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BOROUGH OF



BARNSLEY.

REPORT
OF THE
Sanitary Condition of Barnsley

IN 1901,

SUBMITTED TO THE TOWN COUNCIL,

BY

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AND

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OXON.,


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FEBRUARY 4TH, 1902.

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BOROUGH OF BARNESLEY.

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

For the Year 1901.

GENTLEMEN,

The year 1901 was hotter than the average in the summer months, and the rainfall was 24·38 inches, or 2·51 inches below the average for the preceding 33 years, the deficiency being more especially felt in June, and in August, September and October, causing the subsoil from July to September, at a depth of 4 ft., to be for a longer time than usual at or above 56°. We had, accordingly more than the usual amount of Diarrhoea in July, August and September, and of Typhoid Fever from August to the end of the year. In addition, Scarlet Fever was unusually prevalent all through the year, and we had during the last three months a serious epidemic of Measles, whilst in November and December, Bronchitis, and Broncho Pneumonia of the Influenza type were very fatal. The result was that the death-rate, which during the first half of the year was decidedly low, rose so seriously in the second half as to make that of the whole year decidedly above the average.

The total deaths registered were 936 in number, a figure only exceeded during the last 10 years in 1891 and 1895, both of which years were also years of Measles epidemics. Of these deaths 122 were in Public Institutions, of which 50 were amongst

persons not resident in Barnsley. On the other hand there were 25 deaths in Institutions outside the Borough, such as the Wadsley Asylum and the Kendray Hospital, amongst persons belonging to Barnsley, so that the nett number of deaths were 911 or 43 more than in the preceding year.

There are no separate localities in the Borough, the wards being purely artificial divisions, similar in situation, class of house, and character of population, with no separate registration of births and deaths. I shall not therefore, in the statistical part of my report, attempt to make any distinction between its various portions, which are almost all included in a circle within the radius of one mile.

The population of the Borough instead of being about 42,500 as I had calculated on the supposition that there was the same population per inhabited house as in 1891, that is a little over 5 (5.01), proved to be only at the rate of 4.79 per house, which on 8,563 houses, brought it out about 1,400 fewer, or 41,083.

The death-rate on this population was 22.15, or 0.66 per thousand above the average of the preceding 10 years. That for England and Wales during the year was 16.0 per thousand, and that for the larger towns 18.6 per thousand.

The births were 1,489 in number, or 36.24 per thousand on the same population, being decidedly above the average for England and Wales, which was 28.5, but a little (1.07 per thousand) below the average for Barnsley during the preceding 10 years.

Of the deaths 285 or 30.55 per cent. of the whole were under 12 months of age, and 451 or 48.18 per cent. were children under 5.

The deaths of infants as compared with the births were at the rate of 192.06 for every thousand births registered, or 4.28 per 1,000 more than the average for Barnsley, and much above that for England and Wales last year which was 151 per thousand, while in the large towns it reached 165 per thousand.

Zymotic Diseases.—The deaths from the seven principal zymotic diseases were 222 in number, or 62 more than in 1900, and at the rate of 5·40 for every thousand persons living, that for England and Wales being 2·05.

The increase was due to Measles which caused 62 deaths, Diarrhœa 87, and Typhoid 32. There were also 18 deaths from Scarlet Fever, 13 from Whooping Cough, and 10 from Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, which are classed together as being practically the same disease.

In Whooping Cough and Diphtheria alone were the deaths fewer than in 1900.

In addition to the 87 deaths from Diarrhœa there were 28 certified from Enteritis of which 22 were amongst infants and 5 amongst children between 1 and 2 years of age.

Of diseases coming under the Notification Act, 649 cases were notified during the year, or 181 more than in 1900, the greater part of the increase being due to Scarlet Fever of which 99 more cases were notified, and Enteritis or Typhoid Fever of which 77 more cases were reported.

Of **Small-Pox** we had fortunately not a single case.

