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PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1875.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE HEALTH OF THE

Urban Sanitary District of the Borough of Bacup,

During 1907,

BY

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

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

PRESENTED JANUARY, 1908.

BACUP:

ALBERT BOOTH, PRINTER, KING STREET AND ST. JAMES' STREET.

THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

Consists of the following Members :

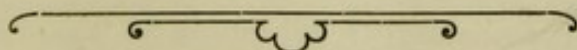
Chairman—THE MAYOR (MR. ALDERMAN MADEN, J.P.),

Vice-Chairman—MR. COUNCILLOR GREENHALGH, J.P.

- „ ALDERMAN CRABTREE,
- „ COUNCILLOR BARCROFT,
- „ COUNCILLOR BERRY,
- „ COUNCILLOR BRIERLEY,
- „ COUNCILLOR GREEN,
- „ COUNCILLOR GREENWOOD,
- „ COUNCILLOR HEYS,
- „ COUNCILLOR LORD,
- „ COUNCILLOR OGDEN,
- „ COUNCILLOR J. SMITH,
- „ COUNCILLOR WOODS,
- „ COUNCILLOR WORSWICK.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S ANNUAL REPORT

FOR 1907.



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

GENTLEMEN,

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 1907.

The area of the Borough is 6,400 acres. The area covered by water (if we exclude the course of the river Irwell) is so small that it may be ignored. The area of the two reservoirs is 9 acres. The area of the reservoirs and lodges of the various mills cannot be much.

POPULATION.

At the last census in 1901, the population was 22,505; the inhabited houses, 5,284; the average number of persons per house being 4·2. In 1891 the average per house was 4·4 persons.

I have estimated the population to the middle of 1907 to have been 24,500.

BIRTHS.

During 1907 there were 541 births—males 279, females 262, which is at the rate of 22·08 per 1000. There were 20 illegitimate births—males 11, females 9. The birth rate for

England and Wales for 1907 was 26·3 per 1000. The natural increase due to excess of births over deaths was 156 for the year.

DEATHS.

The total number of deaths registered in the Borough was 385—males 187, females 198, which is at the rate of 15·71 per 1000. The death rate for England and Wales for 1907 was 15·0 per 1000.

The following table gives the number of births and deaths for the past 10 years:—

Year.	Population estimated to the middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS.			
		Number	Rate per 1000	UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE.		AT ALL AGES.	
				Number	Rate per 1000 Births R'gist'r'd	Number	Rate per 1000
1897	23,500	542	23·00	100	184	466	19·40
1898	24,400	589	24·13	72	121	422	17·36
1899	24,400	543	22·08	89	163	398	16·62
1900	24,400	589	24·13	100	169	472	19·34
1901	22,500	485	24·11	69	142	364	16·18
1902	22,500	560	24·88	76	135	469	16·40
1903	22,500	552	24·52	77	139	339	19·50
1904	22,500	509	22·19	74	145	381	16·81
1905	22,500	503	22·35	56	111	330	14·66
1906	24,400	524	21·49	63	120	371	15·20
Average for 10 Years 1897 to 1906.	23,360	539	23·28	77	142	401	17·14
1907	24,500	541	22·08	69	127	385	15·71

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

Deaths under 1 year	...	...	...	69	}	120
„ above 1 year and under 5 years	..			51		
„ „ 5 „ „ 15 „	...			13	}	265
„ „ 15 „ „ 25 „	...			17		
„ „ 25 „ „ 65 „	...			138		
„ „ 65 years and upwards	...			97	}	
Total				385		

The nett Deaths at all ages (which includes 22 deaths of residents who have died outside the Borough) were 407, which gives the nett death-rate of 16·61 per 1000.

CAUSES OF DEATH AT ALL AGES.

Measles 14, Whooping Cough 8, Diphtheria 1, Croup 3, Epidemic Influenza 1, Diarrhoea 3, Enteritis 1, Phthisis 22, other Tubercular Diseases 4, Cancer 11, Bronchitis 66, Pneumonia 27, Pleurisy 2, other Respiratory Diseases 2, Premature Births 9, Diseases and Accidents of Parturition 5, Heart Disease 25, Accidents 4, Suicides 2, Puerperal Fever 1, Erysipelas 2, other Septic Diseases 1, Cirrhosis of the Liver 1, all other causes 166.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

There were 26 deaths from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases as follows:—Measles 14, Diphtheria 1, Whooping Cough 8, Diarrhoea 3. The Zymotic death-rate equals 1·06 per 1000. The Zymotic death-rate for England and Wales for 1907 is 1·26 per 1000.

The following table gives the Zymotic deaths and Zymotic death-rate per 1000 for the past 10 years:—

Year	Zymotic Deaths		Zymotic Death-rate
1898	...	25	0.98 per 1000
1899	...	42	1.72 „
1900	...	55	2.25 „
1901	...	24	1.06 „
1902	...	17	0.75 „
1903	...	53	2.35 „
1904	...	40	1.74 „
1905	...	10	0.44 „
1906	...	38	1.55 „
1907	...	26	1.06 „

The following table gives the cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the past 8 years under the Notification Act :

Year	Smallpox	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever	Puerperal Fever	Chickenpox	Total
1900	0	9	23	395	14	3	0	444
1901	0	6	14	82	9	0	0	111
1902	0	3	15	87	5	5	0	115
1903	43	7	5	115	16	1	0	187
1904	4	3	6	38	6	6	103	166
1905	0	2	25	38	4	6	65	140
1906	0	18	22	42	15	3	34	134
1907	0	3	15	19	3	1	61	102

Since the Notification Act came into force in 1900 there have been 1136 cases of Infectious Disease notified, which gives the average per year as 142. Last year there were only 41 cases which are less than one third of the average for the past eight years. The mortality was exceptionally low, there being only 4 deaths, viz. :— Erysipelas, 2, Diphtheria 1, and Puerperal Fever 1.

The following table gives the Monthly Returns of Infectious Diseases notified for the year 1907 :—

Month	Smallpox	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	Erysipelas	Scarlet Fever	Typhoid Fever	Puerperal Fever.	Chickenpox	Total
January ...	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	4
February ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
March ...	0	0	1	8	0	0	1	10
April ...	0	0	1	3	0	0	4	8
May ...	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
June ...	0	0	4	2	0	0	1	7
July ...	0	1	3	1	0	0	1	6
August ...	0	0	2	1	2	0	3	8
September ...	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	11
October ...	0	0	0	1	1	0	10	12
November ...	0	0	1	1	0	0	10	12
December ...	0	0	1	1	0	0	18	20
Total ...	0	3	15	19	3	1	61	102

SMALLPOX.

The Borough has been free from Smallpox. The Joint Hospital at Sourhall has been enlarged and now contains 32 beds. Vaccination is rapidly decreasing. It is very easy to obtain exemption certificates. Last year is the lowest number of successful vaccinations recorded. There were 541 births registered, but only 242 cases of successful vaccination, *i.e.* 299 were not vaccinated. There were 147 exemption certificates granted. In the event of an epidemic of Smallpox there will be some hundreds of unvaccinated children liable to contract the disease. Smallpox is highly infectious and it is most probable that a severe epidemic would follow.

VACCINATION.

Through the kindness of Mr. A. A. Whitehead, B A., Vaccination Officer, I am able to give the following valuable and interesting statistics in regard to Vaccination for the past 10 years :—

Year	Successful Vaccinations	Exemption Certificates	Births	Deaths Under 1 Year
1898	335	195	589	72
1899	364	114	543	89
1900	314	96	589	100
1901	364	89	485	69
1902	452	51	560	76
1903	494	59	548	77
1904	383	68	509	74
1905	372	81	503	56
1906	336	122	524	63
1907	242	147	541	69

CHICKENPOX.

During the year 61 cases of Chickenpox were notified. From January to end of August only 13 cases were reported. During the last four months there were 48 cases reported. Of the 61 cases, 18 were unvaccinated. Careful enquiries were made in any case of Chickenpox, if unvaccinated, with a view to detecting Smallpox. Since this disease was made notifiable in July, 1903, cases which had at first been diagnosed as Chickenpox have proved to be Smallpox in a modified form.

SCARLET FEVER.

During the year 19 cases were notified, which is the lowest recorded in any year since the Notification Act came in force 8 years ago. There were no deaths, in fact, it is over two years since there was a death from Scarlet Fever.

There were only three houses in which more than one case occurred. These three houses had two each. Having no Isolation Hospital all the cases were treated at home. If the cases had been sent to a hospital the results could not have been better. It should be observed that in recent years Scarlet Fever has been of a mild type; also that the infectivity has been very low. In some of the houses isolation could only be carried out imperfectly, yet it was very rarely a second case occurred in the house. Disinfectants have been freely used, also the use of Carbolised Oil for rubbing over the body has been carried out with excellent results. One case occurred on a dairy farm. Special precautions were taken and no other case occurred.

The following table gives the deaths for the past 10 years :—

Year		Deaths		Rate per 1000
1898	...	1	...	0·04
1899	...	9	...	0·40
1900	...	22	...	0·90
1901	...	3	...	0·13
1902	...	3	...	0·13
1903	...	7	...	0·34
1904	...	1	...	0·04
1905	...	2	...	0·08
1906	...	0	...	0·00
1907	...	0	...	0·00

DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

During the year only three cases were notified. There was only one death under five years of age, being a case mortality of 33 per cent. In the previous year there were 18 cases notified. This disease very rarely assumes an epidemic character. Usually of sporadic character very rarely does a second case occur in the same family. The Health Committee provide Anti-Diphtheria Serum with the

outfit free to all medical men practising in the Borough. This year none has been applied for. In the previous year it was applied for with good results. One case occurred at a dairy farm. Special precautions were taken with excellent results.

The following table gives the deaths for the past 10 years :—

Year		Deaths		Rate per 1000
1898	...	2	...	0 08
1899	...	2	...	0·08
1900	...	3	...	0·12
1901	...	1	...	0·04
1902	...	1	...	0·04
1903	..	6	...	0·26
1904	...	1	...	0 04
1905	..	2	...	0·08
1906	...	8	...	0·32
1907	...	1	...	0·04

MEASLES.

