

**Contributors**

Barnsley (England : Unitary authority). County Borough Council.

**Publication/Creation**

1895

**Persistent URL**

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/qzyh2hcm>

**License and attribution**

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution, Non-commercial license.

Non-commercial use includes private study, academic research, teaching, and other activities that are not primarily intended for, or directed towards, commercial advantage or private monetary compensation. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.

BOROUGH OF



BARNSLEY.

---

# REPORT

ON THE

## Sanitary Condition of Barnsley

IN 1895,

SUBMITTED TO THE TOWN COUNCIL,

BY

**Michl. Thos. Sadler, B.A. & M.D.,**

LOND.,

Medical Officer of Health,

FEBRUARY 11th, 1896.

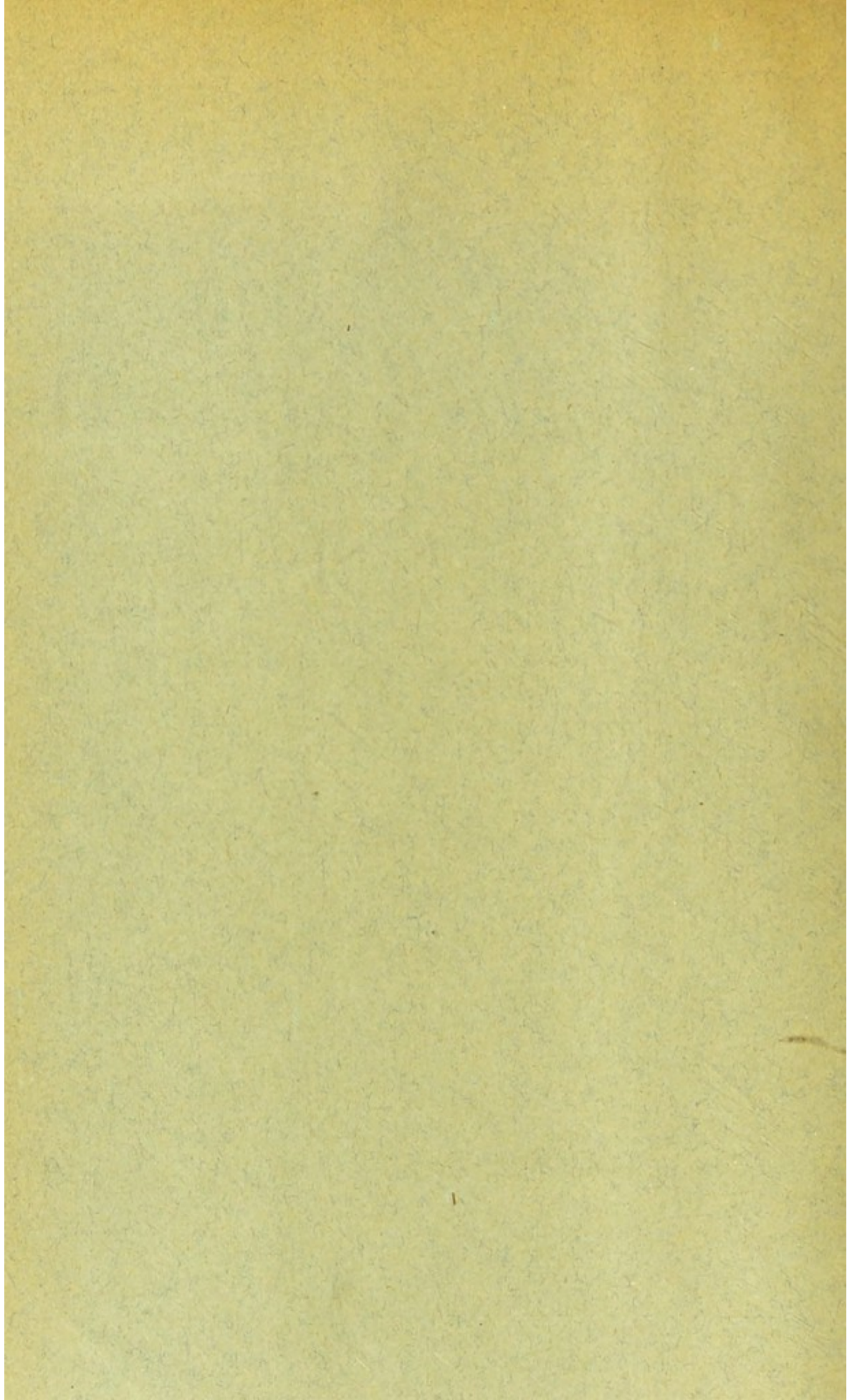
---

Barnsley :

W. R. MASSIE, PRINTER, &c., 3, MARKET HILL.

1896.





