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BOWLAND
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF

W. HODGSON ROSS,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

FOR 1914.



CLITHEROE :

STONES & ROBINSON, PRINTERS, CASTLE STREET.



To the Chairman and Members of the Council.

Gentlemen,

I beg to present this, my First Annual Report, since my appointment on April 1st, 1914, as Medical Officer of Health for your District.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. HODGSON ROSS.



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BOWLAND

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

The Rural District of Bowland forms part of the West Riding of Yorkshire.

The River Ribble and its tributaries divide it from the County of Lancaster, the former for some seven or eight miles. The River Hodder runs through its centre, and finally enters the river Ribble.

There is ^{very} little pollution in either the Ribble or the Hodder.

The district has a total area of 83,343 acres, and measures about 19 miles from East to West, and 14 miles from North to South.

There were at the last Census (1911) 1150 Inhabited houses, and the population was 5357, there being an increase from the 1901 Census of 120.

The estimated population of the district is 5380.

Agriculture is the chief industry of the district. It takes the form of butter and cheese making, and a fairly large amount of milk is now sent to the large towns.

The Rev. W. Sidgreaves, S.J., F.R.A.S., has kindly forwarded me the following particulars, which I include in this Report :—

“ READINGS OF BAROMETER IN INCHES.”

Mean of the Year	...	...	29.452.
Highest Monthly Mean (January)			29.707
Lowest Monthly Mean (December)			29.040
Highest Reading (January)	...		30.231.
Lowest Reading (February)	...		27.992.
Range	...	...	2.239.

THERMOMETER, FAHRENHEIT.

Highest Monthly Mean Temperature (July & Aug.)		58.9.
Lowest do. do. (January)		38.8.
Highest Reading of a Max Thermometer (July 21st)		82.5.
Lowest do. Min. Thermometer (Nov. 21st)		21.1.
Range of Thermometer Readings	...	61.4.
Mean of Highest Daily Readings	...	54.7.
Mean of Lowest Daily Readings	...	42.7.

Mean Daily Range °... ..	12.0.
Deduced Mean Tem. (from Mean of Max. & Min.)	4.77.
Mean Temperature from Dry Bulb ...	49.1.
Adopted Mean Temperature of the Year ...	48.4.
Mean Temperature of Evaporation ...	45.8.
Mean Temperature of Dew Point ...	42.9.
Mean Degree of Humidity (Saturation 100)	82.
Mean Amount of Cloud (0-10)	6.5
Total Fall of Rain inches	50.177.
Greatest Monthly Rainfall (November) ...	8.045.
Least do. (April) ..	1.470.
Greatest Rainfall in one day (January 8th)	2.074.
No. of days per month on which .005 inch or more fell ...	18.2;
September recorded the greatest number of days of sunshine	30.
June do. hours ...	196.0.
June 14th recorded the greatest number of hours of sunshine in one day	15.3.

Taking the district as a whole there is very little Poor Law relief.

From the figures of 1911 Census one gathers, that the number of people inhabiting each house is about 4.5.

WATER SUPPLY.

The district is composed of several villages, and consequently there are several different supplies.

The supply at Sawley is spring water, and is plentiful and satisfactory.

Gisburn has two supplies, both of spring water, and here also the supply is very satisfactory.

Clitheroe Water Works supply Great Mytton, Grindleton, West Bradford and Bank Bottoms. This is gathered from the Moorland above Grindleton, and supplies these villages, as it is carried to Clitheroe. It is satisfactory in every respect.

Bashall Eaves has a good supply, which it collects in its own tanks.

Waddington collects its own water, and has a good supply.

Rimington and Stopper Lane gather their water from springs. This is collected into tanks, and is good and plentiful.

There has been a scarcity at Dalehead, which is spring water, but this will be remedied, when the Fylde Water Board finishes its work, as it is carrying water from this district.

Holden has a constant supply of spring water.

Bolton-by-Bowland collects its water into a reservoir from a small brook. During the year complaint was made as to the intermittent supply and also to its being easily contaminated from the surrounding land.

