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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

OF

St. Annes-on-the-Sea.

ANNUAL REPORT

BY

FREDK. BOOTH, M.D., C.M.,

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1913.

ST. ANNES-ON-THE-SEA :

ST. ANNES PRINTING CO., LTD., 34, The Square.

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Annual Report

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Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR, 1913.

*To the Chairman and Gentlemen of the Urban District
Council of St. Annes-on-the-Sea.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the Sanitary Condition of the District and the Health of its Inhabitants, which, as in previous years, includes Reports from the Veterinary Inspector and Sanitary Inspector, and also one from the Surveyor, on the sewers made and the roads constructed and taken over by the Council during the year, as well as a report on the health of the children in the four Elementary Schools by Dr. Butterworth, Medical Superintendent of Schools.

It is again my pleasing duty to announce that the healthiness of the district has been maintained, and that Epidemic Diseases have been fewer than in the past three years.

As in previous years I have calculated the population of the district by ascertaining the number of inhabited houses, and multiplying this by the number of persons per house which was found to exist at the last Census of 1911, namely, 4.87.

The number of Houses, both occupied and empty, in each of the four Wards of the district with those of 1912 for comparison is as follows:—

Ward.	1913.			1912.		
	Oc- cupied.	Empty or in course of erection.	Total.	Oc- cupied.	Empty or in course of erection.	Total.
North ...	431	25	456	415	50	422
South ...	794	67	861	790	49	833
East... ..	682	31	713	680	35	715
West ...	240	14	254	229	20	235
Total ...	2147	137	2284	2071	154	2225

It will thus be seen that the inhabited houses have increased by 76, whilst the empty ones have considerably decreased; also that the population, calculated on the above basis, is now 10,455, as compared with 10,246 last year, being an increase of 209.

The Births registered during the year were 122 in number, giving a rate of 11.6, as compared with 10.1 last year. Of these, 54 were males and 68 females, which is in the proportion of three of the former to almost four of the latter. This large excess of female over male births is unusual, as statistics of the County show that about 1.0 per cent. more males are born, but, on account of their greater mortality, especially in infancy, this is soon more than wiped out.

The Deaths, which include 16 residents who died outside the district, and exclude seven visitors who died in the district, were 104 in number—46 males and 58 females,



giving a rate of 9.9 per 1,000, as compared with 9.1 last year, and a County rate of 13.61.

The Population of each of the four Wards, with the Birth Rate and Death Rate, was as follows:—

Ward.	Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.
North	2115	12.1	12.2
South	3856	4.6	11.4
East	3318	20.7	7.7
West	1166	7.7	6.8

This again shows, as I have before pointed out in my Annual Reports, that the artizan class, who principally live in East Ward, and reside only to a small extent in other parts of the district, is the only one showing a natural increase of births over deaths.

The Births and Deaths per month, with the averages of the past ten years, are as follows:—

Month	Births.	Average for 10 years.	Deaths.	Average for 10 years.
January	12	10.6	8	8.1
February	8	12.6	9	9.6
March	7	11.5	14	10.3
April	17	12.9	11	9.3
May	8	11.3	12	9.2
June	7	11.2	5	7.9
July	12	11.5	5	7.1
August	11	12.0	8	8.3
September	9	9.9	7	7.8
October	9	10.7	6	8.5
November	7	10.2	6	7.0
December	15	11.3	13	10.3

The Ages at which death took place, together with the principal causes, will be found in Table II., and shows that 41 occurred in persons over 65 years of age, whilst the deaths of infants under one year were six in number, giving a rate per 1,000 births of 59, that of the County for 1912 being 104. Deaths from Respiratory Diseases, not including Phthisis, were 13 in number, making a rate of 1.24, and those from Phthisis five in number, giving a rate of .48. The County rate for 1912 being respectively 2.56 and .80.

The Infectious Diseases notified during the year under the Compulsory Notification Act, 1889, and including Measles, were 92 in number, as compared with 248 last year, the great improvement being principally due to the decrease of Measles, 39 being reported, as compared with 217 for the previous year.

The Notifications per month were as follows :—

Month	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Typhoid.	Erysipelas.	Total.
January	1	0	4	0	1	6
February	1	2	4	0	1	8
March	1	1	14	0	1	17
April	2	1	3	0	0	6
May	2	0	0	0	0	2
June	0	2	0	0	0	2
July	1	2	1	0	0	4
August	0	3	0	0	2	5
September ...	1	4	0	0	2	7
October	0	3	0	0	0	3
November	0	7	6	0	0	13
December	1	11	7	0	0	19
Total	10	36	39	0	7	92

Scarlet Fever, as will be seen from the above table, was notified only ten times, as compared with 23 last year, the cases being scattered over the district.