BOROUGH OF



BARNSLEY.

---

# REPORT

ON THE

## Sanitary Condition of Barnsley

IN 1895,

SUBMITTED TO THE TOWN COUNCIL,

BY

Michl. Thos. Sadler, B.A. & M.D.,

LOND.,

Medical Officer of Health,

FEBRUARY 11th, 1896.


---

Barnsley :

W. R. MASSIE, PRINTER, &c., 3, MARKET HILL.

—  
1896.

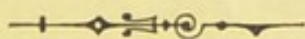




Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2017 with funding from  
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b28903195>

# REPORT.



To the Town Council of the Borough of Barnsley.

Gentlemen,

The year ending with December 31st, 1895, was a much less temperate one than its predecessor, much colder in the winter months and much hotter in the summer; the number of days of frost in Barnsley having been only once exceeded during the previous 28 years, and the actual minimum temperature the lowest of which I have any record, whilst the number of days on which a temperature of 70° was reached was only exceeded in 7 years during that time. The rainfall was about the same as in 1894, and nearly 2 inches above the average, but it was less evenly distributed, more than one-third of the whole falling in January and July.

The result was a trying period for chest affections when the long frost broke up in the spring, and a prolonged period of high earth temperature in the summer with a consequent excessive amount of Diarrhœa, running on, as is not unusual into a special prevalence of Typhoid Fever. Add to this a visitation of Influenza in March and April, a severe epidemic of Measles from May to September, and more or less Scarlet Fever throughout the year, and you will not be surprised to hear that the mortality in Barnsley has been much greater than in 1894, and above the average of the preceding 10 years, and in fact only exceeded during that period in 1891 and 1886, which as it happens were also years during which Measles was epidemic.



The number of deaths registered was 978, from which have to be taken 43, of persons brought from other districts into Public Institutions for treatment, and then 9 have to be added of inhabitants of Barnsley who died in the Kendray Hospital, in the Township of Ardsley. This gives a corrected total of 944 deaths amongst the inhabitants of Barnsley, being the largest number as yet recorded in one year.

The population, however, has largely increased also, how much, so long since the census must be a matter of estimate only, not of certainty; but as 197 new houses have been certified during the year and no more are empty than in 1894, we may take it that about five times that number may be added to our estimate of last year, obtained in a similar manner; this will bring our estimated population up to 39,520.

On this number the death-rate for the year was 23·86 for every thousand persons living, or 1·57 above the average for the preceding 10 years, but 7·88 per thousand above that for 1894.

The births having been 1,459 in number, the birth-rate was 36·66 per thousand, or considerably above the usual average for England and Wales.

Of the deaths 541 or 55·41 per cent. were under 5 years of age, and 336 or 34·35 per cent. were infants under 12 months. Of the children born 23·03 per cent. died before reaching the age of 1 year.

These are all unusually high numbers, both absolutely and in comparison with other years, and are so on account of the large number of deaths from zymotic diseases, especially from Diarrhœa and Measles, both mainly in children under 5 years of age.

The deaths from the seven principal zymotic diseases were 254 in number, or at the rate of 6·42 per thousand persons living, or the highest that it has been since 1884, when we had a serious Scarlet Fever epidemic.



Of these deaths, 54 were from Measles, 16 from Scarlet Fever, 7 from Diphtheria, 17 from Whooping Cough, 26 from Enteric or Typhoid Fever, and 134, or more than half of the whole, from Diarrhœa.

There were none from Small-pox.

Of the whole number, 218, or more than 85 per cent. were amongst children under 5 years of age. It is the mortality from this class of diseases which makes the main difference between the statistics of good and bad years; it is they which are most amenable to sanitary measures, and it is towards diminishing them that the first efforts of Sanitary Authorities have to be directed, therefore it is to relating what has been done during the year, in the attempt to diminish the number and fatality of cases of these diseases, that the most important part of my report has to be devoted.

