-Eastward of the valley of the Dearne River, and are composed of gently undulating country except for the steep escarpment of Woolley Edge, where the land falls rapidly to the Dearne.

The two Collieries, Wharnccliffe Woodmoor and Carlton Main (of which the former is still working) transformed Carlton village from a purely agricultural hamlet with a population of 380 in 1871, into a mining village with streets, long rows of houses, and a population of nearly 2,000.

Two other Collieries, in the Township of Woolley, have small aggregations of houses near them, near Darton and Haigh Stations respectively; but the remainder of these three Townships is purely agricultural.

Stainbro', separated from these three Townships by the County Borough of Barnsley, lies among the foot hills of the Pennine range of hills, better known locally as the Yorkshire Moors. It is purely agricultural, and is on the slopes of a hill which rises so abruptly from the valleys on either side as to have been a British camp.

Just across the boundaries, in Dodworth and Barnsley respectively, are two Collieries which cause a demand for additional houses. A smaller Colliery, outside the boundaries, on the opposite side of the Township, also has some of its workers housed in the Township.

Billingley is a small agricultural Township seven miles due East from Barnsley, with a population of about 200, some of whom are miners employed in neighbouring Collieries, but most are occupied in agriculture. Billingley village lies in undulating agricultural country some 100 feet above the level of the Dearne River.

The nett result of these physical and industrial conditions is that while the whole area of your district is open agricultural country, about half your population lives at Carlton under semi-urban conditions. Semi-urban, because though the houses at Carlton are arranged in streets and rows, there is far more fresh air and sunshine available than under the prevailing arrangements of industrial towns.

This, I think, shows in the annual Vital Statistics. The Death Rate being a little higher as a rule than that for Rural England and Wales, but lower than that of the smaller towns; while the Birth Rate is higher than that of Rural England and Wales and often approximates to that of the smaller towns.

For the purposes of the Poor Law your district is within the Barnsley Poor Law Union, and three or four deaths per annum occur in the Asylums or Infirmaries serving that Union.

For the purposes of Infectious Diseases your Authority contributes to the maintenance of the Kendray Hospital, in the Urban District of Ardsley (Stairfoot), to which, as far as possible, all cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Enteric Fever are removed while in times of epidemic bad cases of Measles can be taken there also, and generally beds are available for such rare cases as Encephalitis Lethargica.

Your Authority also contributes to the maintenance of the Lund Wood Small-pox Hospital, in the Township of Monk Bretton, and to this (or in time of war an arranged substitute on Brierley Common) any case of Small-pox can at once be removed.

All the Sanitary Authorities of the Barnsley Poor Law Union contribute to the above Hospitals.

For Colliery Accidents in your district the Beckett Hospital, Barnsley, is available, as it is also for other accidents, and subject to the available accommodation for Surgical and Medical cases generally. Other cases from your district are admitted to the General Hospitals of Sheffield or Leeds.

For Poor Law cases the Workhouse Infirmary at Barnsley is available, though this institution might be much more valuable to the District if its administration were entirely separated from that of the Workhouse itself, as there is pressing need of a hospital for chronic and incurable cases free from "the taint" (sentimental though that "taint" may be) of the Poor Law.

Water.

Throughout the Rural District you have during the past 20 years arranged for a satisfactory supply of potable water. For this, you draw on the water supplied by Barnsley, Dearne Valley Water Co., and Penistone, often indirectly through neighbouring authorities, and parts of Woolley and Carlton have separate supplies.

Woolley Township. The Haigh Lane Cottages are supplied from the Haigh Colliery. Woolley village from the Woolley Local Water Supply. Woolley Colliery, with Penistone water through Darton. Notton is supplied on the North East side by Barnsley water through Hemsworth, on the South West side by Penistone water through Darton. Carlton, along the Wakefield Road, gets Barnsley water through Monk Bretton. The rest of Carlton from Lord Wharnccliffe's reservoir, supplemented by Barnsley water.

Stainbro' gets water direct from Barnsley, and Billingley gets water from the Dearne Valley Water Co.

There are certain isolated houses where water is not laid on to the house, and others where well water is used instead of easily available pipe supplied water.

These houses are divisible into two classes.

- (1) Those with sufficient water supply within easy reach.
- (2) Those with insufficient water supply (*a*) which require extensions of water pipes from the nearest available source of supply, and (*b*) which can at any time be connected up with the mains.