Diphtheria was notified 36 times, as compared with two last year, and an average of six for the previous five years, and, as will be seen from the table, it occurred principally during the later months of the year. Although it was the cause of two deaths, on the whole it was of a mild type. The cases were pretty equally distributed over the whole district, the children attacked attending different schools and having different food supplies, and although careful inquiry was made as to the cause, in most instances it could not be discovered. One was clearly brought into the district, and many were contact cases in children attending the same school. In no instance could it be traced to bad drainage or sanitation. Dr. A. Newsholme, of the Local Government Board, writing on the disease, says: "It is most prevalent in years in which the rainfall is deficient, and great epidemics usually follow a series of dry years. In wet years, on the other hand, the prevalence is less. The suggestion is that the bacillus is capable of leading a saprophytic existence in the soil. This is exceedingly probable, as unquestionably outbreaks of diphtheria occasionally follow the disturbances of earth by digging operations and the opening of long-disused drains." What makes the outbreak strongly point to general atmospheric conditions, instead of local causes, is the fact that the country has had two consecutive hot summers, and in the latter one the rainfall has been very deficient, and, further, the weekly reports on the outbreaks of infectious diseases throughout England and Wales, issued by the Statistical Department of the Local Government Board, shows that the disease

has been unusually prevalent throughout the whole country.

Typhoid, I am pleased to report, has for the first time for many years been entirely absent from the district, and from reports which I have seen it seems to be greatly on the decrease, both in numbers and severity, throughout the country.

No cases of Cerebro Spinal Fever, which became one of our compulsory notifiable diseases on September 1st, 1912, or of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, which also became notifiable on April 1st, 1913, have been reported to me.

The Notification of Tuberculosis, both Pulmonary and Non-pulmonary, has been carried out during the year. Twelve of the former, with five deaths, and five cases of the latter, with three deaths, have been reported. The completed scheme of carrying out the treatment of all tubercular cases under the National Insurance Act has not yet, I think, been fully settled by the County Council, who have the working of the Act in the County Palatine of Lancashire in their hands, except in the case of County Boroughs or Cities. In order to place before you the working of their provisions of the Act I wrote to the County Medical Officer of Health, and received the following letter from the Central Tuberculosis Officer of the Lancashire County Council:—

Public Health Department,
County Offices, Preston,
12th February, 1914.

Dear Sir,

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT.
SANATORIUM BENEFIT.

In reply to your letter of the 2nd instant, addressed to Dr. Sergeant, I desire to inform you, as far as I can see, no direct work in connection with the administration of Sanatorium Benefit under the National Insurance Act will devolve on your District Council. The Administrative County has been divided into Dispensary Areas, and in each Area there will be a General Dispensary, one or two Branch Dispensaries and Visiting Stations, which will be under the control of the Dispensary Tuberculosis Officer, with the assistance of dispensary nurses. Applicants for Sanatorium Benefit and contacts will be examined by the Tuberculosis Officer and recommended for various forms of treatment by him, in consultation with the Medical Practitioner in attendance. Notifications of cases of Tuberculosis sent in by all Medical Officers of Health to the County Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations are sent out to the Tuberculosis Officer concerned, who will, if possible, visit the cases, and any insanitary conditions noted would be returned to the Local Authority. Medical Officers of Health are also acquainted of the admission and discharge of patients in Sanatoria, so that they can take the necessary steps to have the premises disinfected. Medical Officers of Health

have kindly arranged to inform the Tuberculosis Officer of the death of a person suffering from Tuberculosis.

The Lancashire County Council in their scheme have undertaken to treat all persons—whether insured or not—suffering from Tuberculosis (Pulmonary and non-pulmonary).

Yours faithfully,

G. LIGSANT COX,

General Tuberculosis Officer.

Dr. Booth,

Council Offices,

St. Annes-on-the-Sea.

During the year, as far as I can ascertain, not having any official notification, no case has applied for Sanatorium treatment in the district.

The Deaths from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases, viz., Scarlet Fever, Measles, Small-pox, Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup), Whooping Cough, Fever (comprising Typhoid, Typhus, and Continued Fever), and Diarrhœa, were five in number, namely: One of Measles, one Whooping Cough, two Diphtheria, and one from Diarrhœa, producing a rate of $\frac{7.5}{1000}$ per 1,000, as compared with .1 last year, the County rate for 1912 being 1.12.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The Removal of Refuse from the Ashbins and Ashpits, which will be found more fully dealt with in the Sanitary Inspector's Report, has been more satisfactorily

carried out during the year than in any previous one. The Ashbins were emptied weekly, but the Ashpits—owing, in many instances, to the difficulty and length of time required to attend to them—were sometimes left too long to be healthy, though even if seen to weekly, on account of their large size and shape and porous walls, they would still be unsatisfactory. It seems a pity that landlords and householders should, in spite of the many appeals to have them converted into the more sanitary ashbin, refuse to do so. One of the difficulties in the scavenging of St. Annes is the lack of back streets to a large number of our houses, so that the refuse has to be brought a considerable distance to the front of the house before it can be put into the cart, which, whilst standing in the front street in windy weather, and when it is getting full, is anything but pleasant to the passer-by. I would urge the Council to insist that back streets should be made wherever possible, for, apart from the question of better scavenging, the greater air space which is thus given to the backs of the houses must make them much healthier.

The Fumigation of Rooms and Disinfection of Bedding, etc., by superheated steam, has been carried out, as in previous years, free of charge whenever desired. Not only after the usual epidemic diseases, but also after such diseases as Influenza, Pneumonia, Cancer, etc., and skin affections, many of which are due to germs, and consequently more or less infectious, and it is pleasing to note that the public are increasingly recognising its importance, judging by the greater number of rooms done during the year than previously.

