

[Report 1895] / Medical Officer of Health, Bacup Borough.

Contributors

Bacup (England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1895

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/z52zq7r3>

License and attribution

This work has been identified as being free of known restrictions under copyright law, including all related and neighbouring rights and is being made available under the Creative Commons, Public Domain Mark.

You can copy, modify, distribute and perform the work, even for commercial purposes, without asking permission.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1875.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON

THE HEALTH

OF THE

BACUP URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT,

DURING 1895.

BY

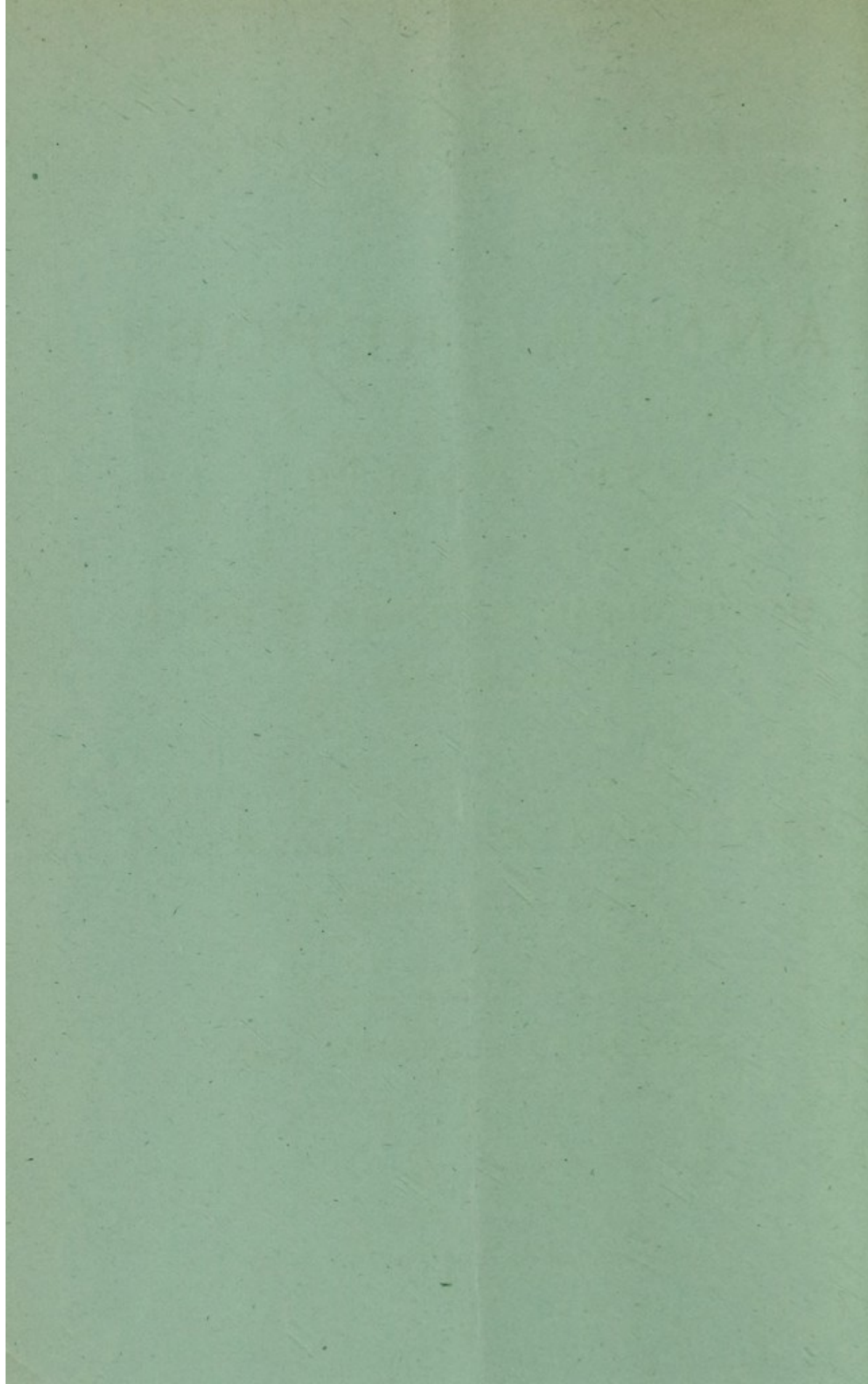
JOHN BROWN, M.D., B.S., D. SAN. SCI. VICT.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

PRESENTED FEBRUARY, 1896.