Under (1) there are seven houses.

Under (2*a*) there are three houses. These three houses have recently become a difficulty because the previously satisfactory springs or wells are now failing or have failed, probably on account of colliery workings.

The owners of the houses in (2*b*) are being pressed to connect up forthwith, the total number of such cottages is seven.

Rivers and Streams.

At present your District is not polluting any rivers or streams. The various sewage works are efficient for the population they supply, and are under constant supervision not only by your Inspector (Mr. D. Thompson) but by the West Riding Rivers Board Inspector. Carlton has been an offender in the past when the storm water was negligently managed, but has at present (last two years) a satisfactory effluent. The present sewage works will not deal satisfactory with a great increase of sewage, and the proposed sewage works extension will have to be made when the new houses are built under the housing scheme.

Drainage and Sewerage.

Your District being extensively Rural the prevailing type of sewage disposal is the privy ashpit with drains and sewers for waste water and surface water. This waste water is dealt with at various points by settling tanks and filtration through breeze and sand filter beds or by land in case of storm water.

The exceptions are (a) private houses in their own grounds with water closets and cesspools. (b) The most recently built houses in Carlton which are on the water carriage system. (c) The houses on Carlton Green which have a pail system with dry ashpits.

In Woolley Township four aggregations of houses require and have special arrangements for purification of waste water.

- (1) The houses in Haigh Lane all drain into a sewer which empties into a series of intercepting tanks. These take out the solids and the overflow is aerated on its way to the Dearne filtering into the earth, and at present no sewage reaches the river. In case of further building this scheme is likely to prove inefficient. and levels were taken two or three years ago with a view to providing a more satisfactory purification system. Unfortunately the price asked by Lord Allandale for the way leaves and the small plot of land required was so high that the scheme fell through.
- (2) Woolley Village is drained to a sewage disposal works in Woolley Park.
- (3) Brick Row and Malt Kiln Row, Woolley Colliery, are drained to settling tanks in series and the effluent filtered through breeze and ashes. the effluent is good and the small disposal works quite efficient for the houses dealt with,
- (4) The two low rows of houses at Woolley Colliery are dealt with on a similar but rather more elaborate plan which is equally satisfactory and efficient.

Notton being a purely agricultural district is sufficiently served by the more primitive method of digging excreta into the soil.

Carlton has two sewage disposal works, one for the small aggregation of houses at Hill Top on the western side of the township where waste water alone is dealt with on the same lines as at Woolley Colliery. The other on the eastern side of the township having to deal with 2,000 people is more elaborate with two large settling tanks and filtration of the effluent from them through a series of sand filter beds for the ordinary flow of sewage and an extensive arrangement of breeze and clinkers for the purification of storm water.

This though sufficient for the present number of houses will not suffice for the new houses of the proposed housing scheme nor for the conversion to the water carriage system of the houses at present served by unsatisfactory privies. The scheme for necessary extension has

been considered by our officials and is ready for investigation and completion as soon as labour and money is available.

Stainbro' has two aggregations of houses whose waste water has to be dealt with, Hood Green and Rat Row. In both cases settling tanks and downward filtration through land is the method adopted and is effective.

At Billingley a population of 200, mainly agricultural, has to be arranged for. The privies are emptied by the farmers, and the excreta used to manure the fields or gardens. The waste water and farm yard drainage is dealt with by settling tanks, clinkers and breeze filters and aerating channels, and the effluent is invariably good.

As this little scheme was designed and carried out by your employes as part of their work when not needed on the road under the supervision of Mr. D. Thompson at the cost of a few load of bricks, clinkers, breeze, and sand, it is worth a visit from anyone concerned with a similar problem. The addition of a septic tank would fit it to deal with a water carriage system were that desirable in the future. But for an isolated agricultural village there is much to be said for the return of manure to the land.

Closet Accommodation.

In your district there are 789 houses of the "cottage" class and 77 larger houses.

The various townships are served as follows —

Carlton	...	164	Privy	Ashpits	29	Water Closets	27	Pail Closets
Notton	...	84	"	"	7	"	10	"
Woolley	...	72	"	"	5	"	10	"
Stainbro'	...	76	"	"	6	"	"	"
Billingley	...	30	"	"	1	"	"	"

Total	...	376	Privy	Ashpit	48	Water Closets	47	Pail Closets
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Scavenging is done by contract in Carlton where the population lives under semi-urban conditions. In the rest of the district the owners are responsible for the emptying of the ashpits where the occupier does not utilise the material for his garden. Throughout the district dry rubbish is collected weekly by the bell cart and tipped at a distance from the aggregation of houses.

