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PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1875.

ANNUAL REPORT

On the HEALTH of the
Urban Sanitary District of the Borough of
Bacup during 1913,

— BY —

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

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

PRESENTED JANUARY, 1914.

BACUP:

MARTIN HOLT, BOROUGH PRINTING WORKS.

THE JEFFERSON COUNTY

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1890

BY THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

OF THE COUNTY

OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

ALBANY: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

1891

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The HEALTH COMMITTEE

Consists of the following Members :

THE MAYOR (*ex-officio*).

Chairman—MR. ALDERMAN J. H. MADEN, J.P., C.C.

Vice-Chairman—MR. COUNCILLOR J. H. LORD.

MR. COUNCILLOR ASHWORTH

„ COUNCILLOR COUPE

„ COUNCILLOR GLEDHILL

„ COUNCILLOR HEAP

„ COUNCILLOR McLERIE

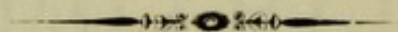
„ COUNCILLOR PETRIE

„ COUNCILLOR STEVENSON

„ COUNCILLOR THOMPSON

„ COUNCILLOR WHITEHEAD.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1913.



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

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of presenting you with my thirty-sixth Annual Report on the Sanitary condition and Vital Statistics for the Borough of Bacup, for the year 1913.

The area of the Borough is 6,120 acres, and the rateable value £91,503.

POPULATION.

At the census in 1911 the population was 22,324, Males 10,599, Females 11,725; the inhabited houses 5,572, uninhabited, 301; the average number of persons per house was 4; in 1901 the average per house was 4·2 persons, so that there is less overcrowding. The population in the middle of 1913 is estimated at 22,500.

BIRTHS.

During the year there were 423 births registered in the Borough. There were 2 transferable births, making the total 425—Males 190, Females 235, of these 15 were illegitimate—Males 7, Females 8; the birth-rate being 18·88 per 1,000. The birth-rate for England and Wales for 1913 was 23·9 per 1,000.

The natural increase of population, *i.e.*; the number of births in excess of deaths was only 40, this is the lowest ever recorded up to that date.

In 1878 the natural increase was 345, being more than eight times that for 1913. The margin of excess of births over deaths is so narrow that, should the decline of births continue as in 1913, the deaths will exceed the births. In regard to the births, the largest families are found where the economic conditions are the least favourable for bringing up healthy and strong families.

DEATHS.

The deaths registered in the Borough were 351—Males 171, Females 180, which equals a death-rate of 15·61 per 1,000. The corrected deaths were 385—Males 191, Females 194, which is at the rate of 17·11 per 1,000. These deaths occurred at the following places outside the Borough *viz.*:—Haslingden Union Workhouse, 23; Manchester Royal Infirmary, 4; Rochdale Infirmary, 3; Prestwich Asylum, 4; County Asylum, Warrington, 2; St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester, 1; Blackburn, Bradford, Lytham, Rawtenstall, and Whitworth, one each.

The death-rate for England and Wales for 1913 was 13·4 per 1,000.

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

Deaths under 1 year	43	72
„ above 1 year and under 2 years				17	
„ „ 2 „	„	5	„	12	
„ „ 5 „	„	15	„	13	313
„ „ 15 „	„	25	„	20	
„ „ 25 „	„	45	„	50	
„ „ 45 „	„	65	„	111	
„ „ 65 years and upwards			...	119	
Total				385	

CAUSES OF DEATH AT ALL AGES.

Measles 2, Whooping Cough 1, Diphtheria 4, Influenza 4, Phthisis 18, Tuberculous Meningitis 2, Other Tuberculous Diseases 3, Cancer 13, Rheumatic Fever 3, Meningitis 2, Organic Heart Disease 42, Bronchitis 51, Pneumonia (all forms) 18, other Diseases of the Respiratory Organs 10, Diarrhœa and Enteritis 11, Appendicitis 1, Cirrhosis of Liver 1, Nephritis and Bright's Disease 13, Puerperal Fever 1, other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition 4, Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth 16, Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide 6, Suicide 5, other Defined Diseases 142, Ill-defined 3, Convulsions 6, Uncertified 3.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The seven principal Zymotic Diseases caused 18 deaths, viz.:—Measles 2, Diarrhœa and Enteritis 11, Diphtheria 4, Whooping Cough 1. The Zymotic death-rate equals 0·8 per 1000.

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

Year.		Zymotic Deaths.		Zymotic Death-rate.
1904	...	40	...	1·74 per 1000
1905	...	10	...	0·44 „
1906	...	38	...	1·55 „
1907	...	26	...	1·06 „
1908	...	13	...	0·52 „
1909	...	29	...	1·17 „
1910	...	19	...	0·75 „
1911	...	22	...	0·98 „
1912	...	37	...	1·65 „
1913	...	18	...	0·8 „

The average for the years 1904 to 1913 equals 25 deaths each year. The Zymotic death-rate for 1913 is far below the average for the past 10 years.

The following table gives the number of Infectious Diseases notified during the past 10 years under the Notification Act:—

Year.	Smallpox	Diphtheria and Croup	Erysipelas	Scarlet Fever	Enteric Fever	Puerperal Fever	Chicken-pox	Total
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
1908	0	22	19	82	4	3	44	174
1909	0	7	26	58	45	2	86	224
1910	0	16	21	89	4	1	45	176
1911	0	21	11	10	5	0	25	72
1912	0	19	18	15	6	2	82	142
1913	0	16	15	79	2	1	78	191
Averages for Years 1904—1913	0.4	12.7	17.8	47.3	9.4	2.5	62.3	152.1

The following table gives the Monthly Returns of the Infectious Diseases notified for the year 1913:—

Month	Smallpox	Diphtheria and Croup	Erysipelas	Scarlet Fever	Typhoid Fever	Puerperal Fever	Chicken-pox	Total
January	2	3	3	...	...	37	45
February	1	2	6	...	...	11	20
March	1	...	6	1	...	8	16
April	1	...	5	...	...	5	11
May	2	...	5	...	...	1	8
June	2	2	5	...	1	2	12
July	2	...	19	...	...	...	21
August	1	...	6	...	...	...	7
September	1	3	...	...	7	11
October	2	3	6	...	...	3	14
November	2	3	7	1	...	2	15
December	1	8	...	...	2	11
Total	...	16	15	79	2	1	78	191

TUBERCULOSIS.

During 1913 there were 25 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified; other forms of Tuberculosis 22, Total 47.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum was made a Notifiable Disease in 1911—Two cases were notified in 1912 and two in 1913.

SMALL-POX.

The Borough has been free from Small-pox since 1904.

VACCINATION.

Through the kindness of Mr. A. A. Whitehead, B.A., Vaccination Officer, I am able to give the following interesting statistics in regard to Vaccination. During the past 16 years 2466 Exemption Certificates have been granted. Should an epidemic of Small-pox occur, these unvaccinated persons would be a serious menace to the Borough.

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
1908	...	189	...	220	...	537	...	57
1909	...	214	...	234	...	479	...	86
1910	...	201	...	234	...	473	...	50
1911	...	143	...	239	...	414	...	46
1912	...	157	...	275	...	460	...	56
1913	...	125	...	266	...	425	...	43

CHICKEN-POX.

This disease has been notifiable since 1903. During the year 78 cases were notified, 36 had been vaccinated and 42 had not. There was a woman aged 56 notified as suffering from Chicken-pox, she had been vaccinated when 30 years of age. This case was kept under observation, precautions were taken as if it had been a mild form of Small-pox. No other case followed.

SCARLET FEVER.

There were only 79 cases notified, all were of a mild type. There have been no fatal cases for the past 3 years. For over 27 years we have supplied to all patients "Carbolised Oil" for rubbing over the body, with excellent results. It is very rarely that a second case occurs in the same family if the instructions are thoroughly carried out. None of the patients are removed from their homes.

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

Year		Deaths		Rate per 1,000.
1904	...	1	...	0'04
1905	...	2	...	0'08
1906	...	0	...	0'00
1907	...	0	...	0'00
1908	...	5	...	0'20
1909	...	2	...	0'08
1910	...	2	...	0'08
1911	...	0	...	0'00
1912	...	0	...	0'00
1913	...	0	...	0'00

DIPHTHERIA.