To begin with those which come under the Notification Act, under which 482 notifications were received.

Of Small-pox only 3 cases were notified during the year; the first in July was a young man who had been spending a week at a Lancashire seaside pleasure resort, where on enquiry it proved that another visitor suffering from Small-pox in a mild and unrecognised form had been staying at the same time, and had infected four other patients before the nature of the case was suspected.

Our patient was at once removed to the Kendray Hospital, and no more cases occurred until September, when a man in a lodging-house in Silver Street who had been working on the new Barnsley & Chapeltown Railway applied for poor-law relief on account of illness, and being found to have Small-pox was at once taken to the Kendray Hospital, to be followed 10 days later by his brother, who had occupied the same bed. Thanks to prompt isolation this was the last case.

Of Scarlet Fever, 280 cases were notified, or 40 more than in 1894. They were pretty evenly distributed over the



year, but were rather less numerous in November and December, and 70, or  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the whole were removed to the Kendray Hospital, a great improvement on previous years, partly because the advantages of isolation are now getting more recognised, and partly because the new Lambert wing has given us more, and more satisfactory accommodation.

The type of the disease was as a rule mild, the deaths having been 16 in number, or 5·71 per cent. on the cases notified. We found many cases that had not been recognised until other children in the family had taken the complaint in a more severe form, and many no doubt never came to our knowledge at all. In every case prompt notice was sent to the school or schools attended from the house where cases occurred, warning the teachers to exclude all children from the house for a stated period and in order to help them to distinguish cases which ought to be regarded with suspicion until medically examined, printed instructions were sent to all the schools on the plan adopted by Dr. Niven in Manchester.

Diphtheria was notified in 29 cases, or about one-third fewer than in 1894. The usual type seems to have been a mild one, though there was a mortality of about 25 per cent. of the cases notified. In at least 2 cases there was Scarlet Fever in the house. In only 5 or 6 could any sanitary defect be ascertained, there was no predominance of any special milk supply, and in 9 out of the 27 houses affected no children were attending school.

There were 7 cases of Membranous Croup, of which 5 were fatal, and in 2 there was also Scarlet Fever in the house.

There were also 6 cases of Puerperal Fever, but 3 of them were found to be apparently convalescent a day or two after notification, and only one proved fatal. All but one had been attended by mid-wives but no two by the same woman.

Erysipelas was notified in 33 cases; fatal in 2 cases, in 1 of them following on Chicken-pox; in no case was any important sanitary defect discovered.



The remaining 124 were cases of Typhoid or Enteric Fever, 2 of which clearly originated outside the Borough and only came here for treatment. Of these only 15 were notified before the 13th of August, by which time the subsoil had for more than a month been at a temperature of over  $56^{\circ}$ , and an epidemic of Diarrhœa had been established. Only 4 were notified during August, 27 in September, 37 in October, 22 in November, and 19 in December.

Of the whole number, 52 or 42.62 per cent. were in Doncaster Road or the streets leading out of it, between and including Taylor Row and Boundary Street, Measbro' Dyke.

In this part of the town about 163 houses are provided with waste-water or other water-closets, and 485 with the old-fashioned privies and ashpits. In all other respects the houses and the class of people living in them are similar, the water and milk supply the same, and the same sewer receives the drainage from them all.

The population is estimated at 3,240, of which 815, or about  $\frac{1}{4}$  are provided with water carriage, and 2,425 or  $\frac{3}{4}$  are on the old system. In the houses with water-closets 4 cases of Typhoid Fever were notified, of which 3 were in two adjoining houses. If they had occurred in the same proportion in the ashpit houses there would have been three times as many, that is 12. There were really 48.

In all the rest of the Borough, so far as we know, not one case originated in a house where water-closets of any kind were provided, nor was there a single case notified in the streets at Longcar, which suffered so severely in 1893, where you had the closets put on the water-carriage system last winter.

It seems impossible to avoid coming to the conclusion that our ashpit system has much to do with the spread of such diseases as Typhoid Fever, the poison of which as is well known is chiefly thrown out of the system by means of the bowels.