There were 14 deaths ; 13 under five years and one over five years. The death-rate equals 0·57 per 1000. During the last three months of 1906 there was a severe epidemic of Measles, which declined towards the end of December. It continued for a few weeks into the new year. One hundred and ten cases came to our knowledge. Six Day Schools were disinfected.

The following table gives the deaths for the past 10 years :—

Year		Deaths		Rate per 1000
1898	...	1	...	0·04
1899	...	10	...	0·40
1900	...	9	...	0·36
1901	...	5	...	0·22

Year	Deaths	Rate per 1000
1902	5	0·22
1903	30	1·38
1904	6	0·26
1905	0	0·00
1906	20	0·82
1907	14	0·57

WHOOPIING COUGH.

There were eight deaths during the year; seven under five years of age and one over five years. In the previous year there were no deaths registered. The disease has not been of an epidemic character. We have had no serious epidemic of Whooping Cough since 1904. This disease is treated as if it were of little importance. Some will take a child suffering from Whooping Cough into neighbours houses, into the markets and other public places. Cases have come under our notice of children being sent into our Borough from neighbouring towns suffering from the disease and the disease has been spread in this way. One infant aged three months, on a visit to Bacup, died of Whooping Cough and is included in our death returns.

The following table gives the deaths for the past 10 years :—

Year	Deaths	Rate per 1000
1898	10	0·40
1899	1	0·04
1900	12	0·49
1901	3	0·13
1902	4	0·17
1903	2	0·08
1904	24	1·04
1905	3	0·13
1906	0	0·00
1907	8	0·32

TYPHOID FEVER.

There were three cases notified. No deaths were registered. During the past three years there has been only one death. The Borough was free from Typhoid Fever for the first seven months of the year. Two cases were notified in August and one in October. After this the Borough was again free until the end of the year. In the previous year there were 15 cases notified. The source of the disease could not be traced. Usual precautions were taken to prevent the spread of the disease. Special pails were provided.

The following table gives the deaths for the past 10 years :—

Year		Deaths		Rate per 1000
1898	...	5	..	0·20
1899	...	4	...	0·16
1900	...	2	...	0·08
1901	...	3	...	0·13
1902	...	1	...	0·04
1903	...	5	...	0·22
1904	...	3	...	0·13
1905	...	0	...	0·00
1906	...	1	...	0·04
1907	...	0	...	0·00

DIARRHŒAL DISEASES.

There were three deaths registered; one under five years and two over five years. The death-rate equals 0·12 per 1000. Under Diarrhœa are included Epidemic Enteritis, Zymotic Enteritis or Epidemic Diarrhœa, Choleraic Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Dysenteric Diarrhœa. Our diarrhœal death-rate is very low, last year being exceptionally low, due in a great measure to the very cold weather and rainfall during the months of June, July, and August. In fact there was

no summer Diarrhœa. Owing to our altitude and the heavy rainfalls the ground temperature is never high.

HOUSE FLIES—FILTH AND DISEASE CARRIERS.

Another factor as compared with some towns, that the house fly which is a carrier of filth and disease germs and probably one of the chief causes of diarrhœal diseases in infants and young children, do not breed so fast as when there is less rainfall and higher summer temperature. House flies should be destroyed by means of fly papers. Much may be done to prevent their breeding by removal of all organic matter, by the use of ash bins, burning of all animal and vegetable matter, by the removal of horse manure every week; where that cannot be done fowls should be kept; fowls are dead enemies of the fly. If the flies are not eaten and should deposit their eggs in the manure, the larvæ (or maggots) are eaten before they develop into flies; about eight hens for each horse will prevent the midden from being a source of "fly pest." Flies dislike draughts and rain, therefore middens should be exposed to wind and rain. Privies and pail closets offer breeding ground for flies, and it would be well to have these converted to the water closet system.

The following table gives the deaths for the past 10 years :—

Year		Deaths		Rate per 1000
1898	...	5	...	0·21
1899	...	15	...	0·61
1900	...	7	...	0·28
1901	...	9	...	0·39
1902	...	2	...	0·08
1903	...	3	..	0·13
1904	...	4	...	0·17
1905	...	3	...	0·13
1906	...	9	...	0·36
1907	...	3	...	0·12

PUERPERAL FEVER.

There was only one case notified and this case proved fatal. This case was investigated. It was found that there was a defective drain beneath the floor and that was possibly the cause of the disease. Disinfectants were supplied and the drain attended to. We have eight midwives certified under the Midwives' Act, 1902.

REMARKS ON OTHER DISEASES.

PHTHISIS.—There were 22 deaths registered, all over five years of age. The death-rate equals 0·87 per 1000. The county death-rate for 1906 was 0·86. The death rate is not high as compared with some towns. The microbe is probably everywhere, and is inhaled into the lungs and swallowed in the milk we drink, and only needs the necessary conditions of low vitality to prey upon our constitutions. The disease especially attacks those in or near the poverty line. Very rarely do the upper and well-to-do classes succumb to Phthisis. To resist this and many other diseases the constitution must be kept in a healthy and vigorous condition. Plenty of light and sunshine, good food, fresh air by day and especially by night; the **open bedroom window** is of great value, especially in Phthisis and other respiratory diseases; about one-third of our life is spent in the bedroom; as a rule little or no provision is made for ventilation; it would be well to keep the window open about one foot and hang across the open space a double fold of common muslin, sold about 2d. per yard.

MUSLIN CURTAIN AS AIR FILTER.

The muslin curtain would admit fresh air without draughts and also filter the air from solid matter in the way of soot and dust. The muslin curtain would give valuable evidence of the amount of filth we

breathe in our smoky atmosphere. Persons suffering from Phthisis should live in the most airy rooms and get as much sunshine as possible, and live where the air is free from solid impurities.

The following table gives the deaths for the past 10 years :—

Year		Deaths		Rate per 1000.
1898	...	23	...	1·02
1899	...	14	...	0·57
1900	...	25	...	0·90
1901	...	19	...	0·84
1902	...	27	...	1·20
1903	...	26	...	1·15
1904	...	16	...	0·69
1905	...	23	...	1·02
1906	...	16	...	0·65
1907	...	22	...	0·87

RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

These include Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pleurisy. There were 95 deaths registered, 36 under five years of age and 59 over five years of age. The death-rate equals 3·87. Diseases of the respiratory organs always make a heavy toll on our total mortality. This year it is about one-fourth of the whole. The death-rate is about 1 per 1000 above the average for the county. In 1906 the death-rate in the Rural Districts of Lancashire was 1·90 per 1000. In Bacup for that year it was 3·40 per 1000. In 1907 it is 3·87 per 1000. In rural districts the occupations are out-door in pure air. In Bacup the occupations are chiefly indoor in connection with the textile industries and slipper works. The atmosphere is more or less contaminated with solid matter. The ventilation of the mills and weaving sheds is far better than in former years. The temperature, especially in the winter months, is much higher than the external air,

and the sudden change from the hot air inside to the cold outside predisposes to respiratory diseases. In regard to out-door occupations the stone trade is the chief one. The fine dust from the stone predisposes to bronchial diseases and phthisis.

BLACK FOGS.—Fogs and mists cannot be prevented, but the Black Fogs which have been so frequent during the latter part of the year ought to be considerably lessened. These fogs not only lessen the amount of health-giving sunshine but also cause a considerable amount of disease of the respiratory organs, shortening life and increasing our mortality. The evils of breathing the filth laden air are not so evident and readily appreciated as impure water. If they were, something would be done speedily to prevent sickness and death. The fine soot and other solids inhaled interferes with the respiratory functions of the lungs and predisposes to chest diseases. The smoke nuisance might be abated with more careful stoking at our mills and factories. The greater evil arises, however, from our domestic chimneys. On Monday, we have had some very black fogs. The mills have been closed at noon on the previous Saturday. Sanitary Authorities, where black fogs are so common ought on health grounds to seek powers to supply gas for motor power to our mills and factories, and to domestic houses for cooking and heating at such a low price that it would be considered extravagant waste to burn coal. Possibly, if supplied at prime cost it would be sold at 9d. per 1000 cubic feet. No private company ought to have the monopoly to supply gas for these purposes for profit making. The question is one of national health, and steps will have to be taken in our crowded Lancashire towns to prevent the pollution of the "vital air" of the people.

The following table gives the deaths for the past 10 years :—

Year		Deaths		Rate per 1000
1898	...	102	...	4.25
1899	...	93	...	3.81
1900	...	115	...	4.61
1901	...	76	...	3.37
1902	...	86	...	3.82
1903	...	92	...	4.08
1904	...	76	...	3.22
1905	...	66	..	2.93
1906	...	83	...	3.40
1907	...	95	...	3.87

EPIDEMIC INFLUENZA.

There was only one death registered from this disease. The death-rate equals 0.04 per 1000. This disease has not been of an epidemic character for several years.

The following table gives the deaths for the past 10 years :—

Years		Deaths		Rate per 1000
1898	...	5	...	0.21
1899	...	17	...	0.69
1900	...	12	...	0.49
1901	...	2	...	0.08
1902	...	2	...	0.08
1903	...	2	...	0.08
1904	...	6	...	0.26
1905	...	1	...	0.04
1906	...	2	...	0.08
1907	...	1	...	0.04

CANCER AND MALIGNANT DISEASE.

There were 11 deaths registered. The death-rate equals 0.44 per 100. This is lower than in the previous year when there were 15 deaths, the death rate being 0.61 per 1000.