The Examination and Analysis of Food and Drugs, under the Food and Drugs Act, is carried out by the

County Council, and resulted in ten samples being taken, as compared with 27 last year, which were as follows:— Seven of milk, one of honey, one of coffee, and one of whisky. Eight were found genuine and passable, whilst two of the samples of milk were found to contain 9. per cent. of added water, and the vendor in one case was fined ten shillings and costs, whilst in the other proceedings were not taken, because he had purchased the milk from the one before-mentioned, against whom proceedings had been taken. In addition to the above samples, I am informed that a large number were taken from farmers and others on the borders of the district. Twelve samples were also taken by our Sanitary Inspector of the milk in the large kits coming into our district, and were sent to Professor Delèpine at Owens College, Manchester, to be tested for Tuberculosis, and all were pronounced free from the germ.

The Water Supply of the District, which is now entirely from the Fylde Water Works, has, considering the exceptionally dry summer, been satisfactory, though, for the above reason, for weeks the use of the hosepipe was forbidden, and people were repeatedly warned to be very careful in using it. The water is an upland surface one, very soft, and therefore good for domestic use, but inclined to be peaty, especially near the dead ends of the mains.

The proposed Sewage Scheme, which has now been under consideration by the Council and the Local Government Board for over two years, is still awaiting the sanction of the latter. The chief features of the scheme are: To

enlarge the capacity of the sewers; to remove the outlet from the town part of the district; and to discharge the sewage at a part of the ebb tide only, so that the shore will be free from any chance of sewage contamination.

The Surveyor reports the following:—

The following Roads have been taken over by the Council during the year 1913:—

	Feet.
Knowles Road, from St. David's Road North, for a distance of 135 yards	405
Darwen Street, from Park Road and All Saints' Road, for a distance of 98 yards	294
Eden Street, from All Saints' Road, for a distance of 208 yards	624
Avon Street, from St. Andrew's Road South, full length	246
Links Gate, from "Estcourt" to Beauclerk Road	423
	—
Total	1992

List of Roads constructed during the year 1913:—

	Feet.
Douglas Street	182
Passage off Clifton Drive South, between Council Offices and "Fern Dene," No. 8, Clifton Drive South	142
	—
Total	324

The above figures bring the Mileage of Roads now under the control of the Council up to:—

	Miles.	F.	Yds.
Secondary Roads	3	7	0
Ancient Roads (1 mile 3 f. 186 yds. not metalled)	5	0	76
Other Roads	15	0	148
Total	24	0	4

List of Sewers laid during the year 1913:—

	Feet.
South Promenade, from Cartmell Road to Denford Avenue, 18-in.	953
Denford Avenue, from Promenade to Laverton Road, 12-in.	1083
Laverton Road, 9-in. pipe	307
Intended street off St. David's Road North, leading to Mr. Lawson's Warehouse, 9-in. pipe	239
Back Oxford Road, 9-in. pipe	155
Street off St. David's Road North, to Mr. J. H. Sharp's property, 12-in. pipe	128
Total	2865

The Medical Examination of the Children at our four Public Elementary Schools, under the Education Act, 1909, which is carried out by the Education Department of the County Council, resulted in the following report for 1913, which Dr. Butterworth, the Medical Superintendent of Schools, has kindly furnished me with:—

The following is a statement of the number of children examined at the last systematic inspection, and includes "Entrants" and "Leavers," together with those children whom the Medical Inspector and Nurse, in a general inspection of the children, held to need examination, or who were presented by the Teachers, School Attendance Officers, School Managers, District Clerk, and Parents. These cases are shortly referred to as "Specials."

		Boys.	Girls.
Number Examined		125	129
Children having defects ...		65	85
Feeble-minded		—	—
Under Nourished		—	2
Stammerers		1	—
Skin Diseases	Head. { Pediculosis	4	23
	Ringworm	1	2
	Body. { Pediculosis	4	1
	Scabies	—	—
	Ringworm	1	2
	Impetigo	1	—
	Enlarged Tonsils	5	7
	Adenoids	3	3
	Enlarged Glands	3	2
	Very bad Teeth	23	29
Eye Diseases.	Otitis Media	2	—
	Spectacles	12	19
	Squint	4	3
	Conjunctivitis	—	1
	Blepharitis	1	—
	Keratitis	—	—
Corneal Opacities		1	—
Corneal Ulcer		—	—

		Boys.	Girls.
Heart.	Valvular	1	3
	Anæmia	—	—
	Bronchitis	—	4
	Chorea	—	1
	Epilepsy	—	1
	Infantile Paralysis	2	—
Tuberculosis.	Glandular	—	—
	Spine	—	—
	Hip	—	—
	Pulmonary	—	—
	Skin	—	—
	Rickets	6	5
	Scoliosis	1	1
	Other Diseases	4	10

Number of Children re-examined: 100.

Number of Parents interviewed: 52.

In the following table the results of the recommendations for specific medical treatment which were made at the previous inspection of the children are summarised:—

	Tonsils and Adenoids.		Spectacles.		Otitis Media.	Other Diseases.
Recommended	2	...	22	...	1	29
Treated	—	...	10	...	1	14
	—	—	—	—	—	—
Per cent. treated...	—	...	45.4	...	100.0	48.2

Veterinary Inspector's Report.

J. R. RIGBY, M.R.C.V.S.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District
Council, St. Annes-on-the-Sea.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you a Report on my work as Veterinary Inspector of Cattle, Cow-sheds and Dairies, during 1913.

