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Contributors

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*Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the
Borough of Darlington for the year ending 31st
December, 1907.*

To the Chairman and Members of the
Sanitary Committee,
Gentlemen,

The beginning of a new year makes one conscious of the fact that the time has come for the business man to take stock, and companies to prepare their reports and balance sheets, and myself that it is necessary to set about the preparation of my report for the past year. The year has been somewhat remarkable, for a summer of low temperature and high rainfall, a low sickness and death-rate, and fairly good trade. The period of a year, though a considerable space in the life of an individual, is but short in the history of a town, and one can only note as patent facts, that a few more houses have been built here and there, and a few new streets laid out for the operations of the builder. In this short space of time one may hope that larger ideas of sanitation have been spreading among the population, and bearing fruit in the form of increased cleanliness of the person and the home, an increased desire for open windows, more air space, in fact, a fuller, cleaner, healthier life. The attainment of the ultimate aim of the sanitary reformer must be slow, and will require a generation or more to accomplish, and the speediest method of arriving at its fulfilment will be by the education of the coming generations in the broad principles of Sanitary Science in the schools. I feel confidence in stating that such teaching will bear as good, if not better fruit, for the well-being of the race as either geography or arithmetic, and it need not militate against the acquisition of these and any other necessary subjects. In most of the large centres of population throughout the country, there is distinct effort on the part of the Educational Authorities to take the necessary measures to provide such training in the schools as will improve the physical, mental, and moral condition of the children. The new Act which comes into force this year to provide for the Medical Inspection of School Children, is likely to have a far-reaching effect in promoting the sanitary progress I have mentioned, but it will take time for its beneficent work to become fully apparent. Indeed, it will take time to put the act into operation, in any way likely to benefit the physique and develop-



ment of the children, but it seems to be a powerful weapon, and when properly wielded should do good service.

ACREAGE OF THE BOROUGH.

The extent of the Borough in superficial area remains the same as in former years—3,928 acres.

POPULATION.

During the year the building of new houses has advanced at a moderate pace only, and those which have been finished get pretty quickly tenanted, so that the population has increased by the new occupations as well as by the natural increase of the excess of births over deaths. I estimated the population at 50,000 at the middle of the year, and believe, if the statistics for the year are calculated on this basis, nothing will be claimed beyond what we are justly entitled to in our computations.

VITAL STATISTICS—BIRTH-RATE.

The births registered during the year have been highest in the first and third quarters, viz. :—368 in the first, and 373 in the third, while there were 342 in the second, and only 330 in the fourth. There were 721 males born, and 692 females, or 29 more males than females. The total number of births of both sexes was 1,413, nine less than in the preceding year, instead of about 21 more if the birth-rate had kept pace with the increase of the population. The birth-rate seems to be declining steadily during the past two decades, and is for this year about the lowest point we have yet touched, viz. :—28·26, and very much below the average of the county, which is 34·8 per thousand.

DEATH-RATE.

There were registered in the Borough 739 deaths, of whom 26 were of persons resident outside the Borough who died in the institutions within our area, such as the Hospital, Workhouse, nursing homes, &c. There were three deaths of males and four of females in the Sedgefield County Asylum, one female died in the Sedgefield Workhouse Infirmary, and one male in the Sunderland Infirmary, of residents of the Borough, making the nett total of deaths for the year 722, of whom 341 were males, and 381 females. This gives a death-rate of 14 for the year, which is three per thousand below the county average, and 1·9 less than last year.

ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATE.

The death-rate for the year due to preventable diseases was just about half that for the preceding year. This is accounted for by the almost entire absence of Summer diarrhœa and enteritis. The only epidemic disease which added much to the zymotic death-rate was whooping cough, from which cause

alone 21 deaths were recorded, all under five years. There were 65 deaths from epidemic disease, which gives a zymotic death-rate of 1·3 per thousand per annum. The following figures give the annual death-rate for each of the zymotic diseases:—Measles ·08, Scarlatina ·02, Whooping Cough ·42, Diphtheria ·08, Croup 1, Enteric Fever 1, Diarrhœa ·06, Enteritis ·04, and for Influenza ·26, Phthisis ·92, other Tubercular Diseases ·56, Acute Diseases of the Respiratory Organs (Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pleurisy) 2·3, Heart Diseases 1·58.