In 37 houses movable ashbins with proper covering have been substituted for fixed receptacles.

Sanitary Inspection of District.

The usual annual inspection of your District has been made by me and the results reported at your monthly meetings. The shortage of labour and cost of materials during the last six years has made it very difficult to press for any but the most urgent repairs. Conversions of unsatisfactory privy middens at Carlton into water closets has been delayed partly by this and partly by the probable necessity of

enlarging the sewage works. Your housing scheme to relieve the shortage of houses has been hung up by the uncertainty whether the Borough of Barnsley would be allowed to take part of Carlton and build the additional houses in the portion of the township taken.

The house to house inspection is organised on the plan of complete inspection of each house in the District at least once in five years, in addition to the ordinary inspections when houses come under notice for sanitary defects or by reason of infectious disease.

The report of your Sanitary Inspector is annexed to this report. We find it easier to get sanitary repairs and alterations carried out by approaching owners or their agents rather than by serving statutory notices, and so long as this is the case we think it better not to serve statutory notices.

Schools,

The sanitary condition of the Elementary Schools in your District is as satisfactory as Rural conditions permit.

In February when two deaths from Influenza in Carlton had been recorded I advised you to close the Carlton Schools from February 26th to March 15th before the children of school age became affected. This at all events eliminated the schools as a cause of dissemination, and in the result there were no deaths from Influenza in the age period 5—15 years, as against three deaths among children between those ages in 1918.

A prevalence of Whooping Cough among the children attending Woolley Village School and Woolley Colliery School made it advisable to close both those schools for four weeks from December 11th, 1919, to January 8th, 1920. The solitary death from Whooping Cough was an infant in another township.

Milk Supply.

As might be expected in a mainly Rural District there has been a sufficiency for local use throughout the year and some over for export to neighbouring towns. From your Sanitary Inspector's report it is clear that there is room for improvement in the matter of cleanliness at the Milking Sheds, but there has been no evidence of infectious disease being spread by milk during the year.

Your Sanitary Inspector is also Inspector of Cow Sheds, and he makes two formal inspections of the cow sheds and cows in the district during the year in addition to many informal inspections.

No unsound food has been seized during the year.

Owing to the continuance of the meat control arrangements of the war time, the Slaughter Houses of your district have not been in use for their specific purpose during the year. All beasts and sheep from the locality having been killed at a central slaughter house in Barnsley Borough, with consequent complaints of good sound beasts having been sent to Barnsley for slaughter and very inferior meat being sent from Barnsley to the surrounding villages for consumption.

Infectious Diseases.

Twenty-two cases of Infectious Diseases were notified during the year, as against 42 in 1918. Of the 22, 8 were cases of Scarlet Fever, 2 of Erysipelas, 5 of Pneumonia, 4 of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 2 of German Measles and 1 of Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

The Table annexed to the Report shows the age of incidence of these diseases and the numbers occurring in each township.

Scarlet Fever.

The eight cases are divisible into three groups, three in Carlton notified at the beginning and middle of year and the middle of July. Two of these were children below school age, the other a boy of 11, no connection could be traced between the three and they occurred in widely separated houses.

A group of three cases in October were probably interconnected. Two of them being sisters living in a house with two bedrooms occupied by eight people of whom four were lodgers, the third case being a child of the same age as the younger sister and living not far off.

The remaining two cases certified in November lived at Woolley Colliery and in Carlton, respectively, and there was no traceable connection between the two.

All these cases were removed to the Kendray Hospital where they recovered.

The milk supply of the three cases in the first group came from three different sources, in the second group from two different sources, and so also in the third group.

The interconnection in the second group was, I believe, personal infection.

Erysipelas.

There was no connection between these two cases one being notified in March and the other in November in a distant township.

Pneumonia.

Three cases of this disease were notified in March in three different townships, Woolley, Carlton and Stainbro'; another case was notified from Carlton in April on the day the case died; the fifth case was notified in December from Billingley.

As, according to my classification, 21 people died from all forms of Pneumonia during the year, I fear that some of the medical men practicing in the District did not realise that pneumonia had become a notifiable disease.