The cancer problem is being investigated by the Imperial Research Committee; the cause and cure are not solved. Experimental researches prove that in some of the lower animals spontaneous or natural cure has occurred. In others the cancer has been quiescent. It is very probable that in the earliest stages the growth is local. If removed early there is every chance of a cure.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There were 69 deaths under one year, which gives a death-rate of 127 per 1000 births. In England and Wales for 1907 it was 118 per 1000 births. Of the 69 deaths 64 were legitimate and 5 illegitimate. The infantile death-rate for legitimate births equals 122 per 1000, whilst that for illegitimate births equals 250 per 1000. Our infantile mortality is higher than it ought to be. Dr. Sargeant, the County Medical Officer of Health, says "than an infantile death-rate exceeding 100 per 1000 births should be looked upon as a calamity, and that authorities should adopt well-known methods of sanitation to lower the death-rate to that number." In looking over the causes of death we ought to be able to reduce our infantile mortality by one-third. In our Borough many mothers, some from necessity, are obliged to work in our mills and weaving sheds, so that the maternal duties of suckling and caring for the infants are not carried out, with the inevitable result that many die. In a Borough like Bacup there can be no doubt that properly equipped Day Nurseries would be a boon, and that some lives would be saved. There are steps being taken to form a voluntary system based on the Huddersfield method, to lessen the infantile mortality. A Sub-Committee of the Health Committee has this matter in hand. In Huddersfield the results obtained are most gratifying, the death-rate being reduced to 97 per 1000 births. In our Borough, I believe, we have a larger number of mothers engaged in the

textile and slipper trade than in Huddersfield. The Notification of Births Act, which is an adopted one, will prove of little value unless when it is adopted, active and efficient assistance can be given in the principles of infant feeding and hygiene.

The chief causes of the 69 deaths of infants were as follows:—Respiratory diseases caused 27 deaths, that is more than one-third of the total mortality. Some of these ought not to have succumbed if they had been healthy and strong infants and had proper nursing. No doubt taking young infants out to nurse is very prejudicial. The Wasting Diseases caused 23 deaths, that is one third of the total mortality; of these 12 died during the first four weeks. Some of these were associated with Ante-Natal conditions unfavourable to the birth of a healthy and strong child.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Borough of Bacup is a very hilly district. It is situated on the western spurs of the Pennine hills. The River Irwell takes its rise at Cliviger, just outside the northern boundary of the Borough, and flows for about five miles through its entire length. The elevation varies from 800 to 1500 feet above the sea level. The average number of persons per acre is 3·8. In the central part of Bacup and Stacksteads the population is fairly dense. In the moorlands and upland portions the population is very sparse. The Geological formation is the millstone grit, above which are thick beds of clay. The soil is cold and damp.

HOUSE ACCOMMODATION.—Owing to the boom in the cotton trade, and the increased demand for labour in this industry, also extension in slipper works, the demand for houses has been far in excess of the supply. Many people have to come from outside to their work by tram and train. About 25 new houses have been built during the year. We need about

200 more new houses. Owing to the great advance in all kinds of building material, builders are very chary of building cottages.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.—The privy middens are being abolished; there are only about 25 in the Borough, and 430 waste water closets; these we have stopped. Owing to the long shaft which cannot be automatically flushed, it is liable to be coated with excreta. It has been found that a great deal of water is allowed to run to waste in order to keep flushing the closet. It, however, cannot get to the foul part. We have about 2,300 pail closets. They are very costly and the difficulty of removing the excreta without becoming a nuisance is becoming a serious problem. It will pay the Council to allow free water for every pail closet converted to the clean water carriage system. When the Cowpe Reservoir is completed, this is the question which should be pressed forward on sanitary and financial grounds.

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REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.—This work is done almost entirely by our own scavengers, and on the whole it is well done. The contents of pails and dust bins are removed weekly. Gradually the new regulation dust bins are being substituted for boxes, tubs, &c., very much to the health of the people.

WATER SUPPLY.—The Corporation supply about 2,700 houses, which is rather more than one half of the Borough. Every year there are fresh customers. We have had an ample supply of water. The quality has been good. There are many private water supplies, some of which are suspicious. Occasionally these are polluted by surface washings from manured fields. It is remarkable how little sickness follows the use of these suspicious water supplies. The people take the precaution of filtering and boiling. When our new supply is ready many of these supplies will be stopped.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.—We have 17 on the register. One new license has been granted during the year. The slaughter-houses have been kept in a satisfactory condition.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.—There are only three and these are Tripe Boilers.

SMOKE NUISANCES.—Three observations were taken and black smoke was emitted so as to be a nuisance. No legal proceedings have been taken.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL AND DISINFECTOR.—Nothing practical has been done. The question of providing a general Infectious Diseases Hospital for the three Rossendale Boroughs is receiving the consideration of these authorities.

ANTHRAX.—The Chief Constable reported a case of Anthrax in a cow. The cowshed was disinfected and the carcase destroyed by burning.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES, DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILK-SHOPS.—These are dealt with under the Chief Constable's Report which is annexed. The Dairies and Cowsheds will in future be under the Health Committee.

INSPECTION OF THE BOROUGH.—We have inspected the Borough and have taken action to remove nuisances and insanitary conditions. From the Sanitary Inspector's Report it will be seen that a great deal of valuable work has been done. As there is a scarcity of houses there is a tendency to overcrowding. Most of the streets are well paved, flagged and lighted. There are some which need paving and others repairing.

THE MADEN PUBLIC BATHS.—The Baths Manager's Report is annexed. As there are very few houses with Slipper Baths, the Baths should be a great boon to the Burgesses. Unfortunately, they are not used so frequently as they ought

to be. The Turkish Baths have been reduced to 9s. for one dozen tickets, and the cost of a hot Slipper Bath with soap and towel is only 2d. The mill operatives for the sake of health and comfort ought to avail themselves of these baths, at least once a week.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1907, for the Borough of Bacup on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces, and Homework.

I.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspector.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	9	...	...
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	163	19	...
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Table 3).	6	...	...
Total	178	19	...

II.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of Cleanliness	1	1	...	...
Want of Ventilation ... ..	...	...	...	...
Offensive Rubbish to Remove ...	1	1	...	...
Overcrowding ... ..	...	...	...	...
Defective Drain to Repair	1	1	...	...
Want of Drainage of Floors ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other Nuisances	4	4	...	...
Sanitary Accommodation {	Insufficient ...	2	2	...
	Unsuitable or defective ...	26	26	...
	Not separate for sexes ... ..	...	...	...
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal Occupation of Underground Bakehouse ... ..	...	...	...	...
Breach of Special Sanitary Requirements for Bakehouses ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other Offences (Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Table 3).	...	...	...	...
Total	35	35	...	...

III.—HOME

Nature of Work.	Outworkers' Lists.					
	Lists Received from Employers.				Numbers of Addressees of Outworkers received from other Councils.	
	Twice in the Year.		Once in the Year.			
	Lists	Out-workers	Lists	Out-workers		
Wearing Apparel—						
(1) Slipper Making	2	28	...	...	5	
(2) Cleaning and Washing	
Lace, Lace Curtains and Nets	
Furniture and Upholstery	
Fur Pulling	
Umbrellas	
Paper Bags and Boxes	
Brush Making	
Stuffed Toys	
File Making	
Electro Plate	
Cables and Chains	
Anchors and Grapnels	
Cart Gear	
Locks, Latches and Keys	
Total	2	28	...	...	5	

IV.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register at the end of the year.	Number
Shoemakers and Cloggers	31
Plumbers	6
Tailors	6
Bakers	21
Tinsmiths	4
Blacksmiths and Wheelwrights	7
Hosiery Knitters	5
Saddlers	1
Milliners	17
Dentists	3
Dressmakers	26
Joiners and Cabinet Makers	5
Beer Bottlers	2
Confectioners	2
Rope Makers	1
Clay Pipe Makers	1
Watch Makers	3
Total number of Workshops on Register ...	141

V.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act ... ..	...
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act.	3
{ Notified by H.M. Inspector ...	
{ Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector...	
Other ... ..	...
Underground Bakehouses :—	
Certificates granted during the year ... ..	...
In use at the end of the year ... ..	...

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

JOHN BROWN, M.O.H.,

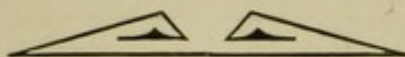
M.D., D.P.H., Vict. Univ.

Burwood House, Bacup,

January 22nd, 1907.

UNITED STATES

NAME	RESIDENCE	OCCUPATION	EDUCATION	REMARKS
J. M. Smith	New York	Teacher	High School	
J. M. Smith	New York	Teacher	High School	
J. M. Smith	New York	Teacher	High School	
J. M. Smith	New York	Teacher	High School	
J. M. Smith	New York	Teacher	High School	
J. M. Smith	New York	Teacher	High School	
J. M. Smith	New York	Teacher	High School	
J. M. Smith	New York	Teacher	High School	
J. M. Smith	New York	Teacher	High School	
J. M. Smith	New York	Teacher	High School	
J. M. Smith	New York	Teacher	High School	
J. M. Smith	New York	Teacher	High School	
J. M. Smith	New York	Teacher	High School	
J. M. Smith	New York	Teacher	High School	
J. M. Smith	New York	Teacher	High School	
J. M. Smith	New York	Teacher	High School	



Vital Statistics

OF THE DISTRICT.

