

**[Report 1896] / Medical Officer of Health, Bacup Borough.**

**Contributors**

Bacup (England). Borough Council.

**Publication/Creation**

1896

**Persistent URL**

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PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1875.

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# ANNUAL REPORT

ON

THE HEALTH

OF THE

URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT OF THE  
BOROUGH OF BACUP,

DURING 1896.

By JOHN BROWN, M.D., B.S., D.P.H., VICT.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

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PRESENTED FEBRUARY, 1897.

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BACUP :

L. J. PRIESTLEY, PRINTER, 13, ST. JAMES'S STREET.

THE

REPUBLICAN

OF

THE

STATE

OF

NEW

YORK

AND

THE

ADJUTANT

GENERAL

OF

THE

ARMY

AND

NAVY

## THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

CONSISTS OF THE FOLLOWING MEMBERS:—

Chairman—MR. COUNCILLOR MADEN, M.P.  
(THE MAYOR).

Vice-Chairman—MR. COUNCILLOR KAYE.

- „ ALDERMAN SALMON, J.P.
- „ COUNCILLOR AKED.
- „ COUNCILLOR J. ASHWORTH.
- „ COUNCILLOR COLLINGE.
- „ COUNCILLOR JACKSON.
- „ COUNCILLOR J. A. LAW.
- „ COUNCILLOR W. LAW.
- „ COUNCILLOR LORD.
- „ COUNCILLOR PEACOCK.
- „ COUNCILLOR RUSHTON.
- „ COUNCILLOR T. SMITH.



# MEDICAL OFFICER'S ANNUAL REPORT, **FOR 1896.**

*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 1896.

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 1896, as 23,500.

## **BIRTHS.**

805 During 1896 there were 596 births registered—Males 325, Females 291, which is at the rate of 25·36 per 1000. There were 20 illegitimate births—Males 10, Females 10. The birth-rate for England and Wales for 1896 is 29·70 per 1000. Our natural increment of population, due to excess of births over deaths, was 135.

## **DEATHS.**

There were 451 deaths registered—Males 222, Females 229, which is at the rate of 19·19 per 1000. The death-rate for England and Wales for 1896 was 17·10 per 1,000.

The following table gives the number of births and deaths for the past 19 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
1894	...	581	...	409
1895	...	543	...	451
1896	...	596	...	451

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

Deaths	under 1 year	...	126	Total under 5 years, 186
„	above 1 year and under 5 years	60		
„	5	„ 15	„ 19	265
„	15	„ 25	„ 19	
„	25	„ 65	„ 150	
„	65 years and upwards	...	77	
Total			...	451

#### **CAUSES OF MORTALITY.**

The deaths were due to the following causes :—



Cause	Under 5 years	Over 5 years.
Measles ...	1	0
Diphtheria ...	4	3
Scarlet Fever ...	2	0
Croup ...	9	0
Whooping Cough	12	0
Diarrhœa ...	4	1
Cholera ...	0	1
Influenza ...	0	2
Rheumatic Fever...	0	4
Peurperal Fever ...	0	8
Typhoid Fever ...	0	1
Phthisis ..	0	22
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	53	56
Injuries, &c. ...	2	13
Infantile Convulsions	23	0
Erysipelas ...	1	1
All other Diseases	75	153
	<hr/> 186	<hr/> 265

### **ZYMOTIC DISEASES.**

There were 28 deaths registered from the seven principal zymotic diseases—23 were under 5 years, and 5 were over 5 years. The zymotic death-rate was 1·19 per 1,000. The zymotic death-rate for England and Wales for 1896 is 2·18. The zymotic death-rate is higher than in the previous year. There have been no serious epidemics of any of the Infectious Diseases. The mortality has been due chiefly to those infectious diseases which attack early childhood, viz., Whooping Cough 12, Diarrhœa 4, Diphtheria 4. About six-sevenths of the deaths were children under 5 years of age.

The following table gives the zymotic death-rate for the past 13 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	„
„ 1896	„	„	1·19	„

### THE INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATION ACT.

This Act is gradually being adopted by the various Sanitary Authorities throughout the country. In 1894, over 84 per cent. of the county had adopted it; in 1895, this had increased to 88·9 per cent. There is only one other Borough in the county that has not adopted the Act. In my opinion, we ought to take advantage of the Act. Its provisions enable us to have speedy and reliable information, so that we may take active steps to stamp out any epidemic that might occur.