During the year there were 16 cases notified, four proved fatal. The case mortality being 25 per cent. The

death-rate 0·17 per 1000. In recent years Diphtheria has increased. Some years ago there would be only about 10 cases a year. During the past 3 years 56 cases have been notified; it has been chiefly amongst children attending the Infant Day Schools, and it is very probable that the disease has been spread by the indiscriminate use of pencils, etc.

In 10 cases Antitoxin Serum was used with 2 deaths; in 6 none was used with 2 deaths. If used early the Antitoxin Serum lessens the death-rate. It is supplied gratis to all doctors for patients living in the borough.

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

Year		Deaths		Rate per 1,000.
1904	...	1	...	0·04
1905	...	2	...	0·08
1906	...	8	...	0·32
1907	...	1	...	0·04
1908	...	1	...	0·04
1909	...	3	...	0·12
1910	...	2	...	0·08
1911	...	3	...	0·12
1912	...	4	...	0·17
1913	...	4	...	0·17

ENTERIC OR TYPHOID FEVER.

There were 2 cases notified and both recovered.

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

Year		Deaths		Rate per 1,000.
1904	...	3	...	0·13
1905	...	0	...	0·00
1906	...	1	...	0·04
1907	...	0	...	0·00
1908	...	0	...	0·00

1909	...	5	...	0'20
1910	...	2	...	0'08
1911	...	3	...	0'13
1912	...	2	...	0'08
1913	...	0	...	0'00

DIARRHŒA AND ENTERITIS.

There were 11 deaths registered—8 under 5 years and 3 over 5 years. The death-rate equals 0'49 per 1000. During the year diarrhœa was not of an epidemic character. The house-fly is considered by some Medical Officers of Health as the greatest factor in spreading diarrhœal diseases—as an irritating pest and filth carrier we must all agree. In regard to spreading Gastro-intestinal diseases, in my opinion it is greatly over-rated. In our Borough, owing to high elevation and nature of the soil, the ground temperature is never high. In towns near the sea-level, where ground temperature is high, diarrhœal diseases prevail whether flies abound or not; of course flies generally breed rapidly when the temperature is high. The presence of flies is an indication of decaying organic matter being present, which should be removed. Horse manure is one of the best breeding places for flies. If unable to remove weekly, then a few fowls, about 5 for each horse, will most effectually prevent the Fly Nuisance.

FLIES.—Dr. Purdy, chief M.O.H. for Tasmania, speaks of the advantages attending the keeping of fowls where stable manure is stored, as the fowls feed on the larvæ. He recommends that 6 fowls be allowed for each horse as a means of preventing the nuisance from flies wherever there are stables.

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

Year		Deaths		Rate per 1,000.
1904	...	4	...	0·17
1905	...	3	...	0·13
1906	...	9	...	0·36
1907	...	3	...	0·12
1908	...	4	...	0·16
1909	...	4	...	0·16
1910	...	5	...	0·20
1911	...	10	...	0·45
1912	...	10	...	0·45
1913	...	11	...	0·49

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Only one case was notified which proved fatal.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Two cases were notified, in both cases a doctor was in attendance. When patients are unable to provide medical attendance, provision has been made for a doctor to attend. We have two Queen's Nurses who have rendered valuable services in cases of this kind.

REMARKS ON OTHER DISEASES.

Phthisis.—There were 18 deaths. The death-rate equals 0·80 per 1000.

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

Year		Deaths		Rate per 1,000.
1904	...	16	...	0·69
1905	...	23	...	1·02
1906	...	16	...	0·65
1907	...	22	...	0·87
1908	...	22	...	0·87
1909	...	14	...	0·56
1910	...	23	...	0·92
1911	...	20	...	0·90
1912	...	21	...	0·93
1913	...	18	...	0·80

OTHER TUBERCULAR DISEASES.

There were 5 deaths, 1 under 5 years of age and 4 over 5 years of age.

RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

These include Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and other Diseases of the Respiratory Organs. There were 79 deaths, 22 under 5 years and 57 over 5 years of age. The death-rate equals 3.51 per 1000. Owing to our cold climate, the occupations of the people in the warm mills and then going into the cold air exposes them to chills. Also the large amount of soot, due to the smoke from our mills and houses, pollutes the atmosphere. In the winter the impurity of the air causes a great amount of Respiratory Diseases. The preventable sickness and mortality due to smoke and other impurities cannot be estimated. Some authorities are seeking to lessen the evils by cheap gas for domestic fires, cooking, etc., also gas-engines for workshops etc., and electricity as motive power for mills. We are pleased to observe that a new weaving shed has been fitted for electrical driving. Very much could be done in our Borough if all the best methods of stoking were rigidly carried out in our mills and factories by the firemen.

Many of the houses and mills are built within 300 yards of the River Irwell. From October to March, owing to the narrow valley, the humid atmosphere and the vast amount of unconsumed smoke poured forth from the mills, factories, and not the least evil—the domestic house chimneys, there is a pall of soot laden atmosphere, which is the greatest factor in causing our heavy mortality and sickness from diseases of the Respiratory Organs. Persons who are predisposed to this class of disease would find it healthier to live on the hill sides above the soot zone where the air is

purser, more bracing and more sunshine. The rain and snow during these months do much to cleanse the air of the solid matter.

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

Year		Deaths		Rate per 1,000.
1904	...	76	...	3'22
1905	...	66	...	2'93
1906	...	83	...	3'40
1907	...	95	...	3'87
1908	...	61	...	2'48
1909	...	66	...	2'68
1910	...	61	...	2'06
1911	...	67	...	2'99
1912	...	66	...	2'94
1913	...	79	...	3'51

SMOKE NUISANCE.—Forty-two observations have been taken. There is a slight improvement as compared with the previous year.

HEART DISEASE.

There were 42 deaths from Organic Heart Disease. The death-rate equals 1'87 per 1000.

INFLUENZA.

There were 4 deaths, all adults. Death-rate equals 0'17 per 1000. There was no epidemic, only a few chronic cases.

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

Year		Deaths		Rate per 1,000.
1904	...	6	...	0'26
1905	...	1	...	0'04
1906	...	2	...	0'08
1907	...	1	...	0'04
1908	...	10	...	0'40
1909	...	7	...	0'28
1910	...	2	...	0'08
1911	...	5	...	0'22
1912	...	3	...	0'13
1913	...	4	...	0'17

CANCER AND MALIGNANT DISEASE.

There were 13 deaths registered. The death-rate equals 0·58 per 1000. Every year this terrible disease makes a heavy toll on our death-rate. We are still unable to discover the cause and any satisfactory treatment. Our chief aim must be to diagnose at its earliest stage and remove it. This method of early operation has proved the most successful.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There were only 43 deaths under 1 year. This is the lowest number ever recorded. The death-rate is only 101 per 1000 births, which is fairly satisfactory for a manufacturing town, where married women are largely engaged in the cotton mills and weaving sheds. In England and Wales for 1913, 103 per 1000 births. There were no deaths registered for illegitimate children, which is rather remarkable. It is, I believe, the first time that no deaths have been registered. In the previous year there were 4 deaths of illegitimate infants.

MATERNITY BENEFIT.

It is very probable that the Infantile Mortality, which is the lowest ever recorded, is partly due to the "Maternity Grant" of 30/- In our borough many of the mothers were insured persons and received further benefit of 30/- The sum of £3 is a great help, both mother and infant are able to have extra nursing and necessaries that are required during puerperium. We may hopefully look forward, especially in Lancashire where many women are engaged in the textile industries, to a reduction in the infantile mortality.

From my experience I am convinced that the heavy

infantile mortality in our Lancashire manufacturing towns is largely an economic question, also that the Maternity Grant and the Sickness Benefit now given to married women engaged in our textile industries will materially decrease the infantile mortality.

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 about five miles through its entire length. The elevation varies from 800 to 1,500 feet above the sea level. The average number of persons per acre is 3.5. The population is very sparse in the upland and moorland portions. In the central part of Bacup and Stacksteads the population is much more dense.

The geological formation is the millstone grit, above which are thick beds of clay. The soil is cold and damp.