The epidemic was of a rather severe type, 20.96 per cent. of the cases proving fatal.



Of the cases 29, or 23·57 per cent., including some of the worst cases were removed either to the Kendray or the Beckett Hospitals, and one was sent in from the country to the Workhouse Infirmary.

Of diseases not coming under the Notification Act, Measles, from which there was not a single death in 1894, became seriously prevalent in May, and continued so till about the middle of September, causing in that time 53 of the 54 deaths recorded from that disease. The last epidemic was from February to July, 1893, and those before that from January to April, 1891, from June to December, 1888, and from June to September, 1886.

In all other cases the interval between the epidemics was about 21 months only, once reaching 24, but before 1886, the intervals were longer and more irregular, and it was rather Scarlet Fever than Measles which was specially fatal amongst children.

What may be the cause for this change it is hard to say, but the fact is an unlucky one, because Measles is from a sanitary point of view so much more difficult to deal with than Scarlet Fever, being very infectious some days before the rash appears, having a longer period of incubation during which one is uncertain whether a person exposed to the infection has taken the disease or not, and being moreover more apt to return in the same person than is Scarlet Fever.

Whooping Cough, which in a sense, seems to hang on the skirts of Measles, was also prevalent, and caused a certain number of deaths between May and September, and Influenza also visited us again in March and April, causing 16 deaths in those months, and also giving rise to nearly double the average deaths from Bronchitis and Pneumonia, and an increase also in those from Consumption.

Of all these zymotic diseases it was however Diarrhœa which caused the greatest mortality.

Up to July 11th there had been only 4 deaths from this disease, 3 of them after June 15th, by which time the weather



had got very warm, and we had some of the hottest days of the year, but it was not until July 11th that the heat had penetrated the ground so as to raise the temperature at a depth of 4 ft. to  $56^{\circ}$  at, or above which temperature it continued until October 6th. During that interval 104 deaths from this disease were recorded, 15 during the remainder of October, 6 in November, and 1 in December.

Of the last 22, at least 5 had been ill from 14 to 42 days, and therefore dated their illness from the period of higher earth temperature.

One noteworthy point with regard to these deaths from Diarrhœa is that of the whole number only 9 were in houses provided with water-closets of any kind, ordinary or waste-water, and of these, 3 seemed to have had some other disease 1 having been ill for two months, 1 having had Marasmus and ill for 21 days, and 1 having been weakly from birth.

It is not easy to say exactly what proportion of the inhabitants of Barnsley live under the ashpit and water-carriage systems respectively, but there are 1,055 water-closets of all kinds, 1,999 ashpits, many with two privies, and each privy often serving two or three houses. In the Doncaster Road area, it has been calculated in the Surveyor's office, that 98 waste-water closets serve 815 people. At the same rate waste-water closets in Barnsley as a whole serve 3,160, and ordinary water-closets, at one for a single family, 3,375, in all 6,535 or about one-sixth of the whole population under the water-carriage system, leaving five-sixths under the ashpit system. Taking these proportions, for the 9 deaths from Diarrhœa in the water-closet houses, there ought not to have been more than 45 in the ashpit houses, instead of which there were 123, or nearly three times the number.

Of course some allowance has to be made for the fact that the ashpit-served population includes almost all the poorest and most careless in sanitary matters of our people, but after taking this fully into consideration, it is plain that our present system is the cause of a very large unnecessary infantile mortality, and almost certainly also, of a great deal of needless illness among adults, besides the increased liability to Typhoid Fever previously mentioned in this report.



At Sheffield, where a similar state of things exists, the City Council has taken powers to raise a considerable loan, for the purpose of aiding owners of property to convert their privies into water-closets, and your Committee has wisely instructed the Borough Surveyor to draw up a report on the advisability of taking similar action here.

The saving of cost in scavenging will go some way towards paying the interest on such a loan, but the saving in life and health cannot be estimated on a commercial scale.

Whilst dealing with the subject of zymotic diseases, I must not omit to speak of the services rendered by the Kendray Hospital during the year.

