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PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1875.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON

THE HEALTH

OF THE

URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT OF THE
BOROUGH OF BACUP,

DURING 1898.

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

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

PRESENTED FEBRUARY, 1899.

BACUP :

SHEPHERD, SWIRE & MARKHAM, ROSSENDALE PRINTING WORKS.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT
ANNUAL REPORT

THE HEALTH

URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT OF THE

Borough of Basingstoke

1894-5

BY JOHN H. WILSON, M.B., F.R.C.S.

Sanitary Officer, Basingstoke

PRINTED BY HENRY L. GOSWOLD, Basingstoke

THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1875, AND THE SANITARY DISTRICTS ACT, 1887.

THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

CONSISTS OF THE FOLLOWING MEMBERS :

THE MAYOR (Ex-Officio).

Chairman—MR. ALDERMAN MADEN, M.P.

Vice-Chairman— „ COUNCILLOR KAYE.
„ ALDERMAN SALMON, J.P.
„ COUNCILLOR AKED.
„ COUNCILLOR ASHWORTH.
„ COUNCILLOR COLLINGE.
„ COUNCILLOR CROPPER.
„ COUNCILLOR HOWORTH.
„ COUNCILLOR J. CRAVEN HOYLE.
„ COUNCILLOR J. H. HOYLE.
„ COUNCILLOR JACKSON.
„ COUNCILLOR J. A. LAW.
„ COUNCILLOR T. SMITH.

MEDICAL OFFICERS ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1898.

*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 1898.

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 1898, as 24,400.

BIRTHS.

During 1898 there were 589 births registered—Males 307, Females 282, which is at the rate of 24·13 per 1000. There were 16 illegitimate births—Males 14, Females 2. The birth-rate for England and Wales for 1898 was 29·40 per 1000. Our natural increment of population, due to excess of births over deaths, was 167.

DEATHS.

There were 422 deaths registered—Males 233, Females 189, which is at the rate of 17·30 per 1000. The death-rate for England and Wales for 1898 was 17·6 per 1000. The vital statistics for 1898 include 53 weeks.

The following table gives the number of births and deaths for the past 21 years :—

Years	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
1897	542	466
1898	589	422

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

Death under 1 year	...	72	} Total under 5 years, 113
„ above 1 year and under 5 years	...	41	
„ „ 5 „ „ 15 „	...	21	} Over 5 years, 309
„ „ 15 „ „ 25 „	...	34	
„ „ 25 „ „ 65 „	...	163	
„ „ 65 „ and upwards	...	91	
Total	...	422	

CAUSES OF MORTALITY.

The deaths were due to the following causes :—

Cause	Under 5 years	Over 5 years
Measles ...	1	0
Diphtheria ...	1	1
Scarlet Fever ...	1	0
Croup ...	6	4
Whooping Cough	9	1
Diarrhœa ...	3	2
Cholera ...	0	0
Influenza ...	0	5
Rheumatic Fever	0	3
Peurperal Fever ...	0	1
Typhoid Fever	1	4
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	27	75
Phthisis ...	0	25
Injuries, &c. ...	4	11
Infantile Convulsions	6	0
Erysipelas ...	1	1
All other Diseases	49	167
Uncertified ...	4	9
	113	309

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

There were 24 deaths from the seven principal zymotic diseases, 16 were under 5 years, and 8 over 5 years of age. The zymotic death-rate is only 0·98 per 1000. For England and Wales for 1898 is 2·22 per 1000. The death-rate for the past year for our borough is very satisfactory. The mortality, as usual, has been chiefly among children under 5 years, and from those diseases which especially attack young children. Measles caused 1 death, Scarlet Fever 1, Diphtheria 2, Whooping Cough 10, Diarrhœa 5, and Typhoid Fever 5.

The following table gives the zymotic death-rate for the past 15 years :—

Year	...	Zymotic death-rate per 1000
1884	...	2·16
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
1897	...	2·93
1898	...	0·98

THE INFECTIOUS DISEASE (NOTIFICATION) ACT.

The Act is now in force in 126 districts, containing 94 per cent. of the population of the County of Lancaster. Bacup and Mossley are the only Boroughs in the County which have not taken advantage of the adoption of the Act. In regard to Mossley, voluntary notification is in operation. I know some members of the Council are in favour of the adoption of the Act. I would strongly advise the Council to delay no longer. During the year I have brought before the Health Committee several instances where we could have taken early and active measures to prevent the spread of disease, if we had had early and reliable information. Our vital statistics in regard to zymotic diseases will have but little scientific value until the above Act be adopted.

