

[Report 1894] / Medical Officer of Health, Bacup Borough.

Contributors

Bacup (England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1894

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PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1875.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON

THE HEALTH,

OF THE

BACUP URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT,

DURING 1894.

BY

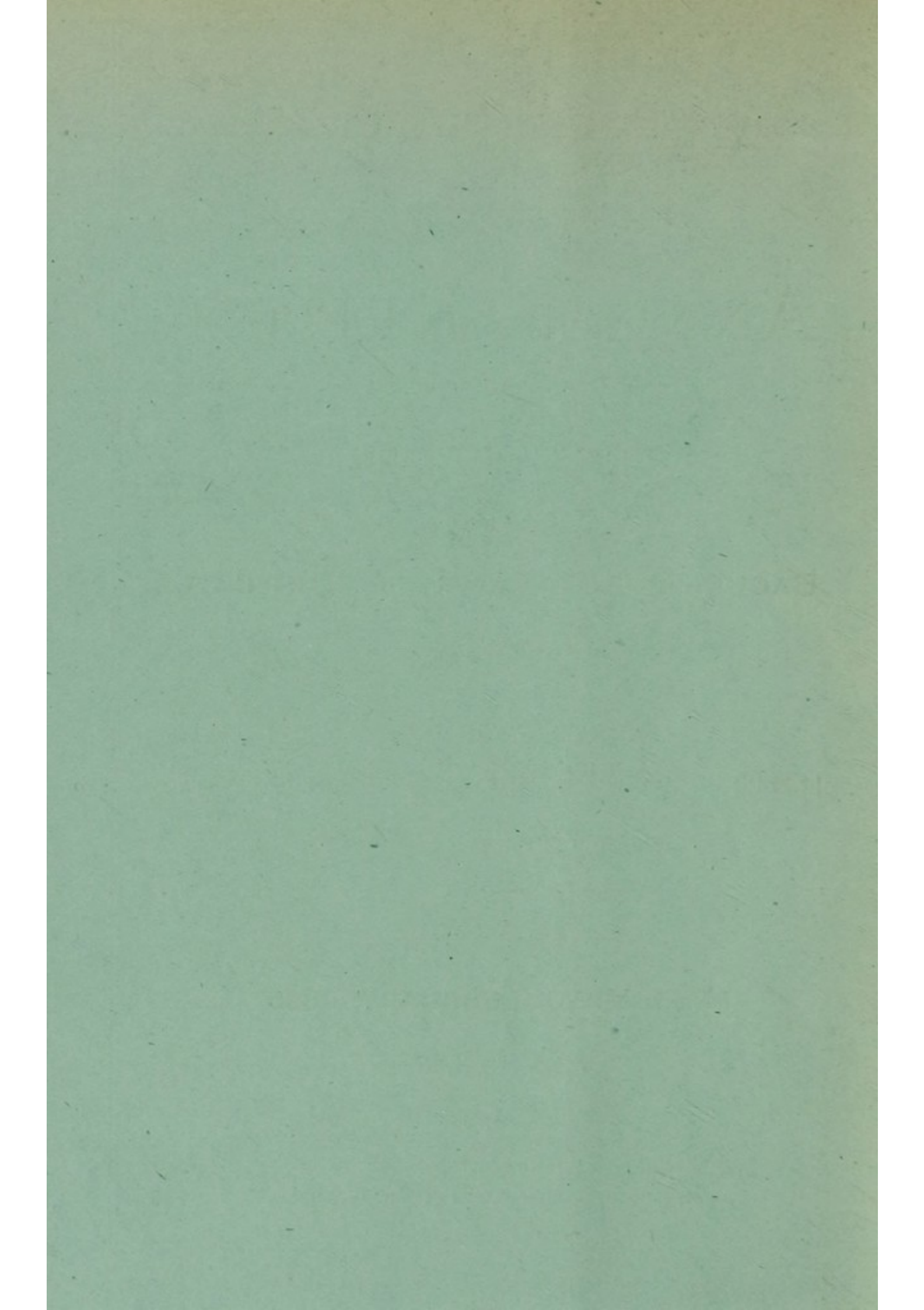
JOHN BROWN, M.D., B.S., D. SAN. SCI. VICT.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

PRESENTED FEBRUARY, 1895.

