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**Contributors**

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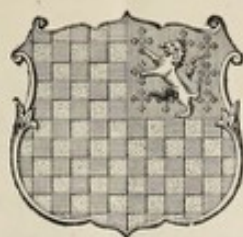
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# Borough



# of Lewes.

## REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1908.

Area of Borough in acres	...	...	...	1,024
Census population	...	...	...	11,249
	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Population estimated to middle of year	11,249	11,249	11,249	11,249
Birth-rate per 1,000	21.1	18.1	20.8	19.1
General death-rate	10.2	11.46	13.1	12.08
Zymotic death rate	.5	.44	1.15	.08
Death-rate per 1,000 from notifiable diseases.	.3	.17	.17	.08
Death-rate from phthisis	1.15	1.24	1.33	1.06
Death-rate under 1 year to 1,000 births	46.3	83.3	110.6	55.8
Deaths over 65, per centage of total deaths	50	35.5	37.1	41.9

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,

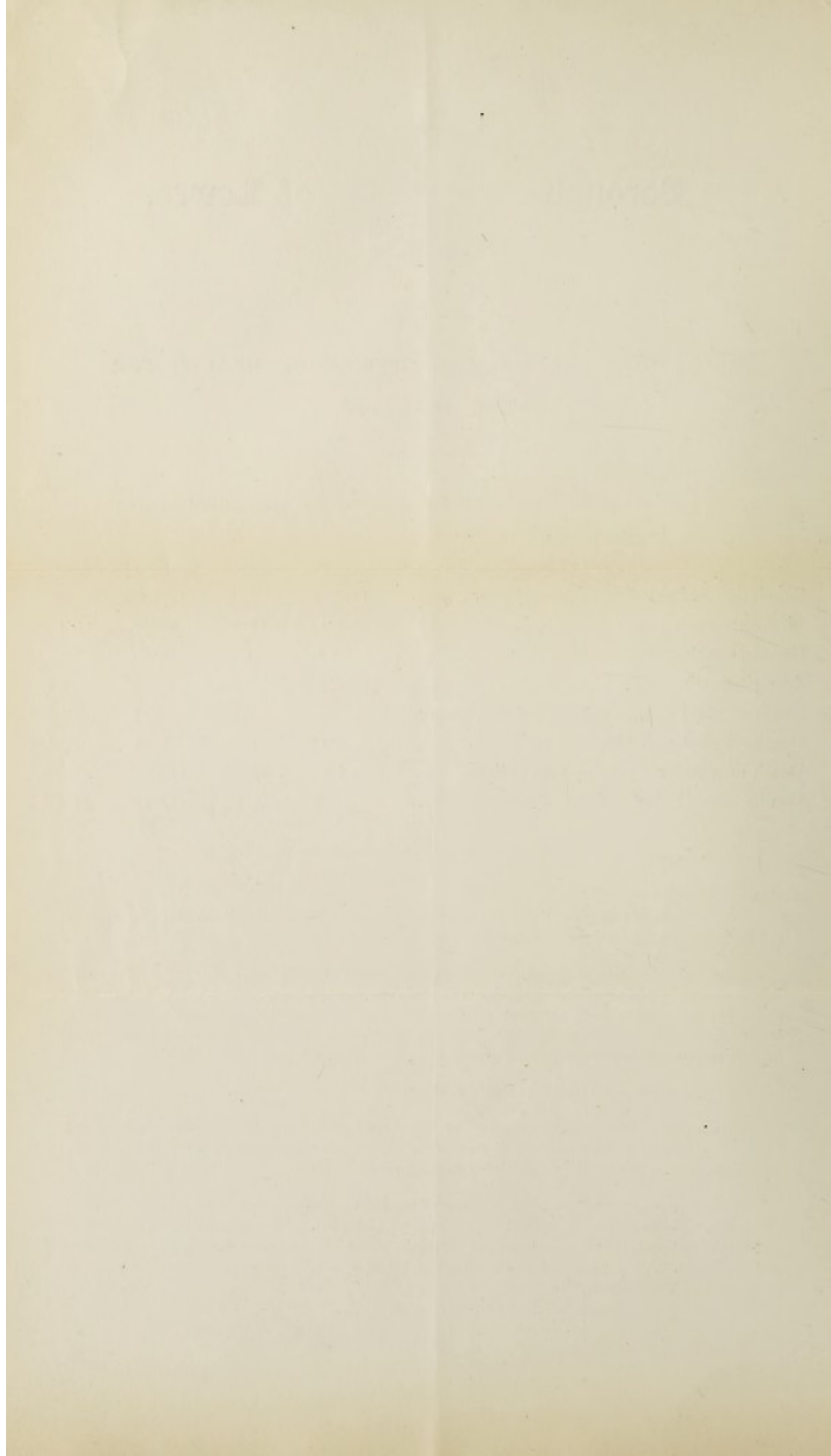
I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the Public Health and Sanitation of the Borough of Lewes for the year 1908.

I am glad to be able to report favourably on the health of the Town. Mention may be made here briefly of (a) low death-rate, including a low rate of infant mortality, with absence of death from diarrhoea; (b) comparatively low mortality from phthisis; (c) moderate number of notifications of infectious diseases, with only one death (from erysipelas), and with only one case of enteric fever (caused by the consumption of infected shell-fish, procured from a source outside the Town).

On the other hand the birth-rate shews a decrease.

With regard to other matters great improvements are in progress at the Infectious Hospital and an excellent modern ambulance has been purchased. Action has commenced in respect of the scheme for altering and improving the method of sewage disposal.