SMALL-POX.

During the year this disease has been absent. The Sourhall Hospital has been ready to receive any patient that might have needed it.

VACCINATION ACT, 1898.

The passing of the above Act, but for the "Conscience Clause," would have given general satisfaction. This "Clause," however, has been deeply deplored by the medical profession, and especially by Medical Officers of Health. Already nearly 275,000 children have exemptions from vaccination under this "Conscience Clause:" if this should be generally adopted, our responsibilities as Medical Officers of Health will be greatly increased. It needs no prophet to foretell what is in store for this country, as it will be unprotected from one of the most infectious and loathsome diseases. The evidence in favour of vaccination as the *only effective* measure for the prevention of Small-pox is overwhelming. In this country there has been great laxity in carrying out the compulsory Vaccination Acts. In Germany, where it is more effectively carried out, the deaths from Small-pox as compared with England is most striking. In Germany in 1896 there were only 10 deaths, whilst in England there were 1,200 for the same year. The Vaccination Act offers several advantages: Vaccination stations are abolished, and any parent can have the child vaccinated at home free of cost; also glycerinated calf-lymph is used of guaranteed purity; also the time for vaccination is extended to 6 months. In my opinion, vaccination ought to be more general than it ever has been, under this new condition of things. All reasonable objections have been removed. In my opinion the administration of the Act ought to be carried out by the Sanitary Authorities of the country, as it is a sanitary measure of the highest importance. It is also desirable that all medical men who vaccinated up to the standard required by the Local Government Board should be paid. Parents, very properly, prefer the family doctor to a stranger.

SCARLET FEVER.

There was only one death during the year, a child aged

14 months. The death-rate is only 0·04 per 1000. For England and Wales for 1898 it was 0·11 per 1000.

In January, there was one case of Scarlet Fever in Pembroke Street. In February, there were two houses, but only one in each house, namely, Wesley Place and Acre Mill. In March, there were two fresh cases, one in Plantation Street and the other in Pembroke Street. In May, there was one case in Rochdale Road. In August, there were five houses, all in different localities, where Scarlet Fever occurred, namely, Union Street, Stacksteads; Newchurch Road, Lee Wood, Industrial Street, and Huttock Top. In September, there was a case in Rochdale Road. In November, there were three houses, viz., East View, Lane Head Lane, and Moss Row, Stacksteads. In December, three more were reported, one each in Bold Street, Holme Street, and Newchurch Road. The disease was of a mild type, and never assumed an epidemic form, being spasmodic. In all there were 18 houses and 22 cases, and only one proved fatal. In the previous year there were 14 cases and 10 deaths. I have reason to believe that there were other cases which were not reported. We took active measures to prevent the spread of the disease by keeping children from attending school from infected homes, the free use of disinfectants, carbolic oil, and disinfection of rooms by

FORMIC ALDEHYDE VAPOURS.

Formerly we used sulphur, but for nearly two years we have been using Formic Aldehyde. In my opinion it is far superior to sulphur, being safer, more rapid and effective.

The following table gives the deaths for the past 15 years :—

Year.	...	Death-rate per 1000
1884	...	0·27
1885	...	0·07
1886	...	1·11

Year		Death-rate per 1000
1887	...	0.61
1888	...	0.03
1889	...	0.50
1890	...	0.40
1891	...	0.16
1892	..	0.16
1893	...	0.04
1894	...	0.04
1895	...	0.08
1896	...	0.08
1897	...	0.29
1898	...	0.04

DIPHTHERIA.

There were only 2 deaths, 1 under 5 years and 1 over 5. The death-rate equals 0.08 per 1000. In England and Wales for 1898 is 0.24 per 1000.

During the year only 3 cases came under our notice. The two fatal cases occurred one in June in Vale Street, and the other in Burnley Road in July, aged 13 months and 5 years respectively. The other case was at Waterbarn. There were no insanitary conditions to account for the disease.

MEASLES.

There were only 1 death, which was under 5 years. The death-rate equals 0.04 per 1000. England and Wales for 1898 is 0.41 per 1000.