During December 1906, and January, February, and March, 1907, there were 15 cases of enteric fever reported, and of these five died, giving a percentage mortality of 33·3. It seemed as if the disease attacked specially feeble and vulnerable individuals, who were unable to fight through it, and consequently the mortality was much above the average.

Whooping Cough was very prevalent in the first quarter of the year, and owing to the coldness of the season the mortality was high. The disease was in evidence during the whole of the year, but all the fatal cases except one occurred in the first six months. There was less Scarlatina and Diphtheria than in the preceding year, less indeed than there has been for three or four years.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The infantile mortality shares in the improvement in the rate with the general death-rate, and is certainly by much the lowest it has been my privilege to record hitherto. The exceptionally favourable figures for the year are due as I said elsewhere to the absence of Enterites and Summer Diarrhœa. The total number of children who died under one year was 163, which gives a rate of 115·3 per thousand births compared with 142 per thousand in the previous year.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The number of cases of infectious diseases notified was small compared with former years, viz., 136, compared with 232 in the previous year. The cases notified included 52 of Scarlatina, 44 Diphtheria, Membranous Croup 9, Enteric Fever 17, Puerperal Fever 1, Erysipelas 11, Smallpox 1, and Cerebro-spinal Fever 1. The case of Cerebro-spinal Fever reported was sent into Hospital for treatment, and was regarded as a case of Tubercular Meningitis, as the physical signs and symptoms were the same as one meets with in that disease.

THE FEVER HOSPITAL.

During the last six months of the year there have been very few cases admitted into the Hospital for treatment. I think there have not been so few patients during the last fifteen years. The cases admitted were as follows:—Scarlatina 44, Diphtheria 31, Membranous Croup 12, Enteric Fever 17, Cerebro-spinal Meningitis 1, Smallpox 1. There were 10 deaths in the Hospital during the year viz., Scarlatina 1, Enteric Fever 3, Membranous Croup 5, Tracheotomy

was performed on seven patients, of whom five died, but two of them died from heart failure two or three weeks after the operation. Of all the cases reported over 72 per cent. were treated in the Hospital. In addition to the above eight cases were admitted from the district of the Rural Sanitary Authority. The Rural Council refused to pay for the treatment of two of these cases, and the Hospital Committee, with the sanction of the Council, decided to terminate the arrangement under which cases of infectious diseases from the Rural District were received into the Borough Hospital. It is to be hoped that the Rural Sanitary Authority will, at an early date, provide themselves with an Infectious Hospital for the isolation of their epidemic cases. The matter is of some importance to the Borough, which obtains most of its milk supply from the Rural District, and which also takes into its schools a considerable number of children unprovided with school accommodation by the Rural Authority. For these reasons the district is a serious menace to the health of the Borough until they provide themselves with an Isolation Hospital. I should perhaps have said in my remarks at the beginning of this section that the reason for so few cases being admitted to the Hospital during the last eight months of the year was due to the fact that so few cases of disease admissable to the Hospital were notified.

BAKEHOUSES.

The Bakehouses have all been regularly visited and inspected during the year. There was nothing of any importance found amiss with any of them, except in a few instances where greater attention to cleanliness was necessary, and on this being pointed out the premises were made satisfactory to the requirements of the Inspector.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

The Slaughter-houses have been regularly visited, and, for the most part, found to be in good order and conducted in compliance with Bye-laws. The chief complaint has been the neglect of regularly lime washing the walls and roofs and providing proper receptacles for the blood, offal, and manure. These have been remedied after the attention of the owners has been called to them by the Inspector without any formal notice being required. In one case extensive structural alterations have been carried out under notice to make the premises suitable to meet the requirements of the Bye-laws. In one case where there was an opening from the slaughter-house to a manure pit, the opening has been closed, and in another case where a privy and sunken ashpit were adjacent to the slaughter-house they have been removed, and a water-closet substituted. Another case where a similar state of the premises existed has had notice to carry out a like alteration, which I have no doubt will be done before the expiration of the notice.