I have made quarterly examinations of all cattle on farms within your district, the number examined at each inspection being from 320 to 340. In addition to these regular inspections I have made further visits, when necessary, for the purpose of observing the progress of sick animals until restored to health, and of removing restrictions in cases where the use of milk has been temporarily suspended.

My attentions have chiefly been directed to the detection of Tuberculosis, but I am glad to say that the prevalence of this disease in the district has appreciably declined. Heifers and comparatively young cattle constitute a considerable proportion of many of the stocks, and amongst these, Tubercular affections are much rarer than in older animals. I find farmers much more enlightened than formerly as to the danger of having a Tubercular animal amongst their stock, and the knowledge of the likelihood of infection from such a source tends to

make them keep a keen look-out for symptoms of the disease, and to dispose of any cow which they deem suspicious. Not infrequently I am asked to examine animals as to which they are uncertain, and to give an opinion as to the advisability of keeping them.

In addition to Tubercular troubles, other conditions which might affect the purity of the milk, have been investigated, and at each inspection I have found it necessary to suspend use of the milk from a number of cattle. The causes for such suspension are various, but are chiefly injuries to or inflammation of the milk gland, with consequent slight or pronounced changes in the milk.

Due attention has been given to the cleanliness of the cattle themselves and of their surroundings, and, where necessary, owners have been instructed to give special attention to certain animals.

As far as possible my visits have been made at the times of milking, so that the methods of milking and care of the milk may be observed. In this respect there has been little reason to complain, and both milk cans and sieves are on practically all farms unexceptionable.

In my last Annual Report to you I stated that the question of eradication of Tubercular cattle from the herds of this country would probably be dealt with by the authorities at an early date. Since that time the preliminary steps towards this desirable object have been taken, by the issue of a new Tuberculosis Order of the Board of Agriculture, which came into force on May 1st, 1913.

This Order requires the notification by the owner of any cow suffering from Tuberculosis of the udder or Advanced Tuberculosis in any form. It further provides for the slaughter of such cattle and payment of compensation to the owner by the Local Authority, according to the degree of Tubercular affection, as ascertained by a post-mortem examination.

It will be noted that this Order only deals with such cases as are somewhat seriously affected, but it must be remembered that Bovine Tuberculosis is so wide-spread, that financial considerations preclude the adoption of measures of a more comprehensive nature as yet ; later, the Order will no doubt be succeeded by others of a more drastic character. •



Annual Report
OF THE
Sanitary Inspector

• WILLIAM E. PROCTER, C.R.S.I., C.M.S.I.A.

*To the Chairman and Members of the St. Annes-on-the-Sea
Urban District Council.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting my Twelfth Annual Report of work done in the Sanitary Department during the year 1913. In addition to the many items shewn of the multifarious duties performed, there has been a considerable number of interviews with persons who have had difficulties in sanitary matters, and my suggestions have invariably been acted upon with satisfactory results.

In this connection, whilst examining the sanitary arrangements during my visits to houses in different parts of the town, attention was paid to water taps, simply from the fact that these often had a little tube attachment made of metal, with a piece of wire gauze fixed inside, which

prevented the water from splashing. Used for this purpose, they are admirable, but householders believe they have a function for filtering the water as it passes through the gauze. This may happen for a time, but the constant accumulation of sediment upon the upper surface of the wire gauze has the tendency of making the water less pure than before. If people continue to use these anti-splash attachments, then care should be taken to boil them periodically, so as to remove all adherent impurities. Unfortunately, traders sell these articles as filters, and they may be seen in shops attached to cards upon which they are definitely described as water filters, and it is a gross mistake to mislead the public in this way. Frequently my demonstrations to householders shewing the necessity of periodical boiling of these anti-splash tubes have been adopted, whilst in other instances the tubes have been discarded by housewives for fear of forgetfulness on their part or that of their servants.

Four hundred and six letters have been sent out to owners, occupiers and others relative to sanitary defects. These letters have been in the form of preliminary notices, and it is gratifying to state that it has only been necessary on 17 occasions to serve Legal Notices for the abatement of nuisances. This fact at once proves the desire of those responsible to comply with preliminary requests.

1,353 Inspections and re-inspections have been made for the purpose of supervising the details of construction and reconstruction of drains, yards and various defects in dwellings during the progress of the work.

451 Nuisances have been dealt with, and include, amongst others, the following :—

	No.
Animals kept so as to be a nuisance	5
Defective Slop-water Pipes	2
Black Smoke	2
Blocked Drains	6
Blocked Gullies	4
Blocked Water Closets	4
Dampness in Ceilings	5
Dampness in Walls	3

Defective :—

Ash Receptacles	122
Basement Floors	8
Bath and Lavatory Waste Pipes	4
Dishbricks to Gullies	6
Downspouts	11
Drains :—	
Bath and Lavatory	2
Downspout	6
House	14
Slop Water	10
Wash-house	2
Water Closet	13
Yard	7
Fire Places causing bad smells	3
Floors	9
Inspection Chambers	4
Manure Pits	2
Passages	9
Privies	11
Roofs	4
Slopstones	3
Slop Water Pipes	11
Soil Pipes	21