BACUP :

T. SHEPHERD, ROSSENDALE PRINTING WORKS.



PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1875.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON

THE HEALTH

OF THE

BACUP URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT,

DURING 1895.

BY

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

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

PRESENTED FEBRUARY, 1896.

BACUP :

T. SHEPHERD, ROSSENDALE PRINTING WORKS.

THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

CONSISTS OF THE FOLLOWING MEMBERS :—

THE MAYOR (*ex-officio.*)

CHAIRMAN—MR. COUNCILLOR MADEN, M.P.

VICE-CHAIRMAN—MR. COUNCILLOR KAYE.

- „ ALDERMAN SALMON.
- „ COUNCILLOR AKED.
- „ COUNCILLOR J. ASHWORTH.
- „ COUNCILLOR COLLINGE.
- „ COUNCILLOR FIELDEN.
- „ COUNCILLOR J. A. LAW.
- „ COUNCILLOR W. LAW.
- „ COUNCILLOR LORD.
- „ COUNCILLOR PEACOCK.
- „ COUNCILLOR RUSHTON.

Medical Officer's Annual Report, FOR 1895.

.....

*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 1895.

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 1895, as 23,500.

BIRTHS

During 1895, there were 543 births registered—Males 291, Females 252, which is at the rate of 20·31 per 1000. There were 14 illegitimate births—Males 6, Females 8. The birth-rate for England and Wales for 1895 is 30·30 per 1000. Our natural increment of population, due to excess of births over deaths, was 92. The birth-rate is the lowest recorded for the past 18 years. The natural increase, for the first time, is below three figures. In 1878 the natural increase was 345. In 1879 it was 457. Owing to the depressed state of trade in the Borough, young married couples have been migrating to other towns where trade is more prosperous and higher wages can be obtained. In manufacturing towns where the birth-rate is low, there you have, as a rule, a depressed state of trade. On the other hand, where the birth-rate is high, you have prosperous trade.

DEATHS.

There were 451 deaths—Males 243, Females 208, which is at the rate of 19·19 per 1000. The death-rate for England and Wales for 1895 was 18·17 per 1000.

The following table gives the number of births and deaths for the past 18 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
1895	...	543	...	451

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

Deaths under 1 year	...	90	} Total under 5 years, 160.
„ above 1 year and under 5 years		70	
„ „ 5 „ „ 15 „		19	} 291
„ „ 15 „ „ 25 „		24	
„ „ 25 „ „ 65 „		163	
„ „ 65 years and upwards ...		85	
		<hr/>	
		451	

CAUSES OF MORTALITY.

The deaths were due to the following causes :—

Cause.	Under 5 years.	Over 5 years.
Measles ...	1	0
Diphtheria ...	2	1
Scarlet Fever ...	1	1
Croup ...	5	3
Whooping Cough ...	4	0
Diarrhœa ...	3	1
Rheumatic Fever ...	0	8
Puerperal Fever ...	0	2
Typhoid Fever ...	0	2
Phthisis ...	0	31
Bronchitis & Pneumonia	49	52
Injuries, &c. ...	4	8
Infantile Convulsions	9	0
Erysipelas ...	0	1
All other Diseases...	82	181
	<hr/> 160	<hr/> 291

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

There were 16 deaths registered from the seven principal zymotic diseases—11 were under 5 years, and 5 were over 5 years. The zymotic death-rate is 0·68 per 1000. The zymotic death-rate for England and Wales for 1895 is 2·14 per 1000. During the past year we have enjoyed a remarkable freedom from this class of disease. There has been no serious epidemic from any of the Infectious Diseases. It has never been my experience to record such a low zymotic death-rate, the nearest approach was 1890, when it was 0·92 per 1000.

The following table gives the zymotic death-rate for the past 12 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	„
„ 1890	„	„	0·92	„
„ 1891	„	„	1·53	„
„ 1892	„	„	0·97	„
„ 1893	„	„	2·11	„
„ 1894	„	„	1·57	„
„ 1895	„	„	0·68	„

THE INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATION ACT.

It is over six years ago since this Act was passed. I can only re-iterate my previous views, and state that in my opinion, that the Council would do well to adopt the Act. It certainly gives us speedy and reliable information of the class of diseases in which we may be able to take active and successful measures to stamp out the disease and prevent a serious epidemic. This Act has been adopted and is in force in this country in 27,200,000 out of 29,000,000. Lancashire has not been slow to see the value of this Act, and to adopt it, already 84·6 per cent. of the County is under the Act.