In the memorandum of the Medical Officer of the Local Government Board on Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health, several new points are embodied. Thus information is required of action taken or needed under Housing of the Working Classes Act; information as regards tuberculous milk and meat. A new paragraph appears in which information is to be given concerning "Methods of Control of Tuberculosis."



Information is also required as to the administration of the Midwives' Act and of the Notification of Births Act. The former is in the hands of the East Sussex County Council: the latter, in accordance with my advice, has not been adopted in this Borough.

The Board also desire to be informed what arrangements have been made for the Medical Inspection of School Children under the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act, 1907. Your Medical Officer of Health has been appointed Medical Inspector and School Medical Officer by the Lewes Education Authority. Inspection of the School Children commenced in October last and is conducted at the Town Hall. Further information will be given in a separate Report, which will appear later.

The usual Table of Statistics—which will be found in the Appendix—are similar to those of last year. In the case of Infectious Hospitals information is required as to the number of available beds and number of diseases that can be concurrently treated: as regards the latter point, the difficulty with which we have had to contend will soon be removed, thanks to the action of the Committee in recommending the provision of two new small wards—now in course of erection.

I owe and acknowledge my thanks to Officials of the Corporation and of other Bodies who have aided me in the compilation of this Report.


I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN R. STEINHAEUSER,

February, 1909.

Medical Officer of Health.



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## A.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Total number of deaths of residents	...	...	...	142
Total number of deaths registered in the district	...	...	...	136

## DEATH-RATE FOR FOUR QUARTERS OF YEAR.

1st quarter	...	...	...	...	17.7 per 1,000.
2nd quarter	...	...	...	...	8.8 „
3rd quarter	...	...	...	...	8.8 „
4th quarter	...	...	...	...	12.8 „

## VARIOUS PARISHES AND INSTITUTIONS.

	Total No. of Deaths.	No. under 1 year.	Death-rate per 1,000 at all ages.
St. Ann ...	29	4	13.5
All Saints' ...	19	0	10.5
Southover ...	22	2	16.2
Cliffe ...	17	2	10.6
St. John ...	36	2	11.6
Malling ...	7	1	14.1
St. Michael ...	6	1	8
Public Institutions ...	13	—	—

## DEATHS FROM VARIOUS DISEASES.

Cause.	No. of Deaths.		
	1906.	1907.	1908.
Whooping Cough ...	0	11	1
Influenza ...	0	1	1
Measles ...	1	0	0
Scarlet Fever ...	1	0	0
Diarrhoea ...	3	0	0
Erysipelas and other Septic Diseases ...	0	0	3
Phthisis ...	14	15	12
Other Tubercular Diseases ...	3	3	5
Cancer ...	13	14	10
Pulmonary Diseases (other than phthisis)...	18	14	20
Effects of Alcohol ...	2	0	3
Heart Disease ...	21	21	19
Accidents and Suicides...	2	6	6
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition ...	1	1	2
Premature Birth ...	5	7	3
All other Causes ...	45	52	51

STATISTICAL STATEMENT

For the year ending 31st December 1911

Showing the number of persons

employed in the various occupations and industries of the County of ...

and the number of persons

employed in the various occupations and industries of the County of ...

Occupations and Industries		Number of persons employed	
Agriculture, Horticulture and Forestry	1. Cultivators of the soil	1,234	567
	2. Cultivators of gardens and orchards	456	123
Manufacturing Industries	3. Manufacturing industries	789	234
	4. Mining and quarrying	101	56
Commerce and Transport	5. Wholesale and retail trade	345	189
	6. Transport and communication	234	101
Public Services	7. Public services	123	67
	8. Other occupations	567	234
Total		3,789	1,171

## DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Institution.	No. of Deaths.
Victoria Hospital ...	12
Infectious Hospital ...	1

All the deaths of "non-residents" occurred in the Victoria Hospital.

## INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Deaths under 1 Year.	
Cause.	No. of Deaths.
Premature Birth ...	3
Respiratory Diseases ...	1
Whooping Cough ...	1
Wasting and Inanition ...	6
All other Causes ...	1

The low mortality, 55·8 per 1000 births—the second lowest on record in this Borough—is worthy of comment: also, the absence of deaths from diarrhœa for two consecutive summers.

## INFANT MORTALITY FOR 10 YEARS.

Year.	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000 Births.
1899 ...	32	135
1900 ...	27	106·7
1901 ...	27	116·8
1902 ...	24	118
1903 ...	20	82·6
1904 ...	30	103·4
1905 ...	11	46·3
1906 ...	17	83·3
1907 ...	26	110·6
1908 ...	12	55·8



W. M. John R. Steinhilber's compliments

**Borough of Lewes.**

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**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH'S REPORT  
FOR 1908.**

*Erratum.*

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**PAGE 5. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.**

For "Twenty-seven cases were notified," read "Thirty."

## GENERAL DEATH-RATE FOR LAST 24 YEARS.

Year.	Rate per 1,000.	Year.	Rate per 1,000.
1885 ... ..	19'6	1897 ... ..	15'3
1886 ... ..	14'7	1898 ... ..	14'3
1887 ... ..	16'6	1899 ... ..	18'8
1888 ... ..	14'5	1900 ... ..	15'4
1889 ... ..	15'8	1901 ... ..	13'3
1890 ... ..	17'1	1902 ... ..	11'9
1891 ... ..	15'1	1903 ... ..	12
1892 ... ..	17'7	1904 ... ..	12'8
1893 ... ..	15'5	1905 ... ..	10'2
1894 ... ..	13'7	1906 ... ..	11'46
1895 ... ..	14'1	1907 ... ..	13'1
1896 ... ..	14'9	1908 ... ..	12'08

BIRTHS.—No. of births registered, 215; 19'1 per 1,000 population.

## NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Twenty-seven cases were notified, including nine of consumption (voluntary).

Diphtheria ... ..	12
Erysipelas ... ..	7
Scarlet Fever ... ..	1
Enteric Fever ... ..	1
	21
Consumption ... ..	9
	30

DIPHTHERIA.—Of the twelve cases, two were clearly contracted outside Lewes. Nine cases occurred during July, August and September. Nine cases were in children under 15. Five children attended Southover Schools: these cases gave me some anxiety as to the wide spreading of the disease amongst the scholars. Thanks to prompt notification and isolation, and also probably to the advent of the summer vacation, my fears were not realised. Eight cases were isolated at the Infectious Hospital; four at home.

ERYSIPELAS was responsible for one death, which occurred at the Infectious Hospital.

SCARLET FEVER.—Only one case notified. The disease was clearly contracted out of Lewes. The patient was isolated at the Infectious Hospital.



ENTERIC FEVER.—Only one case notified—that of a little girl. There was evidence that she had partaken of cockles—taken from a very doubtful source on the river bank—at a period corresponding with the date of invasion. There was no other apparent cause for the disease, and this case may fairly be regarded as a shell-fish case. I have corresponded with the Medical Officer of Health for the District from which the cockles came and there is no doubt that the cockles were subject to pollution by sewage.

TUBERCULOSIS.—Seventeen deaths from all forms of tuberculosis were recorded: of these twelve were caused by pulmonary tuberculosis.

MORTALITY FROM CONSUMPTION FOR LAST 24 YEARS.

Year.	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate.
1885 ... ..	26	2·3
1886 ... ..	22	2
1887 ... ..	16	1·4
1888 ... ..	16	1·4
1889 ... ..	12	1·09
1890 ... ..	18	1·6
1891 ... ..	16	1·4
1892 ... ..	12 ( $\frac{1}{2}$ year)	1·4
1893 ... ..	19	1·7
1894 ... ..	18	1·6
1895 ... ..	16	1·4
1896 ... ..	10	·9
1897 ... ..	16	1·4
1898 ... ..	17	1·5
1899 ... ..	19	1·7
1900 ... ..	21	1·9
1901 ... ..	18	1·6
1902 ... ..	10	·88
1903 ... ..	19	1·6
1904 ... ..	7	·62
1905 ... ..	13	1·15
1906 ... ..	14	1·24
1907 ... ..	15	1·33
1908 ... ..	12	1·06





## B.—SANITARY WORK.

In this part of my Report is embodied that of the Sanitary Inspector.

**PHYSICAL FEATURES.**—The Town is situated on the tidal river Ouse. The greater part is on the rising chalk down : the rest on the alluvium by the river side.

**OCCUPATION OF INHABITANTS.**—The Town is largely residential. There is no occupation particularly influencing public health.

**HOUSE ACCOMMODATION.**—During the last two years there has been considerable activity in building : and the accommodation for all classes of the community has increased. There is for the most part sufficiency of open space about the houses : there is still one block of "back-to-back" houses. The surroundings are not always cleanly. There is supervision over the erection of new houses. The Housing of the Working Classes Act has not been put into operation. On the whole the condition of the houses of the working classes is improving. In the case of one row of five houses in Fuller's Passage, which I drew attention to and reported as unfit for human habitation, their owners willingly closed them all. There still exist houses in my opinion unfit for habitation : and many defects—such as ill-paved yards, insufficient ventilation, damp walls, decayed floors and timber fittings—await remedy.

The Surveyor has kindly furnished me with the following list of plans which have been passed for the year ending 30th September, 1908 :—

New Houses	...	...	...	...	15
House and Shop	...	...	...	...	2
Bakehouse	...	...	...	...	1

### HOUSE-TO-HOUSE INSPECTION.

The Inspector of Nuisances reports as follows :—

The house inspection was continued, and your Sub-Committee held eleven meetings and dealt with the several cases brought before them and submitted their Report to the Sanitary Committee for approval. The number of cases dealt with is as follows :—

Month, 1908.	No. of Houses inspected.	No. of Houses dealt with by Sub-Committee	No. of houses closed or demolished.	No. of houses redrained.	No. of Cesspools disused and wells abolished.	No. of Drains amended.	No. of New Dustbins provided.
January ...	70	48	0	4	2	3	10
February ...	75	67	0	5	1	8	12
March ...	46	66	0	6	5	12	16
April ...	76	53	0	3	1	1	15
May ...	54	51	0	4	5	2	11
June ...	56	43	0	6	4	2	10
July ...	45	44	0	6	5	7	14
August ...	64	35	0	2	4	3	8
September ...	45	35	0	7	2	4	16
October ...	36	34	0	5	2	3	9
November ...	45	41	5	7	1	5	12
December ...	39	33	0	4	2	6	15
Totals ...	651	550	5	59	34	56	148

# GENERAL WORK

1. The first part of the work is devoted to the study of the

history of the subject, and the second part to the study of the

principles of the subject, and the third part to the study of the

application of the principles to the study of the subject, and the fourth part to the study of the

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application of the principles to the study of the subject, and the twenty-third part to the study of the

application of the principles to the study of the subject, and the twenty-fourth part to the study of the

application of the principles to the study of the subject, and the twenty-fifth part to the study of the



**WATER SUPPLY.**—Is derived from the Lewes Water Company's Works, the Cliffe and a few other pumps. Mr. Wells, Manager of the Water Works Company, kindly informs me that the approximate number of houses connected with the Company's mains in 1908 was 42, of which five were old and 37 new houses. The average consumption of water per head per day during the year was :—for domestic and unmetered trade, 26·5 gallons ; metered for trade and other purposes, 9·6 gallons ; in all 36·2 gallons.