BACUP :

T. SHEPHERD, ROSSENDALE PRINTING WORKS.



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THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

CONSISTS OF THE FOLLOWING MEMBERS :—

THE MAYOR (*ex-officio*)

CHAIRMAN—MR. ALDERMAN SALMON.

VICE-CHAIRMAN— „ ALDERMAN TAYLOR.

„ COUNCILLOR KAYE.

„ COUNCILLOR CLEGG.

„ COUNCILLOR JAS. COLLINGE.

„ COUNCILLOR ASHWORTH.

„ COUNCILLOR LAW.

„ COUNCILLOR RUSHTON.

„ COUNCILLOR JOHN COLLINGE.

„ COUNCILLOR FIELDEN.

„ COUNCILLOR PEACOCK.

„ COUNCILLOR STOCKDALE.

Medical Officer's Annual Report, FOR 1894.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the
Borough of Bacup.*

GENTLEMEN :

In accordance with the instructions of the Local Government Board, I have the honour of presenting you with my Annual Report on the sanitary condition and vital statistics of the Borough of Bacup, for the year 1894.

The area of the Borough is 6,400 acres. The population at the last census was 23,498. I have estimated the population to have been, in the middle of 1894, as 23,500.

BIRTHS.

During 1894, there were 581 births registered—Males 298, Females 283, which is at the rate of 24·72 per 100. There were 10 illegitimate births—Males 4, Females 6. The birth-rate for England and Wales for 1894 is 20·98 per 1000. Our natural increment of population, due to the excess of births over deaths, was 172. Our birth-rate is the lowest recorded for 17 years. The exceptionally low birth-rate may be accounted for by the migration of young married people during the past four or five years to other towns, where trade has been more prosperous, and better wages could be obtained.

DEATHS.

There were 409 deaths—Males 192, Females 217, which is at the rate of 17·40 per 1000. The death-rate for

England and Wales for 1894 was 16·6 per 1000. It is very satisfactory to be able to report a death-rate lower than any recorded since my appointment in 1877. The year was exceptionally healthy. This, I believe, was very general throughout the country. Deaths under 5 years were only 127, as compared with 190 in the previous year.

The following table gives the number of births and deaths for the past 17 years :—

YEAR.		BIRTHS.		DEATHS.
1878	...	990	...	645
1879	...	916	...	459
1880	...	824	...	532
1881	...	809	...	483
1882	...	809	...	533
1883	..	785	...	452
1884	...	715	...	504
1885	...	745	...	455
1886	...	725	...	517
1887	...	639	...	490
1888	...	672	...	503
1889	...	678	...	444
1890	...	618	...	471
1891	...	661	...	505
1892	...	589	...	478
1893	...	655	...	424 (53 weeks)
1894	...	581	...	409

The following table gives the mortality from all causes, at the subjoined ages :—

Deaths under 1 year	...	71	} Total under 5 years, 127.
„ above 1 year and under 5 years		56	
„ „ 5 „ „ 15 „		24	} 282
„ „ 15 „ „ 25 „		21	
„ „ 25 „ „ 60 „		132	
„ 60 years and upwards	...	105	
		<hr/> 409	

CAUSES OF MORTALITY.