There were seven applications for licences, one for renewal, and six for

licences in new adapted premises. Three were for premises which had previously been used for other purposes, but had been put into proper condition, as regards walks, floors, ventilation, and water supply. The licences were granted in each of these cases, but one of them was only for the slaughter of pigs. Two of the licences were for new premises which had been erected for the purpose, and seems suitably constructed. There was one renewal licence granted. Another application for the renewal of a license which had lapsed under the provisions of the Darlington Extension and Improvement Act, 1872, and which had not been used as such for over three months was refused. The reasons for refusal were chiefly the limited yard space, proximity to the dwelling-house, and general surroundings. Owing to the constant supervision that is exercised over these premises all over the town, the butchers endeavour to keep them as a rule in a good, clean, and sanitary condition, and are generally ready to carry out any instructions that may be given them by the Inspector.

PIGSTIES.

In a former report I called attention to the fact that pigs and fowls were kept in several parts of the town in such a manner as to be a nuisance to those who live near them. On several occasions I have tried to remedy this state of things, but the sympathy of the law has been more with the poor man than with the sanitary reformer, and so I can notice the evil without being able to abate it. Pigs kept in probably not very properly constructed sties, and with the manure which they make, allowed to be piled up for a time near them, are certain to pollute the air for a considerable distance around them, and especially in the summer the smell is carried for a long distance.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

A good deal of attention has been devoted to the question of tripe boiling and fat rendering, and the Sanitary Inspector made a special report, on the premises in which these trades were carried on, to the Committee at their meeting in February. It was decided that the Sub-Committee should visit these premises, which they did, accompanied by the Inspector and myself. There were 17 butchers who boil their own tripe from one beast per week only, but do not render any fat except a few, who, on being told that they required the sanction of the Council to allow them to do so, have discontinued to render fat. There was no nuisance to complain of in the above. There were five pork butchers who rendered fat from their own swine alone, and in their case no complaint was found. In eight cases the Committee decided to allow the tradesmen to continue, on the condition that the premises had alterations carried out to prevent any nuisance, and one case was given six months to look out for more suitable premises.

COWSHEDS AND DAIRIES.

During the year the cowsheds and dairies in the Borough have had a good deal of attention. In three cases the drainage and paving were found to be in an unsatisfactory state. In one case the necessary alterations were made to put the premises into proper sanitary condition, and in the other two cases the use of the premises as cowsheds has been discontinued. In several other cases the walls and stalls were found to be in a filthy condition. A word of caution from the Inspector had the desired effect in having these faults corrected, and the premises made clean and sanitary without the necessity of serving written notices. One person got registered with the object of selling goat's milk, for which he thinks there will be a demand. All the other dairies were clean, and had complied with the Bye-laws.

SCAVENGING.

The streets both front and back have been kept well cleaned and watered when necessary, and the ashpits and privies have been fairly regularly emptied and cleaned. I am glad to notice that more attention is being bestowed on this (the ashpit cleaning) part of the sanitary work of the town, and I hope it will be continued in a still more efficient state. It is very important that the ashpits should be cleaned out often, and their contents removed from the proximity of the dwelling-houses. Frequent complaints were made about the disposal of fish refuse. Some of the fish friers burnt their offal, and this was a nuisance to their neighbours. Others stored it in barrels till its removal, and during its removal the smell was often offensive. In addition to this complaint was made of smells from fish refuse being thrown on waste land by probably some fish friers surreptitiously. The Committee directed the Inspector to report to them fully on the question. The result is that the Corporation undertakes the removal of the refuse from the fish shops and fish friers twice or three times a week. Each dealer and frier is supplied with galvanised iron pails with airtight covers for the storing of their refuse. These pails are exchanged for empty clean ones twice a week with the friers and three times a week with the dealers. A small weekly charge is made to cover the cost of the removal, and there has not been any complaint of any smell or nuisance since this mode of dealing with it began, nor is there any risk of its falling on to the streets out of the closed pails, as it often did out of the heaped up carts. The number from whom fish refuse is collected is about 40—8 dealers and 32 friers, and one dealer buries his offal in his own garden and three or four friers dispose of theirs similarly.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