I have often advocated a more frequent analysis of the two main sources of water supply, and in October, 1907, it was resolved that samples of water from the Cliffe Pump be submitted for analysis quarterly and that arrangements be made with the Water Company for a bacteriological analysis of the public supply every half-year.

Analysis have proved the water from both supplies to be good and free from pollution.

The source of the water is up land, the gathering ground being the South Downs.

**MILK SUPPLY.**—Milk of good quality is the rule in the neighbourhood.

**DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.**—New model regulations under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order, 1885 (issued by the Local Government Board) were adopted towards the end of 1906. Only a few cows are kept within the Borough for the purpose of supplying the public with milk—not more than 30—and the greater part of the town's milk supply is drawn from outside. There are 20 milk-sellers registered within the Borough, of whom five keep cows. I am still not quite satisfied with the condition of the cowsheds. Milk is seldom stored on the premises ; it is carried in from the country to the various milkshops twice a day and thence all retailed on the milkman's round.

Analysis (under the Sale of Foods and Drugs Acts) is undertaken by the East Sussex County Council. The Inspector, Mr. Fitcher, kindly informs me that he has taken 37 samples from 12 different milk vendors (*i.e.*, three from each) during the year : the results of analysis shewed that the milk supply of Lewes was very good ; no adulteration was found.

**OTHER FOODS.**—The butchers, fishmongers and various provision shops and hawkers' barrows were frequently inspected and no unsound food was found exposed for sale. Five cows in such poor condition as to render them unfit for food were destroyed : also nine sheep found suffering from foot-rot. Two whole carcasses of beasts affected with tuberculosis were destroyed. No action has been taken under either the Sale of Food and Drugs Act or under Section 117 of Public Health Act, 1875.

**SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.**—Eleven in number, have been found well kept with one exception : in this case the premises are no longer used as a slaughter-house. In one case improvements have been made and the premises successfully drained.

**SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE** is for the most part sufficient.

Combined system. Many of the sewers are modern and sound : there still remain some old brick sewers, notably in the lanes leading down from the High Street. Condition of house drains may be regarded generally as fair. In a large proportion of the smaller houses there are no flushing cisterns in the water closets. A few houses are drained into cesspools.

*Method of Disposal of Sewage.*—At present thrown untreated into the River Ouse. Action is being taken by the Council in respect of a Scheme whereby the effluent will be greatly improved.

**EXCREMENT DISPOSAL.**—Water closets.

**REMOVAL OF REFUSE.**—Collection of house refuse is made by the Corporation's own horses, carts and men, and is made once a week. In 1907 an improvement was made in dealing with the street refuse by the provision of wire receptacles for waste paper, &c. Refuse is burnt at the Corporation Wharf : there is no destructor.

THE FIRST OF THESE IS THE FACT THAT THE  
THE SECOND IS THE FACT THAT THE  
THE THIRD IS THE FACT THAT THE

THE FOURTH IS THE FACT THAT THE  
THE FIFTH IS THE FACT THAT THE

THE SIXTH IS THE FACT THAT THE  
THE SEVENTH IS THE FACT THAT THE

THE EIGHTH IS THE FACT THAT THE  
THE NINTH IS THE FACT THAT THE

THE TENTH IS THE FACT THAT THE  
THE ELEVENTH IS THE FACT THAT THE

THE TWELFTH IS THE FACT THAT THE  
THE THIRTEENTH IS THE FACT THAT THE

THE FOURTEENTH IS THE FACT THAT THE  
THE FIFTEENTH IS THE FACT THAT THE

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THE TWENTY-FIRST IS THE FACT THAT THE

THE TWENTY-SECOND IS THE FACT THAT THE  
THE TWENTY-THIRD IS THE FACT THAT THE



**NUISANCES.**—Several have been abated in the case of premises in such a state as to be a nuisance or injurious to health. Three cases of overcrowding and six of animals improperly kept were dealt with. A Chicken Farm, which was established in the summer on the Railway Company's land near the station, has been removed away from the town. The smoke nuisance from the Electric Light Station is likely to be abated, owing to the installation of an oil engine in place of the existing furnace.

**BYE-LAWS AS TO HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS, OFFENSIVE TRADES, &c.**—There are no bye-laws affecting lodging-houses. There are two lodging-houses (of which only one is a common lodging-house within the meaning of the Act). These have been found well kept. There is only one instance of offensive trades: these premises are well kept.

**METHODS OF DEALING WITH INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**—Two Isolation Hospitals are available.

- (1) **THE SMALL-POX HOSPITAL** is situated in the parish of St. John (Without). It is a galvanised iron and timber structure, built on a brick foundation. It contains two wards, with space for four beds in each. It is available for patients from the Borough only.
- (2) **LEWES INFECTIOUS HOSPITAL** is also available for patients from the Borough only. The hospital consists of one block—with two wards, male and female, containing eight beds each—intercepted by a covered way from a building containing the living rooms of hospital keeper, convalescent room, &c. There is also a small block adjacent containing the disinfectant (Thresh's), coach-house for ambulance, and mortuary. Patients are required to pay the cost of maintenance only. It is now left to the discretion of the Medical Superintendent to admit patients in very poor circumstances without being required to pay even this cost.