The chief occupations are various branches of the cotton and woollen industry, brickworks, stone quarries, collieries, and slipper works. The men employed in the stone quarries are liable to accidents; those who work underground in getting stone for flags, paving setts, etc., are very liable to chronic bronchial affections and to fibroid phthisis, owing to the fine particles of stone which they have to breathe in the confined atmosphere.

HOUSE ACCOMMODATION.—From the 1911 census it will be seen that we have ample house accommodation. During the past year however, the cotton trade and other industries have been flourishing. The Ross Mill has started, other mills and works have been extended, so

that the houses are nearly all occupied, and in consequence, there will soon be a demand for new houses.

NEW PROPERTY.—During the year 15 new houses have been built; also plans for 36 new houses have been passed. Houses in course of erection, 23. On the Ross Estate new houses have been erected with hot and cold water, bath, W.C., etc., but only two bed-rooms. We really need houses with three bed-rooms, and the Company have had plans passed for this class which are now being built. Supervision for construction of houses is given in the authority of building bye-laws, approved by the Local Government Board, in December, 1910.

OVERCROWDING.—In 1911, the census returns shewed that there were only 4 persons per house—the lowest number ever recorded. There is very little overcrowding, but it is certainly advantageous to deal with the overcrowding that does exist.

RATE ASSISTED RENTALS FOR NEEDY FAMILIES.—The experience of Medical Officers in manufacturing districts undeniably proves that overcrowding, to a large extent, accounts for excessive infantile mortality and physically enfeebled children. A Manchester physician recently stated that sixty per cent. of the children between the ages of 5 and 10 years reacted to the tuberculin test, thus indicating signs of tubercular infection. Large as this percentage is, we have not removed the predisposing cause, which is overcrowding. It ought to be realised that it is little short of a miracle to rear a family of robust and healthy children in a house of small air capacity. Unfortunately, the time when the children should be in roomy surroundings happens to be at that period of their life when the

parents have not the means to rent a house suitable for providing the same. I firmly believe, that were a certain portion of our rates allocated for assisting the parents to pay the rental of suitable houses for necessitous cases of overcrowding, not only would the children be healthier, but the town and state would be economically the gainers. Special care would be needed to prevent abuse of the rates. It is far more rational to combat phthisis, a resultant disease of overcrowding, by attending to the environments of our child life, than to have resource to costlier and less effective methods when children have reached adult years. We have families where the husband can only earn 18/- to 24/- per week. In some cases there are four to seven children to be housed, fed, clothed and shod. It is impossible under such circumstances to pay the rental for proper house accommodation and to have the family well fed and clothed. At present there are no means of rendering substantial help either in assisted rent or by the supply of food and clothing. The Poor Law Guardians have in recent years been more generous to the poor, in fact they allow 5/- per week for food for each foster-child, with fair allowance for clothes and boots, also medical attendance. This matter of assisted rentals has been brought before the Local Government Board in my Annual Report last year and by personal interview. It is an important question and the Local Government Board might try and suggest a solution of this problem, which will not degrade the honest working man. It is a marvel what some mothers can do with their very limited means. In many cases mothers try and eke out the weekly income by charring, etc., when all her time and strength are needed in her domestic duties.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (Tuberculosis) REGULATIONS, 1912, confers special powers and duties on Local Authorities (on the advice of their Medical Officer of Health, see Article

xiii.), to prevent and remove conditions favourable to tubercular infection, &c. If these powers are exercised, these Regulations will probably do more to prevent Pulmonary and other forms of Tuberculosis than the building of costly Sanatoria. "The Home should be the Sanatorium." The cost would be far less than sending patients to Sanatoria.

In my opinion, many of the patients sent to a Sanitorium would derive far more permanent benefit if the Local Insurance Committee were allowed to spend the same amount of money in providing suitable housing, shelters, dietary and medical treatment, under the direction of the family Doctor, assisted by the Medical Officer of Health and the Tuberculosis Officer. Nearly all the cases suitable for treatment in a Sanatorium, could be treated at about one-third of the cost at home. Many of those who have returned to their former environments have not maintained the benefit derived from Sanatorium treatment.

WATER SUPPLY.—We have an abundant supply of excellent water. During the dry weather last summer we were able to give continuous supply, many private supplies failed. The Corporation was able to put on the town's water to many houses.

The Corporation supplies about 15,128 people, and about 7,472 are supplied from private sources; some of the latter have a good supply; some are liable to pollution from surface washing from manure fields. We have taken a few water supplies which have been condemned.

During the year 132 houses have been added to our town's supply.

SCAVENGING.—Removal and disposal of house refuse. This work is done almost entirely by our own Scavengers. On the whole it is well done. The ashes, etc., are re-

moved weekly and deposited on tips in various parts of the Borough. Ash-pits are being abolished, with very great advantage from a sanitary point of view. The Sanitary Ash-bin is convenient to empty, also it keeps the contents dry, and affords no breeding ground for flies, and obviates putrefaction and its resultant foul smells.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Fixed Ash-pits in connection with Privies ...	52
Fixed Ash-pits not in connection with Privies	164
Moveable receptacles of galvanized iron, with covers	1374
Other moveable receptacles, boxes, casks, &c.	3052
Tippler Closets	449
Pails	2371
Cesspools and Privies	135
Fresh Water Closets on town's supply ...	982

Cess-pools and privies are nearly all abolished. Where this type of closet exists, the provision of new sewers is under consideration with a view to their conversion to the water carriage system.

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 much valuable work has been done by Mr. Barnes, who has been a most alert and energetic official.

DISINFECTION.—This work has been carried out free of expense where infectious diseases have occurred in the homes. The infected houses are visited by the Sanitary Inspector, who disinfects room, or rooms, by means of

Sulphur Dioxide or Formalin; the bedding, wearing apparel, etc., are removed to the Disinfecting Station and there treated with Steam under pressure and returned to the home free of cost. During the year all the Day Schools have been disinfected by Formalin Spray, also Sanitary Saw-dust and liquid disinfectants have been supplied.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.—There are 4 Common Lodging Houses accommodating 181 lodgers, viz.—Princess Street 72 lodgers, Door Stones 61, Hare and Hounds 24, Laycock's 24. One has been closed. High-class Model Lodging House is a desideratum for better class working-men, who are prepared to pay for better accommodation. The Report of the Chief Constable on the Common Lodging Houses will be found annexed to my Report.

CELLAR DWELLINGS.—There are very few cellar dwellings. When any become empty we take action to close the same if not in conformity with the regulations of the Public Health Act and the Housing and Town Planning Act. During the year two cellar dwellings have been closed.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.—There are 6 offensive trades, viz.: Tripe Boilers 3, Gut-scraper 1, Fat Melter 1, Knacker's Yard 1. These premises are kept in a satisfactory condition.

SCHOOLS.—All the Elementary Day Schools have been inspected; the sanitary condition is fairly satisfactory. There are two Day Schools still on the pail system; these should be converted to the water carriage system without further delay. There are 11 Schools with 18 departments. Accommodation for 4,812 Scholars. Total Scholars on

register December, 1913, 3,324, against 3,356 in December, 1912. During the year there have been epidemics of Measles and of Chicken-pox. These epidemics have lessened the school attendance, particularly in the Infant departments.

OPEN AIR CLASSES.—We are glad to observe that when the weather is suitable some of the teachers are giving lessons in the open air. This is a practice which should be strongly encouraged. Some Continental Schools have pursued this course for several years with the most satisfactory results. Some of our Schools have covered shelters which could be used in wet weather.