During the year the factories and workshops have received constant attention and supervision; and this will be more easily done in the future, owing

to the Register of these premises being pretty complete. There were over 300 visits paid to factories and workshops and over 30 defects remedied without having recourse to proceedings. The complaints were want of cleanliness, insufficient sanitary accommodation, want of drainage to floors, &c., &c. There were no complaints of want of ventilation or overcrowding. With regard to the question of home workers I am afraid the list is not complete. Circulars have been sent out to the employers likely to engage out-workers, but only a small number have replied by furnishing a list. Where lists have been supplied the workmen have been visited at their homes and their premises inspected. Altogether about 230 circulars have been sent to the employers calling their attention to the fact that they should furnish lists of their out-workers on the 1st February and 1st August in each year. The circulars also informed them that forms for such lists might be obtained from the King's Printers or through any bookseller at 2d. each. Being a new regulation it will only be complied with when the Inspector calls and impresses upon the employers the necessity of obeying the law.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

During the year a large number of samples were submitted to the Analyst, and none of them were so much below the standard of purity that it was deemed necessary to take proceedings against the vendors. Of the 107 samples taken 89 were found pure, and 19 adulterated. Of the samples which were adulterated 13 were milk, which showed the addition of added water in degrees varying from 1.5 per cent. to 7.65 per cent., and there was only one sample which reached the latter figure. None of the others were as high as three per cent. Instead of instituting proceedings, the Committee instructed the Town Clerk to send letters to the purveyors cautioning them. Three samples of Scotch whisky were found to be of standards varying between 26.95 and 30.12 under proof. One sample of gin was 38.18 under proof, and one of rum 26.76. By the advice of the Committee the same course was adopted in these cases, and the Town Clerk called the attention of the vendors to their culpability and cautioned them. Samples of water from six wells were analysed, and four were found to be polluted and unfit for drinking or domestic purposes. Notices to close the polluted wells were served on the owners, and have since been complied with. Some herrings, five barrels or cases, were found to be unfit for human food, and with the owner's consent were destroyed. About three truck loads of plums were sent to the goods yard at the railway station for delivery, and the consignee asked me to examine them before he would accept delivery. I did so, and as the result of such examination he refused to accept them, and with the owner's consent they were destroyed, weighing altogether nearly three tons. They had probably been sometime on the road as they had come from Worcestershire.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

During the year one closing order was applied for and granted by the Council. There is less overcrowding than formerly, chiefly owing to the number of houses that have been built for the accommodation of the working classes in recent years. Since the last census in 1901 over 2,000 houses have been built in the town, and a considerable number just outside the Borough boundary and readily accessible by tramcar to and from the town, hence there is not the necessity for overcrowding, as houses are obtainable in sufficient numbers to supply the needs of the population. In the early part of the year a number of vans, inhabited by a considerable population, took up their stand on various waste plots in the Borough, but as they were unprovided with water or any sanitary arrangements notice was served on them to provide themselves with the requirements of civilisation, which resulted in their removal to another district.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply for the town is derived from the River Tees, as formerly, and owing to the new reservoirs recently constructed is abundant in quantity. It has been regularly examined and its quality always found excellent. It always gets discoloured to a dark brown colour when seen in quantity in July, August, and September, owing probably to the colour of the bloom of the heather being dissolved in it by the rains which fall on the gathering ground, but this colour, being of vegetable origin, is harmless. There has not been any disease in the town which could be traced to water pollution.

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS.