Scarlet Fever was prevalent throughout the year, 396 notifications having been received. The type of the disease, as a rule, was mild, and it is probable that many cases were overlooked, or at any rate did not receive medical attendance, and so contributed to the spread of the disease. So far as could be judged by the cases admitted to the Hospital, kidney affections were less common than in previous years, whilst there was more tendency to joint and heart complications.

There were 18 deaths, or at the rate of 4·54 per cent. on the cases.

Amongst the 193 admitted to the Hospital there were 6 deaths or at the rate of 3·1 per cent.

Amongst the 203 treated at home there were 12 deaths, or at the rate of 5·91 per cent.

Owing to the want of sufficient accommodation at the Kendray Hospital only 48·73 per cent. of the whole could be isolated there as compared with 74 per cent. in 1900.

In order to meet in some degree the demand for accommodation we found ourselves about the middle of the year compelled to shorten the detention of patients in ordinary cases from eight weeks to seven, and to open the Lund Wood Hospital (built for Small-Pox patients but fortunately free from such cases throughout the year) for convalescents from Scarlet Fever, and in order to diminish the infectiousness of the air of the Hospital, we had the convalescent wards frequently sprayed with Formalin Solution, and had the patients removed to the Lund Wood Hospital, more than a mile away, for the last two or three weeks of their stay.

These precautions had a distinct effect in diminishing the number of return cases, but did not entirely abolish them, especially in the winter months when the children were not able to be so much in the open air, as they are when the weather is warmer. Most of the cases in the summer months followed a period when, whilst the Matron was away having her holiday, the spraying of the wards was neglected.

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup being really the same disease must be considered together. There were 39 cases notified under the first name, and 4 were called Membranous Croup. Of these 13 were under 5 years of age, none however being infants, and 20 between 5 and 15. Amongst these cases there were 10 deaths, or at the rate of 23·25 per cent. In only 3 or 4 cases was any use made of the facilities now offered for diagnosis at the County Bacteriological Laboratory, though I know that in those few cases the aid given was in many ways valuable.

It has not yet been found possible to find room for Diphtheria patients at the Kendray Hospital, and complaints have been made from some of the contributing districts on that score. I hope that when the extensions now in progress are carried out, we shall be able to provide for that, and for other obvious wants.

Erysipelas was notified in 36 cases, in one of which the sanitary conditions were unsatisfactory. This case had been previously notified as Typhoid Fever. Two of the cases proved fatal.

Puerperal Fever.—There were 10 cases notified under this head, many of which on enquiry did not seem to have the usual symptoms of the disease. Only 2 of those notified proved fatal, but on the other hand there were 4 deaths from Peritonitis and similar complaints coming on after confinements which were not notified as Puerperal Fever. No important sanitary defects were found in any of the houses, nor were any two attended by the same nurse.

Typhoid Fever was notified in 164 cases, of which 24 were before the 1st of August, and 140 after that date, following closely on the Diarrhoea epidemic which was at its worst in July.

The type of the disease was a severe one, and there were 32 deaths from the disease, or at the rate of 19·38 per cent. of the cases.

Severe pressure on our limited accommodation at the Kendray Hospital, both from our own and other sanitary districts, made it impossible to admit more than 54 or 32·92 per cent. of the cases. Of those so admitted one proved to have a diseased liver without any symptom of Typhoid, and another Erysipelas of the head following on an injury.

Setting aside these two cases the deaths amongst those admitted to the hospital were 8, or at the rate of 15·38 per cent, whilst amongst those treated at home there were 25 deaths, or at the rate of 22·72 per cent.

As usual, a large proportion of the cases occurred in houses where the old privies and ashpits were still in use, and there was abundant evidence of the personal infectiousness of the disease to be derived from the manner in which second and third cases were reported from the same or closely adjoining houses.

The incidence of Typhoid Fever on two classes of the population (*a*) those who live in houses with privy ashpits and (*b*) those who live in houses with water closets or waste-water closets, is once more instructive.

Of the 164 cases of Typhoid Fever notified, 131 were in houses with privy ashpits, the remaining 33 cases being in houses with water or waste-water closets.