The deaths were due to the following causes :—

Cause.	Under 5 years.	Over 5 years.
Measles ...	8	2
Diphtheria ...	1	1
Scarlet Fever ...	1	0
Croup ...	6	2
Whooping Cough...	4	1
Diarrhœa ...	1	0
Rheumatic Fever...	0	4
Puerperal Fever ...	0	3
Typhoid Fever ...	0	18
Phthisis ...	0	31
Bronchitis & Pneumonia	42	54
Injuries, &c. ...	4	13
Infantile Convulsions	12	0
Erysipelas ...	0	0
All other Diseases...	47	127
	<hr/> 127	<hr/> 282

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

There were 37 deaths from the seven principal zymotic diseases—15 were under 5 years, and 22 were over 5 years of age. The zymotic death-rate is 1·57 per 1000. The zymotic death-rate for England and Wales for 1894 is 1·76 per 1000. The following table gives the zymotic death-rate for the past 11 years :—

In 1884 the zymotic death-rate was 2·16 per 1000.

„ 1885	„	„	1·02	„
„ 1886	„	„	2·23	„
„ 1887	„	„	1·74	„
„ 1888	„	„	1·16	„
„ 1889	„	„	1·75	„

In 1890 the zymotic death-rate was 0·92 per 1000.

„ 1891	„	„	1·53	„
„ 1892	„	„	0·97	„
„ 1893	„	„	2·11	„
„ 1894	„	„	1·57	„

THE COMPULSORY NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Over five years ago the Infectious ‘Diseases Act’ was passed. Over 80 per cent. of the Sanitary Authorities have adopted the Act. From what I have observed of the Act, I am convinced that we shall, by adopting it, be able to take more active and speedy measures to stamp out zymotic diseases. At present we learn of the existence of this class of diseases through the Registrar’s death returns. As an alternative to adopting the Act, I would suggest a voluntary system of notification for the following diseases, paid for on the scale provided for in the Act, namely:—small-pox, typhoid fever, diphtheria and scarlet fever.

SMALL-POX.

During the year there has not been any case in the Borough. There were two cases reported, which, however, proved to be wrongly diagnosed. Adjoining Boroughs have had many cases. The Chief Constable kept a sharp look-out over the common lodging-houses; the police making frequent visitations and reporting any suspicious case that might occur.

SCARLET FEVER.

There has been only one death from this disease, which was under five years. The death-rate was only 0·04 per 1000. England and Wales for 1894 was per 1000.

During the year only one case was reported ; isolation was carried out, and disinfectants used.

The following table gives the deaths for the past eleven years :—

In 1884 there were 7 deaths

„ 1885	„	2	„
„ 1886	„	28	„
„ 1887	„	15	„
„ 1888	„	1	„
„ 1889	„	13	„

In 1890 there were 10 deaths, equals 0·40 per 1000.

„ 1891	„	4	„	„	0·16	„
„ 1892	„	4	„	„	0·16	„
„ 1893	„	1	„	„	0·04	„
„ 1894	„	1	„	„	0·04	„

DIPHTHERIA.

There were only two deaths registered—one under five, and one over five years of age. The death-rate is 0·08 per 1000. England and Wales for 1894 is per 1000. We enjoy a remarkable immunity from this disease ; this is common to the whole of Lancashire. Croup caused seven deaths—six under five years, and one over five years.

MEASLES.

There were 10 deaths registered—eight under five years, and two over five years of age. The death-rate is 0·42 per 1000. The death-rate for England and Wales for 1894 was per 1000.

In 1887 there were 14 deaths, which equals 0·55 per 1000.

„ 1888	„	13	„	„	0·55	„
„ 1889	„	4	„	„	0·10	„

In 1890 there were 4 deaths, which equals 0·15 per 1000.

„ 1891	„	12	„	„	0·44	„
„ 1892	„	1	„	„	0·04	„
„ 1893	„	20	„	„	0·85	„
„ 1894	„	10	„	„	0·42	„

Only one or two cases of measles came under our notice until October, when there were a few cases in the lower portion of the Borough. The disease gradually spread from Stacksteads to Lee Mill district. In November and December there were a good many cases in the central parts of the Borough. The disease was chiefly among infants and children under five years. The attendance in the infant classes of some of the Schools was considerably diminished. The disease was spread by children attending school during the catarrhal stage. In one or two cases children attended the school with the rash fully developed.