FOOD—MILK SUPPLY, DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILK-SHOPS.—We have 126 Cow-keepers and Milk-sellers. The Cowsheds, Dairies, and Milkshops have been inspected. A considerable amount of money has been spent in improving the cowsheds; each year marks an advance; much remains to be done, as many of the cowsheds were built when light and ventilation were not considered as essentials. It will take several years before all the cowsheds are satisfactory in every detail. The importance of

CLEAN MILK

during the past three or four years has been emphasised in the lay papers. The dangers in regard to the spread of Tubercular Diseases amongst children, owing to milk being contaminated by the tubercle bacilli is well known. Two years ago we strongly urged the importance of Clean Milk. The public have a right to have their milk free from dirt, etc., due to negligence. We have urged the dairy farmers in the Borough to use the sterilized cotton filter, and to discard the ordinary muslin filters; some have done so. Mr. Wigglesworth, Secretary of the Rossendale

Farmers' Association, very heartily took up the question, a "Pure Milk Supply." Arrangements were made for a Conference of the Medical Officers of Health of the Boroughs of Bacup, Haslingden and Rawtenstall, (all three Boroughs are in the area of the Rossendale Farmers' Association), also representatives from each of the three Health Committees. A demonstration shewing that after milk had passed through the ordinary methods of filtration, that when filtered again through the sterilized cotton wool, a large quantity of fine sediment was removed. The Meeting decided that the three Medical Officers of Health for the Rossendale Boroughs should draw up Rules and Regulations in regard to the whole question—Dairies, Milkers, etc. These have been accepted. All the Medical Officers of Health will be *ex-officio* members of the Association. The Sanitary Inspectors and representatives of the Health Committees will assist. If the Regulations are carried out by the Rossendale Dairy Farmers there will be few, if any, district which can boast of a "cleaner milk supply." The farmers will be entitled to better pay for their milk.

OTHER FOODS.—The Market Ground and shops where food is prepared have been inspected regularly, and have been found to be kept satisfactory. Unsound foods seized and destroyed:—4 legs of Mutton, 25-lbs.; 1 Cow, 8½-cwt.; 1 Pig, 160-lbs.; 1 Pig, 400-lbs.; 1 Calf, 110-lbs.; Liver, 2-lbs.; Mutton, 260-lbs.; Lamb's Head, 5-lbs.; also 7 Sheep's Livers.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.—There are 16 on the register. These have been visited regularly and found satisfactory. Some are not structurally fitted for the purpose and a Public Abattoir would be the best remedy.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS.—There have been 25 samples, viz.:—Milk 12, Lard 2, Potted Meat 2, Butter 3, Custard Powder 1, Cocoa 1, Marmalade 1, Whisky 1, Rum 1, Gin 1. All were found satisfactory except one sample of Milk.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE DISTRICT.—The staff consists of chief Sanitary Inspector and his Assistant. Recently the amount of work has greatly increased and seems likely to continue; we shall probably require more assistance if the work is to be satisfactorily done.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION—SMALL-POX.—We have a Joint Hospital at Sourhall, which contains 32 beds and is in every way up-to-date. In regard to other infectious diseases, we have arranged with the Bury Joint Hospital Board to send our cases there.

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.—

Bacteriological—Only one Diphtheria Swab has been sent.
This was negative.

Also 10 samples of Water was sent for Bacteriological Examination—

Water—Chemical Examination	...	5	one suspicious.
Bacteriological	...	5	satisfactory.
Total		<hr/> 10	

The Council have made arrangements with the Public Health Laboratories, Manchester, so that bacteriological examinations can be made whenever required. This will be done without any cost to the medical profession.

We have no Health Visitor, but we need one. It is most important that a Lady Visitor be secured as soon as possible. There will be ample work, as the Day School Children from some homes need almost daily visitation, owing to the dirty and careless habits of their mothers. Should the Notification of Births Act be adopted, the Lady Visitor would be needed in some of the homes. We are hoping at an early date that something may be done in regard to Pulmonary and other forms of Tuberculosis.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS.—Every case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis has been investigated. Special instructions were given in regard to preventing the spread of the disease, etc. These investigations confirm the results of several years observations, viz.:—that the disease is one of poverty.

WEAVERS AND SHUTTLE KISSING.—“Shuttle Kissing” is admitted to be unsatisfactory and potentially dangerous; that means be taken that this practice be rendered unnecessary. It is over three years ago that we called attention to this dirty custom and its potential dangers. We are glad to know that the Weavers’ Association have not allowed this matter to drop. Many manufacturers have been trying the various methods of threading shuttles without mouth suction. Some are giving good results, and we may confidently hope that it will be abolished. Recently we received a letter from the Chief Medical Officer of the Home Office asking for the most practical and effective methods of disinfecting shuttles, to which we replied. The potential dangers even of slight shuttle kissing are recognised. We would strongly urge that all shuttles that have been used by persons who have any symptoms of disease of the mouth, throat, or lungs, should be properly cleansed and disinfected before being used by another person.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT, 1909.—Some most excellent work has been done, which is set forth in the following tabular statement:—

Situation of Premises.	DEFECTS.	ATTENTION GIVEN.
26a King Street	Underground room, back to back house, walls damp, steps leading to dwelling.	Closing order given.
24 King St.	Defective building, drainage unsatisfactory, pail closet opposite doorway.	Closing order given.
2 Poplar St.	Back to back house, drainage bad, sink-waste pipe and fall-pipe connected direct to drain, bed-room floor bad, ceiling not underdrawn, defective handrail to stairs, and stairs to attic very dangerous.	Reported to Committee. Committee viewed this property. No action taken.
4 Poplar St.	do.	do.
6 Poplar St.	do.	do.
1 Water St.	Back to back house, sink-waste pipe connected direct to drain, defective window sashes to record, ceiling not underdrawn, defective attic stairs, defective fire-range, defective roof, defective hand-rail to stairs.	do.
3 Water St.	do.	do.
5 Water St.	do.	do.
2 Water St.	do.	do.

4 Water St.	do.	do.
6 Water St.	do.	do.

Water Street is only 10'-6" wide.

1 Ash Street	Back to back house, defective drains, sink-waste connected to drain, pail closet, fall-pipe connected direct to drain, ceiling only part underdrawn.	do.
--------------	--	-----

3 Ash Street	Back to back house, pail closet, defective hand-rail to stairs, dilapidated attic ceiling, only part underdrawn, offensive ash-tub.	do.
--------------	---	-----

5 Ash Street	Back to back house, defective drains, sink-waste pipe connected to drain, defective hand-rail, pail closet and ash-bucket.	do.
--------------	--	-----

7 Ash Street	do.
--------------	-----

Ash Street is only 14 feet wide.

58 Burnley Road	Back to back house, pail closet and dilapidated ash-box, defective roof and hand-rails to stairs.
-----------------	---

60 Burnley Road	do.	Used as a workshop at present
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64 Burnley Road	Back to back house, joint pail closet, defective hand-rail to stairs, dilapidated ceiling requires underdrawing, recess under stairs very dark
-----------------	--

66 Burnley Road	do.
-----------------	-----

2 Osborne Terrace	Dilapidated pail closet, defective drains, dilapidated surface of yard to repair, defective out-buildings.	W.C. provided, yard levelled and repaired, new drains laid, gully and channel fixed.
4 Osborne Terrace	do.	do.
6 Osborne Terrace	do.	do.
8 Osborne Terrace	Do. dilapidat'd fallpipes	Do. new fallpipe fixed
10 Osborne Terrace	do.	do.
12 Osborne Terrace	do.	do.
14 Osborne Terrace	Do. dilapidat'd fallpipes	do.
16 Osborne Terrace	do.	do.
1 Brearley Street	Dilapidated pail closet, defective drains, dilapidated surface of yard to level and repair, out-buildings defective.	
3 Brearley Street	Do. dilapidat'd fallpipes	
5 Brearley Street	do.	
7 Brearley Street	Do. dilapidat'd fallpipes	
9 Brearley Street	do.	
11 Brearley Street	do.	
13 Brearley Street	Do. dilapidat'd fallpipes	
15 Brearley Street	do.	
17 Brearley Street	do.	

1 Railway Street	Defective pail closet, dilapidated surface of street and yard to pave, defective drainage.	
1 Mark St.	Pail closet to abolish, defective drainage, dilapidated surface of yard to level and repair, also surface of street requires paving.	W.C. provided, new drains laid, gully and channel fixed, yard levelled and repaired, and street paved.
3 Mark St.	do.	do.
5 Mark St.	do.	do.
8 Blackthorn Lane	Dilapidated buildings, defective drainage, insufficient closet accommodation, no sinkstone, ceiling not underdrawn, plaster off walls, walls defective.	Owner written to, to see what he was prepared to do to make these houses satisfactory.
10 Blackthorn Lane	do.	
12 Blackthorn Lane	do.	
Old Meadows	Pail closet, premises adjoining and being part of a stable.	House to be made into a through house.
15 Bridge St., Cowpe	Dilapidated pail closet and offensive ash-pit to abolish, outbuildings in a dilapidated condition, drainage defective, no sewer.	W.C. fixed, new sewer and drains laid, outbuildings rebuilt, ash-pit abolished, sinkwaste pipe disconnected and gully trap and channel fixed, ash-bin provided.
17 do.	do.	do.
19 do.	do.	do.
21 do.	do.	do.
23 do.	do.	do.

