

Contributors

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

HEALTH

OF THE

Pontypool Urban District


FOR THE YEAR 1904,

BY

S. BUTLER MASON, M.R.C.P.,

&c., &c.,

Medical Officer of Health.



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Denham House, Pontypool,
February 4th, 1905,

To the Pontypool Urban District Council.

Mr Chairman and Gentlemen,—

I beg to hand you my 27th annual report bearing on the health of your district for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1904, in compliance with the orders of the Local Government Board. The physical features and general character of the district are as before. No addition I regret to say having been made to extend the area. This is very much needed as a wider district would help sanitation in many ways, especially so as it would give you room for sewage disposal, the building of an isolation hospital, and allow some ground for disposal of street and house refuse. At present your district is crammed in so closely by other districts as to make it absolutely impossible to carry out any of the above-named reforms, which are greatly needed, in fact, absolutely necessary.

Description of Area.

It lies upon the carboniferous system, or more particularly the millstone grit, or farewell rock, or the lower portion of the true coal measures, and forms the eastern outcrop of the South Wales coal-field. The strata dip or slope about three inches per yard in a south westerly direction.

Configuration.

The surface of the district is extremely irregular and billy, and lies to the north of the Trosnant Brook and to the west of the Avon Llwyd river. It comprises the angular portion of land formed by the above-named streams. The ground rises or slopes up in a northerly, north-westerly, and westerly direction from the before-mentioned streams, and lies at an elevation of from 400 feet to 700 feet above the mean sea level, and comprises an area of 234 acres.

The Death Rate.

During the year under review 110 persons died in your district, 48 being males, and 62 females. The death rate per 1,000 per annum of the estimated population, being 17.7. Five persons died in the Union Infirmary belonging to your population, this gives a corrected death rate of 18.5 per 1,000 of the estimated population. I have estimated the population of your area as 6,212 to the middle of 1904. The death rate is higher than it has been for three pre-

vious years, as you will observe by looking at Table I., and is in a great measure accounted for by the excessive deaths occurring in children under one year of age. The deaths under one year of age are nearly doubled, the increase being largely due to intestinal diseases. Taking the five deaths that occurred in the Union Hospital, and the 110 deaths that happened in their houses, as a total of 115. I find that more than one half the deaths, viz., 61, died under five years of age, of that number 13 children having succumbed between one year and five. This is a serious loss to your population.

The Birth Rate.

During the past year 196 children have been born in your district, 107 males, and 89 females. This by looking at Table I. you will see is close on the average for the past 10 years, which is 190·4. The birth rate amounts to 31·5 per 1,000 per annum of the estimated population, and the average birth rate for the past 10 year is 30·7. After deducting the number of deaths from the births, I find your population has a net gain of 81, which is 10 less than last year. Forty-eight children having died during the first year of life gives the unenviable death rate of 244·8 per 1,000 births. There is no gainsaying the fact that this item is a serious factor, and I shall have occasion to refer to it further on.

The Zymotic Death Rate

which includes scarlatina, diphtheria, whooping cough, enteric fever, and diarrhoea, amounts to 4·9 per 1,000 of the estimated population. This is just as many again as in the previous year, but if intestinal diseases are excluded, the same rate will be 1·1 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

Infantile Mortality.

The fact that 48 children died in your district under one year of age, and 61 altogether under five years, is a matter of deep concern. The figures are made up as under:—

	Under 1 year	1 year & under 5
Enteritis or some form of diarrhoea	15	9
Scarlatina... ..	0	1
Whooping cough	1	0
Diphtheria and Membranous croup	1	0
Tubercular disease	1	0
Bronchitis	4	0
Pneumonia	3	3
Premature birth and accidents at birth	10	0
Accidents	1	0
All other causes	12	0
	<hr/> 48	<hr/> 13