The following table gives the deaths for the past 12 years :—

Year.	...	Deaths.	Rate per 1000
1887	...	14	0.55
1888	...	13	0.55

Year	Deaths	Rate per 1000
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
1896	1	0.04
1897	37	1.57
1898	1	0.04

Measles comes in cyclical waves. In 1897 we had a severe epidemic, whilst in 1898 there was only one death.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

There were 10 deaths, all under 5 years. The death-rate equals 0.40 per 1000. England and Wales for 1898 is 0.31 per 1000. In May, Whooping Cough of rather a severe type existed in the lower part of the Borough; in June it had spread into the central parts. The disease continued, in a more or less epidemic form, until the end of September, when it died out. Many parents are far too thoughtless in regard to this disease. In some cases children were sent to the day schools who had the characteristic "whoop," and mixed with others in the infant classes, many of whom were susceptible to the disease. I have no doubt that it was spread in this and other equally careless ways. Parents ought to exercise more care in regard to preventing the spread of the disease, also to give more attention to careful nursing, and thus limit the extent of the disease and increase the prospect of recovery.

The following table gives the deaths for the past 12 years:—

Year.	Deaths.	Rate per 1000.
1887	2	0.07
1888	2	0.07

Year		Deaths		Rate per 1000
1889	...	16	...	0·61
1890	...	3	..	0·11
1891	...	2	.	0·07
1892	...	7	...	0·29
1893	...	8	..	0·34
1894	...	5	...	0·21
1895	...	4		0·17
1896	...	12	...	0·51
1897	...	2	...	0·08
1898	...	10	...	0·40

TYPHOID FEVER.

There were 5 deaths, 1 under 5, and 4 over 5 years. The death-rate equals 0·20 per 1000. The Fever death-rate for England and Wales for 1898 is 0·18 per 1000.

During the year there were 12 cases of Typhoid Fever which occurred in 11 houses. In only 2 houses were there insanitary conditions which might have caused the disease. These were attended to. In the others, the cause could not be traced. There were 5 deaths. Three occurred in May, 1 in November, and 1 in December. There was one case in the following places:—Law Head, Wesley Place, Tong Lane, Lodge Street, Warkworth Terrace, Luke Street, Bridge Street, Lane Head Lane, Atherton Street, Nuttall Street, and two in Commercial Street. Disinfectants were used, and special pails provided.

BACTERIOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS OF TYPHOID FEVER.

Last year I recommended that the Council should make arrangements with Professor Delepine, of Owens College, for the "Serum Test" in the diagnosis of Typhoid Fever. It frequently happens that in mild forms of the disease it is not easily diagnosed, and if this method were adopted we should get early information and be able to take speedy

measure to prevent the disease from spreading. The fee of 5s. per specimen of blood sent is not a prohibitive charge, and I would again recommend the Council to make the necessary arrangements with Professor Delepine.

The following table gives the deaths for the past 11 years :—

Year.	Deaths.	Rate per 1000
1888	3	0·11
1889	3	0·11
1890	1	0·03
1891	3	0·12
1892	2	0·08
1893	2	0·08
1894	18	0·75
1895	2	0·08
1896	1	0·04
1897	5	0·21
1898	5	0·20

DIARRHŒA.

There were 5 deaths, 3 under 5 years, and 2 over 5 years. The death-rate equals 0·20 per 1000. England and Wales for 1898 is 0·96 per 1000.

During the year there were 5 deaths, the first, in February, was a woman, aged 69 years ; the next, in August, a child, aged 2 years ; then 3 in September, aged 7 months, 5 years, and 16 years. We had no serious epidemic during the year.

The following table gives the death-rate for the past 11 years :—

Year.	Deaths.	Rate per 1000.
1888	11	0·44
1889	6	0·23
1890	6	0·23
1891	11	0·56

Year	Deaths	Rate per 1000
1892	7	0·29
1893	17	0·72
1894	1	0·04
1895	4	0·17
1896	5	0·21
1897	3	0·12
1898	5	0·20

REMARKS ON OTHER DISEASES.

PHTHISIS.—There were 25 deaths, all over 5 years of age. The death-rate equals 1·02 per 1000.

The following table gives the deaths for the past 14 years :—

Year.	Deaths.	Rate per 1000.
1885	31	1·22
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
1897	34	1·43
1898	25	1·02

PHTHISIS makes a heavy toll on our mortality. It is to a considerable extent a preventible disease. In my annual report for several years past I have laid special stress on its infectious nature, and that whilst there may be hereditary predisposition to Phthisis, yet there must be the Tubercle Bacillus as the exciting cause. During the past few months

the country has been thoroughly aroused as to the national importance of this and other forms of tubercular diseases. The lay-papers and the medical press have set forth the various causes of tubercular diseases, also the preventative measures which should be adopted and the treatment thereof. Already it has resulted in the formation of "The National Association for the Prevention of Consumption and other forms of Tuberculosis." If this crusade be carried on in the same spirit in which it started, we may reasonably hope in a few years that the death-rate will be considerably decreased.