Unfortunately only an estimate can be made of the population on the two systems. Last year we believed that about 60 per cent. of the population made use of privy ashpits, and thought that we were not under estimating the number. If we make no allowance for the improvements of the year 1901, we shall at all events be in no danger of exaggeration.

If then the privy ashpit population had only suffered in proportion to their numbers, there should have been less than 50 cases of Typhoid Fever among them. But there actually were 131 cases, so that the risk of catching Typhoid Fever is more than double in such houses as compared with houses with water or waste-water closets.

Diarrhœa.—Of diseases not under the Notification Act Diarrhœa was the most fatal, having caused 87 deaths, besides 28 from Enteritis, which in many cases is only another name for the same thing.

Of the deaths only 9 were before July, and 73 between July 1st and September 25th, during the greater part of which period (from July 10th to September 18th) the temperature of the soil 4 ft. below the surface was at or above 56°.

In this complaint also, the dwellers in houses provided with privies had a larger share than those in houses provided with water-carriage for foul refuse.

In making the same calculation with regard to deaths from Diarrhœa as we have already made for the incidence of Typhoid, we find that 17 of the deaths occurred in houses with waste-water closets and 70 in houses with privy ashpits. If these latter had

only suffered proportionately to the former there would have been less than 26 deaths in them. The privy ashpit house therefore not only involves more than double risk of catching Typhoid Fever, but nearly threefold risk of dying of epidemic Diarrhœa.

Measles, of which we had a rather severe out-break at the end of 1899 and beginning of 1900, became again epidemic in the autumn of 1901.

On the 25th of September it was found necessary to close the York Street Girls' and Infants' Schools, and the Pitt Street Boys' School, for a month, the closure being afterwards prolonged in the case of the Infants' department of the York Street School, until November 11th.

On October 10th the Holyrood School was closed until November 6th. On October 18th St. Mary's Infant School was found to have 43 cases amongst 190 scholars and was closed until November 18th. The boys' and girls' department were comparatively free, but on October 25th the disease was spreading rapidly among the girls and their school was closed for a month.

On October 23rd the Old Town Infants' School with 95 cases among 301 children was closed for the same period, as was also the Eldon Street Infant School. On November 19th the Wesleyan Infants' School had to be closed for the same reason, and on the 29th of the same month the St. Augustine's Mixed School, at Kingston Place.

There were, of course, many cases in other Schools, but where less than 10 per cent. of the children were affected, it was thought better to give formal warnings to the teachers to exclude from school all children from houses where cases of Measles had been definitely ascertained by enquiry to exist.

This seemed a more reasonable course to pursue than absolute closure in the case of schools attended by children over 7, a large proportion of whom had had Measles when younger, and who had reached an age when their education was more important.

Notwithstanding all that was done, upwards of 500 cases came to our knowledge and probably as many more occurred. The deaths were 62 in number, all but two in the last three months of the year, and more than in any one year since 1891, though during the whole time Barnsley has been rarely free from the disease, the average deaths from it having been nearly 30 (29.9) per annum. It has indeed caused more deaths than any other Zymotic disease during that period, except Diarrhœa, and yet the popular impression is that Measles is a trifling complaint, notwithstanding the experiences of the Confederate Troops in the United States, in 1866, the Garde Mobile in Paris in 1871, Fiji in 1874, and South Africa last year, in many of which epidemics a mortality of 20 to 40 per cent. was recorded.

By the end of the Christmas holidays there seemed to be a decided abatement in the epidemic; only one death from the disease was recorded in the whole of January though there were still cases in schools on the south side of the town, and on January 25th of the present year it was found necessary to close St. John's Infant School, and on the 30th the Park Road Infants' School on account of the number of children attending them who had taken the complaint.

Whooping Cough, which in England and Wales generally is somewhat more fatal than even Measles, in Barnsley comes next after that disease with an annual average of about 19 deaths. Last year there were only 10, all in the first quarter, but as it is a complaint which often follows on the heels of Measles we may have more of it during the current year.