An analysis of the water was made, and found to be very satisfactory.

Since then the reservoir has been enlarged, and the brook has been fenced off to prevent contamination from the land adjoining.

The supply at Slaidburn, Newton, Paythorne, and News-holme is from shallow wells, troughs and pumps. One can hardly consider a supply of this kind ideal. In the latter two places there would be difficulty in getting a general supply owing to the districts being so scattered.

Paythorne has no springs, and frequently suffers from a shortage of water. The only possible way to deal with it would be to extend the Gisburn Forest scheme; this would mean taking the main a distance of seven miles. It is unfortunate this scheme has been abandoned.

In Slaidburn the water has to be carried from several different supplies all over the village. I am given to understand from the Sanitary Inspector that a supply could easily be laid on to each house.

In the case of Newton there are three springs at convenient places for the different houses in the village. It would be impossible to carry the water to a large number of houses, owing to the springs being on a lower level.

There is often a great shortage in Gisburn Forest, which is a very scattered district. There was a scheme a year or two ago to remedy this, but for some reason or other it has not been carried into effect.

Besides these supplies there are several farms in the district which have their own supply.

There are no waters liable to have plumbo-solvent action.

At one or two farms the wells failed.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

There is not much pollution in either the Ribble or the Hodder. What little there is, is from cesspools, &c.

There was a complaint at Bolton-by-Bowland, but this will be remedied now, as the sewerage scheme for that village has been completed.

The West Riding Rivers Board objected to the pollution of the Ribble at Grindleton. The Local Government Board has sanctioned a scheme, and I understand it will not be long before the work is commenced.

DRAINING AND SEWERING.

Gisburn, Waddington, Bolton-by-Bowland and Holden are sewered. The three former are treated on broad-land irrigation system.

Bolton-by-Bowland was sewered during the year. There are two settling tanks at Bolton-by-Bowland, and none at Gisburn or Waddington. There is one settling tank at Holden. A Scheme is to be commenced shortly at Grindleton.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Several farms and outlying houses have the pail system.

There are a good number of midden privies, which is the only possible system at certain of the outlying farms owing to their inaccessibility. Gisburn is mostly on the water carriage system. I understand it has very few pail closets.

Zinc Pails are mostly used in the other districts.

There have been no water closets fixed during the year,

Thirty privies have been converted into the pail system this year.

There have been Seven tubs placed in new property this year.

At Grindleton several houses will be able to have water closets fixed when the sewerage scheme is completed.

SCAVENGING.

Bolton-by-Bowland, Waddington, Holden, Grindleton, Rathmell Syke and Bank Bottoms have each separate contracts to undertake the work.

The work is inefficiently carried out at Slaidburn, owing to the deficiency of pail closets. There are Six tips in the district, and the total annual cost is £90.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

I understand that numerous Inspections have been made during the year.

There have been Ten Informal Notices, which have been complied with

Eleven Statuary Notices have also been complied with

I am unable to give the number of Nuisances in hand at close of 1913.

Altogether during the year Twenty-Seven nuisances were reported, and Twenty-One have been abated. In none of the cases was it necessary to take legal proceedings.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.

There are no Common Lodging-Houses in the district. During the year there was a suspicion of an offensive trade being carried on, but on visiting the place one could not get sufficient evidence.

There is a Registered Knackers Yard at Paythorne. Ten visits were made, and it was found to be kept in a very satisfactory condition.

SCHOOLS.

I have had occasion to visit most of the Schools, which are Sixteen in number. I think the Infant's Classroom at the Waddington and West Bradford School could be greatly improved. The Headmaster there informs me that most of the cases of infection begin in that part of the School.

It would be very beneficial to the children to have more light and also extra means of ventilation.

There was an outbreak of Mumps at the Waddington and West Bradford School, which was closed from February 20th to March 16th.

The other closures have been made owing to Whooping Cough, which has been very prevalent in the district.