Persons suffering from Phthisis should have plenty of cubic space, thorough ventilation, windows should be open night and day, warm clothing, liberal and wholesome diet, and plenty of sunlight. The house should be free from damp and the foundation dry.

As the germs of the disease are contained in the expectorations, these should be thoroughly disinfected or collected in proper vessels with saw-dust and burnt.

The sources of infection, apart from human, are probably almost entirely of bovine origin. Milk, cream, butter, and meat have all been proved to contain the germ. The milk supply in Manchester and Liverpool has been found to be infected to the extent of about 20 per cent. It is therefore important that the milk should be sterilised by boiling. Butter should be made from sterilised cream, as in Devonshire and Cornwall, from the "clotted cream." In regard to the meat, cooking, if well done, destroys the germs, but it would be well if Public Abattoirs were used and the meat inspected.

BRONCHITIS AND PNEUMONIA.

There were 102 deaths, 27 under 5 years, and 75 over 5. The death-rate equals 4.17 per 1000.

The following table gives the deaths for the past 12 years :—

Year.	Deaths.	Rate per 1000
1887	113	4.48
1888	118	4.34
1889	81	3.11
1890	127	4.88
1891	177	7.53
1892	130	5.53
1893	101	4.25
1894	99	4.09
1895	101	4.28
1896	111	4.72
1897	101	4.17
1898	102	4.17

Our death-rate from diseases of the respiratory organs is as usual rather heavy. It is due to a large extent to climatic conditions, also to the extremes of temperature which our mill operatives are exposed to in going from the warm atmospheres of the mills and sheds to the open air.

INFLUENZA.

There were 5 deaths from Influenza—one in the last week of December, two in February, one each in March and May. There were a few cases during January, February, March and May, nearly all of a mild type. The disease never assumed an epidemic character.

RHEUMATIC FEVER AND HEART DISEASE.

There were 3 deaths from Rheumatic Fever, all over 5 years. There were 30 deaths from Heart Disease, which in many cases was the result of Rheumatic Fever. Persons liable to rheumatism should avoid chills, wear flannel, and live in dry and warm houses.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There were 72 deaths under 1 year, which equals a death-rate of 121 per 1000. In the previous year it was 184 per 1000. England and Wales for 1898 is 161 per 1000 births. The infantile mortality is fairly satisfactory when compared with other manufacturing towns in Lancashire. It would be still lower if all mothers could stay at home and nurse their children, instead of going to the mills. I believe this custom is less prevalent than it used to be.

GENERAL REMARKS.

During the year we have inspected the Borough and have taken action to remove various kinds of nuisances and insanitary conditions. There are a few streets where, owing to the character of the people, we have to give special attention. The scavengers have frequently to visit these streets and cleanse the grids and remove other filth. With but few exceptions the sanitary condition of all parts of the Borough is satisfactory. Nearly all our streets are paved, sewered, flagged, channelled, and well lighted.

WATER SUPPLY.—The water supplied by the Corporation is filtered and gives general satisfaction. With a view to giving a larger supply of water, and also to supply water to houses at a higher elevation than the present reservoir, the Corporation last year secured a special Act for the Cowpe scheme. When these works are completed, the Borough will have an ample and fine supply of water for all its needs. Some of the private water supplies are liable to surface pollution, and also fail in time of drought. I would again recommend the Water Committee to set up a rainfall gauge in a suitable position, so that we may have reliable data for estimating the annual fall of our catchment area.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.—The offensive trades have been carried on in a satisfactory manner with one exception. In this case steps have been taken to remedy the nuisance complained of.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.—These have been kept in fairly good condition, considering that most of them have not been built for the purpose for which they are used. A Public Abattoir is much needed.

SMOKE NUISANCES.—Very little improvement has taken place in the amount of black smoke poured forth from our mill chimneys.

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

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.—The main sewer is in good order.

STEAM DISINFECTOR.—We need a Steam Disinfector. There are several in the market, of these, Reck's is comparatively cheap and would serve our purpose.