Influenza was certified as the cause of 6 deaths, of which 4 were in the last two months of the year, but during those two months there was such an increase in the mortality from Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia (79 deaths in all, chiefly among young children, but by no means confined to them) as strongly suggested the prevalence of an epidemic infectious disease of the character of Influenza.

Kendray Hospital.—The presence of so much infectious disease necessarily caused a large number of patients to be sent to the Kendray Hospital. In my last report I pointed out the

reasons why more accommodation was needed, and sanction having been at last obtained for a loan, the work was commenced in September, and has been steadily continued since.

Before June the Hospital was quite full of Scarlet Fever cases, and in order to meet the demand even partially, we had in that month to open the Lund Wood Hospital, built for Small-Pox, for patients convalescent from Scarlet Fever. In the same month began the epidemic of Typhoid Fever, first in Nether Hoyland and then in Barnsley, for which disease we have but very limited accommodation until the new wards are finished, so that not half those whom it was desired to send could be taken in. Then when the workmen arrived in September, to begin the additions, the Nursing Staff had to be turned out of the Administrative Block and accommodated in a more or less makeshift fashion in the convalescent Scarlet Fever wards, leaving only the Lund Wood Hospital for patients of that class, until the diminution of Typhoid Fever in December enabled us to take two of the Typhoid Fever wards for such cases.

To add to our difficulties some cases of Measles appeared amongst the Scarlet Fever patients requiring special precautions and isolation, and it will be evident that a good deal of contrivance and forbearance have had to be exercised by the Matron and her Staff to get with tolerable smoothness through the work involved in the treatment, nursing and feeding of the 582 patients who have been admitted during the year. This number exceeds by 100 our largest previous figure, and of the whole number 247 were from Barnsley, and 335 from the contributing districts, whilst 463 were suffering from Scarlet Fever, and 119 from Typhoid Fever. The total number of deaths in the Hospital were 28, of which 8 were from Scarlet Fever, 19 from Typhoid, and 1 from Erysipelas.

The additions now in progress comprise the erection of a large new block of wards intended especially for Typhoid Fever, extensive additions to the Administrative block which will double the kitchen accommodation and the rooms provided for nurses and servants, a lodge for the porter with rooms for a resident

Medical Officer, increased Laundry accommodation, a brick wall on the side next the public road, and a substantial wooden fence where the grounds adjoin on fields.

We hope to see the extension of the hospital completed in the course of next summer when the number of beds available will be almost doubled and the accommodation for nurses and servants increased in proportion. This will give us very much more room for Typhoid Fever cases, and set at liberty smaller wards which can be used for Diphtheria, for the isolation of doubtful cases, and for those having more than one infectious disease at the same time.

Other Sanitary Work.—The serious and long-continued illness of your Chief Inspector at a time when there was so much to be done in connection with infectious disease has naturally interfered with the ordinary routine Sanitary work. Nevertheless, 211 notices were served for the Abatement of Nuisances, of which 171 were complied with during the year. Of these 65 were for defective drains, 62 for alterations and improvements of privies or ashpits, 19 for defective chimneys, 16 for pigs or fowls so kept as to be a nuisance, 3 for dilapidated house-roofs. Seven carcasses of beasts have been examined at the request of the owners, of which one was destroyed, and of two parts were destroyed. Sixteen samples of milk have been sent to the Analyst, but in no case were legal proceedings required.

There are in the Borough 166 establishments coming under the Factory and Workshops Act, of these about 80 have been inspected during the year, and in one case the provision of a proper fire-escape has been insisted on. Besides these, visits have from time to time been paid to the various factories by your Assistant Medical Officer in his capacity of Certifying Surgeon, under the Factory Acts.

There were also 17 bake-houses, 19 slaughter-houses, 9 common lodging houses, 5 places in which offensive trades were carried on, one canal-boat registered, 46 milk shops and 18 cow sheds inspected.

We are still without any Bye-Laws enabling us to insist on the proper paving of courts and yards behind houses, which as I may remind you, I have on several occasions urged as very needful for the maintenance of proper cleanliness, and especially in a town in which from the frequent recurrence of Diarrhœa and Typhoid Fever after every warm summer, there is every reason to believe that the soil is in many such situations impregnated with harmful microbes.