WHOOPING COUGH.

This disease caused five deaths—four under five years and one over five. The death-rate equals 0·21 per 1000. Death-rate for England and Wales for 1894 equals per 1000.

In 1887 there were 2 deaths, which equals 0·07 per 1000.

„ 1888	„	2	„	„	0·07	„
„ 1889	„	16	„	„	0·61	„
„ 1890	„	3	„	„	0·11	„
„ 1891	„	3	„	„	0·11	„
„ 1892	„	7	„	„	0·29	„
„ 1893	„	8	„	„	0·34	„
„ 1894	„	5	„	„	0·21	„

Whooping Cough was more or less present all through the year. The disease was of a mild type. There has been no epidemic, but a few cases have cropped up from time to

time. Some persons are very careless. One family sent their children to the Day School whilst suffering from the disease. May I urge parents to be more cautious, and to carry out the ordinary methods of isolation and disinfection in the early stages of this disease.

TYPHOID FEVER.

During the year there were 18 deaths—all over five years of age. The death-rate equals 0·75 per 1000. The death-rate for England and Wales for 1894 was per 1000.

The following table gives the number of deaths for the past seven years :—

In 1888 there were 3 deaths, which equals 0·11 per 1000.

„ 1889	„	3	„	„	0·11	„
„ 1890	„	1	„	„	0·03	„
„ 1891	„	3	„	„	0·12	„
„ 1892	„	3	„	„	0·12	„
„ 1893	„	2	„	„	0·08	„
„ 1894	„	18	„	„	0·75	„

The mortality for 1894 is the heaviest for over ten years. In the previous six years the total was only 15 deaths.

A serious outbreak of typhoid fever occurred in Blackthorn Gardens in the latter part of December, 1893, but we only discovered it through being called to attend a family in the locality. By personal enquiries we discovered that the disease had broken out in eight houses. In some instances two or three cases in a house. It appears that cases of typhoid fever had occurred in November, but having no Notification Act in force, no information had been given. The outbreak died out towards the end of January. Cases of diarrhœa had occurred, which may have been mild cases of typhoid fever. This view is supported by the fact that the

death-rate in proportion to the cases we discovered was double the average. In this locality some of the houses depend entirely upon private water supplies, of which there are eight. All these are deficient in summer, and in times of rain, when the fields are manured, the water is polluted. In my opinion not one of them can be considered safe to use. During the past 17 years slight outbreaks of diarrhoea have occurred from time to time in this district. Many of the houses, however, have the Waterworks water in addition. The two taps are close together, and it is easy to mistake the taps, and draw water derived from the Blackthorn Meadows. In my opinion most of the cases were due to water contamination. We gave instructions that the use of this water be discontinued, and that all the water used for dietetic purposes, and also the milk, be boiled. Disinfectants were used.

TYPHOID FEVER DUE TO POLLUTED MILK SUPPLY.

In April we heard that there were some cases of typhoid fever in the Stacksteads district. On investigation it was found that cases of typhoid fever had been under treatment for weeks. A certain milk supply was suspected. We got a list of all the customers supplied from this dairy farm. There were 14 houses, in which there were 33 cases of typhoid fever. In eleven houses the milk supply was derived from this particular farm. After very careful investigation, and taking into account the different water supplies, &c., the weight of evidence was strongly in support of the milk theory. In further support of this, we stopped the sale of the milk, and practically the disease was stamped out. We carried out the usual precautionary measures. The farmer was a scavenger, and would have to remove the nightsoil. In February he removed the nightsoil where a person had died of typhoid fever. There are many ways by which the milk may be contaminated. The typhoid virus is believed to be a living organism, and is given off by the bowel excreta.