#### **SMALL-POX.**

There has not been any case of small-pox during the year. The Sourhall Hospital has not been required to be used.

#### **SCARLET FEVER.**

There have been two deaths from this disease, both under 5 years of age. The death-rate was only 0·08 per 1,000. England and Wales for 1896 was 0·18 per 1000.

During the year, eight houses came under my notice



where scarlet fever had occurred—one house in King Street, one in Shepherd Street, one at Heald, one in Rosehill Street, one in Dale Street, one at Wesley Place, one in Rochdale Road, and one in Hargreaves-street. The usual precautionary measures were adopted. The disease never assumed an epidemic character, and I believe in no house did more than one case occur. In one instance the patient was anxious to be removed to the Hospital, but this could not be done, as the Medical Officers of the Conjoint Authorities, had decided that the Sourhall Hospital should be used for small-pox only. It is most desirable that provision should be made for Isolation Hospitals for other diseases than small-pox, and I hope that in the near future some steps will be taken, either alone or conjointly with one or more adjoining Sanitary Authorities, to deal with this important question.

The following table gives the deaths for the past 13 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	„
„ 1896	„ 2	„ 0·08	„

#### **DIPHTHERIA.**

There were 7 deaths registered, 4 under 5 years, and 3 over 5 years of age. The death-rate equals 0·29 per 1000.



England and Wales for 1896 is 0·29 per 1,000. This year we record 7 deaths from diphtheria, which is the heaviest mortality ever recorded. It is probable that many cases previously registered as quinsy, croup, laryngitis, and malignant sore throat, are now more correctly diagnosed as diphtheria. From 1878 to 1892 very few deaths from diphtheria were registered. Several consecutive years not a single death would be registered. There were also 9 deaths from croup, all under 5 years of age. Isolation was carried out, and disinfectants used. Where unsanitary conditions existed, these were attended to.

### **MEASLES.**

There was only one death registered, under 5 years of age. The death-rate equals 0·04 per 1000. The death-rate for England and Wales for 1896 was 0·56 per 1000.

The following table gives the deaths for the past 10 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	„	„	0·74	„
„ 1896	„	1	„	„	0·04	„

### **WHOOPING COUGH.**

This disease caused 12 deaths, all under 5 years of age. The death-rate equals 0·51 per 1000. Death-rate for England and Wales for 1896 equals 0·41 per 1000.

The following table gives the deaths for the past 10 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	„
„ 1891	2	„	0·11	„
„ 1892	7	„	0·29	„
„ 1893	8	„	0·34	„
„ 1894	5	„	0·21	„
„ 1895	4	„	0·17	„
„ 1896	12	„	0·51	„

Whooping cough for the past year was the heaviest since 1889. The disease was more or less present during the year, but no case proved fatal until June, when one death was registered. In August there were two deaths. In October and November the disease was more general, and of a severe type. Seven cases proved fatal. The disease has been spread through persons not isolating, nor taking precautions to prevent its dissemination. Children in the acute stages of the disease have gone to the day schools, and others have taken the disease, and in at least one instance death followed. Parents have taken children in the trams and to doctor's surgeries, and have spread the disease in this and other ways.

#### **TYPHOID FEVER.**

There was only one death registered, over 5 years of age. The death-rate equals 0·04 per 1,000. The fever death-rate for England and Wales for 1896 was 0·17 per 1000.

The following table gives the number of deaths for the past 9 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	„



In 1892 there were 2 deaths, which equals 0·12 per 1000.

„ 1893	„	2	„	„	0·08	„
„ 1894	„	18	„	„	0·75	„
„ 1895	„	2	„	„	0·08	„
„ 1896	„	1	„	„	0·04	„

During the year there have been very few cases of typhoid fever, and only one death was registered.

#### **MILK-BORNE TYPHOID FEVER.**

In March there were 4 cases of typhoid fever in one house. On making enquiries I found that there were good grounds to suspect a certain milk supply. The dairy farmer offered all the assistance that I required and furnished me with a list of customers. About 40 families were resident in the adjoining Sanitary Authority (I gave the list to the Sanitary Inspector of that district), and seven resided in the Borough. Of these, two families were attacked with typhoid fever. How many of the 40 families were attacked I did not know from official sources, but I was informed of at least 4. The water supply was open to suspicion. The milk supply was at once stopped, and there were no fresh cases reported.

#### **DIARRHŒA.**

There were five deaths—four under 5 years of age, and one over 5 years. The death-rate equals 0·21 per 1000. The death-rate for England and Wales for 1896 was 0·55 per 1,000.