SMALL-POX.

During the year one case of small-pox occurred. Towards the end of October, a young man, a lodger, was taken ill with small-pox. He was removed to the Hospital at Sourhall, the house and bedding were disinfected, and Quarantine was adopted. The result was, that the disease was stamped out. Having the Sourhall Hospital ever ready for any outbreak of small-pox, we have always succeeded in immediately stamping out the disease. The

young man was employed at livery stables, and may have contracted the disease when engaged as driver in going into neighbouring towns where the disease existed.

SCARLET FEVER.

There have been two deaths from this disease—one under 5 years and one over. The death-rate was only 0·08 per 1000. England and Wales for 1895 was 0·15 per 1000.

During the year only four houses came under my notice where scarlet fever had occurred. Three houses were at Hugh Mill, in Brandwood Ward, and the other in Russell Street. The usual precautionary measures were carried out.

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

In 1884 there were 7 deaths, equals 0·27 per 1000.

„ 1885	„	2	„	„	0·07	„
„ 1886	„	28	„	„	1·11	„
„ 1887	„	15	„	„	0·61	„
„ 1888	„	1	„	„	0·03	„
„ 1889	„	13	„	„	0·50	„
„ 1890	„	10	„	„	0·40	„
„ 1891	„	4	„	„	0·16	„
„ 1892	„	4	„	„	0·16	„
„ 1893	„	1	„	„	0·04	„
„ 1894	„	1	„	„	0·04	„
„ 1895	„	2	„	„	0·08	„

DIPHTHERIA.

There were only three deaths registered—two under 5 years of age, and one over 5. The death-rate is 0·12 per 1000. England and Wales for 1895 is 0·25 per 1000.

The three deaths all occurred at Lane Head. The first died on July 6th, the second and third deaths were in one house, on July 16th and 29th. Disinfectants were used. These were the only cases of diphtheria which came under my notice. There were 8 deaths registered from Croup—five under 5 years of age, and three over 5 years of age.

MEASLES.

There was only one death registered—under 5 years of age. Death-rate equals 0·04 per 1000. The death-rate for England and Wales for 1895 was 0·37 per 1000.

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

In 1887 there were 14 deaths, which equals 0·55 per 1000					
„ 1888	„	13	„	„	0·55 „
„ 1889	„	4	„	„	0·10 „
„ 1890	„	4	„	„	0·15 „
„ 1891	„	12	„	„	0·44 „
„ 1892	„	1	„	„	0·04 „
„ 1893	„	20	„	„	0·85 „
„ 1894	„	10	„	„	0·42 „
„ 1895	„	1	„	„	0·04 „

WHOOPING COUGH.

This disease caused four deaths—all under 5 years of age. The death-rate equals 0·17 per 1000. Death-rate for England and Wales for 1895 equals 0·30 per 1000.

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

In 1887 there were 2 deaths, which equals 0·07 per 1000.					
„ 1888	„	2	„	„	0·07 „
„ 1889	„	16	„	„	0·61 „
„ 1890	„	3	„	„	0·11 „

In 1891	there were	2	deaths,	which equals	0·11	per 1000.
„ 1892	„	7	„	„	0·29	„
„ 1893	„	8	„	„	0·34	„
„ 1894	„	5	„	„	0·21	„
„ 1895	„	4	„	„	0·17	„

Whooping cough has not been of an epidemic character, a few cases have occurred from time to time. It is a disease which is often very lightly treated, and, as a rule, no precautions are taken to prevent its dissemination. It is most desirable to isolate the cases, and to prevent children under two years of age from contracting the disease.

TYPHOID FEVER.

There were two deaths registered—both under 5 years of age. The death-rate equals 0·08 per 1000. The fever death-rate for England and Wales for 1895 was 0·17 per 1000.

The following table gives the number of deaths for the last eight 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	„
„ 1895	„	2	„	„	0·08	„

In June, a death was registered from typhoid fever at Waterbarn. The man was aged 67 years. There was no definite source of infection. No other cases occurred in the family. The other death occurred in September, the person was 27 years of age. The disease was probably contracted whilst away on a visit. Disinfectants were used,

and no other case occurred. In October, another case occurred, the patient had been staying in Manchester, and on her return, she was taken ill with typhoid fever. The disease was probably contracted there. Disinfectants were used. The patient recovered, and there were no other cases.