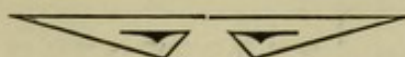


TABLE I.—VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1907 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District	
		Number	Rate	Under 1 Year of Age	At all Ages	Number	Rate				Number	Rate
1897	23500	542	23'00	100	Rate per 1000 Births registered	466	19'40	..	..	..	466	19'40
1898	24400	589	24'13	72	121	422	17'36	..	..	..	422	17'36
1899	24400	543	22'08	89	163	398	16'62	..	..	..	398	16'62
1900	24400	589	24'13	100	169	472	19'34	..	..	..	472	19'34
1901	22500	485	24'11	69	142	364	16'18	..	..	..	364	16'18
1902	22500	560	24'88	76	135	469	16'40	..	..	..	469	16'40
1903	22500	552	24'52	77	139	339	19'50	..	..	..	339	19'50
1904	22500	509	22'19	74	145	381	16'81	..	..	..	381	16'81
1905	22500	503	22'35	56	111	330	14'66	..	..	..	330	14'66
1906	24400	524	21'47	63	120	371	15'20	..	..	..	371	15'20
Averages for years 1897-1906	23360	539	23'25	77	142	401	17'14	..	..	..	401	17'14
1907	24500	541	22'08	69	127	385	15'71	..	..	..	407	16'61

TABLE II.—VITAL STATISTICS URBAN DISTRICT
OF BACUP IN 1907 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births Registered	Death at all Ages	Deaths under 1 year
1897	23500	542	466	100
1898	24400	589	422	72
1899	24400	543	398	83
1900	24400	589	472	100
1901	22500	485	364	69
1902	22500	560	469	76
1903	22500	552	339	77
1904	22500	509	381	74
1905	22500	503	330	56
1906	24400	524	371	63
Averages of Years 1897 to 1906.	23360	539	401	77
1907	24500	541	385	68

TABLE III.—CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED
DURING THE YEAR 1907.

Notifiable Disease	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT						
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years					
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and upwards
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	3	—	1	2	—	—	—
Erysipelas	15	1	1	1	—	12	—
Scarlet Fever	19	—	11	5	3	—	—
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	3	—	—	—	—	3	—
Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Varicella	61	10	26	25	—	—	—
Totals	102	11	39	33	3	16	—

TABLE IV.—

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1907.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths in or belonging to Whole District at Subjoined Ages.						
	All Ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and up- wards
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	14	2	11	1	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough... ..	7	2	4	1	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup... ..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Croup	3	...	2	1	...	...	...
Fever } Typhus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Other continued ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa	4	2	...	...	...	2	...
Enteritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Erysipelas	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
Other Septic Diseases	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	24	...	1	1	7	14	1
Other tubercular diseases	4	...	1	1	2	...	...
Cancer, Malignant Disease	11	...	...	...	...	4	7
Bronchitis	68	15	7	...	1	21	24
Pneumonia	28	6	9	...	3	8	2
Pleurisy	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs ..	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Cirrhosis of Liver } ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venereal Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth	9	9	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition	4	...	...	...	...	4	...
Heart Diseases	32	...	...	1	2	20	9
Accidents	8	...	2	1	1	4	...
Suicides	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
All other Causes	179	30	14	6	...	69	60
All causes	407	68	54	13	16	153	103

TABLE V.—INFANTILE MORTALITY
DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES IN WEEKS

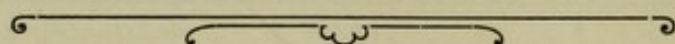
CAUSE OF DEATH						Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 1 Month
All Causes	{	Certified ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Uncertified ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Inquest ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Common Infectious Diseases	{	Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chicken-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Diphtheria: Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoeal Diseases	{	Diarrhoea, all forms ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Enteritis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gastritis, Gasto-intestinal Catarrh ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Wasting Diseases	{	Premature Birth ... ..	...	...	...	3	3	1	...	7
		Congenital Defects ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
		Injury at Birth ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Want of Breast-milk ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Diseases	{	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ... ..	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	4
		Tuberculous Meningitis... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Syphilis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rickets ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Causes	{	Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Convulsions ... ..	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	4
		Bronchitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Laryngitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pneumonia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Suffocation, overlaying ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Other Causes ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
Inquest ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
						8	6	3	3	20

DURING THE YEAR 1907.

AND MONTHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

1-2 Months	2-3 Months	3-4 Months	4-5 Months	5-6 Months	6-7 Months	7-8 Months	8-9 Months	9-10 Months	10-11 Months	11-12 Months	Total Deaths under One Year.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	..	..	..	I
..
..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
..
..	I	I	..	..	..	..	I	..	..	..	3
..
..	..	I	..	..	I	..	..	..	..	..	2
..
..	I	..	..	..	..	..	I	..	..	..	I
I	..	..	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..
2	I	I	2	..	I	..	..	..	..	..	11
..
..
..
..
..
..	..	..	I	..	..	..	..	I	..	..	2
..
..	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	..	..	6
3	I	I	I	4	..	2	2	..	..	..	14
I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I
..	2	..	..	I	I	I	..	..	I	..	6
..
..	..	I	I	I	I	..	I	..	..	..	7
..
7	7	5	6	6	4	3	6	4	I	..	69

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR 1907.



*To His Worship the Mayor (Alderman J. H. Maden, Chairman),
and Members of the Health Committee of the Corporation of
the Borough of Bacup.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of submitting to you my sixth annual report, giving details of the work done by the sanitary department during the year 1907.

INSPECTION OF THE BOROUGH AND REMOVAL OF NUISANCES.

As in previous years, regular inspections of the courts, yards, and passages within the Borough have been made, and the nuisances discovered during such inspections have been dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the various Health Acts.

The nuisances discovered were of a varied nature many being of such a character as to require no structural alteration to property to procure their abatement; therefore in many instances, verbal intimation to the persons responsible was sufficient to bring about the desired result. In cases, however, where the nuisances arose from structural defects, or from the absence of sanitary appliances, the usual statutory notices were served upon the owners.

SUMMARY OF WORK.

Visit and Re-visits to Houses	...	...	...	1472
Notices and Letters served	...	...	...	527
Workshop Inspections	...	...	...	178
Slaughter-houses Inspections	...	...	...	137
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	19
Rooms Disinfected, including 6 Schools and 1 Cow Shed	...	...	...	82
Drains Tested (by smoke)	...	...	...	44
Complaints Received	...	...	...	101
Visits to Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	35
Visits Paid to Infected Houses	...	...	...	376

NUISANCES ABATED.

No Closet Accommodation (Factory) Pail Provided	1
Insufficient Closet Accommodation (Factories)—	
Additional Water Closets provided	3
Additional Pail Closets provided	3
Foul Drains Cleansed	63
Cesspools Abolished (Water Closets provided)	14
Cesspools Abolished (Pail Closets provided)	9
Pail Closets Abolished (Water Closets provided)	17
Privy Middens Abolished (Water Closets provided)	7
Privy Middens Abolished (Pail Closets provided)	
Disused Cellar Dwellings Cleansed	5
Pigs kept near Dwelling-house, so as to be a Nuisance	2
Defective Drains to Repair	33
Gable Ends Damp (to Cement)	5
Gable Ends Damp (to Provide Open Areas)	3
Drainage from House Polluting Water-course	1
Drainage from Manure Tanks flowing over Highway	3
Lavatory Waste Pipe Stopped up	1

NUISANCES ABATED—continued.

Dilapidated Privy Doors and Frames (New ones Fixed)	11
Dilapidated Slaughter-house Floor (Floor repaired)	1
Defective Drains, Gullies, and 18-in. Channels Fixed	16
Dilapidated Closet Seats (New Ones Fixed) ...	19
Bath Waste Pipe Disconnected from Drain ...	1
Lavatory Waste Pipe Disconnected from Drain ...	1
New Pedestal Water Closets Fixed... ..	14
Offensive Urinals to Abolish and provide New Ones	4
Urinals to Repair and Screen	2
Ventilating Pipe to Drain to Repair	1
Insufficient Closet Accommodation (Lodging-houses) W.C.'s provided	2
Defective Closet Cistern to Repair	1
Offensive Tank used for Storing Water in, New Tank provided	1
Dilapidated Closets to Rebuild	2
Drain Inside Cowshed (Drain Removed)	1
Drain Inside Stable (Drain Removed)	1
Drain Inside Wash-house (Drain Removed) ...	1
Dilapidated House Floors (Relaid)	2
Dilapidated Sinkstones (New Ones fixed)	9
Dilapidated Surface of Yards Relaid with Flags	11
Dilapidated Privy Roofs and Walls to Repair ..	14
Dilapidated Ashpit Walls to Repair	7
Closet Doors Broken Off (New Doors Fixed) ...	28
Dirty Closets to Cleanse	31
Dirty Closets to Cleanse (Factories)	9
Offensive Rubbish to Remove	9
Houses without Ashpit Accommodation (Ash-bins provided)	7
Dirty Dwellings to Cleanse	13

NUISANCES ABATED—continued.

Dirty Bedrooms to Cleanse	17
Slaughter-houses to Cleanse	3
Offensive Trades Premises (to Whitewash) ...	2
Offensive Trades Premises (Roofs to Repair) ...	2
Dirty Bakehouses to Whitewash	2
Smoke Nuisances	2
Fall Pipes Stopped up (Cleansed)	9
Premises Used for Preparing Fish for Frying (to Cleanse)	1
Dilapidated Cow Shed Roof and Walls (Repaired)	1
Additional Light to Cow Shed provided ...	2
Additional Ventilation to Cow Shed Provided ...	1
Offensive Deposits to Remove	9
Insufficient Ashpits (Ash-bins provided)	141
Dilapidated Manure Pits to Repair	2
Defective Drains Under Buildings (Drains taken out and Pipe Drains Substituted) ...	3
Defective Drains under Buildings (Drains Removed)	8
Dilapidated House Roofs Repaired	17
Dilapidated Spouting and Fall Pipes (New Ones fixed)	19
Gullies and Dish-stones Fixed to Drains	9
Donkey kept in Unsuitable Premises	1
Workshop to Whitewash	1
Offensive Premises used for Making Food-stuffs in Closed	1
House Unfit for Human Habitation Closed ..	1
Cellar Dwelling Closed	1
Disused Closets to Abolish	3
Risers to Closet Seats required	17
Cellar Drains Cleansed and Repaired	1
Rubble Drains Abolished, and Sanitary Drains Substituted	3

NUISANCES ABATED—continued.