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

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

„ 1889	„	6	„	„	0·23	„
„ 1890	„	6	„	„	0·23	„
„ 1891	„	11	„	„	0·56	„

„ 1892	there were	7	deaths, which equals	0·29	per 1000.
„ 1893	„	17	„ „	0·72	„
„ 1894	„	1	„ „	0·04	„
„ 1895	„	4	„ „	0·17	„
„ 1896	„	5	„ „	0·21	„

### **REMARKS ON OTHER DISEASES.**

PHTHISIS.—There were 22 deaths, all over 5 years of age. The death-rate equals 0·93 per 1,000.

The following table gives the deaths for the past 12 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	„
„ 1889	„	26	„ „	0·99	„
„ 1890	„	36	„ „	1·53	„
„ 1891	„	28	„ „	1·19	„
„ 1892	„	36	„ „	1·53	„
„ 1893	„	24	„ „	1·02	„
„ 1894	„	31	„ „	1·31	„
„ 1895	„	31	„ „	1·31	„
„ 1896	„	22	„ „	0·93	„

This year we record the fewest deaths and the lowest death-rate from phthisis. This is very satisfactory, especially considering the damp and cold climate and the nature of the employment of many of the people, who are engaged in our weaving sheds and in our quarries as stonemasons. I believe it is partly due to the improved conditions in regard to ventilation, cubic space, and better light in our mills, factories, and weaving sheds, also to less overcrowding in the homes of the people, and to the preventative measures which are to some extent being carried out, in homes where a patient is suffering from



phthisis. It is to some extent a preventible disease. For several years I have urged the importance of destroying or thoroughly disinfecting the expectorations from phthisical persons.

### **BRONCHITIS AND PNEUMONIA.**

There were 111 deaths in 54 under 5 years, and 57 over 5 years. The death-rate equals 4.72 per 1000.

The following table gives the deaths for the past 10 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	„	„	4.28 „
„ 1896	„	111	„	„	4.72 „

Diseases of the respiratory organs make the heaviest toll on our death-rate, being almost 25 per cent of the deaths from all causes.

### **INFLUENZA.**

During the year there were only two deaths registered from Influenza. During January there were a few cases of influenza of a mild type, also in November there were some cases. The disease never assumed an epidemic character. The fatal cases occurred—the first in February, and the other in December.



**RHEUMATIC FEVER AND HEART DISEASE.**

There were only four deaths from rheumatic fever, but there were 26 deaths from heart disease. The latter, in many cases due to rheumatic fever, which has left the valves of the heart damaged. It is most desirable that persons subject to rheumatism should wear flannel clothing, avoid chills, live in dry and warm houses.

**INFANTILE MORTALITY.**

There were 126 deaths under 1 year, which equals a death-rate of 211 per 1000 births. The death-rate for England and Wales for 1896 was 148 per 1000. The infantile mortality is exceptionally high when compared with that in rural populations. In the rural districts of Lancashire—1895—it was 127 per 1000 births. There were some rural districts in this county where it was less than 100—Garstang 67, Ulverston 73, Lunesdale 90, Sephton 94, and Clitheroe 96 deaths per 1000 births. It is evident from these facts that there is a great waste of infant life in manufacturing towns like Bacup, where female labour claims so many of the mothers, who deprive their offspring of the nursing, and substitute the "bottle" of cow's milk for the breast. There were 23 deaths registered from convulsions. Of deaths under 5 years of age, 53 were from bronchitis and pneumonia. Premature birth, debility, and croup were considerable factors in the death-rate. There can be no doubt that early marriages, ignorance on questions of infant dietary, clothing and hygiene, employment of pregnant women in factories, too early return to work after confinement, substitution of the bottle for the breast, and exposure of infants in placing out to nurse, are powerful factors in producing the high infantile mortality.

**GENERAL REMARKS.**

During the year we have inspected the Borough and have dealt with various kinds of nuisances and insanitary



conditions. There are certain localities and streets which give considerable amount of trouble. The residents ignore the common decencies of life and throw slop water into the streets and other filth into the street grids. The scavengers have given special attention to these places. Hitherto none of the offenders have been detected. On the whole the sanitary condition of the Borough has been satisfactory. The streets are nearly all well paved and channelled. There are a few which in wet weather are in a bad state, being unpaved, the water stands in pools and makes the subsoil of the houses damp and cold.