DIARRHŒA.

There were four deaths—three under 5 years of age, and one over 5 years of age. The death-rate equals 0·17 per 1000. The death-rate for England and Wales for 1895 was 0·89 per 1000.

The following table gives the deaths for the past eight 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	„
„ 1895	„	4	„	„	0·17	„

REMARKS ON OTHER DISEASES.

PHTHISIS.—There were 31 deaths, all over 3 years of age. The death-rate equals 1·36 per 1000.

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

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

„ 1886	„	28	„	„	1·11	„
„ 1887	„	32	„	„	1·23	„
„ 1888	„	26	„	„	1·00	„

In 1889	there were	26	deaths,	which equals	0.99	per 1000.
„ 1890	„	36	„	„	1.26	„
„ 1891	„	28	„	„	1.19	„
„ 1892	„	36	„	„	1.53	„
„ 1893	„	24	„	„	1.02	„
„ 1894	„	31	„	„	1.31	„
„ 1895	„	31	„	„	1.31	„

Phthisis is to some extent a preventable disease. A few years ago, heredity predisposition was thought to be the greatest factor. From recent discoveries it has been proved that the germ of the disease is a living organism. The microbe may be taken into the system by food containing the Tubercle of Bacillus, as in milk from tuberculous cows, and in meat. In young children, this is probably how the disease is frequently contracted. It is advisable that the milk be boiled. In regard to meat, I believe the meat supply is on the rule, good. It will be observed that all the 31 deaths last year, were persons over 5 years of age. In adults, it is most probable that the microbes were taken into the system by the Respiratory Organs. The infection is generally due to the expectoration of Phthisical patients, getting dried on floors, walls, &c., then forming dust, and inhaled. It is most desirable that persons suffering from Phthisis should disinfect, or better still, burn all the expectorations. Persons who work where the air is polluted with foul gases and solid particles of dust, are especially liable to contract the disease. Fresh air and sunshine are powerful factors in destroying the microbes. Overcrowding in bedrooms is a predisposing factor. Good ventilation, especially of bedrooms, is most desirable.

BRONCHITIS AND PNEUMONIA.

There were 101 deaths—49 under 5 years, and 52 over 5 years of age. The death-rate equals 4.25 per 1000.

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

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	„	4.25	„
„ 1894	„	99	„	4.09	„
„ 1895	„	101	„	4.25	„

Diseases of the Respiratory Organs are the most important factor in our bill of mortality. Nearly 25 per cent. of all our deaths are due to chest affections, not including Phthisis. Persons who work in our mills, factories, and workshops, where the atmosphere is often much warmer than the outer air, easily contract colds of the chest. The cold and damp atmosphere also predisposes to diseases of the chest.

INFLUENZA.

During the year, there were eight deaths registered from influenza and its complications—all over 5 years of age. In February there were a few cases. In March there were a good many cases, but only four deaths were registered. In some houses every inmate was attacked. The disease was of a mild type. Towards the middle of April the disease had almost disappeared. A few cases occurred in June of a mild type. In children it was associated with inflammatory sore throat, none proved fatal among children. A few spasmodic cases occurred in October and November.

RHEUMATIC FEVER & HEART DISEASE.

There were eight deaths from rheumatic fever—all over 5 years of age. The mortality is double that of the previous year. As a rule, very few persons die from the direct effect of rheumatic fever, very often it leaves valvular mischief, and the death is certified in after years as heart disease. Nearly all the deaths registered from heart disease, had their origin in an acute attack of rheumatism. Last year there were 26 deaths from heart disease. In a cold, wet climate, with a clay soil, it is most important that persons should have warm clothing, wear inside flannels, and avoid chills.

MUMPS.

This is a disease which rarely comes under medical treatment, and still more rarely ever proves fatal. In October and November there were a good many cases among children, some of a severe type. In November two proved fatal, a child aged 1 month, and a boy aged 4 years.

LEAD-POISONING.