I first noticed Whooping-Cough at Gisburn, when the School was closed from May 12th to June 8th.

It next spread to Paythorne, which was closed from May 26th until June 22nd. I again visited the School on the latter date and found the epidemic had not subsided. As this date was only a fortnight before the Summer holidays I decided to close the School until after the holidays.

I was next notified on June 22nd, that Whooping-Cough was supposed to be at the Bolton-by-Bowland School, but as the holidays commenced on June 26th, I decided to take no action.

In these three areas the epidemic had made a circuit, the township of Gisburn, Paythorne and Bolton-by-Bowland being in the order named.

I attribute the spread in these cases to children living near each other between the different Schools, and visiting different schools, thus carrying the infection from one school to another. This could be largely prevented by proper care being taken in keeping the children suffering from the disease away from other children.

had to close the Bashall Eaves School owing to an epidemic of Whooping Cough from December 11th to January 11th, 1915.

On April 23rd I visited Sawley School on hearing that some of the children were suffering from Measles. I found that the scholars affected lived at some distance from the school, and were limited to two families, so decided to take no action.

The Headmistress at Whitewell School wrote me stating that she thought some of the children had Scarlet Fever. I visited the School on December 11th, but found no signs of the disease in the scholars present.

I think it is most important when there is any suspicion of an Infectious Disease to be notified immediately, and not to wait until the School is nearly depleted. This applies more forcibly to the non-notifiable diseases, such as Whooping Cough and Measles.

There is certainly a great deal in favour of the Compulsory Notification of these diseases, especially the latter, as more care would be taken of the children, when they had the disease, if early notified; there is no doubt that these epidemics would not become so prevalent. I think there would be a large diminution in the number of these cases, if the same care were taken as in cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria, infections with shorter incubation periods.

People are apt to think there is no risk from a case of Measles, which is very often a great mistake.

MILK SUPPLY.

The district has previously been stated as chiefly engaged in Agriculture.

There are Seventy-Nine registered Cowkeepers in the district, and I have been given the number of 1600 as approximately the number of milch cows kept in the district.

It would be advisable to consider the question of having a complete register of all persons that supply milk, in spite of the fact, that when there is any infectious disease arising from milk, one has not great difficulty in tracing the source of supply.

A large number of Cowsheds were inspected during the year, and the general condition was found to be satisfactory.

There is no Veterinary Surgeon retained by the Council, but one is called in when his services are required.

Three Cases have been notified me under the Tuberculosis Order, 1913. The cows were destroyed in each case.

No action has been taken during the year under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order, 1899.

There has been no action by Districts to which milk is sent.

OTHER FOODS.

There was a case of suspected unsound Meat, but on account of insufficient evidence no action was taken.

I think Meat ought to be open for inspection previously to being dressed.

There are Seven Slaughterhouses in the district, six of which are registered.

One is situated at Paythorne, outside the registration area.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

There have been no prosecutions under this heading during the year.

MILK AND CREAM REGULATIONS.

No action taken under this heading.

HOUSING.

There is a shortage of Houses in Gisburn. There has been an inquiry at Gisburn with regard to the erection of Six Cottages. The scheme is standing over, as the Local Government Board does not consider the land placed at the disposal for Gardens sufficient.

One case of overcrowding has been met with during the year.

There have been five working class dwellings built during the year

There have been no houses erected by the Sanitary Authority, but your Council intend to build six, as stated above, at Gisburn.

There were no houses with defects, not disposed of at the end of 1913.

166 Houses have been inspected under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910.

No cases have been met with under Section 17 (7)

No action has been taken under Section 15.

The houses with defects 42. There were 35 cases with minor defects. The representations in regard to these houses were made at your meeting in December. Since then Notices have been served to the Owners of the different houses.

I will not be able to give this year the result of these notices.