Dilapidated Closet Boxes (Sanitary Pails Provided)	16
Additional Pail Closets provided	5
Privy Doors to Refix	12
Dilapidated Ashpits Abolished (Sanitary Ash-bins provided)	3
Sinkwaste Pipe Disconnected from Drains (Gullies and 18-in. Channels Fixed)	57
Sinkwaste Pipes Stopped up (Cleansed)	8
Foul Water Closet Drains (Cleansed)	19
Fall Pipes Disconnected from Drains	14
Premises Overcrowded	11
Defective Sinkwaste Pipes (Lead Traps Fixed) ...	3
Defective Sinkwaste Pipes (New Ones Fixed) ...	17
Drains Re-laid	9
Offensive Yard to Cleanse and Hens to Remove	1
To Provide Galvanised Bins (Slaughter-houses) ..	1

The following work was in hand at the close of the year:—

Privy Middens to Abolish and Provide Water Closets	8
Pail Closets to Abolish and Provide Water Closets	2
Rubble Drains to Remove and Provide Pipe Drains	2
Ashpit to Abolish and Provide Ash-bin	1

DRAINS TESTED (by Smoke).

<u>No. of Premises, 44</u>	<u>No. of Defects Found</u>	<u>Work Carried Out</u>
<u>Nature of Defects</u>		
Drains Untrapped	10	Gully traps fixed
Defective Drain in Cellar ...	2	Drains taken out

DRAINS TESTED (by Smoke)—continued.

<u>No. of Premises, 44</u>	<u>No. of Defects Found</u>	<u>Work Carried Out</u>
<u>Nature of Defects</u>		
Sinkwaste Pipes connected direct to Drains	9	Sinkwaste pipes disconnected, gullies and channels fixed
Defective Rubble Drains ...	7	New Drains laid
Rubble Drains passing under dwelling	1	Drain taken out
Fall Pipes connected direct into drains	9	Fall Pipes disconnected, gulley traps fixed

During the year I have submitted the following Reports to the Health Committee, viz. :—

Report *re* Out-buildings, Brewery Street.

Report *re* Premises proposed to be used for an Offensive Trade, Forest Street.

Report *re* House, Huttock End Lane.

Report *re* Tips, Leewood Road and Blackwood.

Report *re* Proposed Slaughter-house, Frost Holes.

DISEASED AND UNSOUND FOOD.

During the year four seizures of food were made :

<u>No. of Seizures</u>	<u>Article</u>	<u>Weight</u>
1 ..	Fish ...	24 lbs.
1 ...	Beef ...	80 lbs.
2 ...	Potatoes ...	3096 lbs.

With a view to the encouragement of the sale of wholesome food, a practice has for some time past been adopted that when retail vendors become aware that articles of food purchased of wholesale dealers are unsound and unfit for human consumption, they attend with the same at the Sanitary Inspector's Office, and if satisfied that no attempt has been made to sell the articles, I receive instructions from the owners to have the same destroyed, and a certificate is given in support of any claim upon the wholesale firm who originally sold the same. This no doubt prevents a large amount of unsound food being offered for sale. Two certificates have been granted during the year under these circumstances. Your Inspector finds that in our Borough there are a number of people who are in the habit of getting salt from street hawkers in exchange for rags. On several occasions I have found the salt wrapped in dirty filthy cloths. I have drawn hawkers' attention to this and advised a clean box in which to store the salt. Boxes are now being generally used.

During the year special attention was given to foodstuffs preserved in tins. Several shops were visited and tins taken from stock were inspected. In every case I found a willingness on the part of each tradesman to assist in this inspection. A few "Blown" tins were observed. These were disposed of so as not to be used for human food.

The whole of the butchers, fishmongers, fruiterers, and other tradesmen's premises have been kept under close and frequent supervision; also, the Market has been visited twice weekly.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.Number on Register, 17.

One new license has been granted.

The Slaughter-houses in the Borough have been periodically inspected. Some of the Slaughter-houses are in congested areas, and structurally not suited for the purpose, otherwise the premises are kept clean, and at the time of my inspections the slaughtering was done so as to prevent as far as the nature of the trade would allow, any effluvia nuisances. Several improvements have been effected at the slaughter-houses during the year.

The difficulties in the way of food inspection are great as regards meat. The Slaughter-houses in the Borough are scattered, slaughtering being done at irregular times and hours.

I find a common practice amongst the butchers is to have their meat taken from their slaughter-houses on carts, etc., without any covering, thus allowing the dust and rain to fall upon it. It would be more satisfactory if coverings in all cases of removal were provided.

Twenty-two permits have been granted during the year, allowing persons to slaughter the following animals on premises not licensed as Slaughter-houses, viz.:—28 Pigs. I am strongly of opinion that this privilege is liable to be abused, also your Inspector cannot supervise these premises as satisfactorily as the Slaughter-houses, still, we have some knowledge when and where slaughtering takes place.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Number on Register—Tripe Boilers ... 3

During the year the premises used for tripe boiling situate in Rochdale Road, have been closed, a new license being granted for more modern and suitable premises.

Two applications were received for proposed new premises, in which to carry on a noxious trade. A report on each place was submitted. One was in a congested area and unsuitable, the premises being closed. In the other case the occupier was granted a license.

The premises in occupation have been regularly inspected, and, as far as the nature of the trade would allow, kept in a clean condition, the Bye-laws being strictly enforced.

FRIED FISH SHOPS.

Thirty-five visits were made to these premises. The premises were clean and well fitted up. Your Inspector occasionally receives complaints from people living near these premises regarding the smells, but when sound fish and good materials are used and cleanliness observed, considering the advantages they offer of a cheap, wholesome, nutritious food, little exception can be taken to the manner in which they are conducted.

POTTED MEAT AND SAUSAGE MAKERS.

During the year the premises in which sausages and potted meats were made were visited. In two cases the premises and utensils were found to be

scrupulously clean; one may be described as fairly clean; one in a filthy condition, which has been closed; and one, owing to the storage of other materials, was unsuitable for making foodstuffs in.

SMOKE NUISANCES.

Three observations, of an hour's duration, were made. In two instances nuisances were observed. Notices have been served and an improvement effected. A still greater improvement would be effected if firemen would exercise greater care during the process of firing. The attention of the firemen and owners in several instances has been called to this matter.

VANS USED AS DWELLINGS.

The dwelling-vans of showmen who visited the town for the purpose of attending the fair, were all inspected in order to ascertain their sanitary condition, and also for the purpose of observing any infectious disease which might exist among the inmates. The condition of the vans was satisfactory, and no infectious disease was found to exist among the occupiers.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS.

During the year several contraventions were found, and the following improvements effected:—

	<u>Number</u>
Damp House, open area provided	1
Badly Lighted Premises, additional light provided	2

	<u>Number</u>
Badly Ventilated Cow Shed, ventilators provided	2
Dilapidated Closet to repair	1
No Ashpit accommodation, ash-bin provided ...	1
Foul Drain, stopped up	1
Cow Shed Roof to repair	1
Dirty Dairy to cleanse	1
Cow Shed Disinfected after case of Anthrax...	1
Drain inside Cow Shed to remove	1
Defective Drain to repair	1
Dilapidated Closet to repair	1
Liquid from Manure flowing over Highway ...	2

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following number of Infectious Diseases were reported during the year:—

	1906	1907
Chickenpox	34	61
Scarlet Fever	42	19
Puerperal Fever	3	1
Typhoid Fever	15	3
Diphtheria (Mem. Croup)	18	3
Erysipelas	22	15
Measles	307	110
	<hr/> 441	<hr/> 212

Three hundred and seventy-six visits were made to infected houses, enquiries made as to the cause or origin of the disease, instructions given with regard to the isolation of the infected persons, and disinfection of the infected articles, &c., connected with the disease. Sanitary Pails, Disinfectants, and Carbolised Oil are supplied free, and the bedding, clothes, &c., disinfected

in the room with Formic Aldehyde or Sulphur Dioxide Gas on recovery of the patient.

In case the infected person was a child attending school, the school authorities were informed, and instructions given to keep all children from school until the Medical Attendant certified the children to be free from infection. Some parents believe that children have to graduate through the various infantile diseases, and with this belief expose them to infection so as to have it all over together. Eighty-two rooms, including six schools, have been disinfected, and one cow shed in which had been a case of anthrax; also several parcels of clothing from infected houses on the application of the owners have been destroyed. One large house outside our Borough was disinfected.

The free supply of disinfectants in the Borough has been duly appreciated. In some instances I find that disinfectants have taken the place of cleanliness. When the occupiers' attention was called to this matter, disinfectants were not so freely used, but search was made for any offensive smell and the cause of same was removed, instead of being covered up.

From my inspections during the year I find that the people are taking a greater interest in matters relating to sanitation in and around their dwellings, and from this increased interest, improvement in the health of the parents and children must be effected.

CLEANSING DEPARTMENT.

During the year I have visited each part of the Borough, and am well acquainted with the sanitary

condition of the differently constructed Privies and Ashpits. These are being reduced, and the water carriage system adopted. The weekly and bi-weekly collection of shop refuse in the central portion of the town has been well sustained, and I think has given very general satisfaction. One hundred and four loads of vegetable refuse, and one hundred and eighty-two loads of abattoir garbage have been collected, no complaints having been made. Several Municipal Authorities convert this refuse, along with fish offal, into a dry and concentrated manure. The present system of depositing ashes in small boxes, bags, tubs, &c. (which by courtesy are called ash-bins) on the foot-paths until emptied by our men, does not assist in making our town sanitary, and I believe the time is not far distant when these receptacles will be abolished. Ash tubs and boxes are far too frequently dangerous for the workmen to handle, owing to the rusty nails and broken hoops (one accident occurred during the year), and also they are very insanitary. During the year I have observed that several wooden boxes have been saturated with moisture and were in a very offensive condition. Portable circular galvanised-iron Ash-bins, with covers, are better in every way. The Committee having adopted a circular galvanised-iron "Regulation" Dust-bin with cover, I am convinced from a large experience, that when these are generally used for houses, etc., a great sanitary improvement in our Borough will be effected. During the year 151 "Regulation" Dust-bins have been provided. Some of the objections which were urged against the bin adopted by the Committee were as follows:—The bin was too small or too large; it would not stand in the wet; water would corrode them; they would not last many months; workmen would use them improperly; tenants would take them when removing, etc. As will be seen by

the increased number provided, the dust-bin which the Committee adopted is proving satisfactory, and I found that those who had the greatest objection had had the least experience of them. When the bins are generally adopted in the Borough I think greater efficiency in the removal of house refuse will be observed. No great improvement can be seen yet as the bins are distributed in different parts of the Borough. Every application received for the emptying of Ashpits, Cesspools, or Pails are duly recorded in a book. During the year 73 such applications were made, which were attended to. The efforts of the Health Committee in making an earnest attempt to dispose of the nightsoil in a more sanitary manner in preference to "Dumping" it on the tips has so far been satisfactory, more nightsoil having been put down the shutes than in any previous year. Some of the outlying districts are scavenged by contract. As opportunities occur we are undertaking this work by our own staff. During the year the increased amount of trade refuse has been sustained. This is probably due to the fact that a charge is being made to those who previously had it removed free.