During the year 119 new houses have been erected and certified by your Surveyor as fit for occupation, the majority being of the class with 4 or 5 rooms, with a certain proportion of small villa residences.

Beyond the sewers needed for these new houses, no extension of the sewerage system has been completed during the year, but the sewers now in progress from Blenheim Road and Park Grove in the direction of Park Road will eventually provide for the drainage of the houses in that part of the town, which at present drain into cess-pools.

This district, with the Honeywell Fields and Smithies Lane, are the only important parts of the Borough not embraced in the system of sewers which finds its eventual outlet at the Sewage Farm at Monk Bretton Grange, where additions have recently been made to the means for disposal of the sewage by the provision of Bacterial tanks and filters. These tanks and filters are reported to be working well and it is to be hoped that the experiment will prove a successful one, as the satisfactory disposal of the sewage of thickly populated places has so far proved one of the most difficult problems that Sanitary Authorities have to grapple with, and until that can be solved at a reasonable cost, and the water supply be put on a satisfactory footing, the general abolition of the privy-middens is hardly possible.

By your costly water-works at Midhope, which we all hope will be completed in the current year, you have grappled with one part of this problem, and have for years been working at the other parts by your sewage disposal works, and by the gradual abolition of privy-middens, and the institution of water-carriage systems of one kind or another.

During the year 92 fresh waste-water closets were provided, some of them in place of about 15 of the old privies, and also 32 of the ordinary water-closets, 12 to new houses and 20 to older ones. The old privies are now gradually diminishing in number and there are now only about 1925 in the Borough, whilst the closets on the water-carriage system are about 2200.

More rapid progress in this direction will be possible when the Midhope Reservoir is completed, but the experience of the late autumn of 1901, when the whole district was for a month on a restricted supply of water shows that for the present any quicker extension of the water-carriage system is not possible without risk of serious inconvenience.

Sooner or later destructors will have to be provided, but these are costly contrivances, and they perhaps have not yet reached that degree of perfection of which they are capable. In the meantime the heavy expenditure on Waterworks and other important undertakings connected with the improvement of the condition of life in the Borough probably justifies delay in this and other matters, desirable, but not absolutely urgent, such as the provision of a public abattoir, and the more rapid introduction of a complete system of water-carriage for fœcal refuse and the important question both for the country in general and for Barnsley in particular of the better housing of the poorer classes, for it is well to bear in mind that there are certain classes of house property in Barnsley where it will be necessary to consider if the improvement should not be much more radical than the mere abolition of privy ash-pits. It is not necessary to specify more minutely, but it will be admitted that the following description is not over-drawn:—

In a not very clean street you now and then turn down a narrow passage marked Court X or Y. The passage is a sort of tunnel, under one of the bedrooms of a house facing the street. Having passed to the back you find, not the back doors of the houses facing the street, but the front doors of yet other houses, usually looking on the cramped little yard with no possibility of free circulation of air. The rooms of the houses are small and dark

and badly ventilated. Even if the windows were left open they would not be well ventilated, for the houses are back-to-back with others, and efficient ventilation is out of the question. It is hardly surprising that the houses are also dirty; in such surroundings cleanliness would be a marvel. It is to the radical improvement of such courts that your attention must soon be directed, and it will require much thought to produce a satisfactory scheme for dealing with them.

The enormous increase of Municipal indebtedness in England during the past fifty years has given rise to gloomy anticipations amongst some economists, and it is likely enough that some Boroughs have borrowed money to an imprudent extent, but it is sometimes over-looked that a large part of the money borrowed is really not unprofitably invested to provide such necessities for civilized life as water, light, &c., to the ratepayers, and is no real burden, whilst another portion is spent in such objects as sewerage and sewage disposal, which are essential for healthy life in towns.

Much has been done during the past thirty years in Barnsley in this direction, and when the works at present in progress are completed it will be time to undertake such improvements as those I have just mentioned, which though they will not raise much in the way of interest on the money spent will more than pay for the cost in the improved health of our population.