Bronchitis and pneumonia have usually been the cause of any extra addition to the mortality among infants in your district, but this year it takes a very minor place, and epidemics of exanthemata have been absent. The chief cause of death among the young of your district has been diarrhoea in some form or other. During the past year diarrhoea has been unusually prevalent among all ages. Adults have suffered severely, but their age has saved them from any fatal issue, but 24 children under five years of age have succumbed to some form of the disease. There certainly is some fault with the feeding of these victims. There is too much resort to the feeding bottle and too little of nature's proper nutriment, the mother's milk. There is no single artificial food, however vaunted, that can take the place of the mother's milk. Tinned milks are all deficient in fats, and too heavily weighted in sugar to form a nutriment for a young infant. The fat in milk for infant feeding should never be below two per cent and the sugar not above seven per cent, but by the way condensed milk is usually diluted for the purpose, very different results are obtained, and consequently ill-nourished infants. After dilution with water, many condensed milks are little better than sugar and water. This kind of infant feeding is productive of rickets and scurvy, is irritative to the intestinal canal, and leaves the infant totally bankrupt in health, and with no reserve force to resist any illness that may come on. Mothers of all classes should be induced to fulfil their duty of motherhood. It often happens that a woman believes her milk does not nourish her babe, and the cause is very obvious in many cases, and often, under suitable medical advice, her milk will improve and her offspring properly nourished. The question of infant feeding and domestic sanitation should be taken up by the educational authorities of the country, and the last year of a schoolgirl's career should be devoted to subjects embracing the sanitary condition of a home and the proper management of children.

In the housing of the labouring classes, the want of cleanliness and sanitation is a very glaring deficiency. Milk and other articles of food are left standing about in the living and bedrooms, absorbing all odours and dust that come along, and consequently get impregnated with such matters that irritate the bowels, especially of infants.

The practice of forcing young and delicate children to school is one that I have often referred to in my annual reports. In the large Board School near my house, I often see poor and delicate children dragging their way to school in rainy weather badly shod and poorly clothed, and, probably, insufficiently fed. I know what the result will be in time. I know that they often sit in their damp clothes and inhale moist disease-laden vapour and exhalations from other children, and, in this way, develop many diseases that sanitary authorities are trying to stamp out. A child, however delicate, is not allowed to remain from school under the pain of a summons to a police court unless a medical

certificate is obtained, and it is not all persons that can pay for a medical certificate, hence the child, ill or well, is forced to continue in a course detrimental to its health. All school authorities should either pay for the certificates they require, or have a certifying medical man to report on all absent scholars. This is a subject that has occupied the minds of all sanitarians for some years past, yet the authorities are obdurate; and, further touching the school question, I am convinced children are sent to school much too early. Anyone watching children coming out of an ordinary day school will see multitudes of actual babes, children that ought not to be allowed out of a nursery; in fact, the infant room of the day school is becoming converted into a nursery. This should be stopped, and no child under five or six years of age allowed in a school. The influence on health under that age is bad, the constitution becomes undermined, and often throat affections and epidemic diseases induced.

Your Inspector, under my direction, made a house-to-house inspection of the homes of 26 children who succumbed to some form or other of intestinal irritation, and the result I have tabulated as follows:—

Solely breast fed children	...	...	5
Breast and bottle fed „	...	...	8
Bottle fed alone „	...	...	13
Total	...	...	26

In only five cases were the surroundings and sanitary conditions good and clean; the remainder were generally unsatisfactory, dirty, and insanitary.

Tables I., III., and IV., accompanying this report, and required by the Local Government Board, give at a glance much information.

Table I. furnishes the vital statistics from 1894 to the end of 1904, a period of 10 years, giving the birth and death rates, and averages.

Table II. does not apply to your area.

Table III. deals with notifiable infectious diseases, and here you will observe how markedly exempt your district has been from these during the year under review—only 16 notifications have been received. In the previous year there were 46, and in 1902 the notifications amounted to 101.

Table IV. gives the chief causes of death, with ages of those who died in or beyond the district. Consequently I have included those persons who died in the Union Infirmary—that would naturally belong to your area.

These tables are an accurate record of what they pretend to show, and are carefully brought up to the end of 1904.

Diphtheria.

This disease has been notified seven times, and one infant succumbed to it. Infectious throats, very suspicious of diphtheria, have been very prevalent, and I believe only the very worst cases have been notified. My impression is that the congregating of young children in close schoolrooms often accounts for a great many throat affections.

Membranous Croup

has only been notified once. This affection is so closely allied to the former that I think it should be classified with it.

Scarlatina, or Scarlet Fever.