	No.
Troughings	8
Walls	3
Water Closets	6
Water Closet Fittings	17
Water Tap	1
Window Fittings	6
Yards	7
Insanitary Bedding and Clothing	3
„ Houses	3
„ House Walls	1
„ Passage	1
„ Stables	3
„ Water Closets	7
„ Yards	3
Insufficient flush to Water Closet	1
„ ventilation under floors	5
„ Water Closet Accommodation	15
Offensive Accumulations	7
„ smells from defective gas fittings ...	1
Overcrowded Houses	2
Unsuitable Buildings used as Dwellings	2
Nuisances found in House-to-House Inspections under Public Health Act, 1875, and Housing Act, 1909	36

As will be seen from the above list, nuisances are very varied in character, and all play an important part in impeding the healthy conditions that surround the community. In almost every instance where defects have been found in drains the cause can be attributed to the entering in of willow roots, which push their tiny thread-like shoots to feed upon the contents of the drain. These roots become one netted fibrous mass preventing the flow

of both the solid and liquid drainage. It would be difficult for people in inland towns to realise to what extent these roots take possession of a drain, owing to the lack of gardens at the front and rear of houses in manufacturing districts.

Four Privies have been converted into Water Closets and seven Privy Pails have been abolished. It is pleasing to note that only eight privies and fourteen privy pail closets now remain in the town portion of the district, and these will probably be converted during the coming year.

75 Soil Pipes and Drains have been tested, when 21 faults were found. Many people when about to enter in residence at any house seek the service of the Health Department, so as to ascertain if the sanitary conditions are suitable. There is no charge made for this work, the same being done for the benefit of public health, besides, suggestions are made to occupiers on these occasions which often result, not only in the houses being put in a sanitary state, but afterwards kept in good condition.

There is a preponderance of Fresh Water Closets, as compared with other kinds of sanitary conveniences, as the following list shews :—

- 4,499 Fresh Water Closets.
- 21 Waste Water Closets.
- 29 Privies (fixed).
- 50 Privy Pails (movable).

105 House-to-House Inspections have been made under the Housing Act, 1909. In 32 houses various kinds of defects were located, all of which were dealt with under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1875. There are

few houses in St. Annes that can reasonably be dealt with by Closing Orders or Demolition Orders, because, apart from one or two farmhouses and the cottages on the outskirts, the dwellings erected are of comparatively recent construction. We have in St. Annes 103 houses with a weekly rental of less than six shillings a week, clear of rates, and many of these houses have sufficient ground attached to enable the occupiers to grow enough vegetables for their own use. It is difficult to compare house rents in St. Annes with rents of houses in manufacturing towns, simply because in the former case there may be ten houses to the acre, whilst in the latter there may be thirty to forty houses, and the difference in the cost of the dwellings must therefore be considerable. But from a health standpoint the conditions are far superior in that locality with a small number of houses to the acre.

21 House-to-House Inspections have been made under the Public Health Act, 1875. The defects met with at these houses consisted of defective slop water pipes and faulty water-closets and drains. Care is bestowed by some owners upon their property, and they endeavour in every way to prevent decay from setting in, by forethought coupled with prompt attention.

There are now 1,673 Dust Bins in the district, as compared with 1,586 last year, an increase of 87. Owners of property recognise the many advantages of the bin over the old ashpit, and this is the reason for the substitution of the former for the latter receptacle. Also the frequent removal of the contents of the bin is accomplished in a more cleanly and speedier manner.

At the present time there are 548 Ashpits in the district. The worst feature of this type of receptacle is

the wooden door with iron hinges. These become rusty and then get broken, consequently the contents fall into the street and are blown about the neighbourhood. These receptacles are the happy hunting grounds of rag-gatherers, who turn out the refuse and litter the back streets with it. Great difficulty was experienced in the emptying of ashpits at houses having no back streets, all the refuse having to be wheeled out and emptied into the cart at the front; fortunately, however, only twenty-one of this type now exist, and endeavours are at present being made to persuade the owners to substitute dust-bins.

Many tons of old bright crushed tins, iron, lead, rubber, brass and other metal, along with several gross of bottles and jars have been taken out of the refuse at the Destructor, and sent away by rail. A sum exceeding £40 has been received for this apparently valueless material.

The following work was carried out under my supervision in the Scavenging Department during the year, shewing a similar table for 1912, for comparison:—

	1912.		1913.
Dust Bins Emptied	83,286	...	89,713
Ashpits Emptied	8,493	...	5,947
Privy Pails Emptied	3,200	...	2,860
Ashpits and Water Closets Disinfected	3,699	...	2,958
Loads of Refuse taken to Destructor	3,132	...	2,893
Loads of Good Ashpit Refuse taken to Tip	188	...	78
Dead Animals found on Shore ...	36	...	63

2,893 Loads of Refuse have been destroyed at the Destructor. This refuse is a thorough mixture of ashes, animal, vegetable and other matter, being more dry and less weighty than formerly, because of the adoption of dust-bins in preference to ashpits. In the process of burning the refuse, steam is generated and utilized for lighting the works with electric light, for making mortar, and also for steaming infected articles, bedding and clothing.

Plant for converting fish offal into a suitable material for commercial purposes could easily be fixed and worked, but, unfortunately, the cost at present would be too great owing to the small quantity of fish refuse made in the district.

1,228 Articles have been disinfected with superheated steam at the disinfecting station.