The completion of the Lambert Block for Scarlet Fever patients, made possible by Mrs. Lambert's legacy of £2,000, has not only enabled us to deal more satisfactorily with a much larger number of Scarlet Fever cases, but has also set free two wards for other diseases, which have been of the greatest possible service, and have rarely been unoccupied throughout the year, sometimes with Measles cases sent in by mistake for Scarlet Fever, or arising amongst the other children from such accidental importation, but more frequently with convalescents from Typhoid Fever, crowded out of the wards for acute cases.

Thanks to them, we have been able to take in and treat satisfactorily every case sent to us, and have during the year admitted 179, or 29 more than in even the worst of our Small-pox epidemics. Of these, 103 were from Barnsley, and 76 from other contributory sanitary districts.

The older wards have had their walls painted and the ventilation improved, improving both their appearance and their fitness for their purpose.

The nursing and household management have been admirably organised and carried out with efficiency and all possible economy by our excellent matron, and the patients and their friends seem thoroughly to appreciate what is done for them. The children frequently go home with regret, and



the adult Typhoid patients often return to the scene of their illness, to thank their nurses for the care taken of them.

In response to an appeal for old toys for the children at Christmas, more than 36 parcels were sent from all parts of the town and country, including handsome contributions from various congregations, and from some of our former patients.

It is evident that there is an increasing appreciation on the part of the public of the value of the Hospital as a means of preventing the spread of infectious diseases, and we may anticipate that before very long it will be as much a matter of course to send cases of Scarlet Fever there as it is already in London and other large towns, where from 60 to 75 per cent. of the cases notified are taken to the Fever Hospitals.

Besides the work required in dealing with cases of infectious disease coming to our knowledge, the ordinary inspections and other sanitary work have been carried on during the year, and the results reported at your monthly meetings.

As a result of the observations thus made, 135 notices have been issued for the abatement of nuisances, and 28 were in hand at the beginning of the year.

Of these, 152 have been abated without legal proceedings having been needed, in 2 cases proceedings were taken, and 10 were still in hand at the end of the year.

Of the notices issued, 15 were for over-crowding, 8 for dilapidated houses, 14 for defective drainage, 24 for the abatement of smoke, 3 for lime-washing of workshops, and 2 for defective closet accommodation in workshops.

There were 19 carcasses of animals inspected, of which 1 was ordered to be destroyed.

There were 24 privies altered, 4 rebuilt, 2 new ones built to old property, 51 water-closets provided for old houses, and 93 for new ones.



In consequence of a number of cases of Typhoid Fever in Boundary Street, where the conveniences were of the old type, and moreover dilapidated, on my suggestion, in November, you ordered them to be put on the waste-water closet system, and undertook to provide such an improvement in the sewer as would render this practicable.

The same course was pursued with respect to Hornby Street, where the nature of the ground made ashpits especially objectionable, and where also cases of Typhoid Fever have from time to time occurred.

The ordinary method of disinfecting houses with the fumes of chlorine or sulphur being both theoretically and practically inefficient, and all but useless unless combined with an amount of stripping of paper and lime-washing, &c., which would probably of itself be sufficient, but is tedious and expensive; we have since September adopted the quick, easy and efficient method of spraying the walls, ceilings, &c. with an acid solution of perchloride of mercury, 1 in 1000, by means of the Equifex Spray Apparatus.

It has not yet been found possible to decide on the best disinfecting apparatus for clothing, bedding, &c.

The Local Government Board has refused to allow the cost to be defrayed by a loan, because it is proposed to erect the apparatus in the grounds of the Kendray Hospital, where there is a block occasionally used for cases of Small-pox.

The Defries and the Washington Lyon Stoves are both excellent. and probably of about equal efficiency, but they are both costly and somewhat complicated, whilst one introduced lately by Dr. Thresh, of Chelmsford is less costly and much simpler, and at the same time pronounced by high authorities to be thoroughly efficient. Unfortunately, we have not yet been able to see it in working order of the size we should require, and are waiting until one now in hand is finished, in order to judge whether it will be worth while to adopt this cheaper stove instead of one of the more costly ones.



In the meantime, we are using our super-heated steam and hot-air stove, by turning into it ordinary steam from a boiler. It is probably efficient in destroying all ordinary infection germs, as we get a temperature of  $208^{\circ}$  in the middle of 8 folds of blanket, but there is a great waste of steam as the building is not adapted to such a use of steam. We have during the year stoved 374 articles from Barnsley, and 411 from other sanitary districts.