The task of removing and dealing with domestic refuse has specially received the attention of your Inspector during the year, and though the number of houses and population has increased, the work has on the whole been satisfactorily carried out. During our heaviest period (winter months) I had nearly 200 loads of refuse weighed, and found the average weight very low, being just over 14-cwts., and this is considerably above the usual average. By having these loads weighed we had increased refuse removed. If a weighing machine could be provided on the tip at Change

it would soon pay for itself, as well as effect a saving in cleansing.

The abolition of the conservancy system, and the adoption of water carriage system for refuse removal is rapidly becoming general throughout the country, and wherever the sewers are satisfactory your Inspector would advise that the abolition of all Closets so constructed as to retain excrementitious matter around houses be rigidly enforced, and clean Water Closets substituted, as it is becoming more apparent that the water carriage system proper is the only alternative. As the Health Committee finds the labour or makes a grant for conversion of Pail Closets in suitable places, I would strongly recommend the Committee to consider the question of adopting Clean Water Closets in *lieu* of Waste Water Closets, as these Closets are not as sanitary. It was claimed for these Closets when they were introduced that a great saving of fresh water would be effected through being flushed with slop water. But practical experience has shown that this is not the case.

The condition of the cesspools, privies, etc., abolished during the year was extremely unsatisfactory, and dangerous to health. The change in the districts where Water Closets have been provided is giving much satisfaction to the inhabitants. The abolition of all Pail Closets in the Borough, and a free supply of water to Water Closets, is a question which might with advantage be considered by the Health Committee.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF PAILS EMPTIED AND
LOADS OF RUBBISH REMOVED EACH MONTH.

Month.				Pails.	Loads Slaughter- house Refuse.	Loads Vegetable Refuse.	Total Loads Refuse Removed.
January	...	...	...	8237	14	8	681
February	...	...	...	8198	14	8	612
March	...	...	...	6440	17.5	10	541
April	...	...	...	6048	14	8	596
May	...	...	...	6572	14	8	546
June	...	...	...	6424	17.5	10	544
July	...	..	...	7594	14	8	660
August	...	...	...	6582	17.5	10	550
September	..	...	...	7792	14	8	624
October	...	.	...	6860	14	8	551
November	...	...	...	6436	17.5	10	590
December	..	...	...	8367	14	8	673
Total 1907				85550	182	104	7168

Your Sanitary Inspector gratefully recognises the valuable assistance he has received from His Worship the Mayor (Alderman J. H. Maden, Chairman), and Members of the Health Committee, in his endeavours to improve the Sanitary condition of the Borough.

I remain, Gentlemen,

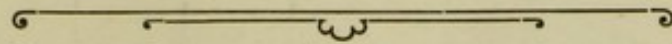
Your obedient Servant,

ARTHUR E. BARNES,

Asso. Royal San. Inst., London (by exam.); Member of Incorp. Assoc.
San. Inspectors; Hons. Cert. Plumbing, etc.,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

MADEN PUBLIC BATHS REPORT.



*To His Worship the Mayor (Chairman), of the Health and Baths
Committee of the Borough of Bacup,*

The following is a Report on the work of this department for the year ending December 31st, 1907.

The number of bathers who have used the various kinds of baths during the year is 32,083, an increase of 1797 over the year 1906.

All the baths have been in use during the year.

The greatest number using the baths during one month was in July, when there were 6,492 bathers.

The following table will show the number of bathers for the last twelve years. There is no report for the year 1894 :—

1895	...	...	25,961
1896	...	...	29,689
1897	...	...	33,889
1898	...	...	35,316
1899	...	...	36,996
1900	...	...	32,335
1901	...	...	34,626
1902	...	...	31,329
1903	...	...	29,191
1904	...	...	34,236
1905	...	...	34,844
1906	...	...	30,286
1907	...	...	32,083

It will be noticed that the greatest number of Turkish Bathers in any month was in December, when 54 persons patronised this class of bath.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF BATHERS

Class of Bath.	Price	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
Special Turkish	1/6	2	...	...	...	1
2nd Turkish	1/-	27	18	35	33	32
Vapour Baths	9d.	3	1	3	3	3
Gents' Slipper, 1st Class ...	4d.	72	64	130	129	224
Gents' Slipper, 2nd Class ...	2d.	141	133	315	254	296
Ladies' Slipper, 1st Class ...	4d.	...	...	...	18	20
Ladies' Slipper, 2nd Class ...	2d.	...	...	...	52	195
Men's Swimming, 1st Class ...	4d.	...	...	...	34	218
Men's Swimming, 2nd Class...	2d.	121	113	318	366	679
Ladies' Swimming, 2nd Class	2d.	...	...	3	15	26
Youths' Swimming, 1st Class	2d.	...	...	...	23	92
Youths' Swimming 2nd Class	1d.	161	64	412	498	803
Girls' Swimming, 2nd Class...	1d.	...	46	...	40	168
School Children	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	...	...	...	...	602
Special Club Tickets, Men ...	2d.	...	...	...	330	570
Special Club Tickets, Youths	1d.	...	...	...	...	...
Total Number of Bathers per Month... ..		527	439	1216	1795	3929
Yearly Contracts, Men ...	10/-	...	...	...	2	1
Yearly Contracts, Youths ...	5/-	...	...	...	3	...
Drawers	1d.	26	11	86	129	296
Polo, &c., Matches Commission	...	...	...	...	5/- Liberal Club	8/3 Burnley
Amount of Monthly Receipts.		£ 5 s. 15 d. 6	4 11 2	11 8 1	18 4 6	31 3 3

IN EACH CLASS WITH THE FEES RECEIVED.

June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total of each Class	Fees for each Class		
								£	s.	d.
1	...	2	1	...	...	...	7	0	10	6
41	53	41	39	32	27	54	432	21	12	0
5	2	4	3	3	1	2	33	1	4	9
186	391	159	188	82	70	58	1753	29	4	4
285	618	275	290	153	140	108	3008	25	1	4
22	95	42	43	10	20	9	279	4	13	0
182	289	199	182	89	87	64	1339	11	3	2
207	408	274	168	35	...	...	1344	22	8	0
907	1376	1098	856	355	282	158	6629	55	4	10
55	86	37	51	10	12	10	305	2	10	10
123	199	269	162	38	...	1	907	7	11	2
005	1589	1216	990	497	388	126	7749	32	5	9
289	355	286	290	103	56	37	1670	6	19	2
137	521	777	533	132	...	...	3702	7	14	3
480	510	452	307	66	15	1	2731	22	15	2
...	...	49	91	44	8	3	195	0	16	3
4925	6492	5180	4194	1649	1106	631	32083	251	14	6
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	0	0
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	0	0
259	562	459	282	87	32	28	2257	9	8	1
	3/7 Preston		1/1/4 Gala and Polo	...	...	...	...	2	1	8
			3/6 Bl'kburn							
							Total £	266	4	3
33	53	38	32	12	9	7	3702 School Children at 1/2d. each £7 14 3	Total ...	£266	4 3
7	17	1	6	16	7	11				
8	11	2	4	0	5	0				

CHIEF CONSTABLE'S REPORT FOR 1907.

I have the honour to report for your information that the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops have been inspected and found in a fairly satisfactory condition.

The Common Lodging-houses are visited daily, and each proprietor fills up a form stating the name of each lodger, whence they came, and their destination, which he hands to the visiting officer each morning; these are kept at the Police Station for reference.

There is no alteration in the number of Common Lodging-houses, but somewhat increased accommodation therein.

J. HARLAND,

Chief Constable.

BAKEWELL
Rural District Council.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
NORTH RURAL SANITARY
DISTRICT,

For the Year 1907,

BY
PHILIP S. FENTEM, M.D.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Printed by Order of the Council,

ALFRED HAWES,

CLERK.

BAKEWELL

Local District Council

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

NORTH RURAL SANITARY

DISTRICT

For the Year 1907.

BY

PHILIP S. FRITHM, M.D.

Medical Officer of Health

Printed by order of the Council.

ALFRED HAWES

Printer

CATCLIFF, BAKEWELL,

January 6, 1908.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Bakewell
Rural District Council.*

My Lord Duke and Gentlemen,

I beg to present to your Council my thirty-fifth Annual Report, as Medical Officer of Health for the Northern Division of the Bakewell Rural District.

This report is compiled from information which has been gathered from many sources and in various ways, but for the greater part from the regular systematic inspections which have been made of the District. In some of these inspections the County Medical Officer has accompanied me, and advised me in any difficult or delicate questions that naturally occasionally arise. I have also on various occasions been accompanied and assisted by Mr. Hawley, the Sanitary Inspector.

It was only necessary to take proceedings before the Law Courts in one case to have all orders or Sanitary requirements enforced. A final notice is not always required.

The following Acts being of interest to all dealing with the question of Public Health were passed during the year 1907.

The Small Holdings and Allotments Act, 1907.

The Public Health regulation as to Foods Act, 1907.

The Notification of Births Act, 1907.

The Public Health Acts, Amendment Act, 1907.

The last containing many important provisions.