25	do.	do.	do.
27	do.	do.	do.
29	do.	do.	do.
31	do.	do.	do.
16	do.	do.	Matter receiving at- tention.
18	do.	do.	do.
20	do.	do.	do.
22	do.	do.	do.
24	do.	do.	W.C.fixed, new sew- er and drains laid, outbuildings rebuilt, ash-pit abolished, sinkwaste pipe dis- connected, gully and channel fixed.
26	do.	do.	
28	do.	Do. dilapidat'd spouting	Do. new spout- ing fixed
30	do.	Do. fallpipe di- rect to drain	Do. fallpipe disconnected
32	do.	Do.	Do.
34	do.	Do.	Matter receiving at- tention.
35	Carr Lane	Dilapidated pail closet, drainage de- fective, no sewer, di- lapidated ash-pit to abolish, defective outbuildings.	Work done.
36	Carr Lane	do.	do.
8	Hugh Mill	Drains defective, no sewer, sinkpipe dis- charging direct to drain, dilapidated ash-pit and pail closet to abolish.	Matter receiving at- tention.
9	do.	do.	do.
10	do.	do.	do.

11	do.	do.	do.
12	do.	do.	do.
13	do.	do.	do.
37	Hugh Mill	Dilapidated out-buildings, ash-pit to abolish, pail closet.	do.
38	do.	do.	do.
38a	do.	do.	do.
39a	do.	do.	do.
9	Inkerman Street	Pail closet to abolish, sinkstone in living room, defective drainage, closet near to house.	Pail closet abolished, W.C. provided, also new drains laid.
11	do.	do.	do.
13	do.	do.	do.
15	do.	do.	do.
17	do.	do.	do.
19	do.	Do. sinkwaste pipe direct to drain	Do. sinkwaste pipe disconnected from drain, gully and channel fixed.
21	do.	do.	do.
23	do.	do.	do.
25	do.	do.	do.
27	do.	do.	do.
29	do.	do.	do.
31	do.	do.	do.
280	New line	Dilapidated ash-pit and pail closet to abolish, defective surface of yard to level and repair, dilapidated outbuildings.	The matters complained about are receiving attention.
282	do.	do.	do.
284	do.	do.	do.
286	do.	Do. house built back to adjoining land, no area.	do.

1	Bunker's Hill	Dilapidated ash-pit and pail closet, walls in a defective and dangerous condition, the premises being shored up, sinkstone in living room, defective drains.	To be viewed by the Committee.
2	do.	do.	do.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.—The following is a list of streets which have been paved during the year 1913:—

East View	Lily Street
Back St. John Street	Back Shepherd Street
Back Waterside Terrace	Back Myrtle Bank
Myrtle Bank	Street off Lane Head
Regent Street	Luke Street
Osborne Terrace	Hindle Street
Back Hindle Street	Rear 189-213 Newchurch Rd.
Street between 193 and 195 Newchurch Road	Thorn Street (part of)
	Crooked Shore
Mark Street	Baldwin Street



LIST OF ACTS PROMOTED BY AND OF THOSE
ADOPTED BY THE CORPORATION OF BACUP.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act	...	...	1890
Local Government Board's Provisional Orders			
	Confirmation (No. 7) Act		1890
do.	do.	(No. 10) Act	1890
Bacup Corporation Water Act	...	...	1894
L. G. B's. Provisional Orders Confirmation Act			
(No. 19 Act)	...	...	1897
Bacup Corporation Water Act	...	...	1898
do.	do.	Act	1906
Public Health Acts Amendment Act	...	...	1907

Sections 18, 21, 23, 25, 27, 28, 31, and 33 of Part II.

„ 34, 45, 49 and 51 of Part III.

„ 55, 56, 59, 60, 62 and 66 of Part IV.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1913, 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)	8	2	—
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	117	2	—
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Table 3)	5	—	—
Total	130	4	—

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	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of Drainage of Floors	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances	10	10	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation {	Insufficient	1	1	—
	Unsuitable or defective	6	3	—
	Not separate for sexes	2	2	—
<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	20	17	—	—

III.—HOME

Nature of Work.	Outworkers' Lists.			
	Lists received from Employers.			
	Twice in the Year.		Once in the Year.	
	Lists	Out-workers	Lists	Out-workers
Wearing Apparel—				
(1) making, &c.	4	2		
(2) cleaning and washing ...				
Household Linen				
Lace, Lace Curtains and Nets ...				
Curtains & Furniture Hangings				
Furniture and Upholstery ...				
Electro-plate				
File making				
Brass and Brass Articles ...				
Fur pulling				
Cables and Chains				
Anchors and Grapnels				
Cart gear				
Locks, Latches, and Keys ...				
Umbrellas, &c.				
Artificial Flowers				
Nets, other than Wire Nets ...				
Tents				
Sacks				
Racquet and Tennis Balls ...				
Paper etc., boxes, paper bags ...				
Brush making				
Pea picking				
Feather sorting				
Carding, &c., of buttons, &c. ...				
Stuffed Toys				
Basket making				
Chocolates and Sweetmeats ...				
Total ... ..	.4	.2	...	...

TABLE I.—VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1913 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICTS.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	NETT		Number	Rate	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 year		At all Ages	
		Uncor-rected Number	Num-ber					Rate	Number		Rate per 1000 Nett Births
1908	24600	537	537	360	14.73	3	19	56	104	376	15.9
1909	24600	479	479	361	14.67	4	27	64	133	384	15.61
1910	24600	473	473	349	14.71	...	20	50	105	369	14.72
1911	22400	414	417	310	14.11	2	29	46	111	343	15.3
1912	22400	458	460	332	14.82	3	38	56	121	367	16.38
1913	22500	423	425	351	15.6	8	42	43	101	385	17.10
Area of District in acres (land and inland water).		Total Population at all ages.			Number of Inhabited houses.		Average Number of persons per house.				
6,120		22,234			5,572		4				

TABLE II.—CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES
NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1913.

Notifiable Disease	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.							
	At all Ages	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and up- wards
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (includ- ing Membranous Croup ...	16	...	12	4	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	15	...	...	1	4	4	3	3
Scarlet Fever ...	79	...	22	52	3	2	...	...
Typhus Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Relapsing Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	25	...	...	3	10	4	7	1
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	22	1	4	9	6	2	...	...
Ophthalmia Neon- atorum ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Varicella ...	78	22	28	27	...	...	1	...
Totals ...	240	25	66	96	23	15	11	4

TABLE III.—CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH
DURING THE YEAR, 1913.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Nett deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the district.									Total Deaths whether of "Resi- dents" or Non-resi- dents" in Institut'ns in the District.
	All Ages	Un- der 1 year	1 and und'r 2 yrs.	2 and und'r 5 yrs.	5 and und'r 15	15 and und'r 25	25 and und- er 45	45 and und- er 65	65 and up- wards	
All causes { Certified { Uncertifi'd	385 3	43 2	17 ...	12 ...	13 ...	20 ...	50 ...	111 1	119 ...	385 ...
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria and Croup	4	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	4
Influenza ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	4
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ...	18	...	...	...	2	6	5	4	1	18
Tuberculous Meningitis	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	3	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	3
Cancer (malignant disease)...	13	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	3	13
Rheumatic Fever ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3
Meningitis ...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
Organic Heart Disease	42	...	...	...	...	2	6	20	14	42
Bronchitis ...	51	4	2	3	...	1	4	20	17	51
Pneumonia (all forms)	18	3	4	4	2	1	1	3	...	18
Other diseases of respiratory organs ...	10	...	2	...	2	2	...	3	1	10
Diarrhoea & Enteritis...	11	5	2	1	...	...	2	...	1	11
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Alcoholism ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ...	13	...	...	...	...	2	3	4	4	13
Puerperal Fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth ...	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Violent Deaths (excluding Suicide)...	6	1	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	6
Suicide ...	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	5
Other Defined Diseases	148	10	4	1	3	2	15	37	76	148
Diseases ill-defined or unknown ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3
All Causes ...	385	43	17	12	13	20	50	111	119	385

TABLE IV.—INFANT MORTALITY

NETT DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT

CAUSE OF DEATH.					Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.
All causes	Certified	..	..	..	8	0	1
	Uncertified	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Small-pox { Chicken-pox { Measles { Scarlet Fever { Whooping Cough { Diphtheria and Croup { Erysipelas { Tuberculous Meningitis { Abdominal Tuberculosis { Other Tuberculous Diseases Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) Convulsions.. .. . Laryngitis Bronchitis Pneumonia (all forms) { Diarrhœa { Enteritis Gastritis Syphilis Rickets Suffocation, overlying Injury at birth Atelectasis { Congenital Malformations.. .. . { Premature birth { Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus Other Causes .. .. .					..	..	..
					1	..	1
					1	..	..
					1	..	..
					5	..	..
				