We are, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

MICHL. THOS. SADLER, M.D.Lond.,
Medical Officer of Health.

F. J. SADLER, M.A., M.B., D.P.H. Oxon.,
Assistant Medical Officer of Health.

Barnsley,

February 4th, 1902.

TABLE I.

YEAR	Estimated Population at Middle of Year.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE.		Percentage of Deaths under one year to total Deaths	Percentage of Deaths under five years to total Deaths	Deaths at all Ages. Gross.		Deaths in Public Institutions.	Deaths of Non- Residents registered in District.	Deaths of Residents registered beyond District.	Deaths at all Ages Nett.		Zymotic Death- rate.
		Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate per 1000 births Registered			Total Number.	Rate.				Number.	Rate.	
1891.	35427	1447	40.84	296	204.50	31.02	49.79	954	26.92	99	34	3	923	26.05	4.37
1892	36000	1446	40.16	240	165.90	29.62	42.59	810	22.50	125	47	3	763	21.19	2.00
1893	37000	1538	41.56	284	184.60	32.21	48.63	880	23.78	93	36	7	851	23.00	4.89
1894	37500	1400	37.35	209	142.10	31.66	43.63	660	17.61	110	51	8	617	16.45	1.92
1895	38000	1459	38.39	336	230.30	34.35	54.41	978	25.73	113	43	9	944	24.84	6.68
1896	38500	1402	36.41	259	184.73	32.66	51.07	823	21.37	100	47	17	793	20.33	3.81
1897	39000	1436	36.82	281	195.68	35.03	50.30	846	21.69	119	58	14	802	20.56	4.17
1898	39500	1365	34.55	299	219.04	34.80	50.05	910	23.03	113	60	15	865	21.89	4.05
1899	40000	1353	33.82	224	165.55	28.28	43.43	792	19.80	107	47	22	767	19.175	3.22
1900	40500	1345	33.20	246	182.90	27.33	44.44	900	22.22	99	49	17	868	21.43	4.02
Average for 10 yrs. 1891-1900	38142	1419.1	37.31	267.4	187.53	31.69	47.83	855.3	22.46	107.8	47.2	11.5	819.3	21.49	3.91
1901	41083	1489	36.24	286	192.06	30.55	48.18	936	22.78	123	50	25	911	22.15	5.40

DISEASES.	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1—2	2—5	5—
Measles.....	62	13	28	16	
Scarlet Fever	12	1	1	2	
Whooping Cough.....	13	6	4	3	
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup...	10	...	3	4	
Croup and Laryngitis.....	7	...	2	5	
Enteric Fever	24	2	1	4	
Epidemic Influenza	6	...	...	...
Diarrhœa	87	65	7	1	
Enteritis	28	22	5	...	
Puerperal Fever	8	...	...	...
Erysipelas	2	...	...	1	
Other Septic Diseases	7	2	...	2	
Phthisis	47	...	2	1	
Other Tubercular Diseases	27	7	3	7	
Cancer, Malignant Disease	26	...	...	...
Bronchitis	85	29	6	3	
Pneumonia.....	39	5	4	11	
Pleurisy	3	...	...	...
Broncho Pneumonia	41	20	7	8	
Alcoholism, and Cirrhosis of Liver ...	7	...	...	...
Venereal Diseases	3	2	...	...
Premature Birth	31	31	...	...
Diseases & Accidents of Parturition ...	8	...	...	...
Heart Diseases	73	1	...	...
Accidents	33	3	1	4	
Suicides.....	5	...	...	...
Acute Rheumatism	3	...	...	...
Diseases of Nervous System	92	26	9	5	
„ Digestive „	29	11	2	...	
„ Urinary & Generative Systems	31	...	...	2	
Old Age	35	...	...	...
Diabetes	3	...	...	...
Congenital Debility	29	27	2	...	
Marasmus.....	12	11	...	...
All other Causes.....	8	2	...	...
TOTALS..	936	286	87	79	

II.

m various causes.