(1) *Physical Features and General Characters of
the District.*

This is fully described in my annual report for 1903.

(2) *The Chief Occupations of the Inhabitants of the District, and
the Influence of any particular occupation on Public Health.*

I have in previous reports pointed out that a considerable number of the inhabitants find employment on the land, this being largely an agricultural district. In some parts of the district, as for example at Calver, Cressbrook and Litton,

cotton spinning finds employment for a large proportion of the people. Other forms of employment are to be found in factories where boot and shoe manufacturing, silk weaving, and velvet cutting is carried on. Lime burning, quarrying for chert and limestone, quarrying to a considerable extent for gritstone for building purposes; mining for lead ore, spar, and ochre is also undertaken. The building trade has since the opening of the railway connecting Sheffield with Manchester by Hathersage and the Hope Valley, become very active, finding employment one way or other for a considerable number of persons. Naturally the least healthful of all the occupations are those where persons are employed in Mills and Factories, but everything possible is done that is in any way conducive to the well being of those employed therein.

(3) *House Accommodation.*

The house accommodation in the district is taking it as a whole, and for the working classes in the aggregate, of a satisfactory character. Some of the houses occupied by the working classes are extremely satisfactory; of course there are some, and in this connection I allude to those cottages which were built many years ago, which are not altogether what is to be desired, and unfortunately houses of this description do not readily lend themselves to alterations and are in consequence difficult to deal with, but as I have frequently pointed out, if a proper system of scavenging was undertaken and properly carried out, their surroundings would be so materially altered that the condition of them would be immensely improved.

While on the subject of the houses occupied by the working classes I cannot do better than tabulate shortly the defects most frequently met with. These are:—

- (a) The want of trapping, as distinct from outside disconnection, of the slop-water pipes and the presence of slopstones in the living rooms;
- (b) The lack of adequate closet accommodation, built after an approved pattern;
- (c) Imperfect means of ventilation—and this is especially noticed in bedrooms;
- (d) Lack of sufficient pantry accommodation for the storage of articles which are required as food; and:—
- (e) The none provision of guttering and down-spouting for the collection and removal of rain water from the roofs. The want of this provision has rendered many houses damp, and this greatly favours the incidence of Phthisis,

Diphtheria, etc. This dampness is greatly aggravated by the want, especially in some of the houses of the older type in all grades, of any kind of damp course.

Sufficiency of Open Space about Houses.

In some of the townships the open situation of the houses is a characteristic feature, whilst in others they are more or less huddled together. The configuration of the ground settles the two distinctive types.

Action under the Housing of the Working Classes Act.

In this connection, inspections have from time to time been made of the district, for the purpose of detecting any dwellings dangerous to health, so as to be unfit for human habitation. No notices had to be served under this Act. All necessary notices were served under The Public Health Act, 1875.

Cleanliness of Surroundings.

One of the commonest agents operating against cleanliness of the surroundings of the houses, especially of those occupied by the working classes, is to be found in the old fashioned privy-midden, with its large underfined refuse pit, which is often in close relation with one or other of the walls of the house. Where possible these ancient monuments of a past are replaced by more up-to-date structures, and then at any-rate the space limit is defined, but the want of a proper system of scavenging eventually leads to an overflow, when it sometimes happens that the defining walls are hidden by the accumulated rubbish and other matter, in which case the new building seems to cry out more pitiably for relief than the old one, which had by lapse of time taken on a careless appearance.

Supervision over Erection of New Houses.

The adoption of Building Bye Laws which I advocated for several years were eventually accomplished, and it is now incumbent upon all persons who contemplate building in your Council's area to submit plans, which have to be approved before the work is commenced. This gives the much needed supervision so long required. I would again advise the Council to require duplicate plans to be sent in, so that one copy could be filed for reference from time to time. Without this there is absolutely no means of checking the work, or of preventing alterations of the plans after they have been approved.

(4) *Sewerage and Drainage.*

(a.) Its sufficiency in all parts of the district. In four only of the townships in my district has a complete system of sewerage and drainage been carried out by your Council. These, in the order in which they have been carried out, are :—

Stoney Middleton,	opened in January, 1899.
Longstone, Little	„ October, 1900.
Hathersage,	„ April, 1902.
Tideswell,	„ August, 1902.

In these systems the method adopted at Longstone Little is treatment on land after settlement in tanks; in the other three, precipitation by means of alumino-ferric is the principal adopted.

It would be impracticable to carry out elaborate systems of sewerage in the smaller townships because of the cost, and as in such places the houses are not congregated together, the need cannot be said to be pressing. There is, however, a pressing need in certain of the larger and more densely populated places, and I would especially point out for your consideration under this heading those in which the need is greatest, arranging them, as I have done in each Annual Report for years past, according to the urgency of their need :—

Eyam, with a population estimated to middle of 1907, of	1136.
Bradwell, „ „ „ „	1155.
Calver, „ „ „ „	384.
Longstone, Great „ „ „ „	443.

So often has this list appeared that I feel it is becoming a familiar feature of my Annual Reports. The need does not become less by the lapse of time, and with the exception of Longstone, Great, the populations are increasing. The great difficulty is to advise what method of sewage disposal should be adopted. My experience in the past leading me to favour those in the working of which as little supervision as possible is needed. My Reports on the outfall works at Stoney Middleton presented to your Council during the past year will have demonstrated to you how difficult a matter, and what a constant source of anxiety, it is to ensure that proper and necessary supervision is being given.

(b.) CONDITION OF SEWERS AND HOUSE DRAINS.

With the exception of the four townships I have alluded to as having been provided with Sewerage schemes, the public sewers consist mainly of rubble walled channels. If a length of sewer has to be laid it is put in with sanitary pipes, and so, as far as is possible, to become a useful portion of any system which might be carried out in future. I am having rubble walled house drains replaced by properly trapped and disconnected sanitary pipe drains as far as possible. I regard this as an important piece of work.

(c.) METHOD OR METHODS OF DISPOSAL OF SEWAGE.

I have described this shortly in the first paragraph of this section of my Report, and at greater length in previous Annual Reports (vide Annual Reports for 1903 and 1904).

In townships where no such provision has been made the sewage is either carried to some point outside the village by means of rubble walled drains, the selection of whose point of discharge has been made with a greater sense of comfort for the village than any which may be neighbouring; or it finds its way from the houses into the ground or open channels passing by the road side. The latter mode is met with chiefly in small hamlets where the nuisance is not great. The former is found in its most aggravated form at Eyam, which village with its estimated population of 1136, a population which is an increasing one, and its several water-closets produces a formidable amount of liquid sewage which is conducted to two points for discharge, where, especially during hot weather, two dangerous nuisances are provided, from one at least of which the neighbouring village of Stoney Middleton is the chief sufferer.

Other larger townships which are more happily situate in closer relation to streams than is Eyam, conduct their liquid filth directly into such stream with a lightsome disregard for provisions against river pollution.

A Sewerage and Drainage scheme for the village of Cressbrook is in contemplation. It will be carried out by private enterprise.

(d.) LOCALITIES WHERE IMPROVEMENTS ARE NEEDED.

I have already indicated four localities where improvements in the provision of sewerage disposal are most urgently needed, and I do hope that during 1908 such works may be undertaken in one or more if not all of them.

Since the railway was carried from Dore to Chinley, houses have begun to spring up along its course. Among other places this has been the case at Grindleford Bridge (a portion of Eyam

Woodlands) Hathersage and Nether Padley. Further building on an extensive scale is in contemplation, and it is more than probable that a fairly large residential quarter will be made here. At present there is no means of dealing with sewage material at this point, beyond discharging it directly into the River Derwent. I would recommend your Council to take into serious consideration the advisability of providing a joint scheme for the Grindleford portion of Eyam Woodlands and Nether Padley. The need for this is becoming urgent. If such works were undertaken now, land could be secured close to, and at a cost which would be less than if the matter is allowed to wait until a considerable amount of available land is taken up for building sites.

(5) *Pollution of Rivers and Streams in the District.*

Sewage matter passes into the rivers and streams in the district directly or indirectly from Bradwell, Calver, Eyam and Nether Padley, together with Grindleford. At none of these places is the sewage treated. For a more detailed account of the river pollution in the district I would refer you to page 6 of my Annual Report for 1905.

(6) *Excrement Disposal: System in vogue: Defects.*

The system in vogue depends upon the type of closet in existence, and the outlet there is locally for the material which is accumulated. At times very great difficulty is met with in providing a suitable place to deposit or dispose of this material. As I have before pointed out it is the little householders who feel the nuisance of accumulations in their necessarily limited area the most, and who are the most helpless in the matter. I am aware that in many instances the persons who make use of these privy middens add to the difficulty of disposal of the material by a want of forethought on their part, putting tins, broken pots, bottles and other things undesirable from the point of view of the agriculturalist among the more legitimate contents.

If each village was provided with a public tip, the material would be taken there by the householders and the difficulty of disposal of the privy contents to a great extent lessened.

(7) *Removal and Disposal of House Refuse: Scavenging.*

Urban powers have been obtained for the Scavenging of four of the townships in my District, Bradwell, Calver, Eyam and Hathersage. In each instance you have delegated these powers to the Parish Councils. This means inequality in the

carrying out of this work, and in no instance can it be said to be carried out satisfactorily. You will the more readily appreciate how the ideals vary in each place where scavenging is undertaken by an examination of the cost of the work in each place, comparing it with the cost per head of the population and cost per house, and to the more readily enable this to be done I have arranged this information in a Tabular Form:—

Locality.	Popu- lation Census in 1901.	Inhabited Houses Census 1901.	Cost per head for Half year ending Sept.	Cost per House for Half year ending Sept.	Cost per Half year ending Sept.
					£ s. d.
BRADWELL ...	1033	296	5.39 pence	18.14 pence	23 4 2
CALVER	379	94	1.46 pence	5.92 pence	2 6 5
EYAM	1082	250	.06 pence	.26 pence	3 5 0
HATHERSAGE .	1135	250	1.82 pence	8.28 pence	8 12 6

How can anyone seriously contend that Scavenging at Eyam can be satisfactorily carried out at a cost of .06 of a penny per head, when it is not undertaken satisfactorily at Bradwell at a cost ninety times as great? There is no great difference in the local conditions which would make for such a difference in the cost.