Both names indicate the same disease, and has been singularly absent. Five notifications and one death; the attacks were all very mild, excepting the case that terminated fatally, through some throat affection.

Typhoid, or Enteric Fever.

One case of this disease was notified, which proved fatal, from exhaustion. I am quite unable to trace a distinct cause for this solitary case. The surroundings of the man's habitation were not satisfactory by any means, and this may have been the real cause. No other case occurred in the house, although there were eight children and a wife, occupying three rooms.

Puerperal Fever.

This disease, occurring as it does after child-birth, has given no trouble the past year. Now that the system of having qualified and registered midwives is being adopted, I believe this fatal affection will soon be a disease of the past. Under the Midwives' Act, a system of supervision and registration by the sanitary authority is required. The County Council is supposed to take the necessary action, and call upon the District Councils to carry out the duties. Up to now I have received no instructions. I believe this Act, viz., the Midwives' Act, 1902 will have most excellent results. All dirty old women will be excluded from practising the art of midwifery, and spreading disease and death among their clients. Each woman pretending to be a midwife must now be certificated, and all her cases will be under supervision by an authority, who will see that she is personally clean, and that her patients are properly managed, especially as regards the importation of dirt into the case, for this is really the beginning of puerperal troubles.

Whooping Cough.

This affection has been cropping up all through the year. It is a non-notifiable disease, therefore I am quite unable to give the number of cases. But one proved fatal; owing to general wasting due to malnutrition, it is usually some secondary affection which proves fatal in these cases.

Phthisis.

This is generally known as consumption, or tubercular disease of the lungs. Eight persons died of this disease between five years and sixty-five, and one from "other tubercular diseases." under

one year of age. In the year previous eight persons died from these diseases. The death rate per 1,000 of the estimated population from tubercular diseases was 1.4, not at all a high death rate. Your district is singularly free from this class of disease, considering it is so damp, but the advantage of a free and ready drainage of the subsoil, owing to the hilly nature of the area, accounts to a great extent for that fact. Whatever may be said about its microbial origin it is in a large degree a hereditary disease, and its incidence is influenced by overcrowding, impurities in the air, and dampness of soil and dwellings. Sanatoria are greatly needed for the early treatment of these affections, both for the safety of the individual and those living in the same house. In consequence of no national system of sanatoria, it is quite fatal to many cases directly it shews itself. Open-air hospitals are out of the reach of ordinary labouring and middle-class persons, owing to the expensive charges in connection with them.

Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pleurisy.

Twenty-seven deaths were registered as due to the two former diseases, and none to the latter (four more deaths than in the year previous), very nearly one-fourth of the causes of death for the year. Children are usually the victims carried off by these ailments; but I find only ten of the registered deaths occurred under five years of age, as compared with fifteen in the previous year. The year under review has not been so damp as the former year, and this may account somewhat for the decrease. In these cases, also, insanitary surroundings play an important part. Some forms of Pneumonia are induced by filth, impure air, and bad drains.

Epidemic Influenza.

This disease is nearly always with us in some form. During May a very smart epidemic prevailed, which passed away in about three weeks. A greater epidemic and more general one commenced in the middle of December, and continued well on into the New Year. In neither epidemic has the disease been very severe, although in some instances the depression following the acute attack has been more prolonged. In some instances the symptoms affecting the nervous system have been alarming, and the moral effect widespread; but taking influenza as a whole the inhabitants are not nearly as timid of it as formerly.

Measles.

This exanthem has been shewing itself all through the year, but not in such numbers as to create an epidemic. I do not know the number of cases that occurred, as it is not a notifiable disease. No fatal case was registered.

Isolation Hospital.

No action has been taken to provide an isolation hospital for this district. It is an important matter for the Council to consider, especially as there is no nurse to take charge of infectious diseases, the Queen Victoria's Institute nurse not being allowed by the regulations of that Association to attend cases of an infectious nature, and it is quite impossible to isolate cases and thereby prevent the spread of diseases in the ordinary houses of the working classes. The only infectious disease that can be isolated, should it occur, is smallpox, and for this purpose your district is provided with a full supply of hospital tents. These cannot be used for any other disease.

The Public Elementary Schools.