SLOP-WATER CLOSETS, &c.—The Health Committee has generously encouraged property owners to substitute slop-water closets for the pail and the midden, by offering to find all the labour free of cost. The owner to pay for the material used. Dr. Boobyer, Medical Officer of Health for Nottingham, has made carefully prepared statistics for ten years for that city showing the incidence of Typhoid Fever in houses in which there was the privy, pails, and w.c.'s. One house in 35 with privies, one in 120 with pails, and one in 555 with water closets. The water closet, where there is plenty of water, is the healthiest, and saves the costly system of removing pails, which are always more or less of a nuisance, especially when near dwelling houses.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—We have made provision for the isolation and treatment of Small-pox at Sourhall. Last year I called your attention to the urgent necessity for a Hospital for other infectious diseases. I am glad to know that steps have been taken with a view to a conjoint Hospital with a neighbouring Sanitary Authority, but regret that owing to pressure of other important matters that Authority has deferred taking action. I hope, however, that at the earliest opportunity something may be done.

BAKE-HOUSES.—We have inspected the Bake-houses and found them in good condition. At three Bake-houses there were slight structural defects which were dealt with by the Health Committee. There are eight Bake-houses, none underground or cellars. There are 23 persons employed, none under 18 years of age. No regular night baking. No w.c.'s inside or in direct communication with Bake-house. No defective or untrapped drains. The cubic space varies from 450 cubic feet for each person to 37·58.

CELLAR DWELLINGS.—We have inspected and reported on the cellar dwellings in the Borough. There are 45, of these 20 were unoccupied or were used as wash-houses, store rooms, &c., 25 were occupied. Of these only about 4 complied with the conditions set forth under the Public Health Act, 1875. The Health Committee have taken steps to close those that do not comply with that Act.

COMMON LODGING HOUSE.—Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops are dealt with under the Chief Constable's report.

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

PUBLIC WORKS, STREET IMPROVEMENTS, &c.—The Surveyor, Mr. F. Wood, A.M.Inst. C.E., gives a report of the work done in his department.

I am, Gentlemen, yours truly,

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

*Burwood House, Bacup,
Feb. 22nd., 1899.*

SCAVENGING DEPARTMENT.

Report of the work done in the Health Department for the year 1898 :—

The Scavenging of the Borough has been done by the servants of the Corporation, and I think in a manner satisfactory to the ratepayers as a body. The smoke emitted from the various works is somewhat similar to the previous year, still there is room for improvement at some of the works in the Borough. The following is a brief statement of the work done in the Health Department: Zymotic diseases are as follows—Scarlatina 32 cases, Typhoid Fever 13, Measles 8, Diphtheria 1. Disinfectants were used in all the above cases and necessary precautions taken. 76 defective closets have been attended to; 49 defective drains have been attended to, opened, repaired, and made good by the owners; 56 defective privies converted to the pail system; 9 privies converted to the waste water system; 5 new closets erected; 4 defective ashpits closed; 8483 loads of ashes removed; and 54,040 pails or cesspools emptied. 148 houses have been visited within the Borough, and were found in fair condition, and defective traps were attended to and disconnected where possible.

 SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

During the year 1898, 21 New Houses, 1 New Warehouse, New Printing Works, 1 Pattern Shop, a Set of New Offices have been erected, and 3 Houses and Shops converted, 12 new waste water and water closets have been substituted for pail closets, and 249 Houses have been connected with the sewerage system. Certain desirable improvements have been carried out at the Recreation Ground. An improvement which has considerably added to the convenience of passengers and vehicular traffic to and from the Bacup Station has been effected in Newchurch

Road. The new entrance to the Cemetery has been completed, and a section of the extension is now laid out. The roadway leading from Newchurch Road to the Bacup Good Station has been put in a good state of repair.

CHIEF CONSTABLE'S REPORT.

The Chief Constable—Mr. J. Harland—reports the Dairies, Farms, and Common Lodging-Houses remain as in the previous year. There has been no contagious disease among the cattle during the year.

POPULATION, BIRTHS & DEATHS DURING THE YEAR.

The Population of the Borough of Bacup, according to the census of 1891, was 23,498. The Population estimated to the middle of 1898 is 24,400.

The registered number of births is 589.

The total number of Deaths is 422, made up as follows : Under one year, 72 ; one and under five years, 41, five and under fifteen years, 21 ; fifteen and under twenty-five, 34 ; twenty-five and under sixty-five, 163 ; sixty-five and upwards, 91. The deaths were due to following causes :— Under five years of age—Scarlatina 1, Diphtheria 1, Croup 6, Enteric or Typhoid 1, Erysipelas 1, Measles 1, Whooping Cough 9, Diarrhœa and Dysentery 3, Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy 27, Injuries 4, all other diseases, 59, total under five years 113. Five years and upwards— Diphtheria 2, Croup 4, Enteric or Typhoid 4, Puerperal 1, Erysipelas 1, Whooping Cough 1, Diarrhœa and Dysentery 4, Rheumatic Fever 3, Phthisis 25, Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy 75, Heart Disease 30, Influenza 5, Injuries 11, all other diseases, 145, total five years and upwards 309,

BATHS MANAGER'S REPORT.