In all cases of notified infectious disease the house concerned is at once visited, and the number of the occupants is ascertained, how many of them are children, whether any of them are lodgers is also

recorded. Also the date of the beginning of the illness, schools attended by the children, milk supply and water supply, with all possible sanitary defects, and the probable or possible sources of the infection are enquired into and the results of the enquiry recorded in a register.

In addition in cases of Tuberculosis the special forms issued by the County Medical Officer of Health are filled up and sent to Wakefield.

The question of the early notification of Tuberculosis in this district is I suppose as difficult as elsewhere, unless every patch of bronchophony at the apex of a lung is to be deemed tuberculosis and notified accordingly. Even among men coming up for examination for National Service there were often cases which caused divers views to be taken by medical men of considerable experience.

Even if doubtful cases are sent to the Tuberculosis Dispensary the medical man does not always hear the opinion of the expert, nor are notifications always received as to such cases till notice of admission to a Sanatorium is received.

I think more notifications will be received by the Medical Officer of Health when it becomes the regular thing to refer all doubtful cases to the expert for an opinion, and when the responsibility for the first notification is put on the expert, *i.e.*, in the great majority of cases on the Tuberculosis Officer at the Tuberculosis Dispensary to whom notification fees should be paid.

Small Pox was not present in your district during the year, nor has been for 16 years. The emergency necessitating vaccination (whether primary or secondary) to be performed by the Medical Officer of Health has not yet arisen since the 1917 regulations. But your Medical Officer is prepared to vaccinate and revaccinate contacts even as he did in 1901 and 1903.

Sanitary Administration of the Rural District.

This is carried out by your Sanitary Inspector, Mr. D. Thompson, who also acts as Inspector of Canal Boats, Inspector of Cow Sheds and House to House Inspector under my supervision.

Hospital Accommodation.

The Kendray Hospital and the Lund Wood Smallpox Hospital fully meet the needs of your District at present. You are one of the contributing authorities and all the Scarlet Fever cases in your District this year have been isolated in the former Hospital.

Maternity and Child welfare work and the supervision of midwives is carried on throughout your District by the West Riding County Council.

I have arranged this report as far as possible in the order suggested by the Memo "9/Med." of the Ministry of Health, but have not thought it necessary to give a separate summary of one Sanitary Inspector, excellent as his work is, nor of the Infectious Diseases Hospitals to which you contribute and which you use but do not control except through the two members of the Barnsley Hospitals Committee co-opted from the contributing authorities.

From the report you will gather that many sanitary improvements are in arrears, and many dilapidations require to be made good. The lets and hindrances are not of our making, nor are the owners in your District obstructive. When the country generally discovers that the War has destroyed wealth and not produced wealth, and that the wealth destroyed can only be replaced by hard work and more industry and not by any manner of means by less work and more leisure, we may hope to see more rapid progress in sanitary matters.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

F. J. SADLER, M.D., D.P.H., Oxon.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT on the year 1919.

Dear Sir,

I have inspected 154 houses during the year 1919 and found the following defects, etc :—

Seventy-seven houses where ashpits middens are used which now constitute a nuisance, and where conversion to the water carriage system should be adopted.

Twenty back to back cottages should be reduced by 10, that is 10 through houses. Also improved drainage, &c.

Three cottages are short of sleeping accommodation for general use.

Six are recommended for external improvements and also sanitary improvements, which have been put in hand.

Nineteen for external repairs, dampness, drainage, pointing, spouting and paving of fronts, which are also in hand.

Nine cottages are without a regular water supply.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Generally in good condition, but chiefly used for storage of meat.

COW MILKSHEDS AND DAIRIES.

Dairies generally good. Milksheds will bear some improvement in the future.

MILK SUPPLY.

This has been good since before the war and up to present date. There has been plenty for local use and for export which is somewhat creditable to the Farmers in the Barnsley Rural area. With regard to the purity of the milk or milk free from objectionable matter I find that at home and in my district if I ask a lady in any cottage to transfer the milk from one vessel to another there is still the dirty brown sediment which has settled at the bottom. Having had experience as a milker of cows it is hard to forget past experiences.

Yours faithfully,

D. THOMPSON.

CANAL BOATS

Council Offices,

17, Regent Street,

Barnsley,

12th January, 1920,

Sir,

I was appointed Inspector of Canal Boats on the 18th March, 1908, at a salary of £10 per annum.