Great improvements have been effected by your Council during the year and are still in progress. Thus:—(1) A new and very good ambulance—the need of which I have advocated in previous reports—has been provided; (2) An adequate linen closet has been constructed by an ingenious adaptation in the caretaker's quarters; (3) The hospital has been connected with the National Telephone Exchange; (4) Washable uniform purchased for the caretakers; (5) New bedsteads and bedding provided.

Moreover, a new block is in course of erection, containing two small wards for two patients each and nurses' rooms. The difficulty of isolating cases of two different diseases (*e.g.*, scarlet fever and diphtheria) occurring simultaneously, to which I have often referred and deplored, will now be removed; also when, as often happens, only one or two patients are in hospital, they will be cared for more conveniently and economically in the small block than in the larger pavilion.

Measures for improving the grounds of the Hospital and securing their privacy are contemplated.

Eleven cases were admitted during the year (see Table III.). The Council undertakes to provide in suitable cases for the necessary expenses for the bacteriological diagnosis of notifiable infectious diseases and also of treatment of diphtheria by antitoxin.

#### METHODS OF CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS.

A voluntary system of notification of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis is in operation.

Nine cases were notified during the year. Notification of cases of consumption will in future be furthered by the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908, wherein Article V. directs that "Notification shall be posted to the Medical Officer of Health by the District Medical Officer in the case of any poor person suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis on whom he is in medical attendance according to his agreement with a Board of Guardians." In another paragraph of these regulations it is stated, "It is desirable that Sanitary Authorities, acting on the advice of their Medical Officer of Health, should utilize their powers for the purpose of preventing the spread of infection from pulmonary tuberculosis." The words "spread of infection" demonstrate the absolute and universal recognition of the infectivity of consumption.





### Action taken in respect of known cases and of deaths.

(1) *Provision of Sanatorium.*—During the last four summers a successful attempt has been made to treat on sanatorium lines a number of patients of moderate means. By the kindness of the Town Council the hitherto unused Small-Pox Hospital in Offham Chalkpit was placed at my disposal for the reception of consumptives during the summer months, the owner of the land, the Marquess of Abergavenny, having consented to its use for this purpose.

Through the kindness and generosity of those interested in the scheme a Committee of Management has been formed and a sum of money raised which, with the addition of a weekly payment of 10s. 6d. per patient, has been sufficient to equip and furnish the hospital, provide nurses and to maintain a varying number of patients for five months each year. The Town Council have further shown their sympathy with the institution by undertaking the cartage of water and generously remitting the whole cost thereof.

The Sanatorium is available for patients from Lewes and the neighbourhood; only males are admitted. A full report will be found in the appendix.

Of the four summers this has been the most successful of all. Sixteen patients were admitted, of whom seven came from Lewes.

Of the 16 patients all but one made some improvement, and, in 12, the improvement was very great. The benefit derived by these men, the lengthening of their lives by its means fully justify the existence of this Sanatorium and make it a real necessity to the neighbourhood. One case will demonstrate this. Three years admitted he has gone out every time improved, and, by spending six or eight weeks in a Sanatorium from time to time, his life may be prolonged for many years. It is only to be regretted that, by reason of its structure and situation, it cannot be kept open in the winter. It is time that a permanent Sanatorium should be built and equipped. The great and initial difficulty is that no suitable site can be obtained near Lewes. The present Sanatorium, it is obvious, is not so satisfactory, not so efficient, and proportionately more costly than a permanent one would be, and the Committee, who have run this Institution under considerable difficulties, and have fully demonstrated its necessity to the community, look for help from all those interested in fighting the terribly devastating and pauperizing disease, consumption.

It is often objected that Sanatoriums do no good, because the patient relapses after his return from the Sanatorium. I admit that this is partly true, but I would reply that a large number of consumptives are cured. Anyone who has seen a great number of post-mortem examinations knows in what a large proportion of them lungs are found with healed phthisis, the patient having died of some other quite different disease. Again, of those who relapse, in the majority of cases their lives are prolonged by the treatment for a period in which they can work for those depending upon them—an economic gain to the community.

The consumptive poor is in worse case than formerly. The general hospitals, nowadays recognising his infectivity, will not have him if they can help it, because they are afraid of him. And there are not enough free Sanatoriums to go round. And yet he has as much claim to consideration as the pauper who is the victim of insanity or malignant growth for whom ample provision is made; moreover, what is more important as touching Public Health, he is infectious, whereas the others are not.

(2) Room, bedding and clothing are disinfected after removal of patient. Where possible (*i.e.*, the occupier consenting) papers are stripped off walls. I am sure this is necessary and that simple fumigation by sulphur dioxide is not sufficient; the walls should be sprayed with disinfectants, *e.g.*, formalin. Disinfectants are provided for the sputum and soiled linen, the houses are visited, and, if desirable, advice is given.

(3) Other measures include what is most important of all, a gradual improvement in the houses of the working classes.





*Hospital Accommodation.*—Besides the Sanatorium alluded to, efforts are made to get early cases into Convalescent Homes and Sanatoriums by obtaining letters and necessary funds, since some payment for maintenance is generally required. The Lewes Board of Guardians have in all suitable cases brought to their notice shown every willingness to defray the necessary expenses. One great difficulty is to find suitable employment for patients after their return from hospital.

For advanced cases amongst the poor the Union Infirmary is available.

## FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

### I. SANITARY CONDITION OF WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES :—

(a) *Cleanliness* : Various premises have been visited by the Sanitary Inspector and myself (192 visits in all). Wherever cleansing or whitewashing was required it was carried out by verbal request.

(b) *Air Space* : In many abundant ; in others the limit is quite or almost reached.