I have the honour to lay before you my annual report on the work of this department.

The number of bathers who have used the various kinds of baths for the year is 35,316. An increase of 1427 over the previous year.

The largest number using the Baths in one month was in August when there were 7,200.

The largest in one week was the third week in August when there were 1781.

There is an increase in revenue of £6 1s. 7d. The total takings amounts to £366 os. 8d as compared with £359 19s. 1d. for the previous year.

The swimming or recreative portion of the establishment still accounts for the major portion of the bathers revenue, 27,631 have used the Plunge Baths, and 7,685 the other Baths, or an increase in the Swimming Baths of 610, or of various other Baths of 817.

All the Baths with the exception of the Turkish (which were closed for a month) have been in full working order.

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

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF BATHERS IN

Description of Bath	January	Feb.	March	April	May	June
Special Turkish, 1st Class ...	...	2	...	8	3	88
1st Class Turkish ...	66	70	81	93	90	1322
Vapour ...	13	10	19	9	11	203
Men's Slipper, 1st Class ..	114	106	128	162	156	4490
Men's Slipper, 2nd Class ...	175	151	187	218	259	5311
Men's Swimming, 2nd Class...	506	377	564	656	581	16388
Youths, 2nd Class ...	275	181	290	565	528	12222
Men's Swimming, 1st Class...	...	...	36	234	206	4222
Youths, 1st Class ...	...	...	13	68	83	1822
Contracts ...	...	...	150	630	810	10200
Drawers ...	140	69	196	238	177	5000
	4	8	9	8	0	5
Monthly Receipts	£13 0	£11 4	£17 2	£28 12	£28 11	£58 17
Total per month...	1131	897	1468	2643	2627	56244

EACH CLASS OF BATH, AND THE FEES RECEIVED.

July	August	Sept.	October	Nov.	Dec.	No. of Bathers for the Year.	From each Class. Receipts.		
							£	s.	d.
3	4	3	4	5	3	43	3	4	6
65	124	53	56	74	65	969	48	9	0
15	19	12	9	14	12	163	6	2	3
402	578	275	122	146	88	2726	45	8	8
504	786	362	240	223	148	3784	31	10	8
1201	2128	1452	747	756	476	11082	92	7	0
959	1756	1067	489	416	183	7913	32	19	5
360	599	409	140	...		2406	40	2	0
125	246	152	21	...		890	7	8	4
840	960	720	210	...		5340	44	10	0
331	540	248	133	67	98	2737	11	8	1
3	7	9	11	1	3				
7	14	11	10	12	15	35316	Total Receipts		
£44	£70	£42	£20	£18	£11				
4474	7200	4505	2038	1634	975	35316	366	0	8

The following table will show the number of Bathers in each class of Bath compared with the previous years :—

Description of Bath.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Turkish, Special	85	42	43
Turkish, 1st Class	961	974	969
Slipper, 1st Class	1674	2694	2726
Slipper, 2nd Class	1668	2968	3784
Swimming, 1st Class ..	1032	2186	2406
Swimming, Youths, 1st Class	2029	1683	890
Swimming, 2nd Class	6470	9461	11082
Swimming, Youths, 2nd Class	9398	9161	7913
Vapour	222	190	163
Contract Tickets	6150	4530	5340
	29,689	33,889	35,316

Detailed Statement showing number of Bathers and Receipts from all sources :—

Description of Bath.	Number of Bathers.	Rate	Receipts.		
			£	s.	d.
Turkish, Special ...	43	1/6	3	4	6
Turkish, 1st Class ...	969	1/-	48	9	0
Slipper, 1st Class ...	2726	-/4	45	8	8
Slipper, 2nd Class ...	3784	-/2	31	10	8
Swimming, 1st Class ...	2406	-/4	40	2	0
Do., Youths, 1st Class ...	890	-/2	7	8	4
Swimming, 2nd Class ...	11082	-/2	92	7	0
Do., Youths, 2nd Class ...	7913	-/1	32	19	5
Vapour	163	-/9	6	2	3
Contract Tickets	5340	5/- per 30	44	10	0
Loan of Drawers			11	8	1
Borough Gala			1	2	9
Christ Church Gala			1	8	0
	35,316		366	0	8