I append a list of the defects found in these 35 houses. In some cases the houses have more than one defect :—

Defective Roofs	...	7
Defective Windows,	...	12
Dampness i...	...	8
Insufficient Light	...	1
Defective Drainage	...	11
Deficient Ventilation	...	3
Living Rooms too low	...	2
Bad Condition of Walls		1
Yard not paved	...	2
Houses that require Back Door		6
Overcrowding	...	1

New Eaves Gutters required	7
Pail Closets required ...	3
Water Supply to House	1
No proper place for storing food	1
Bedroom Floor requires repair	1
Closet that requires repair	1

Under Section 17 of the Act, Seven houses were found to be unfit for habitation. The attention of your Council was drawn to these cases

Closing Orders were made in respect of each case.

Two of the houses were made fit for human habitation after the closing order was made.

In two of the cases the Closing Order was made at the meeting in December. I understand that one of these is not now tenanted and that the owner is having it demolished. In the other case, the owner wrote stating they would attempt to put the house in proper repair.

The other three cases are situated in Gisburn.

There is often considerable difficulty in regard to some villages after the making of these Orders. This will no doubt be remedied in Gisburn after the erection of the Six houses.

I submit the following Table :—

The number of Dwelling-houses inspected under and for the purpose of Section 17 of the Act of 1909	...	...	...	166
The number of Dwelling-houses, which on inspection were considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for habitation	...	...	...	7

The number of representations made to the Local Authorities with a view to the making of Closing Orders	...	...	...	7
The number of Closing Orders made			...	7
The number of Dwelling-houses, the defects in which were remedied without the making of Closing Orders	...	...	...	Nil.
The number of Dwelling-houses which after the making of Closing Orders were put in a fit state for human habitation		...	..	2

In the inspection of this year about Thirty Single Houses, i.e., Houses with one entrance were met with.

Several alterations to the Building By-Laws have been asked for.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

There are 3 Factories and 27 Workplaces under the Act.

Inspections are regularly made at these places.

Numerous complaints have been made with regard to the Closet accommodation at the two Mills in Grindleton.

These will, no doubt, be remedied when the Sewerage Scheme is completed. They both ought to have Water Closets fixed.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE DISTRICT.

There is an Inspector of Nuisances and an Assistant. The latter, on the outbreak of the War, however enlisted. No temporary appointment has been made.

The only Hospital Accommodation is a Small-Pox Hospital, which is held jointly with the Borough of Clitheroe and the Rural District of Clitheroe.

ADOPTIVE ACTS.

The Notification of Births Act was adopted in this district. So far very few cases have been notified, and when the arrangement for Nurses is completed, it will handicap the work considerably if this continues.

BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

Certain alterations to the Building Bye-Laws have been asked for.

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK.

The Bacteriological Laboratory at Wakefield examines, when required specimens, particularly in cases of acute infectious disease.

The privilege has not been made much use of ; it could be taken advantage of more frequently.

SPECIAL REPORTS AND INVESTIGATIONS

During the year the Bolton Water Supply has been reported on.

An inquiry was made at Grindleton for a Sewerage Scheme, which has been sanctioned by the Local Government Board.

There has been an inquiry for the erection of six houses at Gisburn.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OF ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There have been 23 Cases notified this year. Of these two were Diphtheria, twelve Scarlet Fever, one Typhoid Fever, one Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis

DIPHTHERIA.

One of the cases probably arose from a viist of a child, who had had the disease twelve months previously. It proved fatal. The other case occurred some months afterwards in another part of the district. I could not trace the cause.

SCARLET FEVER.

Two of the cases probably resulted from another school boy. I visited the latters home and saw peeling on his hands. He had not been medically attended. I gave instructions that he was not to be sent to school.

In other two cases, they probably had the infection brought from a distant town by a visitor to the house.

In another two cases, there have, I find, at different times, during previous years, been outbreaks in this house.

Two of the cases were notified previous to my appointment as Medical Officer of Health. I can find no record of their cause.

The other four cases occurred at an outlying house. Here cause could not be traced.

The twelve cases were limited to six families and occurred at varying times in different parts of the district.

TYPHOID FEVER.