**WATER SUPPLY.**—The filter beds which were begun last year are nearly completed. In a few weeks we hope the town will be supplied with filtered water, of most excellent quality. It is intended to use lime stone as one of the filtering media, which will make the water a little harder, and thus lessen its action on lead pipes. Many of the private water supplies are liable to surface pollutions in wet weather, and thus rendered unsafe for dietetic purposes; also in times of drought, some run dry. I anticipate, that the Corporation will have many new customers when the filter beds are in active operation. I would recommend the Water Committee to set up a rainfall guage in a suitable position, so that we have reliable data for estimating the rainfall of our catchment area.

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

**SLAUGHTER HOUSES.**—The slaughter houses have been kept in a fairly satisfactory manner. A Public Abattoir is much needed. Most of the slaughter houses are ill adapted for their present use.

**SMOKE NUISANCES.**—Many observations have been taken of the amount of black smoke poured from our mill-chimneys, and some improvement has taken place.



SCAVENGING AND REFUSE DISPOSAL.—The work in this department is now done by the Corporation, and is much more satisfactory than when let by contract.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.—The main sewer is completed. In due course the houses will be connected thereto.

STEAM DISINFECTOR.—I would again recommend that the Council purchase a Steam Disinfector. Reck's Disinfector is comparatively cheap, and from all reports it is very satisfactory in its results.

THE ANTHRAX ORDER.—One animal died from Anthrax during the year.

SLOP-WATER CLOSETS.—During the year the Health Committee have been gradually replacing defective privies by the slop-water closets. To encourage property owners to pail and privy for the slop-water closets, the Council generously offers to provide the labour free of cost, and the owner to pay the cost of the material and appliances. This system is a great advance on the pail system, which, is costly to the ratepayers, and always more or less a nuisance when placed within a few yards of our dwellings, especially so when emptied every week or fortnight. At the Sanitary institute Congress, held in September last at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Duckett & Son, Limited, exhibited a new Slop-water Closet, called "The Perfect;" it has several advantages over the ones we are using, and I would recommend its adoption.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS AMENDMENT ACT, 1890.—I am glad that the Council has adopted the Public Health Acts, 1890, which abound with useful sanitary provisions.

THE MADEN PUBLIC BATHS.—There are few towns that can boast of Public Baths so handsomely and well furnished as we possess. Unfortunately they have not been so largely used as one could have expected, considering that there are probably less than 3 per cent.



of the houses that have the convenience for hot water slipper baths. One reason may be that the water has been coloured occasionally by peat. After the filter beds are in active operation, I hope the burgesses will avail themselves of the great boon placed at their convenience. The Baths Committee have reduced the fees to a nominal sum, so as to encourage cleanliness and health in the homes of the people. From the report for 1895 I find only 1442 1st, and 1274 2nd class slipper baths were used. In a district like this slipper baths are necessary for health and comfort. I hope the burgesses will make more use of the baths. The Turkish and swimming baths are fairly well patronised.

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.

During the year we have had no serious epidemics, and there has been much less sickness than in ordinary years. Our zymotic death rate is low, being only about one half of that for England and Wales. The death rate is fairly satisfactory for a manufacturing town; but for the heavy infantile mortality it would have been lower still.

I am, Gentlemen, yours truly,

JOHN BROWN, Medical Officer of Health,  
M.D., B.S., D.P.H. Vict. Univ.

*Burwood House, Bacup,*

*February 23rd, 1897.*



**SANITARY DEPARTMENT.**

Report of the work done in the Health Department, for the year ending 1896:—

The Scavenging of the Borough has been done by the servants of the Corporation, and I think in a manner which has given general satisfaction to the ratepayers. At the commencement of the year 1896, we kept having reports that Smallpox existed in the lower portion of the Borough, but, on making enquiries, I am happy to say the reports were false. Still, the Medical Officer and myself visited that portion of the Borough very often, so that if a case of Smallpox did occur we might deal with it at once. The smoke emitted from the various works within the Borough has been an improvement on previous years. Still there is room for improvement on most of the various works in the Borough. The following is a brief statement of the work done in the Health Department, viz., I have visited 137 houses within the Borough, and found them in fair condition, and all defective traps were attended to. The following are the number of cases suffering from zymotic diseases:—Typhoid Fever 4, Scarlatina 10, Measles 3, Diphtheria 5. Disinfectants were used in all the above cases, and necessary precautions taken. 68 defective privies have been converted to the pail system, and 9 to the waste-water system; 26 defective drains opened and made good, 3 ashpits closed, 2 middens and 9202 loads of ashes removed, and 50386 pails or cesspools emptied.