240 Rooms have been fumigated by means of formalin or sulphur.

100 Visits were made to the Bakehouses, and have revealed the usual care exercised by the occupiers in keeping their premises, baking utensils and appliances in clean condition.

The Workshops in the district have received 59 inspections. The limewashing of the walls at four premises was necessary, and the occupiers had the work carried out immediately after being notified. The closet accommodation was found satisfactory, except in one instance, and this is being remedied.

Visits have been paid to Factories with a view of ascertaining the condition and provision of sanitary

conveniences. With one exception all were found satisfactory, having sufficient accommodation. This one was rectified, however, on my acquainting the person responsible.

97 Smoke Observations of boiler chimneys were made, when 359 minutes of black smoke were recorded during the ninety-seven hours.

The Farms have been regularly visited every quarter, and where any defects or unsatisfactory conditions have prevailed, then further visits have been made. The cowsheds are kept in clean condition, and the farmers evidently exercise great care in keeping them sweet by frequent limewashing, with ample openings for the entering in of fresh air and light. The milk vessels at each farm are kept scrupulously clean, having attention immediately after use.

Periodical visits have been paid to Restaurant Kitchens, Ice Creameries, and Food Premises. These rooms are well kept, and it has only been necessary on one or two occasions to draw the occupiers' attention to some untidiness caused by carelessness on the part of those employed therein.

Dwelling Vans have only a short stay in this district, not being situated on plots of land permanently. Ten were inspected, and the sanitary conditions proved satisfactory.

During the year the Public Abattoirs have been constantly used by many of the local butchers, who find the premises convenient. The railway siding is only about

two hundred yards away, and this is an advantage, as the animals, soon after being unloaded, are quickly within the lairages awaiting slaughter. The number of animals slaughtered amounted to 3,897. Beasts, 51; Calves, 130; Sheep and Lambs, 3,513; and Pigs, 203. Of the last-named there were five carcasses affected with generalized tuberculosis, weighing 1,110 lbs., afterwards destroyed at the Refuse Destructor. There were livers and lungs of other animals with slight tubercular deposits amounting to 45 lbs., and organs affected with other diseases amounting to 25 lbs. All these organs were destroyed at the Refuse Destructor.

310 Visits were paid to the Public Abattoirs at all times of the day and night during the process of slaughter.

Frozen Meat, consisting of the carcasses of two lambs, the shoulders, legs, loins and breasts of other lambs, amounting to 232 lbs., were destroyed at the Refuse Destructor. These were submitted for my inspection and found to be in putrid condition.

Six Camps were pitched on or near the sandhills in the district during the summer months, sheltering 1,181 persons. My visits to these camps impressed me with the willingness that was manifest amongst the workers in sparing no pains to maintain healthy surroundings by removing refuse, cleansing sanitary conveniences, keeping bedding and clothing in clean condition, and the campers having a daily bath in the sea.

21 Certificates of Habitation have been granted for New Houses erected during the year. The sanitary fittings were examined and tested on each occasion, and any

defects found were pointed out to the owners, who had them repaired subsequently.

Special Reports were submitted by me to the Council, respecting

Sanitary Conveniences at Lock-up Shops, and
Smoke Observations of Imperial Hydrotel
Chimney.

As regards the former, 109 premises were visited, with 88 closets attached for the use of 379 persons, giving an average of four persons per closet. Ten closets were in use jointly by the occupiers of groups of two and three shops, whilst six premises were without sanitary accommodation. Previously, three of these shops were provided with water-closets, but owing to structural alterations they had been taken out. It is a difficult matter to prevent this from occurring if the alterations are not of an external character, as under such circumstances a person is not compelled to submit plans to a Local Authority, hence they are unaware of the extent and nature of such changes. However, on the adoption of this report, it was decided that the owners of ten premises be notified of the insufficient closet accommodation at their property, there being six of these premises without closets and four premises not having separate accommodation for the sexes. Some years ago the Council adopted certain sections of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, so that they possess the power to enforce the provision of sufficient water-closet accommodation.

My report embodied three questions—

- (a) Should one closet for a group of shops be allowed?

- (b) Should separate accommodation be provided for each shop?
- (c) Should separate accommodation be provided for each sex at the same shop?

The Council were of opinion that each case should be taken on its merits.

Legal Proceedings were instituted in one instance because of a nuisance caused by the emission of black smoke from a boiler chimney. In view of the fact that defendants contemplated the installation of smoke-consuming apparatus, only an order for abatement of the nuisance and the payment of costs was asked for, and this the Magisterial Bench agreed to.



The condition of the weather during the months was as follows:—

JANUARY.....A somewhat cold month. Frost occurred on the grass on 12 nights. Bright sunshine on 18 days.

FEBRUARYA month of fine weather. Frost occurred on 8 nights.

MARCHA wet month. Only six days free from rain.

APRIL.....For the first week it was fine, but showers fell during the other part of the month.

MAY.....A somewhat dry month. Bright sunshine was recorded on 27 days.

JUNEA month of nice weather, although there were $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches of rain, most of this fell between the 5th and the 9th.

JULY.....Almost the whole of the month was bright and fine.

AUGUSTA month of lovely fine weather.

SEPTEMBER...Apart from the 26th, when 1.44 inches of rain fell, the weather was fine and clear.

OCTOBER.....The weather was varied, and strong winds were blowing on several days.