(c) *Means of Ventilation* : Generally speaking, fair : but not always employed as it should be.

(d) *Light* : In the large work rooms provision is generally good.

(e) *W.C. Accommodation* : In many cases rather primitive, and without flushing cisterns : in other cases good. In one instance it was improved.

*Bakehouses* are 18 in number. With one exception they are fairly good. On the whole they have been found to be well kept. One new bakehouse has been erected of excellent structure and design.

II. For Bakehouses special sanitary regulations are observed.

III. **HOME WORKERS** : Have given no cause for action on your part. There are 18 registered within the Borough. Lists of these have been received from the several employers (some of whom employ the same men) as required by the Act of 1901. The home workers' premises have been visited from time to time and found to be kept fairly clean ; in one a case of erysipelas occurred. A list is kept.

IV. A register of Workshops is kept.

Section 22 of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890, is in force in this district.

The first of these is the fact that the  
Government has not yet decided  
whether it will accept the offer of  
the United States to purchase the  
Panama Canal Zone.

The second is the fact that the

Government has not yet decided

whether it will accept the offer of

the United States to purchase the  
Panama Canal Zone.

The third is the fact that the

Government has not yet decided

whether it will accept the offer of

the United States to purchase the

Panama Canal Zone.

The fourth is the fact that the  
Government has not yet decided

whether it will accept the offer of

the United States to purchase the  
Panama Canal Zone.

The fifth is the fact that the

Government has not yet decided



TABLE I.

**Borough of Lewes.**

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1908 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.*
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.*							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
1898	11,000	239	21'7	22	92	158	14'3	16	—	—	158	14'3		
1899	11,000	237	21'5	32	135	207	18'8	35	2	—	205	18'6		
1900	11,000	253	23	27	106'7	170	15'4	27	6	—	164	14'9		
1901	11,249	231	20'5	27	116'8	156	13'8	23	2	—	154	13'6		
*1902	11,249	203	18	24	118	140	12'4	11	6	—	134	11'9		
1903	11,249	242	21'5	20	82'6	137	12'17	7	2	—	135	12		
1904	11,249	248	22'04	30	120'69	146	12'9	7	1	—	145	12'8		
1905	11,249	238	21'1	11	46'3	118	10'4	7	3	—	115	10'2		
1906	11,249	204	18'1	17	83'3	137	12'1	15	7	—	129§	11'46		
1907	11,249	235	20'8	26	110'6	152	13'5	11	5	1	148	13'1		
Averages for years 1898-1907.	11,174	233	20'8	23'6	101'2	152'1	13'6	15'9	3'7	1	148 7	13'3		
1908	11,249	215	19'1	12	55'8	142	12'6	13	6	—	136	12'08		

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

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The "Public institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made should be given on the back of this Table.

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

1,024

Total population at all ages..... 11,249

Number of inhabited houses ..... 2,423

Average number of persons per house ..... 4'6

At Census  
of 1901.

\* Workhouse removed from Lewes to Chailey.

§ Excluding one death of a stranger from street accident.

(SEE OVER.)

I. Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	II. Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	III. Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
Lewes Victoria Hospital.	Sussex County Hospital. Various London Hospitals. Chailey Workhouse.	
Is the Union Workhouse within the District? No (see asterisk over leaf.)		



TABLE II.

## Borough of Lewes.

Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1908 and previous years.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	ST. ANNE'S.				ALL SAINTS.				SOUTHOVER.				CLIFFE.				ST. JOHN'S.				SOUTH MALLING.				ST. MICHAEL'S.			
	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14	
YEAR.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.
1898 ..	2019	..	29	2	1903	..	22	5	1254	..	20	1	1559	..	20	3	2056	..	32	5	502	..	6	3	804	..	13	3
1899 ..	2019	..	32	3	1903	..	24	3	1254	..	25	5	1559	..	19	2	2056	..	45	10	502	..	19	6	804	..	8	0
1900 ..	2019	..	25	9	1903	..	31	4	1254	..	19	2	1559	..	28	3	2056	..	41	7	502	..	5	1	804	..	15	1
1901 ..	2146	..	23	1	1801	..	22	3	1350	..	22	4	1605	..	21	1	3099	..	39	12	496	..	6	0	748	..	17	5
1902 ..	2146	..	20	3	1801	..	23	3	1350	..	15	3	1605	..	20	6	3099	..	39	9	496	..	6	1	748	..	17	0
1903 ..	2146	..	16	2	1801	..	21	1	1350	..	18	3	1605	..	19	3	3099	..	39	8	496	..	6	2	748	..	16	1
1904 ..	2146	..	20	4	1801	..	26	5	1350	..	24	4	1605	..	20	3	3099	..	34	8	496	..	8	3	748	..	13	3
1905 ..	2146	..	14	0	1801	..	20	2	1350	..	18	2	1605	..	24	1	3099	..	28	4	496	..	4	2	748	..	7	0
1906 ..	2146	..	21	3	1801	..	24	0	1350	..	11	1	1605	..	19	4	3099	..	35	7	496	..	8	2	748	..	11	0
1907 ..	2146	..	20	2	1801	..	22	5	1350	..	26	9	1605	..	19	2	3099	..	38	7	496	..	6	0	748	..	17	1
Averages of Years 1898 to 1907.	2107	..	22	3	1831	..	23.5	3.1	1321	..	19.8	3.4	1590	..	20.9	2.8	3056	..	37	7.7	497	..	7.4	2	765	..	12.3	1.4
1908 ..	2146	..	29	4	1801	..	19	0	1350	..	22	2	1605	..	17	2	3099	..	36	2	496	..	7	1	748	..	6	1

NOTES.—(a) The separate localities adopted for this table should be areas of which the populations are obtainable from the census returns, such as wards, parishes or groups of parishes, or registration sub-districts. Block 1 may, if desired, be used for the whole district; and blocks 2, 3, &c., for the several localities. In small districts without recognised divisions of known population this Table need not be filled up.