				
					8	0	1

Nett Births in the Year—legitimate, 425; illegitimate, 15.

DURING THE YEAR 1913.

VARIOUS AGES UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE.

3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 9 months.	9 months and under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
4	13	8	9	8	5	43
..	..	1	..	1	..	2
..
..
..	..	..	..	1	..	1
..	..	1	..	..	..	1
..
..
..
..
..
..	1	..	2	1	..	4
..	..	..	1	2	1	4
..	..	..	1	1	1	3
1	1	1	..	1	2	5
..
1	1	1	2	..	..	4
..
..
..	1	..	..	..	..	1
..	1	..	..	..	..	1
1	2	1	3	..	..	6
..	5	..	..	..	..	5
1	1	3	..	1	1	6
..
4	13	8	9	8	5	43

Nett Deaths in the Year of legitimate infants—43; illegitimate—None.

Chief Constable's Report for 1913.

The Common Lodging-houses are visited daily, and each proprietor fills up a form stating the name of each new 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 has been no additional Lodging-house registered during this year; one has been closed.

J. HARLAND,

Chief Constable.



BOROUGH OF BACUP.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Sanitary Inspector,

Arthur E. Barnes,

A.M.R.S. Inst. (by exam.);

Member of Incorp. Assoc. San. Inspectors;

Hons. Cert. Plumbing, Hygiene, &c.

For the Year ended December 31st, 1913.

BACUP:

Martin Holt, Printer & Stationer, 173, Market Street.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SANITARY INSPECTOR
OF THE
BOROUGH OF BACUP
FOR THE YEAR
ENDING DECEMBER 31st 1915

ARTHUR E. BARNES

For the Year ending December 31st 1915
The following is a summary of the work done during the year
under the Sanitary Act of 1875 and the Public Health Act of 1902
and the Sanitary Act of 1911.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SANITARY INSPECTOR
FOR 1913.

*To His Worship the Mayor (Councillor E. Lord),
Mr. Alderman Maden, (Chairman), Mr. Coun-
cillor J. H. Lord, (Vice-Chairman), and Members
of the Health Committee of the Corporation of the
Borough of Bacup.*

GENTLEMEN,

Herewith I submit my Twelfth Annual Report, giving details of the work done by the Sanitary Department during the year 1913.

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.

From the perusal of this report it will be seen that a large amount of work is being done, when it is considered that the work of the Sanitary Department increases each year and additional duties are being put upon us.

SUMMARY OF WORK.

Visits and Re-visits to Houses...	...	...	...	1676
Notices and Letters served	...	...	...	596
Workshop Inspections	...	...	...	130
Slaughter-houses and Offensive Trade Inspections	...	...	...	452
Cowsheds Inspections	...	...	...	143
Rooms Disinfected, including 20 Schools & 1 Cowshed	...	...	...	176
Drains Tested (by smoke)	...	...	...	15
Complaints received	...	...	...	93
Visits to Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	33
Visits paid to Infected Houses	...	...	...	503
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	43
Inspections under the Housing & Town Planning Act	...	...	...	93

NUISANCES ABATED.

Foul Drains cleansed	...	...	...	36
Cesspools abolished (10 Water Closets provided)	...	...	...	4
„ „ (Pails provided)...	...	...	...	1
Pail Closets abolished (Water Closets provided)	...	...	...	92
Defective Drains to repair	...	...	...	10
Gable Ends Damp (to cement)	...	...	...	6
Offensive Manure to remove	...	...	...	2
Offensive (Trade) Cesspool to remove	...	...	...	1
Offensive Carcase of Sheep to remove	...	...	...	1

NUISANCES ABATED—*continued.*

Offensive Fish Boxes to remove	...	...	...	1
Drainage from Manure Tanks flowing over Highway				1
Defective Soilpipes to repair	...	...	...	1
Privy Closets abolished (W.C's. provided)	...	...		2
" " " (Pail provided)	...	...		1
Waste Water flowing over Street (Drains to repair)				1
Depositing Slops on Public Highway	...	...		1
Dilapidated Slaughter-house Floor (floor repaired)				1
Drain inside Slaughter-house to repair	...	...		1
Defective Waste Water Closets (stopped up)	...			23
New Pedestal Water Closets fixed	...	...	...	1
Dilapidated House Floors (re-laid)	...	...	...	2
" " " (to repair)	...	...		3
Dilapidated Sinkstones (new ones fixed)	...	...		4
Dilapidated Surface of Yards to level and repair	...			2
Dirty Closets to cleanse	...	...	...	19
Offensive Rubbish in Building to remove	...	...		1
Offensive Rubbish in Yards to remove	...	...		5
Dirty Dwellings to cleanse	...	...	...	16
Dirty Bed-rooms to cleanse	...	...	...	12
Slaughter-houses to cleanse	...	...	...	3
Fall Pipes stopped up (cleansed	..	...	..	5
Offensive Deposits to remove	...	...	...	8
Insufficient Ash-pits (Ash-bins provided)	...	...		52
Disused Closets to abolish	...	...	...	2
Manure Pits to repair	...	...	...	2
Dilapidated Bed-room Floors (new ones required)				3
Insufficient Water Supply to Slaughter-houses	...			3
Horse to remove	...	...	...	1
Defective Drains removed (new one laid)	...	...		1
Pigs kept in Bait Stable (to remove)	...	...		1
Ash-pit Doors to refix	...	...	...	2
Nuisance from Black Smoke	...	...	...	1

NUISANCES ABATED—*continued.*

Cellar Walls to repair	1
Dilapidated Closets rebuilt	4
Dilapidated Pail Closets to repair	2
Defective Stable Drains repaired	3
Depositing Fish Offal on Street (to discontinue) ...	2
New Urinal provided	1
Drains inside Slaughter-house (to remove and fix outside)	1
Defective Chimneys (new ones required)	2
Bed-room Ceiling (to be under-drawn)	1
Dilapidated House Roofs repaired	3
Dilapidated Spouting, Fall Pipes (new ones fixed)	40
No Closet Accommodation (to provide W.C.) ...	2
Cellar Floors to level and repair	1
Defective Cellar Drains cleansed and repaired ...	4
Defective Closet Basin (new one fixed)	1
Defective Closet Walls to repair	3
Dilapidated Closet Doors (new doors to fix) ...	3
Dilapidated Closet Boxes (Sanitary Pails provided)	3
Sinkwaste Pipes disconnected from Drains (gullies and 18in. channels fixed)	64
Sinkwaste Pipes stopped-up (cleansed)	4
Foul Fresh-water Closet Drains (cleansed)	7
Fall Pipes disconnected from Drains... ..	7
Premises overcrowded	12
Defective Sinkwaste Pipes (new ones fixed) ...	6
Defective Closet Cisterns	2
Stagnant Water in Cellar	4
Rubbish on Street to remove	2
Badly Ventilated Office	1
Dilapidated House Windows (new required) ...	2
Offensive Dust Extractor	1
Rabbits in House to remove	1

NUISANCES ABATED—*continued.*

Defective Drains to repair (gullies & channels fixed)	42
Goit under Building to cleanse	1

DRAINS TESTED (by Smoke).