5—25	25—30	30—	40—	50—65	65—	70—	80—	90—	Total Deaths in Public Institutions.
...
...
...
...
...
5	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	1	2	2	...	1	...	...	3
...	...	2	1	2	2	6	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
3	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1
6	5	15	4	9	1	...	...	...	6
2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	5	10	3	3	1	...	9
...	...	2	4	14	8	12	6	...	6
3	...	5	2	5	1	1	...	...	5
1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...
...	1	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
2	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	1
4	1	5	11	23	13	12	1	...	12
3	4	4	3	3	1	3	...	...	20
...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
6	1	3	4	16	8	12	1	...	17
1	1	2	2	2	3	3	1	...	3
...	1	2	3	15	2	4	...	...	9
...	...	...	...	1	3	18	11	2	19
...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	2
16	18	64	48	114	51	80	21	2	122

TABLE III.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1901, in Barnsley (net).

CAUSES OF DEATH.	All Ages	under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and up- wards
Measles	62	13	44	5	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	18	1	5	12	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	13	6	7	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	10	...	7	3	...	...	...
Croup	7	...	7	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever.....	32	2	5	4	8	13	...
Epidemic Influenza	5	...	...	...	...	4	1
Diarrhœa	87	65	8	1	...	5	8
Enteritis.....	28	22	5	...	...	1	...
Puerperal Fever.....	8	...	...	...	3	5	...
Erysipelas	2	...	1	...	...	...	1
Other Septic diseases.....	7	2	1	1	...	2	1
Phthisis	45	...	3	4	6	31	1
Other Tubercular Diseases	27	7	10	7	2	1	...
Cancer, Malignant Disease	23	...	...	...	...	17	6
Bronchitis	84	29	9	1	...	19	26
Pneumonia	38	5	15	2	3	11	2
Pleurisy	3	...	...	...	1	1	1
Broncho Pneumonia and other diseases of Respiratory Organs)	41	20	15	1	...	2	3
Alcoholism, Cirrhosis of Liver.....	6	...	...	...	...	5	1
Venereal Diseases	3	2	...	...	...	...	1
Premature Birth	31	31	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases & Accidents of Parturition	7	...	...	...	1	6	...
Heart diseases	67	1	...	2	4	36	24
Accidents	21	3	3	4	...	8	3
Suicides	4	...	...	...	...	4	...
Acute Rheumatism	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
Diseases of Nervous System	96	26	14	1	6	29	20
„ Digestive System	29	10	2	1	1	8	7
„ Urinary & Generative System	27	...	2	2	...	17	6
Old Age	27	...	...	...	...	1	26
Diabetes	3	...	...	...	...	2	1
All other causes	48	40	2	1	...	3	2
All causes.....	911	285	165	52	35	233	141

TABLE IV.

Deaths from Phthisis and Respiratory Diseases.

CLASS OF DISEASES.	Total Deaths.	Deaths per 1000 Persons living.	Percentage of Total Deaths registered.
Phthisis	47	1·14	5·02
Bronchitis	85	2·06	9·08
Pneumonia	39	·95	4·17
Pleurisy	3	·07	·32
Broncho Pneumonia— and other Respiratory diseases	41	1	4·38
TOTAL . . .	215	5·22	22·97

TABLE V.

Shewing the number of Deaths from each of the Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases in the Eleven Years 1891 to 1901, omitting cases from other Sanitary Districts, but including Deaths from Barnsley in the Kendray Hospital.

DISEASES.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	Average number of Deaths for 10 years.	Deaths in 1901.	Zymotic Death Rate, 1901.
Small-Pox		2	3								·05	0	0
Measles	78	6	39		54	19	15	22	29	37	29·9	62	1·51
Scarlet Fever ...	9	9	20	11	16	24	22	1	9	14	13·5	18	·44
Diphtheria and Membran. Croup	9	3	3	4	7	8	1	4	7	19	6·5	10	·24
Whooping Cough	34	21	4	1	17	48	4	37	3	26	19·5	13	·31
Enteric Fever ...	3	3	36	20	26	7	10	20	13	7	14·5	32	·78
Diarrhœa	22	28	76	36	134	41	111	76	68	58	65·0	87	2·12
TOTALS	155	72	181	72	254	147	163	160	129	161	149·4	222	5·40

TABLE VI.