This case occurred previous to April. There is no record of it.

ACUTE ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS.

This was a case in an isolated part of the district. It proved fatal.

MEASLES.

There were a number of cases limited to the village of Sawley, as previously mentioned in this Report.

MUMPS.

There was an outbreak at Waddington. It disappeared on the closing of the school.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

This has been very prevalent during the year, three of the schools having to be closed.

On being notified of a case of acute Infectious Disease, the house is visited, the cause if possible being ascertained.

Special instructions are given as to the importance of properly isolating the patient, and also as to the advisability of freely using disinfectants which are supplied by the Sanitary Authority.

The Nurse is specially warned to take every precaution to prevent the spread of the disease.

When the patient leaves the room, disinfection is carried out by the Sanitary Inspector.

There is no Hospital for these cases in the district.

During the year I can find no trace of bacteriological aids to diagnosis being used, which would be especially useful in verifying cases of Diphtheria.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Five cases have been notified during the year. There were three cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Two occurred in females between the ages of 25 and 30 years and one in a male of 71 years

The home of each case is visited and certain instructions are given. Leaflets are also distributed.

None of the cases I find, have been verified by Bacteriological Examination

Disinfectants are supplied by the Sanitary Authority

There is no Sanatorium treatment, except for persons, who are insured under the National Health Insurance Act Here the Tuberculosis Medical Officer visits the patient and recommends for Sanatorium Treatment

INVESTIGATION OF OTHER DISEASES.

There have not been any special influences affecting the health of the district.

MEANS FOR PREVENTING MORTALITY IN CHILDBIRTH AND IN INFANTS.

There were four deaths under 1 year, giving an Infantile Mortality of 40, as compared with 65 last year.

One died from Whooping Cough.

The Notification of Births Act has been adopted during the year in this district.

Arrangements have, I understand been made, with the Ribblesdale Nursing Association for the visiting of homes in connection with the Act.

VITAL STATISTICS.

BIRTH RATE.

There were 98 Births in the district during the year. 65 were males, 33 females.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1914 and previous years.