NOVEMBER....A very wet month. Only one day free from rain. Frost occurred on the ground on one night only.

DECEMBER ...Variable weather prevailed until the last few days, 8 degrees of frost being registered on the 30th, and a total of nine nights during the month.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

1913. ST. ANNES-ON-THE-SEA.

LONGITUDE ... 3 1 17
LATITUDE 53 44 38

Month.	Atmospheric Pressure.			Temperature.					Earth Grass Thermometers.			Rain-fall.		Sun-shine.	Direction of Wind at 9 a.m.										At 9 a.m. No. of Days of					
	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean Maximum in Shade.	Highest Maximum in Shade.	Lowest Minimum in Shade.	Mean Minimum in Shade.	Mean Daily Range.	Mean Humidity of Air.	Saturation 100.	1 ft. below Ground (mean).		Rainfall in inches.	No. of Days on which it fell.	Hours of Bright Sunshine.	Minutes.	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.		Calm.	Rain.	Overcast.	Bright.	Gales
January	29.624	30.106	29.142	41.3	48.7	25.2	35.9	5.4	91	41.8	43.7	33.1	3.73	18	3315	1	12	8	2	1	3	2	2	2	10	10	11	...	...	...
February	30.151	30.715	29.586	43.9	47.5	24.1	38.6	5.3	88	40.9	41.4	33.3	1.15	10	5745	...	1	4	11	2	2	5	...	3	2	15	11	...	...	...
March	29.516	30.329	28.703	43.8	50.6	27.2	35.7	8.1	83	42.5	43.8	35.1	3.02	25	11245	...	4	8	1	4	12	...	2	3	16	12	...	...	...	
April	29.773	30.332	29.215	48.9	55.4	32.3	38.9	10.0	87	46.3	46.1	38.5	3.15	17	121	...	2	3	7	5	2	3	6	2	...	4	14	12	...	...
May	29.897	30.260	29.535	52.7	67.5	36.0	44.3	8.4	76	52.4	49.5	39.7	2.34	19	16235	...	3	9	1	5	9	3	1	1	19	11	...	...	...	
June	30.121	30.411	29.014	61.3	75.6	43.0	51.2	10.1	69	56.7	55.8	47.8	2.25	13	17415	...	1	3	2	4	3	8	9	...	2	13	15	...	...	...
July	30.152	30.405	29.805	64.5	72.1	47.5	52.4	12.1	63	62.1	58.0	51.7	1.28	12	17350	1	1	3	3	4	2	2	15	...	3	15	13	...	...	...
August	30.058	30.317	29.800	65.2	75.6	43.0	53.3	11.9	71	63.2	60.1	53.2	1.23	10	18530	2	...	7	5	3	2	3	9	...	1	14	16	...	...	...
September ...	30.003	30.505	29.206	64.3	72.0	42.6	49.7	14.6	76	59.7	59.8	50.6	2.80	13	10945	2	2	10	9	2	3	...	2	...	1	16	13	...	...	...
October	29.379	30.382	29.231	53.6	65.6	35.1	46.9	7.7	82	52.1	51.2	42.8	2.57	20	8645	...	...	12	9	6	3	1	...	...	3	11	17	...	...	...
November ...	29.731	30.472	29.122	49.3	53.5	36.2	41.3	8.2	83	48.3	50.5	36.5	4.18	29	49	...	...	1	7	4	1	17	...	...	6	14	10	...	...	...
December... ..	30.132	30.674	29.337	46.8	50.9	24.3	38.3	8.5	92	44.8	47.6	35.3	1.85	17	3315	2	1	3	1	...	1	11	8	4	3	19	9	...	...	...
Sums	358.937	364.908	351.696	635.6	735.0	416.5	525.5	110.3	961	610.8	607.5	495.6	29.55	203	1299.40	10	9	69	77	31	30	77	50	12	39	176	150	...	...	...
Means	29.911	30.401	29.308	52.9	61.0	34.7	42.1	9.1	80	50.1	50.1	41.3																		

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

The Workshops on the Register number 64, and include :—

Bakers and Confectioners	20
Blacksmiths	2
Boot Repairing	7
Cabinet Making and Upholstering	4
Cycle Repairing	2
Dressmaking	9
French Polishing	1
Golf Club Making	1
Golf Bag Making	1
Harness Making	2
Joinery	1
Laundry	1
Millinery	7
Tailoring	4
Tin-plate Working	2

The Factories number 28, and include the following :

Aerated Water and Bottling Depots	2
Boot Repairing	1
Blacksmith	1
Concrete Flag Making	1

Corn Milling	1
Electricity Works	2
Gas Works	1
Joiners	7
Laundries	3
Letterpress Printing	2
Motor Repair Works	2
Refuse Destructor Works	1
Stone Dressing	2
Tram Car Repairing	1
Wheelwright	1

OFFENSIVE TRADES :

Gut Scraping	1
Rag and Bone Depot	1



TABLE I.—Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1913 and previous years.

URBAN DISTRICT OF ST. ANNES-ON-THE-SEA.