It is generally introduced into the human body through the alimentary canal, by water, or milk, or food, containing the bacilli of typhoid. I strongly recommend that no dairy farmer should be allowed to scavenge, or to have any night-soil to be used on his farm, as I am convinced that there is serious risk of spreading typhoid fever in this way. If the Notification Act had been in force, I am convinced that these two outbreaks would have been much less serious in their results.

DIARRHŒA.

There was only one death registered from this disease, and was under five years of age. The death-rate equals 0·04 per 1000. The death-rate for England and Wales for 1894 was per 1000. The Borough was remarkably free from diarrhœa. The death-rate is the lowest ever recorded. In 1893 there were 19 deaths from diarrhœa.

The following table gives the death-rates for the past seven years :—

In 1888 there were 11 deaths, which equals 0·44 per 1000.

„ 1889	„	6	„	„	0·23	„
„ 1890	„	6	„	„	0·23	„
„ 1891	„	11	„	„	0·46	„
„ 1892	„	7	„	„	0·29	„
„ 1893	„	17	„	„	0·72	„
„ 1894	„	1	„	„	0·04	„

REMARKS ON OTHER DISEASES.

PHTHISIS.—There were 31 deaths, all over five years of age. The death-rate equals 1·36 per 1000.

In 1885 there were 31 deaths, which equals 1·22 per 1000.

„ 1886	„	28	„	„	1·11	„
„ 1887	„	32	„	„	1·23	„

In 1888 there were 26 deaths, which equals 1.00 per 1000.

„ 1889	„	26	„	„	0.99	„
„ 1890	„	36	„	„	1.26	„
„ 1891	„	28	„	„	1.19	„
„ 1892	„	36	„	„	1.53	„
„ 1893	„	24	„	„	1.02	„
„ 1894	„	31	„	„	1.31	„

Phthisis is to some extent a preventable disease. The germ of the disease is a living organism. The microbe is liable to be disseminated through the air, and inhaled into the lungs by means of dried expectorations. It is important, therefore, that phthitical persons should be most careful in destroying all the sputum by burning it.

BRONCHITIS AND PNEUMONIA.

There were 99 deaths—42 under five years, and 57 over five years of age. The death-rate equals 4.09 per 1000.

In 1887 there were 113 deaths, which equals 4.48 per 1000.

„ 1888	„	118	„	„	4.34	„
„ 1889	„	81	„	„	3.11	„
„ 1890	„	127	„	„	4.88	„
„ 1891	„	177	„	„	7.53	„
„ 1892	„	130	„	„	5.33	„
„ 1893	„	101	„	„	4.17	„
„ 1894	„	99	„	„	4.09	„

The death-rate from respiratory diseases is the lowest recorded with the exception of the year 1889.

INFLUENZA.

In December, 1893, there were a good many cases of influenza. In January there were a few cases. Three proved fatal. All were associated with chest complications, as

pneumonia or bronchitis. In October a few spasmodic cases occurred, and continued until the end of November. The disease was of a mild type.

RHEUMATIC FEVER & HEART DISEASE.

There were only four deaths from Rheumatic fever, all over five years of age. Heart disease, which so often follows an attack of Rheumatic fever, caused 27 deaths, which is below the average of the previous ten years.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There were 71 deaths under one year, which equals a death-rate of 122 per 1000 births. The death-rate for England and Wales for 1894 was 137 per 1000. Our infantile mortality for 1894 is exceptionally good when compared with that of 1893, when it was 207 per 1000 births. If the high infant mortality of our Lancashire manufacturing towns is to be permanently reduced, it can only be accomplished by married women making home life and the claims and responsibilities of maternity their highest and most sacred duties. The FEEDING BOTTLE has been a great factor in conducing to infantile mortality. It has made the way comparatively easy for mothers to leave the infant whilst she could go to the mill. It should be looked upon as a most unnatural thing for a baby to have a feeding bottle. Every mother owed it as her highest duty to suckle her infant if possible. Thirty years ago feeding bottles were rarely seen. Now they are everywhere in manufacturing towns. No mother with an infant ought to be under the necessity of going to a mill—it cannot be done without injury to the offspring.