(b) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions beyond the district are to be included in sub-columns *c* of this table, and those of non-residents registered in public institutions in the district excluded. (See note on Table I., as to meaning of terms "resident" and "non-resident.")

(c) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are to be allotted to the respective localities according to the addresses of the deceased.

(d) Care should be taken that the gross totals of the several columns in this Table respectively equal the corresponding totals for the whole districts in Tables I. and IV.; thus, the totals of sub-columns *a*, *b*, and *c* should agree with the figures for the year in the columns 2, 3, and 12, respectively, of Table I.; the gross total of the sub-columns *c* should agree with the total of column 2 in Table IV., and the gross total of sub-columns *d* with the total of column 3 in Table IV.





TABLE III.  
**Borough of Lewes.**  
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1908.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.						NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.						
	At all Ages.	At Ages†—Years.				St. Anne. 1	All Saints. 2	Southover. 3	Cliffe. 4	St. John. H. 5	South Malling. 6	St. Michael. 7	St. Anne. 1	All Saints. 2	Southover. 3	Cliffe. 4	St. John. H. 5	South Malling. 6	St. Michael. 7
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.														
Small-pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup) ..	12	..	3	6	2	1	..	4	..	5	2	..	..	1	3	..	2	..	2
Erysipelas .....	7	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	3	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Scarlet fever .....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhus fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric fever .....	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relapsing fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
* Phthisis (Voluntary) .....	9	..	..	1	2	6	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals .....	30	..	3	8	5	14	..	5	..	14	2	3	1	2	3	..	3	..	2

NOTES.—The localities adopted for this table should be the same as those in Tables II. and IV.  
State in space below the name of the isolation hospital, if any, to which residents in the district, suffering from infectious disease, are usually sent. Mark (H) the locality in which it is situated, or if not within the district, state where it is situated, and in what district. Mark (W) the locality in which a workhouse is situated.

\* This space may be used for record of other disease the notification (compulsory or voluntary) of which is in force in the district.  
† These age columns for notifications should be filled up in all cases where the Medical Officer of Health, by inquiry or otherwise, has obtained the necessary information.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL: Lewes Infectious Hospital, N.W. of the Town. Total available beds, 14. Number of Diseases that can be concurrently treated, 2, by using administrative block (see letter press).

Total cases removed to Hospital, 11.





TABLE IV.

**Borough of Lewes.**

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1908.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING IN OR BEYOND THE DISTRICT.							DEATHS AT ALL AGES OF "RESIDENTS" BELONGING TO LOCALITIES, WHETHER OCCURRING IN OR BEYOND THE DISTRICT.							TOTAL DEATHS WHETHER OF RESIDENTS OR NON-RESIDENTS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	St. Anne.	All Saints.	Southover.	Cliffe.	St. John.	South Malling.	St. Michael.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Small-pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping-cough .....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including membranous croup) .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croup .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fever {	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhus .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other continued .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic influenza .....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(See notes at back)															
Enteritis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(See notes at back)															
Puerperal fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(See notes at back)															
Erysipelas .....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) .....	12	..	..	..	1	10	1	2	3	..	..	6	..	1	..
Other tubercular diseases ..	5	..	2	2	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	..	1
Cancer, malignant disease ..	10	..	..	1	..	1	8	3	2	3	1	1	..	..	..
(See notes at back)															
Bronchitis .....	12	..	2	..	..	2	8	1	2	2	4	2	1	..	..
Pneumonia .....	7	1	..	3	..	1	2	1	3	2	1	..	..	..	1
Pleurisy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other diseases of respiratory organs .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Alcoholism .....	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1
Cirrhosis of liver .....															
Venereal diseases .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Premature birth .....	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
Diseases and accidents of parturition .....	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heart diseases .....	19	..	..	..	1	10	8	3	3	3	1	6	2	1	..
Accidents .....	4	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	3
Suicides .....	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	3
Other septic diseases .....	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
All other causes .....	51	7	6	..	..	11	27	10	4	9	7	14	3	4	2
All causes .....	136	12	10	6	5	46	57	29	19	22	17	36	7	6	13



## NOTES TO TABLES IV AND V.

- (a) In Table IV. all deaths of "Residents" occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are to be *included* with the other deaths in the columns for the several age groups (columns 2-8). They are also, in columns 9-15, to be *included* among the deaths in their respective "Localities" according to the previous addresses of the deceased as given by the Registrars. Deaths of "Non-residents" occurring in public institutions in the district are in like manner to be *excluded* from columns 2-8 and 9-15 of Table IV.
- (b) See notes on Table I. as to the meaning of "Residents" and "Non-residents," and as to the "Public Institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables. The "Localities" in Table IV. should be the same as those in Tables II. and III.
- (c) All deaths occurring in public institutions situated within the district, whether of "Residents" or of "Non-residents" are, in addition to being dealt with as in note (a), to be entered in the last column of Table IV. The total number in this column should equal the figures for the year in column 9, Table I.
- (d) The total deaths in the several "Localities" in columns 9-15 of Table IV. should equal those for the year in the same localities in Table II., sub-columns c. The total deaths at all ages in column 2 of Table IV. should equal the gross total of columns 9-15, and the figures for the year in column 12 of Table I.
- (e) Under the heading of "Diarrhœa" are to be included deaths registered as due to Epidemic diarrhœa, Epidemic enteritis, Infective enteritis, Zymotic enteritis, Summer diarrhœa, Dysentery and Dysenteric diarrhœa, Choleraic diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Nostras.  
  