Under the Factory and Workshop Act, 141 workshops have been inspected during the year, and 5 of the notices issued have been for defects in these establishments.

There has been no extension of the water supply, and the rainfall during the year having been rather over than under the average, there has been no deficiency in the supply given, but economy has to be exercised, and a bill is now before Parliament for additional works, which has passed the House of Lords Committee, but owing to the dissolution of Parliament, has had to be suspended until the forth-coming session.

An additional area of 18 acres of land has been prepared since my last report, for the disposal of the sewage of the Borough.

The Sanitary Condition of the Borough at the end of the year may be described as fairly satisfactory, the death-rate during December having been lower than in any month since January. Scarlet Fever was decidedly less prevalent, though there has since been some recurrence, the cases of Typhoid Fever were less numerous and milder in type, whilst there were few cases of any other kind of infectious disease.

The Water supply is thoroughly satisfactory. By far the greater part of the town is supplied with proper sewerage, though certain unfinished streets and more especially the imperfectly developed Honeywell Estate are dependent on cesspools, some of which are at times in an unsanitary condition.



The Sewage of the Borough is properly disposed of on land, and provision has been made for the increased amount caused by the increase in our population since the sewage farm was originally constructed.

There still remains the important matter of refuse disposal, towards the improvement of which an important advance has been made during the last two or three years, and still more will I trust be done before my next Annual Report becomes due.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

MICHL. THOS. SADLER, M.D., Lond.,

Barnsley, Feb. 11th, 1896.

Medical Officer of Health.



TABLE I.

Estimated Population and Number of Births and Deaths in the Borough of Barnsley in the year 1886 to 1895 inclusive, the number of deaths being corrected by deducting those in Public Institutions belonging to other Sanitary Districts, and adding those in the Kendray Hospital belonging to Barnsley.

YEAR.	POPULATION.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
1895	39520	1459	944
1894	38535	1400	617
1893	37630	1538	851
1892	36700	1446	763
1891	35427	1447	923
1890	34610	1295	746
1889	33545	1208	705
1888	32500	1204	701
1887	32000	1203	723
1886	31500	1126	818

TABLE II.

Annual Birth-rate and Death-rate, Death-rate amongst children and Infants, and Proportion of Deaths in Public Institutions in Barnsley, in the Ten Years—1886 to 1895 inclusive.

YEAR	Annual Rate of Deaths per 1000 persons living.	Annual Rate of Births per 1000 Persons living.	Percentage of Deaths under one year to total Deaths	Percentage of Deaths under one year to total Births	Percentage of Deaths under five years to total Deaths	Percentage of Deaths in Public Institutions.
1895	23·86	33·66	34·35	23·03	55·41	11·97
1894	15·98	36·33	31·66	14·21	43·63	16·66
1893	22·61	40·87	32·21	18·46	48·63	10·56
1892	20·79	39·12	29·62	16·59	42·59	15·18
1891	26·05	40·84	31·02	20·45	49·79	10·37
1890	21·26	37·41	29·80	18·06	43·18	14·01
1889	21·04	36·95	27·92	17·38	47·07	9·07
1888	21·56	37·10	29·70	18·43	48·32	13·78
1887	22·59	37·59	27·23	17·95	41·23	16·77
1886	29·14	35·77	27·03	20·69	48·72	12·41
Average for 10 yrs. 1885-1894.	22·29	38·04	28·87	17·05	46·86	11·53