I considered it advisable to close the elementary schools on December 17th for three weeks in consequence of a widespread epidemic of influenza, in which many children were effected, and as at the same time measles and chicken pox were materially interfering with the regular attendance. At stated periods your Inspector of Nuisances has regularly disinfected all the public elementary schools.

Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institute of Nurses.

Good and appreciative work is still being done by Miss Dale, the lady in charge of general nursing in this district, and I wish the Council could see their way to granting my request for an infectious disease nurse, which is quite as badly needed as a general nurse, in fact in some instances more so.

The Water Supply

has been in good quality, but its quantity, especially to the upper parts of the district, has been complained of, and great inconvenience has been frequently experienced through an inadequate and irregular supply.

The Food and Meat Supply.

This has been uniformly good in quality and quantity. No instance of doubtful food has been brought before me for examination. Your Inspector of Nuisances collected 12 samples of milk for analysis during the year and all were reported satisfactory.

The Public Slaughterhouses

are still a source of trouble, more especially the one in Market-street. The house situated above it is quite insanitary, and I shall ask you to condemn it.

The Afon Llwyd River

is still being polluted by the several sewer outfalls discharging therein, from your districts and districts higher up the valley. The greatest care is taken by your officers to keep the immediate vicinity of the outfalls clean, and impedimenta are removed from the bed of the river.

Precautions Taken to Prevent the Spread of Infectious Disease.

In all cases of infectious disease, whether notifiable or not so, your inspector visits the scene and reports on it to me. All sources of infection are traced and drains and gully traps inspected, and the general sanitary condition of the surroundings investigated. Advice and recommendations are offered which, although not always carried out, are as a rule adhered to. Isolation of an infected person is attempted, and the room shut off from the ordinary dwelling as far as circumstances permit it in the classes of houses such as mostly exist in your district. The school teachers are very smart and intelligent in sending home children with suspicious symptoms, and also for excluding members of an infected family from school; by these very inefficient measures infectious diseases are kept at a low ebb.

Your sanitary inspector and surveyor (Mr Wynne), to whom my thanks are due for his willingness to carry out any suggestion, has supplied me with information respecting the drainage and sewers, and sanitary work done during the year. There has been about 230 feet of new sewer constructed in Clarence-street and Hanbury-road, together with proper inspection and cleaning chambers, efficiently ventilated and provided with suitable connections for the further development of house property.

Factories and Workshops.

Sanitary work in connection with the Factories and Workshops Act has had attention all through the year, and have been regularly inspected and cleaned, and shewn by the tabulated form herewith. Fifty-five workshops are on the register, viz. :—

Bakehouses	...	...	...	10
Dressmaking	...	...	...	8
Millinery	...	...	...	8
Tailoring	...	...	...	10
Bootmaking	...	...	...	4
Saddlers	...	...	...	3
General Smiths	...	...	...	4
Wheelwright and Joinery	...	...	...	4
Plumbers	...	...	...	3
Fish Cleaners	...	..	...	1
Total	...	...	...	55

Number of places found defective, 4. These were remedied.

Sanitary Work.

The following are the details of sanitary work done:—

Defective and untrapped w.c.'s removed	...	12
New w.c.'s provided	... ..	8
Choked drains opened and cleaned	... ..	13
Defective pipe drains...	... ..	18
Defective box drains	... ..	13
Houses provided with guttering and down pipes	...	18
Lip traps substituted by earthenware trapped gullies	... ..	24
Pigs removed	... ..	3
Other animals, fowls, &c.	... ..	3
Slop sinks disconnected	... ..	2
Cases of overcrowding	... ..	9
Urinal walls reconstructed	... ..	2
Houses provided with flushing cisterns	...	52
Defective buildings rebuilt	... ..	0
Schools disinfected twice	... ..	3
Total	... ..	180

Common Lodging-houses.

There are five registered common lodging-houses in the district, one having been registered during the year. Supervision has been constantly exercised over these places. There is a large number of persons taking lodgers into very unsuitable premises which are not licensed. As I get information of these, I have them inspected, and if the space is unsuitable to the number they are stopped.