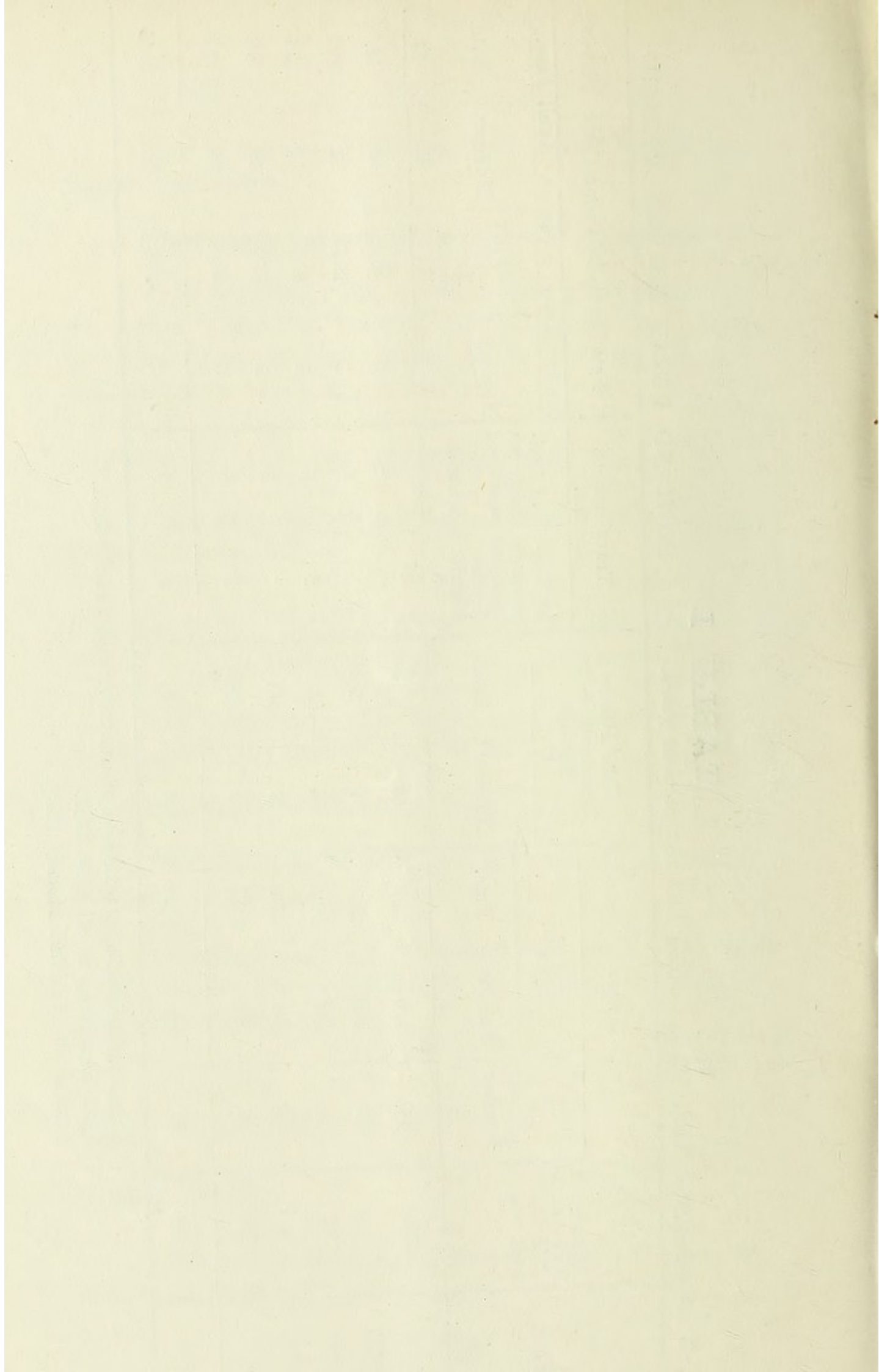
BOWLAND RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths.		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Un-corrected Number	Nett.	Number	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District	of Residents registered in the District.	Under Year o tage		Rate.	
								Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.		Number.	At all Ages.
1	2	3	4	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1909	5237	103	103	59	11.2	...	4	6	58.2	63	12.0
1910	,	108	108	47	9.0	...	7	3	27.7	54	10.3
1911	5357	113	113	65	12.1	2	8	9	80.0	71	13.5
1912	"	94	94	47	8.7	1	3	5	53.0	49	9.2
1913	5380	92	92	69	12.82	3	6	6	65.0	66	12.2
1914	5380	98	98	53	9.85	2	9	4	40.8	60	11.15

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) £3343a.

Total Population at all ages, 5357.

Number of Inhabited Houses 1150



Three were illegimate.

This gives a Birth Rate of 18.21, as compared with 17.10 of last year, and 19.3 for the last five years,

DEATH RATE,

There were 53 Deaths registered in the district ; two of these were of non-residents, There were 9 cases of residents not registered in the district

This gives the nett number of deaths as 60, giving a Death rate of 9.85 per 1000, as compared with 12.82 per 1000 for last year, and 10.64 for the last five years,

One death was from Measles. This gives a Death rate of .16 from the disease,

There was one death from Whooping Cough and one from Diphtheria.

There is therefore a Zymotic death rate of .48 per 1000.