## Causes of Death at different ages in

DISEASES.	Under 1 Year.	1 to 2.	2 to 5.
Scarlet Fever .....	1	5	38
Measles .....	14	22	166
Whooping Cough .....	7	1	93
Typhoid Fever .....	1	4	22
Diphtheria .....	...	3	38
Diarrhœa .....	96	28	44
Croup .....	...	1	38
Laryngitis .....	1	...	...
Influenza and Catarrhal Fever .....	4	...	11
Varicella .....	1	...	...
Erysipelas, Cynanche Cellularis .....	...	...	11
Septicæmia .....	...	...	...
Gangrene .....	1	...	...
Intemperance .....	...	...	...
Syphilis .....	11	...	...
Acute Rheumatism .....	...	...	...
Rickets .....	...	...	11
Rheumatoid Arthritis .....	...	...	...
Cancer .....	...	...	...
Phthisis .....	9	7	29
Marasmus, Atrophy, &c. ....	29	2	...
Tubercular Joint Disease, Caries of Spine, Sacroiliac Disease .....	1	...	...
Diseases of the Nervous System .....	49	21	55
Diseases of the Digestive System .....	8	3	...
Diseases of the Urinary & Generative System .....	1	...	...
Diseases of the Heart .....	2	3	...
Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy..	57	30	200
Diabetes .....	...	...	...
Aneurism .....	...	...	...
Pernicious Anæmia .....	...	...	...
Childbirth .....	...	...	...
Premature Birth & Congenital Debility	33	...	...
Old Age .....	...	...	...
Injuries .....	4	...	41
Imperfectly described .....	6	1	...
TOTALS .....	336	131	744



# III.

rough of Barnsley in the Year 1895.

15 to 25	25—	30—	40—	50 to 65	65—	70—	80—	90—	Total.
...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
5	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	134
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
2	2	...	3	4	1	4	...	...	21
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	12
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
2	1	1	4	8	2	2	...	...	20
9	5	7	5	18	1	...	...	...	68
...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	5
1	3	1	4	18	10	9	2	...	127
1	2	4	4	7	4	2	1	...	39
1	1	1	3	12	2	1	...	...	22
1	3	3	11	25	8	15	1	...	73
1	1	5	3	23	5	14	2	...	164
...	2	...	...	3	...	...	..	...	6
...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
...	..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	33
...	...	...	...	1	4	19	12	...	86
5	2	6	5	4	...	3	2	...	38
...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	10
31	24	33	50	131	40	72	20		978



TABLE IV.

Showing the Mortality from certain classes of Disease and the proportion of that Mortality to the estimated population, and to each 1000 deaths in the year 1895.

Class of Diseases.	Total Deaths	Death per 1000 Persons living.	Proportion of Deaths to each 1000 Deaths.
Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases.....	251	6.43	269.06
Pleurisy, Bronchitis & Pneumonia.....	164	4.15	173.72
Phthisis.....	68	1.72	72.03

TABLE V.

Shewing the Number of Deaths from each of the Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases in the Eleven Years 1885 to 1895, omitting cases from other Sanitary Districts, but including deaths from Barnsley in the Kendray Hospital.

Diseases.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	Average number of Deaths for 10 Years.	Deaths in 1895.	Proportion per 1000 Deaths from all causes.		Zymotic Death Rates 1895.
													a. For 10 Years.	b. In 1895.	
Small-Pox.....		1		2				2	3		.8		1.06		
Measles.....	7	46	3	62	8	1	78	6	39		25	54	33.22	57.20	1.37
Scarlet Fever..	53	48	57	16	8	2	9	9	20	11	23.3	16	30.96	16.95	.40
Diphtheria.....	1	5	5	5	15	23	9	3	8	4	7.3	7	9.70	7.41	.18
Whooping Cough	18	32	9	2	30	9	34	21	4	1	15.7	17	20.86	18.00	.43
Enteric Fever.	12	10	10	6	3	7	3	3	36	20	11	26	14.62	27.54	.66
Diarrhoea.....	25	53	47	23	34	32	22	28	76	36	37.6	134	49.96	141.95	3.39
TOTALS ...	116	195	131	116	98	74	155	72	181	72	120.7	254	160.37	269.06	6.43



TABLE VI.—New Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during each Month of 1895, classified according to Diseases and Ages.