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year 1901.

DISEASE.	At all Ages.	Under 1.	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-65	65-	Removed to Kendray Hospital.					
								Under 1.	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-65	65-
Diphtheria	39	...	11	18	7	3	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Membranous Croup .	4	...	2	2	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas.....	36	...	4	5	5	20	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	396	6	80	256	41	13	..	1	35	136	16	5	...
Enteric Fever	164	2	16	41	52	52	1	...	...	13	23	17	2
Puerperal Fever	10	...	...	...	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
TOTALS	649	8	113	322	109	94	3	1	35	149	39	22	2

TABLE VII.

Births and Deaths registered; deaths under 12 months; and number of deaths from various causes in each month of the year 1901, and also deaths in Public Institutions.

1901	Births.	Deaths.	Deaths under 1 year	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fevr	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Broncho-Pneumonia, Pleurisy, &c.	Influenza.	Phthisis.	Injuries.	Diarrhoea.	In public Institutions.
JANUARY...	134	62	15	1	2	...	...	2	15	...	6	3	...	7
FEBRUARY	110	60	17	2	...	...	...	2	14	...	3	5	1	16
MARCH	124	60	11	...	...	2	...	4	16	...	5	1	2	10
APRIL	117	65	12	...	...	...	1	...	13	1	...	3	...	10
MAY	124	72	21	1	2	2	...	...	12	...	4	5	3	13
JUNE	113	53	19	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	2	5	3	9
JULY	126	96	49	2	...	...	...	...	7	1	1	2	36	3
AUGUST ...	140	96	38	...	1	6	...	...	10	...	4	2	26	12
SEPTEMB'R	121	64	22	...	1	1	...	...	9	...	7	2	11	7
OCTOBER	122	83	17	4	1	6	10	...	11	...	6	4	4	10
NOVEMBER	139	93	23	1	2	4	21	...	24	1	2	3	1	10
DECEMBER	119	132	42	1	1	3	29	...	35	3	7	3	...	15

TABLE VIII.—Temperature and Rainfall in Barnsley in 1901.

MONTH.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Days on which 50° was reached.	Days on which 70° was reached.	Days of Frost	Days on which 4ft. earth ther. reg. 56° or more	Days on which Rain fell.	Amount in Inches.
January.....	51°	22°	2	..	13	..	17	1·41
February ...	48°	23°	..	...	15	..	17	1·39
March	53°	23°	5	...	11	..	24	2·38
April	72°	32°	23	2	1	..	17	1·39
May	75°	41°	30	2	...	..	12	1·22
June	75°	42°	30	8	...	...	10	·95
July	86°	51°	31	25	...	22	11	4·28
August	83°	46°	31	15	...	31	12	1·08
September...	70°	44°	30	1	...	17	12	1·02
October	63°	30°	23	...	1	...	15	1·50
November ..	53°	27°	10	...	10	...	14	3·25
December ...	52°	23°	4	...	14	...	21	4·51
TOTALS.....			219	53	65	70	182	24·38
Average for preceding 33 years			222·27	37·63	52·4	Av. 9 yrs. 60·6	186·93	26·89

TABLE IX.

Sanitary Work done in 1901.

Notices served for the Sanitary Amendment of Houses and premises	211
Do. Complied without Legal Proceedings	171
In hand close of 1900	30
Do. do. 1901	40
Water Closets provided for New Property	12
Do. do. Old Property	20
Waste Water Closets... ..	92
Cases of Infection Notified and Visited	649
Cases of Scarlet Fever removed from Barnsley to the Kendray Hospital	193
Do. do. Enteric Fever	54
Patients admitted from other districts	335
Total Patients admitted	582
Samples of Milk taken for Analysis	16
Carcases of Animals inspected by request of Owners	7
Do. destroyed	1
Do. partly destroyed	2
Workshops and Factories Inspected	80