Need I say more? The time has now come when the powers granted to your Council by the Local Government Board should be carried out by your workmen, under the direction and control of your Officials. Until this course is adopted Scavenging will not be the factor for good it ought to be.

(8) *Water Supply of the District.*

In 1903, when the Stoke Flatt Water Scheme was completed and handed over to your Council, I detailed in my Annual Report for that year a very comprehensive review of the water supply in each township or hamlet in my District. At the end of that section of my report, I tabulated those townships that were much in need of assistance from your Authority, and gave a list of ten localities which at that time were not well or regularly supplied, and altho' I have appealed to your Authority not only in my Annual but in some of my Monthly Reports since, I regret to say with the single exception of Litton, nothing definite has been done. I wish I had power given me to adequately depict the misery and suffering of a community in the throes of a water famine. I am convinced if your Council

could accompany me to some of the more urgent cases in a time of drought, you would excuse my urgent appeals for assistance. The places requiring a supply of water most urgently are :—

Blackwell,
Flagg,
Foolow,
Hucklow, Great,
Hucklow, Little, and
Wardlow.

The townships requiring an improved supply are :—

Eyam (the main portion) and
Grindlow.

(9) *Places over which the Council have supervision.*

(a) COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are two Common Lodging in my district both situate at Stoney Middleton. They have been regularly and frequently inspected both by the Sanitary Inspector and myself.

In my monthly Report to your Council bearing date April 5th, 1907, I directed your attention to the unsatisfactory condition of the Common Lodging Houses owned by Mr. Henry Goddard. I particularly directed your attention to a breach of the Bye-laws regulating these places, and advised that it was imperative upon you to take action in the matter, the owner appearing determined to set the regulations at defiance.

On Wednesday, June 26th, I again visited these same Common Lodging Houses at 10-30 in the forenoon. The one owned by Mrs. Unwin was well up to the regulations in every respect; the one owned by Mr. Henry Goddard was in the usual most unsatisfactory condition which I pointed out to the proprietor himself. The same filthy conditions outside I have so often complained about, were if possible more apparent, and in my monthly Report to your Council, dated June 28th, I advised that the time had now come when a closing order against this Common Lodging House should be applied for. I regret my advice was not then taken.

(b.) SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Your Council has recently adopted Bye-laws for the regulation of these places. In my Annual Report for 1903 I particularly directed your attention to the question of the condition of Slaughter-houses in my district, and went into the subject at great length, giving you a resumé of what they ought to be, and a description of what they were, citing the condition of four as examples of the remainder. It would be difficult to imagine anything more widely separated than the ideal conditions and the real conditions in my District.

I would add a note of warning here to your Authority to be careful in granting Licences to these places in their present condition.

(c.) DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

Bye-laws for the regulation of these places have been adopted by your Council.

(d.) BAKEHOUSES.

All the Bake-houses in my District are "retail" Bake-houses.

They are regularly inspected. They have always been found clean and their management satisfactory.

(e.) FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

At the close of the year 1907 there were thirteen Factories and one hundred and three registered Workshops in the Northern Division of the Bakewell Rural District. In a large number of the Registered Workshops only one or two workpeople are employed, and some of the places enumerated as Factories are small works in which mechanical power is only occasionally used.

Every Workshop and work place has been inspected during the year.

(f) OFFENSIVE TRADES.

No offensive trades are carried on in the Northern Division of the Bakewell Rural District.

(10) Schools.

There are twenty-three public Elementary Schools in my district, they have been subjected to inspection. A full report of the condition of each one of them is in my possession. In many of them the closet accommodation is of the old fashioned privy midden type. These should be swept away in favour of a more modern type. Another point calling for alteration is increased cloak room accommodation, and some provision is called for to enable the scholars to wash their hands on returning to school after an interval which does not allow them to go home.

Action taken in relation to the Health of the Scholars and for preventing the Spread of Infectious Disease.

On receipt of notification of infectious illness among scholars, or in houses from which children are attending school, printed notices are sent to the Managers of Day and Sunday Schools, giving them warning of infection, and recommending them to exclude all children, for certain specified times, from such houses.

No schools were closed during 1907 by the direction of your Authority.

(11) *Bye-laws.*

The Bye-laws in existence include those regulating :—

- (a) Common Lodging-houses ;
- (b) The Cleansing of Footways and Pavements ;
- (c) The Removal of House Refuse ;
- (d) The Cleansing of Earth Closets, Privies, Ash-pits, and Cesspools ;
- (e) The Regulation of Hackney Carriages ;
- (f) Building Bye-laws ;
- (g) Bye-laws Regulating Slaughter-houses ; and
- (h) Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milk Shops.

I would refer you to page 5 of this Report for a recommendation concerning the need for addition to the Building Bye-laws.

(12.) *Nuisances : Proceedings for their Abatement.*

Whenever a nuisance has come under observation, notice is served upon the person or persons responsible. Such notice gives a detailed account of the nuisance, the work necessary to be carried out for its abatement, and specifying a time within which the work must be completed. If this notice is ignored, after the specified time has elapsed, a final notice is served, and failing attention to that, legal action becomes necessary. In one case only was it found needful to seek the aid of the Courts, and in that, a house unfit for human habitation, a closing order was obtained.

(13.) *Methods of dealing with Infectious Diseases.*

(a) NOTIFICATION.

In addition to the twelve diseases to which The Infectious Diseases (notification) Act, 1889, applies, Measles was added to the list in 1906, on and from July 1st of that year. In my Monthly Report to your Council, bearing date April 5, 1907, I recommended that Epidemic Cerebro—spinal meningitis—be also added to the list for a short period. Your Council adopted this recommendation, and, the sanction of the Local Government Board having been obtained, this disease was temporarily added to the list.

On receipt of a notification of a case of infectious disease, the place is visited with as little delay as is possible. Advice is given as to the best means of isolation, disinfectants are supplied where necessary, and their use explained, and printed directions suitable to each form of disease, are given to those in charge of the patient detailing the proper method of management, so as to prevent, as far as possible, the spread of the infection.

You will observe on reference to Table III of the Local Government Board that, during the year 1907, I received notification certificates relating to ninety-four cases.

Seventy of these related to cases of Measles occurring at Bradwell, Hathersage, Litton and Cressbrook, Sheldon, Stoney Middleton and Tideswell. The great majority of the cases fifty seven in number, occurred in the townships of Litton and Cressbrook in the later portion of August, the whole of September and early October.

Three cases of Diphtheria and one of Membranous Croup were notified, one from Eyam Woodlands, two from Hathersage, and one from Longstone, Great. Each of these cases was distinct from the other, our efforts in each instance being successful in limiting the disease to the patients first affected. Two of the cases were visitors to the District who began the illness in one case before, and in the other a few hours after coming into the District. In the remaining case of Diphtheria infection was traced to a point beyond the district. In the case of Membranous Croup the child died before the notification certificate reached me and no probable source of infection could be traced.

Four cases of Enteric or Typhoid Fever were reported to me. Two at Tideswell in May, in two men who had been engaged in clearing out a privy which had recently been used by a party of excursionists. One at Eyam Woodlands in September and one at Hathersage in November. Both these cases were in men employed by the Derwent Valley Water Board, and they were conveyed to that Board's Hospital for treatment.

The cases of Scarlet Fever occurred as follows:—two at Eyam Woodlands in December; five at Hathersage in January, September and October. The remaining one occurred at Pilsley. Of these eight cases seven were removed to Hospital.

The only noteworthy circumstance relating to the occurrence of Scarlet Fever is the outbreak at Hathersage in September and October. A case having been reported to me on September 2nd was removed to the Isolation Hospital the same day, disinfection was carried out and although there were three other children aged 9, 8 and 6 respectively in the house no other case occurred. The first case was discharged from Hospital on October 22nd, one of her sisters began to be ill on October 25th with premonitory symptoms and was notified as suffering from Scarlet Fever on October 26. On October 27th and 28th the other two children were similarly affected and

notified. I examined the child who had recently been discharged on the morning of Sunday, October 27th, and the result of such examination was that I considered further isolation in her case necessary.

(b.) ISOLATION HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION AND ITS SUFFICIENCY.

The Haddon Joint Hospital Board have made an arrangement with the Trustees of the Whitworth Hospital at Darley Dale, for the provision of six beds for cases of Scarlet Fever only. This provision is for the whole area comprised by the Hospital Board, an area comprising a population of some 36,000. If more beds had been available, and for diseases other than Scarlet Fever, I believe most if not all of the cases of Diphtheria and Enteric Fever would have gone into Hospital for treatment.

(c.) DISINFECTION.

The Sanitary Inspector has in every case of the usual notifiable diseases, disinfected the infected rooms after recovery or death of the patient.

The disinfectant employed is Formalin, applied as a spray by means of an Equifex Spray Producer. This preliminary measure is followed by a thorough washing of the rooms, furniture, etc., with a solution of Carbolic Acid. The persons in charge are then directed to expose the rooms freely to the air and light.

Once again I would urge upon your Council the need there is for a steam disinfector. At present we have no satisfactory way of dealing with infected bedding or clothes.

(14) *Vital and other Statistical Tables.*

The Tabular Statements of Sickness and Mortality in the District during the year will be found set out on the forms supplied by the Local Government Board for this purpose. I would recommend them to your earnest consideration, they contain much information and many suggestive points. It is a matter for regret that the printing of these Tables together with my Annual Report has been discontinued. The one makes the other more intelligible, and the cost, I believe the main reason why they are not so printed, is more than counter-balanced by their usefulness in rendering the Report more easy of study by those who take an interest in Sanitary matters.

I have the honour to be, my Lord Duke and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

PHILIP S. FENTEM.