During the year ended 31st December, 1919, I have inspected 14 Canal Boats registered to carry 60 persons, and the number of persons occupying the same was 19 males, 10 females, and 15 children under school age.

I requested all Captains to be particular in watching any form of infectious disease, and good sanitation.

I have to report no particular infringement of the Acts and Regulations.

With regard to Registration or Notification of change of Masters Certificates and of overcrowding, also Notification of Infectious Diseases or Admittance of Inspector, these were all in order and no Infectious Disease was found.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

D. THOMPSON.

TABLE 1.

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1919.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NETT DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT.									
	All Ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 yrs.	15 and under 25 yrs.	25 and under 45 yrs.	45 and under 65 yrs.	65 and upwards	
Whooping Cough	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza	10	...	3	...	...	3	2	...	2
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	4	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Meningitis	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Organic Heart Disease	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bronchitis	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	21	4	3	3	3	...	4	1	3	
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth... ..	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Suicide	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Other Defined Diseases	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	7
TOTALS	72	17	7	8	4	8	7	11	15	

TABLE 2.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1919.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.					TOTAL CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.	
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years.						Carlton	Woolley	Notton	Stainborough	Billingley		
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65							
Measles ...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	8	4	8	1	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	8
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	4	...	2	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Pneumonia ...	5	2	1	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
TOTALS...	22	8	6	2	2	2	11	6	1	1	1	3	...	8

HOUSING IN THE BARNESLEY RURAL DISTRICT.

Gentlemen,

The total number of houses in your district, and their class, is shown in the following table, with the range of weekly rents for those classed as houses for the "working classes," called for short "cottages."

	Total Houses	Cottages	Weekly Rental	Other Houses	Population 1911 Census
Billingley ...	39	22	5/- to 3/6	17	193
Carlton ...	438	411	7/- to 3/6	27	2290
Notton ...	55	38	5/10 to 2/-	17	288
Woolley ...	230	206	4/6 to 2/6	24	880
Stainboroug	99	77	4/9 to 2/6	22	474
In District ...	861	754		107	4125

The Registrar General estimates the population for Birth rate purposes at 3,914, so that there is expected to be a slight diminution of the population at the next census in 1921.

There will probably be some increase in population in Carlton during the near future owing to developments of coal mining.

No new houses for the working classes have been erected during the year, nor are any at present being built.

If the County Borough of Barnsley do not build houses in the part of Carlton they propose to include in the enlarged Borough you have prepared a scheme for the erection of 196 new "cottage" houses in the part of Carlton to be retained by you, and provisional sanction has been given for 100 of these houses.

The shortage of houses as it affects your district is mainly in connection with the collieries within it and is in a way secondary to the shortage of houses in Barnsley where many of the men employed in these collieries reside, some by preference, some perhaps of necessity.

The shortage which concerns the district more intimately is the necessity for a few additional cottages for the more rural parts of the district so that unsatisfactory cottages may be dealt with.

There are eight cottages at Malt Kiln Row, Woolley Colliery, that are not fit for habitation on account of their dampness and age.

Two others at Billingley which were on the border line are to be improved and made fit for habitation for some time longer.

In Notton six cottages fall definitely below a reasonable standard. So do 28 in Woolley and Woolley Colliery, 16 in Stainbro', eight in Billingley, and certain houses in that part of Carlton which is likely to become part of Barnsley Borough.

Your Inspector's report of his inspection of 154 houses annexed to this report gives a concise summary of the main defects in your district and of the work that we propose to take in hand in the immediate future, a start having already being made.

Statistics may be made to prove anything so I add my conclusion after consideration of cottage property in many parts of England, Scotland, and Ireland that the standard of cottage property in your District is above the average that I have seen elsewhere, largely because the miners of South Yorkshire as a class demand decent accommodation, and in the past have been willing to pay for it so it has been supplied. The oldest cottages in the Rural parts of your District undoubtedly should be improved and brought up-to-date in the matter of ventilation of bedrooms, diminution of dampness, and conversion of the few back to back cottages into "through" cottages, while in the semi-urban part of the District gradual abolition of the privy ashpit is desirable and can be pushed on as soon as the sewage works receive the contemplated enlargement.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

F. J. SADLER.

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