The following table gives the number of deaths for each year, sum of ages at death, and mean age at death:—

Year	Deaths	Sum of ages at death	Mean age at death
1878	645	13,979 yrs. 3 mths.	21 yrs. 8 mths.
1879	459	13,874 „ 11 „	30 „ 2 „
1880	531	13,482 „ 6 „	25 „ 4 „
1881	483	13,625 „ 4 „	28 „ 2 „
1882	533	14,174 „ 3 „	26 „ 7 „
1883	452	13,560 „ 8 „	30 „ 0 „
1884	504	14,373 „ 0 „	28 „ 6 „
1885	455	14,393 „ 9 „	31 „ 7 „
1886	517	15,493 „ 5 „	29 „ 11 „
1887	490	14,480 „ 6 „	29 „ 6 „
1888	503	13,679 „ 2 „	27 „ 2 „
1889	444	12,850 „ 6 „	28 „ 11 „
1890	471	15,763 „ 1 „	33 „ 5 „
1891	505	15,998 „ 9 „	31 „ 8 „
1892	478	16,889 „ 1 „	35 „ 3 „
1893	424	11,596 „ 2 „	27 „ 4 „
1894	409	13,796 „ 1 „	33 „ 5 „

It will be seen from the above table that the average age at death last year was the highest for the past 17 years, being 33 years and 5 months. In 1893 it was only 27 years and 4 months. In 1894 we had a very low infantile mortality, only 71 deaths under one year as compared with 126 in 1893. The average at death of the Society of Friends in Great Britain and Ireland for 1893-4 was 61 years and 5 months. In 1892-3 it was 60 years and 8 months, and 1891-2 it was 61 years and 9 months.

GENERAL REMARKS.

During the year we have inspected the Borough, and taken action in the removal of nuisances and dealing with insanitary conditions. We have inspected 191 houses, which have been reported to the Health Committee; where necessary insanitary conditions have been dealt with.

CHOLERA PRECAUTIONS.—We again took all necessary precautions, in the event of the disease getting a foothold. Special attention being given to back streets, alleys and passages, extra flushing of grids and sewers, closets, pails, and ashpits were disinfected, and the public supplied gratis with disinfectants.

WATER SUPPLY.—The undertaking of the Rossendale Waterworks Company has now become the property of the Corporation. For many years complaints have been loud and frequent as to the quality of the water. I am glad to know that the Water Committee are taking active steps to have the water filtered. More storage is required. It is also desirable that the domestic supply should include one water closet. I would recommend that a rainfall guage be set up, so that we might know the amount of rainfall, and be able to calculate what storage we could provide for.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.—The offensive trades were carried on in a satisfactory manner.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.—With few exceptions the slaughter houses have been kept in a satisfactory condition. The slaughter houses with one exception, were unfit for the purpose for which they are used. They were mostly old buildings, without the necessary conditions, appliances, and conveniences for carrying out the slaughtering of animals in a humane, cleanly, and satisfactory manner. During the past seventeen years I have received many complaints on this question. If the "slink" business was carried on in this district, it would be almost impossible for it to be detected, as the slaughter houses are scattered all over the Borough, some being on the hill-sides. With a public slaughter house supervision would be easy and satisfactory. Sanitary arrangements could be obtained. Now the Corporation had the possession of the Waterworks, the difficulty of water was removed. Again I recommend this matter to the serious consideration of the Council.

THE ANTHRAX ORDER OF 1892.—One case of anthrax was reported to me. I examined the blood and found the anthrax bacilli present. The cow died. The ordinary steps were taken to stamp out the disease.