The number of statutory notices served	...	44
" " " intimations	... ..	61
" " " verbal	... ..	22
" " " visits and re-visits...	... ..	460
" " " complaints received and attended to	... ..	8
Total	... ..	595

Suggestions for Improvement.

About 200ft of six-inch main sewer is required to be constructed in the Osborne-road.

The construction of about 350ft of nine-inch main sewer in Upper High-street to take the existing house drains by the "Labour-in-Vain," which, at present, discharge in the open or into cesspools or pits.

A public slaughter-house, properly situated.

A refuse destructor.

An isolation hospital.

A fumigating apparatus.

To remove many old buildings and re-construct them, as the house accommodation for the labouring classes is very inadequate. If the masses had better houses, and more of them, there would be less overcrowding and more sanitation. There is too much of the lodger in evidence; if houses were more plentiful the rents would be less, and the need to keep a lodger would not exist. The lodger often takes a bedroom that should be devoted to the children, and these are crowded together not only as an insanitary crowd, but into an immoral one also.

In reviewing the sickness in the district during the past 12 months, I am of opinion that there has been more illness, no specific epidemics, but a great deal of general unhealthiness. Diarrhoea has been a source of great anxiety to most medical men, both adults and children have suffered, and in many instances the usual remedies have been absolutely useless. One of the chief difficulties to contend with has been the proper dieting of the patient; those in charge of a case will not be content with obedience to the orders of the medical attendant, but give some food or medicine on their own account, and often upset the whole case, and frequently bringing about a fatal result. The fact that two or more families are residing in one house often results in very insanitary conditions, and this reveals the fact that more houses suitable for the working classes are greatly needed in your district. The whole of Gibson's-lane and the houses at the back of the Mason's Arms, High-street, require sweeping away, and either good labouring class houses built, or a system of flats or peabody buildings erected. In other parts of your area top and bottom houses exist. These are undesirable residences, especially when the habits of the tenants are not clean. I am afraid that very little encouragement is given to speculators in house property for the working classes. As in the majority of instances the tenants use their residences so badly that new houses rapidly become delapidated.

I am,
 Mr Chairman and Gentlemen,
 Yours obediently,
 S. BUTLER MASON, M.R.C.P., &c,
 Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE I.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1904 AND PREVIOUS YEARS

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all ages.				Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births Registered.	Number.	Rate.*				
1894.	6,022	210	34.8	30	142.8	99	16.4		12	111	18.4
1895.	6,082	211	34.6	30	142.1	86	14.1		14	100	19.7
1896.	6,142	162	26.3	21	128.3	73	11.8		8	81	13.1
1897.	6,202	191	30.8	31	163.2	91	14.6		6	97	15.6
1898.	6,255	172	27.4	26	151.1	91	14.5		8	99	15.8
1899.	6,314	174	27.5	29	166.6	96	15.2		10	106	16.7
1900.	6,373	217	34.0	35	161.7	122	19.1		7	129	20.2
1901.	6,126	174	28.3	25	144.2	86	14.0		6	92	15.0
1902.	6,156	200	32.4	23	115.0	75	12.1		6	81	13.1
1903.	6,184	193	31.2	26	134.7	93	15.0		9	102	16.4
Averages for years 1894-1903.	6,185.6	190.4	30.7	27.6	144.9	91.2	14.6		8.6	99.8	16.4
1904.	6,212	196	31.5	48	244.8	110	17.7		5	115	18.5

*Rates calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

Area of District in acres
(exclusive of area
covered by water.) } 234

Total population at all ages, 6,126
Number of inhabited houses, 1,178
Average number of persons per house, 5.2

{ At Census of 1901

TABLE III.
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE
YEAR 1904.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.					
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and upwards
Smallpox							
Cholera							
Diphtheria	7..	.....	2..	3..	1..	1..	.....
Membranous croup..	1..	.....	1..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erysipelas	2..	.....	.....	.....	.....	2..	.....
Scarlet fever ...	5..	.....	2..	3..	.....	.....	.....
Typhus fever							
Enteric fever	1..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1..	.....
Relapsing fever ..							
Continued fever ..							
Puerperal fever ..							
Plague							
Measles							
Totals	16..	.....	5..	6..	1..	4..	.....

Isolation Hospital—None. Smallpox Tent.