During September, October, and November, there were a good many cases of lead-poisoning of a mild type. Colic and anæmia, with gastric disturbance and constipation were the chief symptoms. They were associated with the public water supply, and also private sources. Messrs. Baxendale have a lead-pipe coated with a non-metallic substance, which I believe, effectually prevents the water acting on the lead. I would recommend the Water Committee to test it, with a view to its adoption if successful.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There were 90 deaths under 1 year, which equals a death-rate of 165 per 1000 births. The death-rate for

England and Wales for 1895 was 161 per 1000 births. In the rural populations the death-rate is very much lower. In some places it is only 80 per 1000 births. The chief factor being that the mother stays at home and suckles her offspring, whilst in our manufacturing towns, the mothers are engaged in factory work. The infant is left in charge of a neighbour, or children, and has to be brought up on the bottle. Improperly fed and insufficiently clothed, often exposed to cold and wet, diseases of the chest are brought on. Of the 101 deaths under 5 years of age, 49, or nearly one-half, died from Bronchitis and Pneumonia. With proper care, many of these deaths would have been prevented. If infants are to be brought up artificially, I would recommend that milk should be obtained from one cow, and that the cow should not be fed on grains from brewers, nor *ensilage*, the milk turns sour early, and when new is apt to cause diarrhœa.

GENERAL REMARKS.

During the year we have inspected the Borough, and taken action in the removal of nuisances and dealing with insanitary conditions. There are certain streets and localities where we have given special attention to. The people throw slop water into the channels, and also deposit filth in the street grids. The ashpits and closets are badly kept. It is most difficult to detect the offenders. Our scavengers have given special attention to these places.

WATER SUPPLY.—It is very satisfactory to know that the Water Committee have taken steps to make filter beds. The water, if filtered, is excellent. Last year I recommended that a rainfall guage be set up. I think it is most desirable for two reasons, first and primarily, that we may know the true rainfall of the district, so that we may have data to know what storage we could provide

for; secondly, for meteorological purposes. The British Meteorological Society would appreciate the yearly returns of the rainfall.

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

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.—The slaughter houses have been kept in fairly satisfactory condition.

SMOKE NUISANCES.—During the year the Nuisance Inspector has taken a number of observations of the black smoke poured forth from our mill-chimneys. 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. Now the Corporation do the whole of the work, there are fewer complaints than when it was done by contractors.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.—The main sewer is well in hand, and satisfactory progress is being made.

STEAM DISINFECTOR.—I would again strongly recommend the Council to purchase a Steam Disinfector. There is an efficient and comparatively cheap Disinfector, known as "Reck's." It has been purchased by several Sanitary Authorities, and the results are satisfactory.

THE ANTHRAX ORDER OF 1892.—One cow died from Anthrax during the year.

PAIL SYSTEM.—The pail system, which is so general in our Borough, is costly, and withal a nuisance, if within

a few yards of our dwellings, especially when removed every week or fortnight. It is also a difficult matter how to dispose of the excretal matter. Very often where it is deposited it causes a nuisance. Last year I strongly recommended the adoption of water closets for the better class of houses, as the cleanest, cheapest, and best. Also, *re* slop-water closet for cottage property, I am glad that the Council have made a beginning, and already some new property have slop-water closets put in. To encourage property owners to replace the pail for the slop-water closet, the Council have generously offered to provide the labour free of cost, and the owner only to pay the cost of material and appliances. I would advise property owners to avail themselves of this generous offer. It will add to the better sanitary condition of their property, and enhance its value. Moreover, it will, if generally adopted, lessen to a considerable extent, the costly conservancy system now so general in the Borough. In the lower portion of the Borough, nearly all the houses will have to connect with the main sewer, when this is being done it will be very little extra cost to replace the pail, or mixed system, for the slop-water closet.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES, Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milk Shops, are dealt with under the Chief Constable's Report.

SANITARY WORK.—The Nuisance Inspector, Mr. Tattersall, gives a report of the work done in this department.

PUBLIC WORKS, Street Improvements, &c.—The Surveyor also gives a report of the work done in his department.

Every year progress is being made in the Sanitary condition of the Borough. The health of the Borough has been, on the whole, satisfactory ; especially so, if judged by the very low zymotic death-rate.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

JOHN BROWN,

Medical Officer of Health,

M.D., B.S., D. S. Sci., &c.

Burwood House,

Bacup, February 25th, 1896.

CHIEF CONSTABLE'S REPORT.

The Chief Constable—Mr. J. Harland—reports that there are five registered common lodging houses, which can only accommodate about 102 persons. I again respectfully draw your attention to their utter inadequacy to deal with the influx of tramps to the town; also 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.

SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

Twenty houses and one lock-up shop built, three streets paved, &c., and 2000 yards of sewers laid.