SMOKE NUISANCE.—During the year the Nuisance Inspector has taken a large number of observations, and made a valuable report, from which it was evident that many mills pour out a vast quantity of black smoke. The nuisance ought to be dealt with. Too often active steps for its prevention are left to private individuals. In my opinion no great improvement will take place until the Corporation put into force the powers provided for them under the Public Health Act.

SCAVENGING AND REFUSE DISPOSAL.—The work in this department has been fairly satisfactory. Since the Corporation has undertaken to do the whole of the work there have been very few complaints.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.—This important question is now settled. The work will be commenced this spring, in due course. The Main Sewer will join the Rawtenstall system. At Ewood Bridge out-fall works the sewage will be dealt with by the Conjoint Board, consisting of members of the Bacup, Rawtenstall, and Haslingden Corporations.

STEAM DISINFECTOR.—I would strongly recommend the Council to provide a steam disinfecter. Until recently there was no cheap and efficient disinfecter in the market. At the Sanitary Institute Congress, recently held in Liverpool, among other steam disinfectors shewn, was one of Reck's. From the tests to which it has recently been subjected by competent medical experts, I have no hesitation in advising the Council to purchase one. It is cheap and efficient.

PAIL SYSTEM.—If the pail system is to be continued it is most desirable that it should be done on the most improved

system. This, however, will be costly. I would strongly recommend that in the better class of houses the water closet system be adopted. It is the cleanest, cheapest, and least offensive. In cottages the slop-closet might be adopted, if carried out as it is in Burnley. I believe it would be a great advance on the pail in regard to cost and cleanliness. To keep human excreta in a pail near a dwelling is contrary to good sanitation.

Common Lodging Houses, Daries, Cowsheds, and Milkshops, are dealt with under the Chief Constable's Report.

SANITARY WORK.—The Nuisance Inspector—Mr. Tattersall—has carried out his work in a satisfactory manner, of which a report is given.

PUBLIC WORKS, STREET IMPROVEMENTS, &c. — The Surveyor gives a report of the work done in this department.

During the year steady progress has been made. The health of the Borough has never been better. The death-rate is the lowest ever recorded.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

JOHN BROWN,

Medical Officer of Health,

M.D., B.S., D. San. Sci. Vict.

Burwood House,

Bacup, February 12th, 1895.

THE CHIEF CONSTABLE'S REPORT.

The Chief Constable—J. Harland—reports that there are 176 farms in the Borough of Bacup, 170 are registered under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order, 1879, and on which about 1400 cattle are kept.

Also that there are five registered common lodging-houses, which have been conducted in a fairly satisfactory manner.

THE SURVEYOR REPORTS

That the following work has been done in his department during the past year:—34 cottages erected, addition to Bank, New Board School, four streets paved, flagged and channelled, Magistrates' clerk's office, 23 houses drained.

NUISANCE INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

Report of the work done in the Scavenging Department for the year ending December, 1894 :—The scavenging of the Borough has been done by the servants of the Corporation with the exception of one contractor for team labour, viz., William Lord, the work has been carried out in a satisfactory manner, an improvement on previous years. During the year we have had various reports respecting small-pox while the small-pox epidemic existed in the neighbouring Borough. Dr. Brown, the Medical Officer, and myself, kept a constant watch on all the lodging-houses in the Borough, so that we might be able to take immediate steps to remove the cases if any should be brought into the Borough. A case of small-pox was reported at Waterbarn, but on Dr. Brown

going to see the party suffering, he found the report false. Still to allay the fears of the parties living near, I disinfected the houses and closets. I have taken observations as to the length of time black smoke was emitted from various works within the Borough, which was an improvement on the previous year. One firm has made great improvement in the consumption of smoke, and hope to still further improve.