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 regist'r'd in the District.	of Resi- dents not regist'r'd in the District.	Under One Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number	Rate.					Number	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1908	10564	153	153	14.4	103	9.7			17	111		
1909	11023	151	151	13.7	103	9.3			8	53		
1910	11033	130	130	11.7	95	8.6			9	69		
1911	9842	142	142	14.0	103	10.2		11	13	91	114	11.3
1912	10246	101	103	10.1	92	8.9	9	11	11	108	94	9.1
1913	10455	122	122	11.6	95	9.0	7	16	6	49	104	9.9

Area of District in acres (land and inland water) ... 3212
 Total population at all ages 9842 At Census, 1911
 Number of inhabited houses 2019 (cf. Census,
 Average number of persons per house 4.87 Vol. V.)

TABLE II.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1913.
 URBAN DISTRICT OF ST. ANNES-ON-THE-SEA.

Notifiable Disease.	Number of Cases notified.						Total Cases notified in Locality (e.g. Parish or Ward) of the District.				Total Cases removed to Hospital.	
	At Ages (Years).						North Ward.	South Ward.	East Ward.	West Ward.		
	At all ages	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45						45 to 65
Small-pox												
Cholera												
Plague												
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)...	36	4	25	4	3	2	5	10	14	7	26	
Erysipelas.....	7		1	1	2		2	1	3	1	1	
Scarlet Fever	10	2	8					2	4	4	5	
Typhus Fever												
Enteric Fever												
Relapsing Fever												
Continued Fever												
Puerperal Fever												
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis												
Poliomyelitis												
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	13			3	8	2	3	3	6	1		
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	4		1		3		1	1	2			
Measles (com.)	39	4	27	6	2			24	2	13		
Totals	109	10	62	14	18	4	11	41	31	26	32	

Isolation Hospitals: Moss Side Infectious Diseases Hospital, near Lytham, Fylde Joint Hospital Board.

TABLE III.—Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1913.
 URBAN DISTRICT OF ST. ANNES-ON-THE-SEA.

Causes of Death.	Nett Deaths at subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.								Total Deaths whether "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the District.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	
All Causes									
Certified									
Uncertified									
Enteric Fever									
Small-pox									
Measles	1			1					
Scarlet Fever									
Whooping Cough.....	1	1							
Diphtheria and Croup	2			1	1				
Influenza	3							1	2
Erysipelas.....									
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	5					1	3	1	
Tuberculous meningitis	3		1		1		1		
Other Tuberculous Diseases									
Cancer, Malignant Disease.....	8							5	3

TABLE IV.—Infant Mortality during the Year 1913.
Nett Deaths from Stated Causes at Various Ages under 1 Year of Age.
 URBAN DISTRICT OF ST. ANNES-ON-THE-SEA.

Causes of Death.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 4 Weeks.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
All Causes	Certified										
	Uncertified										
Small-pox											
Chicken-pox											
Measles											
Scarlet Fever											
Whooping Cough								1			1
Diphtheria and Croup											
Erysipelas											
Tuberculous Meningitis											
Abdominal Tuberculosis											
Other Tuberculous Diseases											
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)											
Convulsions							1		2		3
Laryngitis											
Bronchitis											
Pneumonia (all forms)											
Diarrhœa											
Enteritis											
Gastritis											
Syphilis											
Rickets											
Suffocation, overlying											
Injury at Birth											
Atelectasis											
Congenital Malformations											
Premature Birth		2				2					2
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus.....											
Other Causes											
Totals		2				2	1	1	2		6

Nett Births in the year

Nett Deaths in the year of

Legitimate—121.

Illegitimate—1.

Legitimate Infants—6.

Illegitimate Infants—0.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1913, for the Urban District of St. Annes-on-the-Sea, on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with Factories, Workshops, Workplaces, and Homework.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, AND WORKPLACES.
Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises. 1	Number of		
	In- spections 2	Written Notices. 3	Prose- cutions. 4
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	9	1	
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)...	159	8	
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' Premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	14	1	
Total.....	182	10	

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars. 1	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions. 5
	Found 2	Remedied. 3	Referred to H.M. Inspector. 4	
NUISANCES UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS :				
Want of Cleanliness	1	1		
Want of Ventilation				
Overcrowding				
Want of Drainage of Floors				
Other Nuisances	6	6		
Sanitary {insufficient	2	2		
Accommodation {unsuitable or defective...				
{not separate for sexes ...	1	1		
OFFENCES UNDER THE FACTORY AND WORK- SHOP ACT :				
Illegal occupation of underground bake- house (s. 101)				
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100).....	4	4		
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report).....				
Total.....	14	14		

3.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class. 1	Number. 2
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)	None.
Action taken in matters referred to H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Acts (s. 5).	4
Other.....	2
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :	None.
Certificates granted during the year	None.
In use at the end of the year	None.
	Number of
HOMEWORK :	
LISTS OF OUTWORKERS (s. 107) :	Lists. Out-workers.
Lists received	None. None.
Addresses of out-workers. forwarded to other Authorities ... received from other Authorities...	
	Wearing Apparel. Other.
HOMEWORK IN UNWHOLESOME OR INFECTED PREMISES :	
Notices prohibiting homework in unwholesome premises (s. 108)	
Cases of infectious disease notified in homeworkers' premises	
Orders prohibiting homework in infected premises (s. 110)	
Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year	
Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bakehouses, may be enumerated here. { Workshop Bakehouses 20	
Total number of workshops on Register.....	64

Date, February 14th, 1914.

(Signature), F. BOOTH,
Medical Officer of Health.