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**SURVEYOR'S REPORT.**

Ten new houses, and the new Gas Company's Offices have been built, and 1500 yards of sewers laid.



**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.

**POPULATION, BIRTHS, & DEATHS DURING 1896.**

The Population of the Borough of Bacup, according to the census of 1891, was 23,498. The population estimated to the middle of 1896 is 23,500.

The registered number of Births is 596.

The total number of Deaths is 451, made up as follows:—Under one year, 126; one and under five years, 60; five and under fifteen years, 19; fifteen and under twenty-five years, 19; twenty-five and under sixty-five years, 150; sixty-five years and upwards, 77. The deaths were due to the following causes:—Under five years of age—Scarlatina 2, Diphtheria 4, Erysipelas 1, Measles 1, Whooping Cough 12, Diarrhœa and Dysentery 4, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pleurisy 54, Heart Disease 2, Injuries 2, all other diseases 104; total under five years, 186. Five years and upwards—Diphtheria 3, Enteric or Typhoid Fever 1, Puerperal Fever 8, Cholera 1, Erysipelas 1, Diarrhœa and Dysentery 1, Rheumatic Fever 4, Phthisis 22, Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy 57, Heart Disease 24, Influenza 2, Injuries 13, all other diseases 128; total five years and upwards, 265.



**BATHS MANAGER'S REPORT,**

For the year ending December 17th, 1896.

I have the honour to submit the third report upon the working of the Baths.

There has been an increase in the number of bathers this year, as compared with last. The weather during the latter part of the season has been very bad for bathing, or I might have had to report a greater increase.

The increase in the number of bathers is 3728, and in the receipts £47 4s. 5d. The greatest number using the Baths in one month was in June, when there were 5239.

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

All the Baths (with the exception of the Turkish, which were closed from July 13th to August 1st) have been in working order. Various alterations and repairs have been effected during the year.

I would suggest that if a house was erected at the Baths, it would be a great convenience, and would render the working of the Baths more efficient.

I think that on the whole the Baths have been efficiently worked during the year.

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

Turkish, Special	...	...	85
Turkish, 1st Class	...	...	961
Slipper, 1st	,,	...	1674
Slipper, 2nd	,,	...	1668
Swimming, 1st Class	...	...	1032

Swimming, 2nd „ ...	6470
Swimming, 1st Class (Youths) ...	2029
Swimming, 2nd „ „ ...	9398
Vapour ... ..	222
Contract Tickets, 2nd Class ...	6150
	<hr/>
	29689
	<hr/>

The receipts were as follows:—

Bathers' Fees ... ..	£353 0 7
Loan of Drawers ... ..	15 15 11
	<hr/>
	£368 16 6
	<hr/>



**Statement, showing the number of Bathers**

Class	Description of Baths				January	Feby.	March	
1st	Special Turkish	...	...	...	6	9	10	1
1st	Turkish	...	...	...	78	76	60	8
1st	Slipper	...	...	...	90	69	74	3
2nd	Slipper	...	...	...	69	84	79	4
1st	Swimming	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
2nd	Swimming	...	...	...	336	293	225	5
1st	Swimming (Youths)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2nd	Swimming (Youths)	...	...	...	442	356	376	8
	Vapour	...	...	...	21	21	17	1
2nd	Contract	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
				Monthly Receipts	2	6	8	1
					6	4	8	19
					£15	£14	£12	£26
	Total per month...				1042	908	841	21

**ch Class of Bath, and the Fees received.**

ay	June	July	August	Sept.	October	Nov.	Dec.	No. of Bathers for the Year.
9	20	10	4	2	2	1	1	85
11	103	75	95	85	58	55	83	961
30	306	232	251	130	61	69	81	1674
37	308	212	258	121	76	65	68	1668
32	225	206	243	110	51	5	...	1032
37	1093	976	1109	560	247	269	222	6470
38	486	411	444	212	96	1	...	2029
23	1636	1301	1605	1005	149	325	342	9398
16	12	35	23	15	16	18	11	222
20	1050	1440	1050	850	450	30	...	6150
	£61 0 11	£55 19 9	£59 9 3	£36 8 5	£17 17 10	£13 12 7	£12 8 0	Total £368 16 6
33	5239	4898	5082	3080	1206	838	808	29689