The following is a brief statement of the work in this department:—The Medical Officer and myself have visited 191 houses, and found them in fair condition. The various defects which we found were attended to. The following are the cases of zymotic diseases:—Typhoid fever 33, scarletina four, measles two, diphtheria one. Disinfectants were used in all the above cases, and all necessary precautions taken. 47 defective privies have been converted to the pail system, seven new ones have been built, 24 defective drains opened and made good, five cases of offensive smells were attended, one offensive midden was closed, and 9691 loads of ashes removed, and 50,667 pails or cesspools emptied.

BATHS MANAGER'S REPORT,

For the year ending December 17th, 1894.

The Baths were opened on the 15th December, 1893, on which day a Swimming Gala was held, admission being by free tickets, and a large number of persons availed themselves of the opportunity.

Another Gala was held on the 3rd of February, 1894, the object of this being to get in all the outstanding free tickets. The receipts amounted to £6 4s. 6d.

Owing to the novelty of the Baths, and the favourable weather during the bathing season, there has been a very large attendance of bathers during the past year.

All the Baths have been in working order during the whole year, with the exception of the Turkish Baths, which were closed from February 21st to April 28th.

During the year the following alterations and repairs have been carried out :—The heating arrangement in both swimming baths has been considerably improved by the hot water pipes being removed from the top to the bottom of the baths, and this enables us to heat the water much quicker. The Turkish Baths are now in good working order, after being closed for some time.

Since the opening, Vapour Baths and a Sitz Bath have been added.

The ventilation of both Swimming Baths and the cooling room in the Turkish Baths needs improving. The installation of the electric light would be a great improvement, and would add to the attractions.

The following table shows the number of bathers during the past year :—

Turkish, Special	...	...	130
Turkish, 1st Class	...	...	816
Slipper, 1st	„	...	1,608
Slipper, 2nd	„	...	1,663
Swimming, 1st Class	...	...	5,226
Swimming, 2nd	„	...	16,110
Swimming, 1st Class (Youths)	...	...	4,709
Swimming, 2nd	„	„	14,295
Vapour	...	...	131
Contract Tickets, 1st Class.	...	...	520
Contract Tickets, 2nd	„	...	5,000

50,208

The receipts were as follows :—

Bather's Fees...	...	£635	17	6
Loan of Drawers	...	32	5	3
Loan of Towels	...	1	0	6
		<hr/>		
		£669	3	3
		<hr/> <hr/>		

Statement showing the number of Bathers in each Fees

Class	Description of Bath	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April
1st	Special Turkish ...	3	15	10	...	...
1st	Turkish ...	23	122	68	...	11
1st	Slipper ...	24	73	104	97	833
2nd	Slipper ...	80	94	84	165	765
1st	Swimming ...	302	488	731	624	2441
2nd	Swimming ...	870	1109	1682	1251	8441
1st	Swimming (Youths)...	19	244	562	730	2299
2nd	Swimming (Youths)...	450	1292	1126	1216	5899
	Vapour ...	...	...	...	...	...
1st	Contracts ...	...	...	...	...	...
2nd	Contracts ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monthly Receipts	5 5	0	2	5	2
		£28 5 5	£48 7	£102 14	£64 8	£30 12
		1771	3437	4367	4083	2066

Class of Bath per month and the year, and the received.

May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	No. of Bathers for the Year.
6	11	23	6	6	5	11	34	130
70	101	99	25	68	42	60	137	816
102	107	288	163	201	142	102	122	1608
92	108	236	158	168	148	141	113	1663
244	347	603	588	424	247	219	165	5226
940	995	1647	1872	1508	1438	1035	919	16110
149	184	471	538	549	463	306	265	4709
655	846	1518	1433	1708	1288	912	1262	14295
...	...	7	57	20	11	13	23	131
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	520
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5000
2	2	11	4	8	10	1	11	33
13	15	8	9	10	18	10	9	33
£35	£40	£69	£65	£57	£47	£35	£42	Total £669
258	2699	4892	4840	4652	3784	2799	304 0	50208