TABLE IV.
CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEATH DURING YEAR 1904.

CAUSES OF DEATH	DEATHS IN OR BEYOND THE WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.						
	All ages.	Under 1 year	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and up- wards.
Small pox							
Measles							
Scarlet fever .. ..	.. 1..	.....	.. 1..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whooping cough .. ..	.. 1..	.. 1..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diphtheria and mem- branous croup .. ..	.. 1..	.. 1..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Croup							
Fever:							
Typhus							
Enteric .. ..	.. 1..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. 1..	.....
Other continued ..							
Epidemic influenza ..							
Cholera							
Plague							
Diarrhoea							
Enteritis .. ..	..24..	..15..	.. 9..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puerperal fever							
Erysipelas							
Other septic diseases							
Phthisis .. ..	.. 8..	.....	.....	.. 1..	.. 2..	.. 5..	.....
Other tubercular di- seases .. ..	.. 1..	.. 1..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cancer, Malignant di- sease .. ..	.. 3..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. 3..	.....
Bronchitis .. ..	..12..	.. 4..	.....	.....	.....	.. 4..	.. 4..
Pneumonia .. ..	..15..	.. 3..	.. 3..	.. 1..	.. 1..	.. 7..	.....
Pleurisy							
Other diseases of Res- piratory organs ..							
Alcoholism .. ..	.. 3..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. 2..	.. 1..
Cirrhosis of liver ..							
Venereal diseases ..							
Premature birth .. ..	.. 4..	.. 4..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diseases and accidents of parturition .. ..	.. 8 ..	.. 6..	.....	.....	.....	.. 2..	.....
Heart diseases .. ..	.. 6..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. 6..	.....
Accidents .. ..	.. 1..	.. 1..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suicides							
Senile Decay							
All other causes .. ..	..26..	..12..	.....	.....	.. 1..	.. 4..	.. 9..
All causes	115..	..48..	..13..	.. 2..	.. 4..	..34..	..14..

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES, AND HOMEWORK.

1.—INSPECTION.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

Premises.		Number of		
		Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
FACTORIES (including Factory Laundries) ..	1	4		
WORKSHOPS (including Workshop Laundries)	55	3		
WORKPLACES .. .. .	..		
HOMEWORKERS' PREMISES .. .. .	..		
TOTAL	56	7		

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—^a</i>				
Want of cleanliness				
Want of ventilation				
Overcrowding				
Want of drainage of floors				
Other nuisances : The want of Lime-washing ..	4	4		
Sanitary accommodations—				
Insufficient.. .. .				
Unsuitable or defective				
Not separate for sexes				
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S. 101)				
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bake-houses (SS. 97 to 100)				
Failure as regards lists of outworkers (S. 107) ..				
Giving out work to be done in premises which are—Unwholesome (Sec. 108)				
Infected (S. 110)				
Allowing wearing apparel to be made in pre-mises infected by scarlet fever or small pox (S. 109)				
Other offences				
Total	4	4		

* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7, and 8 of the Factory Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

3 -OTHER MATTERS.

Class.										Number.		
Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories :—												
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S.133)										2 (Lime-washed)		
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Act (S.5) {												
Notified by H.M. Inspector..												
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors ..												
Other												
Underground Bakehouses (S.101) :—												
In use during 1903												
Certificates granted { In 1903												
{ In 1904												
In use at the end of 1904.. ..												
Homework :—												
Lists of Outworkers* (S.107) :—										Number of		
Lists received										Lists.	Out workers.	
Addresses of Outworkers { Forwarded to other Authorities												
{ Received from other Authorities												
Homework in Unwholesome or Infected Premises :—										Wearing	Other.	
Notices prohibiting homework in unwholesome premises (S.108)										Apparel :		
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 1904.												
Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bakehouses, may be enumerated here.	Bakehouses										10	
	Dressmaking										8	
	Millinery										8	
	Tailoring										10	
	Bootmaking										4	
	Saddlers										3	
	General Smiths										4	
	Wheelwrights and Joiners										4	
	Plumbers										3	
	Fish Cleaners										1	
Total number of workshops on Register												
										55		

*The lists should be received twice in the year. The year's figures required in the Table are then obtained by adding together the two half-yearly totals.