During the year several new streets have been laid out and drained, others have been made and taken over as public thoroughfares, after being paved, channelled, and the footpaths flagged, and several back streets have been also paved with scoriæ bricks and taken over to be kept in order by the Corporation. The entire streets of the town have been kept in excellent repair, the drains well flushed during the dry weather of September, which was the only month that flushing was required. In many of my former reports I have mentioned the necessity of steadily persevering in the work of changing the old-fashioned capacious ashpit into something better adapted to sanitary ideas. I am an advocate of water carriage for sewage when the water supply is abundant as in our case, and have advocated the adoption of water-closets where practicable when changes have been made, a dry ash-box to be used for the ashes in these cases. The Inspector has kindly got out for me a table which will show what our work of substitution has achieved in the last decade, and I think it will be interesting to incorporate it in this report.

9
PRIVIES AND ASHPITS.

	Number dealt with.	Water closets substituted.	Privy Ashpits.	Ash-boxes.
1898	112	92	20	92
1899	34	22	12	22
1900	25	15	10	15
1901	121	88	33	88
1902	19	15	4	15
1903	44	23	21	23
1904	29	18	11	18
1905	46	27	19	27
1906	43	39	4	43
1907	177	132	45	142
TOTALS.	650	471	179	485

It will be seen from the above table what has been done, and that the year under consideration has been a busy one in this matter.

An enormous number of the usual nuisances have been remedied, amounting to over 2,000. The chief of these were—foul conditions of houses, structural defects, ashpits and privies, water closets, defective yard pavements, defective traps, yard drains stopped up, animals and poultry improperly kept, offensive trades, and other nuisances.

I cannot conclude this report without expressing my thanks to the Sanitary Inspector for his energetic and able assistance in carrying out my instructions, and, indeed, his whole duties have been done in such a manner as to merit the highest approbation. My thanks are also due to the Town Clerk for helpful advice on many questions that arose during the year, and to the Borough Surveyor and his staff for information readily supplied. Finally my thanks are justly due to the Chairman and every member of the Committee for their unvarying courtesy and support.

I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES LAWRENCE, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health.

Darlington,

February 17th, 1908.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1907 AND
PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
		Number	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*
				Number	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number.	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1897.	41,500	1,191	28.3	148	124	600	14.6		Not	known		
1898.	42,000	1,181	28.1	168	142	678	15.7			14		
1899.	43,000	1,227	28.5	189	154	680	15.9		7	11	682	15.8
1900.	43,500	1,324	30.4	197	148	763	17.4		15	9	757	17.3
1901.	44,500	1,322	29.7	215	162	710	15.8	94	15	9	704	15.7
1902.	46,000	1,382	30	165	119	691	15.1	97	16	10	692	15
1903.	46,500	1,364	29.3	253	185	856	18.4	92	24	8	832	17.8
1904.	47,500	1,449	30.5	199	137	806	16.9	94	11	9	806	16.9
1905.	48,500	1,477	30.4	179	121	720	14.5	105	11	14	709	14.5
1906.	49,500	1,422	28.7	203	142	800	15.9	99	20	11	791	15.9
Averages for years 1897-1906.	45,250	1,330	29.2	191	143	730	16	97	15	11	747	16.1
1907.	50,000	1,413	28.2	163	11	739	14.7	97	23	9	722	14

* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population

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

CAUSES OF DEATH.				Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the district.							Total deaths whether of residents or non-residents in public institutions in the district.
				All ages.	Under one year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
Measles .. .. .	..	..	..	4		4					
Scarlet fever .. .. .	..	..	..	1			1				
Whooping-cough .. .. .	..	..	..	21	10	11					
Diphtheria and membranous croup ..	..	..	..	4		4					
Croup .. .. .	..	..	..	5		4	1				
Enteric fever .. .. .	..	..	..	5			1	2	2		
Epidemic influenza .. .. .	..	..	..	13		1		1	4	7	
Diarrhœa .. .. .	..	..	..	3	1	1				1	
Enteritis .. .. .	..	..	..	2	1					1	
Phthisis (Pulmonary tuberculosis) ..	..	..	..	47		2	1	12	32		
Other tubercular diseases .. .. .	..	..	..	28	8	11	5		4		
Cancer (malignant diseases) .. .. .	..	..	..	36					23	13	
Bronchitis .. .. .	..	..	..	81	25	16			20	20	
Pneumonia .. .. .	..	..	..	32	5	10	1	1	12	3	
Pleurisy .. .. .	..	..	..	2					2		
Other diseases of respiratory organs ..	..	..	..	19	8	5	2		3	1	
Alcoholism (cirrhosis of liver) .. ..	..	..	..	4					3	1	
Venereal diseases .. .. .	..	..	..	6	6						
Premature birth .. .. .	..	..	..	23	23						
Diseases and accidents of parturition ..	..	..	..	9					9		
Heart diseases .. .. .	..	..	..	79			1	3	35	40	
Accidents .. .. .	..	..	..	17		2	5		8	2	
Suicides .. .. .	..	..	..	2					1	1	
Murders .. .. .	..	..	..	2				2			
Manslaughter .. .. .	..	..	..	1					1		
Cerebro spinal fever .. .. .	..	..	..	1	1						
All other causes .. .. .	..	..	..	275	75	18	4	9	67	102	
All causes .. .. .	..	..	..	722	163	89	22	30	226	192	

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1907.
DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES IN WEEKS AND MONTHS
UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year
All Causes.	Certified	.. 32	12	12	2	58	15	13	10	2	7	7	8	4	10	5	11	159
	Uncertified	.. 3	..	..	..	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	13
Whooping cough		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	1	2	9
Diarrhoea, all forms		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Enterites, Muco-enterites		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Gastro-enteritis		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Gastritis, Gastro, intestinal Catarrh		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Premature birth		.. 17	5	..	..	22	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Congenital defects		.. 4	1	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7
Want of Breast-milk, Starvation		.. 1	..	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus		.. 3	1	6	1	11	4	4	..	..	1	2	..	1	1	..	..	24
Tuberculous Meningitis		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Tuberculous Peritonitis, Tabes Mesenterica		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	5
Syphilis		..	..	1	..	1	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)		..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
Convulsions		.. 2	3	3	..	8	3	1	2	1	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	19
Bronchitis		..	..	1	2	3	1	4	4	..	2	2	3	2	3	1	2	27
Laryngitis		..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pneumonia		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	2	1	1	8
Other causes		.. 7	..	..	..	7	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	2	16

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES,
AND HOMEWORK.

1.—INSPECTION.

Premises	Number of	
	Inspections	Written Notices
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries)	62	11
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries)	241	6
WORKPLACES (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	3	
Total	306	17

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects	
	Found	Remedied
NUISANCES UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS:—		
Want of Cleanliness	19	19
Want of Drainage of Floors	1	1
Sanitary Accommodation --		
Inefficient, unsuitable or defective	8	5
Not separate for sexes	2	2
OFFENCES UNDER THE FACTORY & WORKSHOP ACT—		
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses	1	1
Other offences	6	6
Total	37	34

Lists received from Employers. Once in the year. Making wearing apparel—
 Lists, 2; Outworkers, 2. Twice in the year—Lists, 8; Outworkers, 19.
 Furniture and Upholstery Once in the year—Lists, 1; Outworkers, 1.

Registered Bakehouses, 65. Registered Workshops, 341.—Total 406.

VITAL STATISTICS OF SEPARATE LOCALITIES IN 1907
AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under one year
1897 ..	41,500	1,191	600	148
1898 ..	42,000	1,181	678	168
1899 ..	43,000	1,227	680	139
1900 ..	43,500	1,324	763	197
1901 ..	44,500	1,322	710	215
1902 ..	46,000	1,382	691	165
1903 ..	46,500	1,364	856	253
1904 ..	47,500	1,449	806	199
1905 ..	48,500	1,447	720	179
1906 ..	49,500	1,422	800	203
Averages of Years 1897 } to 1906.	45,250	1,330	730	191
1907 ..	50,000	1,413	739	163