<u>No. of Premises, 15.</u>	<u>No. of Defects Found.</u>	<u>Work carried out.</u>
<u>Nature of Defects.</u>		
Defective Drains in Cellar	2	Relaid and embedded in Concrete
Defective Drains ...	3	Drains repaired
Defective Soilpipes ...	6	Repaired
Defective Fall Pipes ...	4	
Defective Drains passing direct under Building	2	Drains repaired
Fall Pipes connected di- rect into Drains ...	2	Fall Pipes disconnected, Gully Traps fixed
Fall Pipes blocked ...	3	Drains cleaned

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

Report *re* Offensive Urinal.

Report *re* Gut Scraping.

Report *re* Water Supply to Slaughter-houses.

Report *re* Housing Inspections.

Report *re* Nuisance from Gas Engine.

Joint Report *re* Sewers and Closets at Weir.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

Frequent inspections have been made of premises and shops where food is prepared or kept for sale; the food which came under my observation was found to be satisfactory. During the year special attention was given to food-stuffs 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. No "Blown" tins were observed.

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.

UN SOUND FOOD DESTROYED.

4 Legs of Mutton	...	...	25 lbs.
1 Cow	...	...	8½ cwts.
1 Pig	...	...	160 lbs.
1 Pig	...	...	20 score
1 Calf	...	...	110 lbs.
Liver	...	...	2 lbs.
Mutton	...	...	260 lbs.
Lamb's Heads	...	...	5
Sheep's Livers	...	...	7 lbs.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

No. on Register, 16.

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 effluvium nuisances. Several improvements have been effected at the Slaughter-houses during the year. The question of gut-scraping in the Slaughter-houses, as mentioned in my previous Reports, has received attention, and as a license has been granted for the business of gut-scraping in premises away from the Slaughter-houses, I expected no further trouble would arise from this insanitary and dangerous practice. Some complaints were received respecting the premises where this offensive trade was carried on. I visit the premises weekly and found the work being done in a satisfactory manner and the premises in a clean condition. The premises are in accordance with the Bye-law regulating these trades.

I still find a few butchers are in the habit of having 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. If this is done it will be both to the butchers' as well as to the consumers' advantage.

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.

In connection with this point, I would suggest to the Committee the desirability of an early consideration of the question as to the provision of a Public Abattoir. In view of the difficulties liable to be experienced in the prompt

and effective discovery of unsound meat, I think it will be generally agreed that the provision of a Public Slaughter-house for a large district such as ours is a question well worth considering, and I would commend it to your notice. The necessarily superior conditions under which meat would be prepared, and the corresponding benefits likely to accrue to the public would, I feel sure, be very great, whilst it would render the sanitary supervision of the meat supply far less difficult.

Twenty permits have been granted during the year, allowing persons to slaughter the following animals on premises not licensed as slaughter-houses, viz.:—Pigs 27, and 1 Calf. I am strongly of opinion that this privilege is likely to be abused, also your Inspector cannot supervise these premises as satisfactorily as the slaughter-houses, still we have some knowledge when and where the slaughtering takes place.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Number on Register—	Tripe Boilers	...	3
„	„ Gut-scrapers	...	1
„	„ Fat Melter ...	...	1
„	„ Knackers' Yard	...	1

The premises in occupation have been regularly inspected, and so far as the nature of the trade would allow, kept in a clean condition, the Bye-laws being strictly enforced. Complaints were received respecting three of these trades.

FRIED FISH SHOPS.

There are 33 shops in the Borough for the sale of Fried Fish and Chip Potatoes.

Inspections of these premises were made during the year—the majority were found 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, ready-prepared food, little exception can be taken to the manner in which they are conducted. Inspection of the fish and other materials used were made at intervals, and in each case they were found satisfactory. Fish and Chips are articles of diet consumed to no small extent in the town, and they should always be prepared under hygienic conditions and sanitary surroundings. The operation of special administrative powers—namely, Bye-laws—would enable your Inspector to be more exacting in his demands for that purpose, and would establish a uniform system of supervision.

POTTED MEAT AND SAUSAGE MAKERS.

During the year the premises in which Sausages, Potted Meats and Food-stuffs were made were visited. In each case the utensils were found to be clean, the occupiers trying to produce these food-stuffs as cleanly as possible.

Some of these premises were not made for the work carried on and cannot be called ideal places for the purposes to which they have been put. I consider it is of the greatest importance that all food-stuffs should be prepared under

the most hygienic conditions possible. One of these premises was unfit for the work carried on—the owner had the entire interior remodelled.

THE PUBLIC SANITARY CONVENIENCES,
BANK STREET.

Some complaints were received during the year respecting the locks being out of order, but if persons using these places exercised more care, complaints would be reduced. During the whole year one closet has been left open for the use of females. A few complaints were received respecting this closet, but considering we have no female attendant during the day, the leaving of one closet open has worked fairly well. A great improvement was effected when the new urinals in Irwell Terrace were provided, and the one in Rochdale Road removed.

SMOKE NUISANCES.

Forty-two observations, each of a half-hour's duration, and one of a hour's duration were taken. The average number of minutes of black smoke emitted being less than 2 minutes per half-hour, the highest being 5 minutes in the half-hour in the case of the hourly observation. In each case, after an observation has been taken and the time limit is exceeded I visit the boiler-house, see the manager, or fireman, and draw their attention to the amount of smoke emitted. I consider that an allowance of 10 minutes of black smoke per hour in our Borough too much.

Whatever mechanical or automatic apparatus is provided to prevent or consume black smoke, unless attention and care is given to them, they will prove failures so

far as preventing or consuming black smoke is concerned. Improvement could be effected if firemen would exercise greater care during the process of firing. As the Committee have fixed a time limit for the emission of black smoke, better results should be observed in the future. As will be seen, a slight improvement has been effected during the year, when compared with the previous year.

VANS USED AS DWELLINGS.

Forty-four dwelling-vans of showmen who visited the town for the purpose of attending the fair, and also some who visited Stacksteads, were all inspected in order to ascertain their sanitary condition, and also for the purpose of observing any cases of sickness which might exist among the inmates. The condition of the vans with one exception were satisfactory, this being in a dirty condition.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

We have on our Register the following workshops—117, and 5 workplaces.

One hundred and thirty visits have been paid under the above Act, and several defects noted, and improvements effected. Four notices were served. In other cases the owners' or occupiers' attention was directed to the defects observed. Five complaints respecting defects in Factories were received from H.M. Inspector, which have or are receiving attention.

<u>Particulars.</u>	<u>Defects.</u>	<u>No. of Defects Found.</u>
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—</i>		
Defective Dust Extractor to repair	...	1

New Fall Pipes and Spouting to fix	...	...	2
Foul Drain cleansed (Urinal)	...	...	1
Foul Drains cleansed (W.C.)	...	...	5

Sanitary Accommodation—

Insufficient Closet accommodation for Females	1
" " " for Males	1
Dirty Closets cleansed and whitewashed	3
New Closets provided	1

Offences under the Factory and Workshops Act—

Effluvium from Cesspool Closets (11 Closets to abolish)	1
Offensive Pail Closets to abolish (5 Closets)	1
Closets to screen (6 Closets screened)	2
Workshop to whitewash	1
To repair Urinal	1
To provide ventilation to W.C.	1

Homework—

Four lists of out-workers have been received from occupiers, and two from an adjoining Council.

We have on our Register the names and addresses of 21 out-workers. The out-workers of our Borough are persons who take in slippers to make at home. This work is chiefly carried on in the kitchen or living-room. At the time of my inspection these premises were found in a clean condition.

We have on our Register five workplaces, viz. :—

Kitchens of Restaurants	4
Livery Stable Yards	1

In all cases I found a willingness on the part of the owners and occupiers to carry out any suggestion made respecting the sanitary improvement of their premises, all the defects complained of being attended to or are receiving attention.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT, ETC., ACT, 1909.

Ninety-three houses were specially reported upon under this Act.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS ORDER, 1885,
AND REGULATIONS, 1907.

We have on our Register 126 Cow-keepers and Milk-sellers.