NUISANCE INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

Report of the work done in the Scavenging Department for the year ending December, 1895. The Scavenging of the Borough has been done by the servants of the Corporation, which has been an improvement on previous years. During the year we have had various reports respecting small-pox from a neighbouring Borough, as well as Local Board. Dr. Brown and myself, kept a constant watch on all the lodging houses in the Borough, so that we might take the cases in hand at once, should any arise. In November we had a case of small-pox, which commenced at a beerhouse, steps were taken at once to remove the patient to the Hospital at Sourhall, disinfectants and

fumigation of house, bedding, and clothing were attended to at once, as well as all drains, closets, and ashpits in the immediate locality, and no other case arose. The party suffering had been in a neighbourhood where small-pox existed. The smoke emitted from the various works within the Borough has been an improvement on previous years, one Company in particular, from being one of the worst, is now one of better class.

The following is a brief statement of the work done in this department:—The Medical Officer and myself have visited 141 houses within the Borough, and found them in fair condition. The various defects which we found were attended to. The following are the number of cases suffering from zymotic diseases:—Typhoid fever five, scarlatina five, measles two, diphtheria two. Disinfectants were used in all the above cases, and all necessary precautions taken. 103 defective privies have been converted to the pail system,* five new closets erected to meet the requirements, 32 defective drains opened and made good, seven cases of offensive smells were attended to, four ashpits repaired, two ashpits closed, and one offensive midden, and 9,597 loads of ashes removed, and 51,820 pails or cesspools emptied.

BATHS MANAGER'S REPORT.

For the year ending December 17th, 1895.

I have the honour to submit the second report upon the working, etc., of the Baths.

Owing to the cheerless weather during a greater part of the season, and the scarcity and bad quality of the water, the number of bathers have considerably decreased. This decrease is no doubt also due to the novelty of the Baths having somewhat worn off.

The decrease in the number of bathers is 24,247, and in the receipts £347 11s. 2d. The greatest number using the Baths in one month was in August, when there were 4,228.

Four Galas have been held during the year, all promoted by the Swimming Clubs.

All the Baths have been in working order during the whole year, with the exception of the Turkish Baths, which were closed from June 25th to August 5th. Various alterations and repairs having been made during the year, including the better ventilation and heating of the Turkish Baths, which is a great improvement, and the erection of seating in the gallery of the second-class Bath, which also improves the arrangements.

I would again call your attention to the Electric Light question, which, if put in, would no doubt increase the attraction.

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

Turkish, Special	...	...	100
Turkish, 1st Class	...	...	976
Slipper, 1st	„	...	1,442
Slipper, 2nd	„	...	1,274
Swimming, 1st Class	...	...	1,102
Swimming, 2nd	„	...	6,375
Swimming, 1st Class (Youths)	...	...	1,584
Swimming, 2nd	„	„	10,165
Vapour	...	...	103
Contract Tickets, 1st Class	...	...	80
Contract Tickets, 2nd	„	„	2,760
			<hr/>
			25,961
			<hr/>

The receipts were as follows :—

Bathers Fees ...	...	£313	3	5
Loan of Drawers	...	8	8	8
Loan of Towels	...	0	0	0
		<hr/>		
		£321	12	1
		<hr/> <hr/>		

Statement showing the number of Bathers in

Class.	Description of Baths.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April
1st	Special Turkish	9	3	7	10
1st	Turkish	49	53	86	123
1st	Slipper	49	43	61	87
2nd	Slipper	42	39	56	96
1st	Swimming	38	...	...	9
2nd	Swimming (Youths)	248	215	279	422
1st	Swimming (Youths)	32	...	...	10
2nd	Swimming	436	312	328	430
	Vapour	16	3	5	8
1st	Contract ... ..	...	...	...	...
2nd	Contract ... ..	...	...	...	...
	Monthly Receipts.	1	4	3	2
		£12 6	£8 16	£12 11	£20 1
	Total per month...	919	668	822	1195

ach Class of Bath, and the Fees received.

May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	No. of Bathers for the Year
12	13	3	...	22	11	3	7	100
119	111	52	...	109	93	98	83	976
130	211	225	16	293	137	124	66	1442
137	169	160	11	257	119	133	55	1274
181	224	212	...	205	179	51	3	1102
559	737	790	622	862	722	627	292	6375
134	232	282	...	362	335	180	17	1584
617	1106	1436	937	1723	1323	1083	434	10165
11	7	17	...	5	7	7	17	103
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2760
3	6	0	3	5	6	8	8	1
£31 19	£42 7	£39 11	£18 0	£49 17	£38 5	£31 13	£16 2	Total £321 12
1900	2810	3177	1586	3838	2926	2306	974	25961