Four of the deaths were of Infants under twelve months of age. This gives an infant mortality of 40 as compared with 65 for last year

There were four deaths from Tuberculosis, three of which were from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and one from Tubercular Meningitis. This gives a death rate of .64 per 1000 from the disease

Pneumonia was the cause of death in four cases, one being under twelve months old

There were 8 Deaths resulting from Cancer, giving a Death rate of 1.3 per 1000

TABLE II.—Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during 1914.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.			
	At all Ages	Under 1	1 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 yrs	15 and under 25 yrs	25 and under 45 yrs	65 and upwards	Gisbourn	Slaid-burn.	Clieth'roe Sub-District	Whalley Sub-District
Diphtheria (including Membrous Group)	2	1		1				1		1	
Erysipelas ...	2					2		1	1		
Scarlet Fever...	12	1	6	4		1	10	2			
Enteric Fever ...	1					1			1		
Poliomyelitis ...	1		1						1		
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3						1			2	
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	2				1	1	1		1		
Totals	23	2	7	5	1	7	13	6	4		

There is an Isolation Hospital of Eight Beds for Small Pox, joint with the Clitheroe Urban and Rural Districts.

TABLE IV
Infant Mortality

1914. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

Causes of Death.	Under 1 wee	1-2 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	3 months and under 6 months	9 months and under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All causes { Certified. Uncertified.							4
Whooping Cough						1	1
Pneumonia (all forms) ...						1	1
Premature Birth	1			1			
Atrophy, Debility & Marsamus			1	1			2
Totals	1		1	2		2	4

Nett Births in the Year. Legitimate 95. Illegitimate, 3.

Nett Deaths in the Year. Legitimate Infants, 4. Illegitimate Infants, Nil.

BOWLAND DISTRICT COUNCIL.

1. Inspection of Factories and Workshops.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions (4)
Factories	10	...	...
Workshops	27	...	...
Total	37	...	...

2. Defects found in Factories and Workshops.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.		
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H. M. Inspector. (4.)
Sanitary accomodation, unsuit- able or defective ...	2		
Total	2		

3. REGISTERED WORKSHOPS

Workshops on the Register at the end of the year.

Bakehouses	...	...	...	3
Blacksmiths	...	...	...	11
Joiners	...	...	...	9
Plumbers	...	...	...	2
Dressmakers	...	...	...	2
			Total	27

4. OTHER MATTERS.

Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories

Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop
Acts, s. (133, 1901) ... Nil.

Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector
as remediable under the Public Health Acts,
but not under the Factory and Workshop
Acts (s. 5, 1901).

Notified by H.M. Inspector ... Nil.

Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector Nil.

Other ... Nil.

Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) in use at the end of
the year ... Nil.

NUISANCE INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

I herewith submit to you my Annual Report for the past year, 1914.

MILK SUPPLY.

There are 79 Farmers in the Bowland Rural District Council who are registered milk sellers. This number does not include people in the district who supply neighbours with small quantities as required for their needs.

The milk in all cases of the farmers registered is mostly sent away by train into the Lancashire Manufacturing towns with the exception of a few who sell their milk in Clitheroe, Waddington and Nelson.

In most cases the Water Supply is satisfactory, and Cowsheds are kept in a fairly satisfactory condition.

There are Six Registered Slaughter Houses in the district, which are in a fairly satisfactory condition as regards ventilation, light and cleanliness. All the butchers in the district deal in a good class of Cattle.

We have One Licensed Knackers Yard, situate in the township of Paythorne, which I have visited ten times during the past year, and always found all satisfactory. I have had no outside complaints from same during past year.

There have been a good number of houses inspected during the past year, which will be mentioned in the M.O.H., Report, and a good number of suggested alterations have been carried out.

Scavenging by the various Contractors in the district have been carried out satisfactory during the past year with only one single complaint. The village of Slaidburn has only been partly scavenged during the latter part of the year, this being caused by the property owners not having got all their closets put on the pail system, nor ashpits properly dealt with. The work of scavenging so far being done by the Council.

At Bolton-by-Bowland a scheme has been carried out for dealing with the Sewerage of the village, about twelve houses have already been connected with the main. The remainder will be connected at an early date.

Plans have been passed during the past year for Eight new houses in the district. Also Plans have been approved for alterations and improvements to Six existing houses.

Disinfection of premises and fumigation have been carried out where required. Also disinfectants have been freely supplied where requested.

I remain, Yours truly,

A. BURROW,

Inspector of Nuisances.

March, 1915.