		Removed to Kendray Hosp.							Beck's Hosp.		Work-house.		
		Small-pox	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Membr's Croup	Enteric Fever	Puerperal Fever	Erysipelas	Small-pox	Scarlat Fever	Enteric Fev.	Enteric	Enteric
JANUARY—													
Under 5 years			5		1			1					
5 upwards ...			18	3		3	1	2		6			
FEBRUARY—													
Under 5 years			15	1	2					1			
5 upwards ...			13	3		3	1			6	2		
MARCH—													
Under 5 years			13		1					1			
5 upwards ...			23	3			1	4		8			
APRIL—													
Under 5 years			16	1	1			1		1			
5 upwards ...			11	1		2		3		2			
MAY—													
Under 5 years			11	2				1		2			
5 upwards ...			10	2		1	1	4			1		
JUNE—													
Under 5 ...			10			1				1			
5 upwards ...			10			1		2		3			
JULY—													
Under 5 ...			11		1	1		1		1			
5 upwards ...		1	10	2		3		2	1	3			
AUGUST—													
Under 5 ...			10	1				2		4			
5 upwards ...			17	1	1	4		2		9	3		
SEPTEMBER—													
Under 5 ...			15			4				4			
5 upwards ...		2	12	1		23			2	4	2	1	
OCTOBER—													
Under 5 ..			11	1		5				4			
5 upwards ...			8	3		32	1			2	4	2	
NOVEMBER—													
Under 5 ...			14			2		1		3			
5 upwards ...			5	2		20		2		1	7	2	1
DECEMBER—													
Under 5 ...			5	1		3		1		1	1		
5 upwards ...			7	1		16	1	2		3	3	1	
Totals													
Under 5			136	7	6	16		8		23	1		
5 upwds		3	144	22	1	108	6	25	3	47	22	6	1



TABLE VII.—Deaths Registered; Deaths under 12 months; and Number of Deaths from various causes in each month of the year 1895; and Deaths in Public Institutions.

1895.	Births	Deaths	Deaths under 12 months	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Croup	Enteric Fever	Diarrhoea	Measles	Whooping Cough	Pneumonia Bronchitis & Pleurisy.	Influenza	Phthisis	In Public Institutions
January.....	130	54	12							2	9	1	2	13
February.....	103	66	13			2	1	1			15		11	19
March.....	125	103	27	2		1					33	12	10	10
April.....	127	61	18	2	2		1			1	7	4	6	9
May.....	117	75	21	2	2				4	2	16		6	12
June.....	120	69	18	3			1	2	18	1	3		6	8
July .. ..	135	96	31			1		5	16	3	19	1	5	8
August.....	123	98	47	2	1		3	26	12	3	10		5	5
September.....	128	128	59			1	7	64	3	1	5		4	12
October.....	122	98	45	1	2		6	29		1	15	1	5	8
November.....	113	74	23	2			5	6		1	19		7	8
December.....	116	56	22				2	1	1	2	13	1	1	1

TABLE VIII,  
Temperature and Rainfall in Barnsley in 1895.

Month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Days on which 50° was reached.	Days on which 4 ft. earth ther. reg. 56° or more	Days on which 70° was reached.	Days of Frost.	Days on which rain fell.	Amount in Inches.
January.....	37°	18°				27	24	4.27
February.....	43	8				26	7	.21
March.....	54	26	6			9	18	1.75
April.....	63	31	19			2	13	2.30
May.....	78.8	37	31		7		10	.68
June.....	81	40	30		11		14	2.02
July.....	77	49	31	20	8		22	5.84
August.....	76.4	51	31	31	11		14	2.00
September.....	75.5	42	30	30	12		8	.48
October.....	67.8	28	17	4		9	18	3.32
November.....	59	33	9				22	3.30
December.....	52	28	3			12	17	2.79
Total ... ..			207	85	49	85	187	28.96
Average previous 25 yrs.			218		34	56	185	27.09



TABLE IX.

*Sanitary Work during the Year 1895.*

Notices issued for the Sanitary Amendment of Houses and Premises ... ..	135
Abated without Legal Proceedings ... ..	124
Legal Proceedings taken (overcrowding) ... ..	1
In hand, December 31st ... ..	10
Waste Water-closets substituted for Privies... ..	51
Privies altered... ..	24
„ re-built ... ..	4
„ New to Old Property ... ..	2
Waste Water-closets to New Houses... ..	93
Infectious Cases reported and visited ... ..	482
Admitted to Kendray Hospital from all Districts ... ..	179
Small-pox ... ..	3
Scarlet Fever ... ..	129
Enteric Fever ... ..	45
Measles ... ..	3
Cases admitted into Kendray Hospital from Barnsley ... ..	103
„ „ „ „ „ other districts... ..	76
Carcases of Animals inspected ... ..	19
„ „ destroyed ... ..	1