During the year 143 inspections were made. Three farmers supply Milk in our Borough from an adjoining district. Eight applications for Registration as Cow-keepers and Milk-sellers have been received during the year, all being registered. The Cow-keepers registered are using premises previously occupied by Registered Cow-keepers.

I find a common practice amongst some of our people, is that of placing their jugs, etc. outside their premises, so that the Milkman can put milk in them. It is very important in these cases that the jugs should be placed in such positions as not to catch dust or absorb foul gases.

The following work has been carried out during the year :—

Foul Drains made up	2
Dilapidated House Roofs to repair	5

Manure Pit adjoining Cowshed door to remove and provide new ones	...	...	2
Dairies ventilated and lights provided	...		1
Cowsheds ventilated	...	...	2
Dairy Floor repaired	...	...	1
Badly lighted Cowsheds	...	...	1
Cowshed Floors repaired	...	...	3
Drains inside Cowsheds removed, Drains fixed outside	...	...	1
Cowshed Walls to repair	...	...	5
Cowsheds to cleanse and whitewash	...		2
Offensive Yards to pave	...	...	2
Unregistered	...	...	8
New Drains to Cowsheds provided	...		1
Dilapidated Cowshed (new interior required)			1
New Spouting and Fall Pipes fixed	...		3
Manure Pit repaired	...	...	1
Piggeries redrained and repaired	...		3
Dilapidated Pig-sty Floors, new ones required			2
Pigs kept in Cowshed	...	...	2
Unsatisfactory Water Supplies	...		6
Cowshed Roofs to repair	...	...	4
Gable End to cement	...	...	1
Cesspool Closet to abolish and provide a Pail			1
Closet Walls to repair	...	...	2
Closet Door and Frames to fix	...	...	2

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1913.

Since this Order came into force on the 1st of May, twenty cows have been notified as suffering from this disease. In each case after post-mortem examination, such disease has been confirmed. Compensation has been paid in each case. Some of the owners of the cattle destroyed

have complained as to the small amount of compensation given. This, no doubt, in future Orders will be seen to.

One sample of Milk was taken direct from the cow and submitted for Bacteriological Examination.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

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

	1912	1913
Chicken-pox	82	78
Scarlet Fever	15	79
Typhoid Fever	6	2
Diphtheria (Mem. Croup)	19	16
Erysipelas	18	15
Puerperal Fever	2	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	2
Phthisis	40	25
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	22
Measles	301	42
	<hr/> 485	<hr/> 282

Five hundred and three 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 etc., connected with the disease. Sanitary Pails, Disinfectants, and Carbolic Oil are supplied free. The Schools are sprayed with Izal or Formalin Disinfectant. Also Disinfectant Sawdust is supplied to the Schools, and Chloros to the Baths on request.

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. One hundred and seventy-six rooms, including twenty Schools and one Cowshed, have been disinfected. During the present year we have discontinued disinfecting after cases of Chicken-pox, unless the occupier desires it. The houses in which deaths had occurred from Phthisis were visited, and an offer made to disinfect. In only 15 cases was the offer accepted. 11 Books have been fumigated and returned to their owners. As the requests from the occupiers of houses for the destruction of mattresses and beds are increasing yearly, and the difficulties of burning them on our tips are great, some other means of destruction should be provided.

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.

STEAM DISINFECTOR AND CLEANSING STATION.

Fumigation of rooms in which have been infectious diseases is carried out by Sulphur Dioxide or Formic Alde-

hyde Gas. It is now the practice to remove on request or with the consent of the owners, bedding, clothing, etc. after cases of infectious diseases, to the Steam Disinfector for disinfection. During the year articles have been removed, disinfected and returned to the owners, from houses in which had been cases of Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever, Cancer, Phthisis, Scarlet Fever, and Verminous children. Also some children have been taken to the cleansing station and washed and cleansed by the lady attendant. During the time children are being washed their clothes, beds, and bed-clothes are being disinfected in the Steam Disinfector, and also their houses are being Fumigated. When the advantages of Steam Disinfection are better known amongst our people, more use will be made of the Disinfector.

ARTICLES DISINFECTED.

Trousers	...	...	...	...	2
Towels	...	...	...	...	1
Bed-tick	...	...	...	...	1
Flock-beds	...	...	...	...	21
Quilts ...	...	...	...	...	30
Sheets ...	...	...	...	...	11
Pillows	...	...	...	...	30
Suits of Clothes (Mens)	...	...	...	...	1
Girl's Jacket ...	...	...	...	...	1
Hearth-rugs	...	...	...	...	4
Sundry Small Articles	...	...	...	...	8
Shawls	...	...	...	...	4
Carpets	...	...	...	...	1
Door Curtains	...	...	...	...	1
Blankets	...	...	...	...	28
Caps ...	...	...	...	...	4
Singlets	...	...	...	...	2

Overcoats	...	...	...	...	2
Jersey ...	...	...	...	...	1
Waistcoat	...	...	...	...	1
					<hr/>
					154

CLEANSING DEPARTMENT.

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 general satisfaction. The increased amount of trade refuse removed has been sustained. This is probably due to the fact that a charge is being made to those who previously had it removed free. A few complaints have been received respecting charges for trade refuse, but when it is considered that a charge must be made, and this refuse is being removed at low cost, I do not see how these complaints will be avoided.

The task of removing and dealing with domestic refuse has specially received the attention of your Inspector, and though the number of houses we collect from has increased during the year, the work has on the whole been satisfactorily carried out. If a weighing machine could be provided in a convenient place, and all refuse weighed, it would soon pay for itself, as well as effect a saving in cleansing. From my experience I find that more efficient and better work is done when each load is weighed, and I am strongly of the opinion that for the amount we pay for team labour and the class of horse we have, more refuse should be removed

than is at present. This could be done by the provision of larger carts and the refuse being pressed down. If this was done a saving could be effected in this part of my work. Several complaints were received during the year respecting the tips, I consider the time opportune for the consideration of the provision of a Refuse Destructor.

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 excrementious 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.

I would suggest to the Committee the urgent advisability of considering the question of obtaining a loan, so as to push forward the work of converting the Pail Closets, wherever possible, to the water carriage system. The money we provide each year towards conversions, and the amount we spend in collecting and repairing pails and disposing of the nightsoil, would go a long way towards redeeming the loan, as well as effecting a great sanitary improvement, and I am convinced, after a long experience, that this is the only effectual manner in which to deal with the complaints arising from our Sewers when we deposit nightsoil down them, all other ways being merely palliative. As the Health Committee makes a grant of part costs for conversion of Pail Closets in suitable places, and allows free water to one closet, one would have expected that this privilege would have been better appreciated.

During the year 33 certificates respecting grants towards the conversion of 60 Pails to the water carriage system have been given, some closets were altered for which application for grants have not yet been made.

During the year I have taken a census of the various types of closets, ashpits, etc. in the Borough, (this does not include isolated houses or several of our farmhouses in the outlying districts, which are emptied by the tenants themselves). We have the following :—

Fixed Ashpits in combination with Privies	52
Fixed Ashpits not in combination with Privies	164
Moveable receptacles of galvanized iron, with covers 	1374
Other moveable receptacles, boxes, buckets, casks, etc. 	3052
Tippler Closets 	449
Pail Closets 	2363
Fresh Water Closets on Town's Water supply	990
Cesspools and Privies 	135

The provision of new sewers where cesspool and privy closets exist is under consideration.

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

Month.	Pails and Cesspools.	Loads Refuse Removed.
January	6292	53 ¹
February	7885	62 ¹
March	6302	52 ⁶
April	6344	53 ⁵
May	7842	63 ⁸
June	6181	50 ⁴
July	6421	53 ²
August	6419	53 ⁰
September	7755	57 ⁷
October	6401	59 ¹
November... ..	6390	53 ¹
December	6302	53 ¹
Total 1913	80534	6647

Your Sanitary Inspector gratefully recognises the valuable assistance he has received from the Chairman, Alderman J. H. Maden; Mr. Councillor J. H. Lord, Vice-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,

A.M.R.S. Inst. (by exam.); Member of Incorp. Assoc. San.
Inspectors; Hons. Certs. Plumbing, Hygiene, etc.

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