Deaths from diarrhœa secondary to some other well-defined disease should be included under the latter.  
  
Deaths from Enteritis, Muco-Enteritis, Gastro-Enteritis, and Gastritis (see under the heading Diarrhœal Diseases in Table V.) in Tables IV. and V. should be placed immediately below, but separately from, those enumerated under the heading Diarrhœa as defined by enumeration above. This is particularly important for deaths under one year of age, as many of the deaths in infancy returned as due to Enteritis are really caused by Epidemic Diarrhœa. In the course of years, by the adoption of this recommendation, it will be practicable to ascertain the probable amount of transfer between these different headings.
- (f) Under the headings of "Cancer" and "Puerperal fever" should be included all registered deaths from causes comprised within these general terms. Thus: Under "Cancer" should be included deaths from Cancer, Carcinoma, Malignant disease, Scirrhus, Epithelioma, Sarcoma, Villous tumour, and Papilloma of bladder, Rodent ulcer. Under "Puerperal Fever" are to be included deaths from Pyæmia, Septicæmia, Sapræmia, Pelvic peritonitis, Peri- and Endo-Metritis occurring in the Puerperium.
- (g) Under "Congenital Defects" in Table V. are to be included deaths from Atelectasis, Icterus neonatorum, Navel hæmorrhage, Malformations and Congenital hydrocephalus.
- (h) Under "Tuberculous Meningitis" are to be included deaths from Acute hydrocephalus.
- (i) Under "Other Tuberculous Diseases" are to be included deaths from Tuberculosis, Tuberculosis of bones, joints and other organs, Lupus and Scrofula.
- (j) All deaths certified by registered Medical Practitioners and all Inquest cases are to be classed as "Certified"; all other deaths are to be regarded as "Uncertified."

In recording the facts under the various headings of Tables I., II., III., IV. and V., attention has been given to the notes on the Tables.

JOHN R. STEINHAEUSER,

Medical Officer of Health.

February, 1909.

TABLE V.

**Borough of Lewes.**

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1908.

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 One Year.
<b>All Causes.</b>	Certified ... ..	1	3	1	1	6	1	1	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
	Uncertified ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Common Infectious Diseases	Small-pox ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Chicken-pox ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Measles ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Scarlet Fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) }	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoeal Diseases	Whooping Cough ... ..	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Diarrhoea, all forms ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, } Gastro-enteritis }	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh }	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wasting Diseases	Premature Birth ... ..	1	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	*Congenital Defects ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Injury at Birth ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Want of Breast-milk, } Inanition, Starvation }	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Atrophy, Debility, } Marasmus }	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Tuberculous Diseases	*Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	*Tuberculous Peritonitis: } Tabes Mesenterica }	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	*Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Causes	Erysipelas ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Syphilis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Rickets ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Meningitis(not Tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Convulsions... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Bronchitis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Laryngitis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Pneumonia ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Suffocation, overlaying ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other Causes ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
					1	3	1	1	6	1	1	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	12

\* See Notes to Table IV.

District (or sub-division) of LEWES.

Population.  
Estimated to middle of 1908.  
11,249

Births in the year, 215.

Deaths in the year of infants, 12.

Deaths from All Causes at all Ages, 136.





## Borough of Lewes.

### 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.
<b>Factories</b> (Including Factory Laundries.) .. ..	12	—	—
<b>Workshops</b> (Including Workshop Laundries.) .. ..	180	—	—
<b>Workplaces</b> .. .. .		—	—
<b>Homework—Outworkers' Premises</b> ..	30	—	—
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	222	—	—

#### 2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness .. .. .	None	—	None	None
Want of ventilation .. .. .	1	Remedied.		
Overcrowding .. .. .	None	—		
Want of drainage of floors .. .. .	1	Remedied.		
Other nuisances .. .. .	1	Remedied.		
†Sanitary accommodation { <div>             insufficient.. .. .             <div>unsuitable or defective</div>             †Yes.             <div>not separate for sexes</div> </div>	1	Remedied.	<div>Will be Remedied.</div> <div>—</div>	
	1	Remedied.		
	None			
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S. 101) ..	None			
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100).. .. .	None			
Failure as regard lists of outworkers (S. 107) .. .. .	—			
Giving out work to be done in { unwholesome (S. 108) } premises which are { infected (S. 110) }	None			
Allowing wearing apparel to be made in premises infected by scarlet fever or small-pox (S. 109) .. .. .	None			
Other offences .. .. .	—			
Total .. .. .	5	4	None	None

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

† For districts not in London state here whether Section 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, has been adopted by the District Council; and, if so, what standard of sufficiency and suitability of sanitary accommodation for persons employed in factories and workshops has been enforced.



## 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) ... ..	None observed.
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Act (S. 5)	<div> <div>Notified by H.M. Inspector.</div> <div>Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors.</div> </div> None.
Other .. .. .	None.
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year .. .. .	None.
In use at the end of the year .. .. .	3
Homework :—	
<i>List of Outworkers* (S. 107) :—</i>	
Lists received .. .. .	<div>Number of</div> <div> <div>Lists.</div> <div>Outworkers.</div> </div> 18      24
Addresses of Outworkers..	<div> <div>forwarded to other Authorities</div> <div>received from other Authorities</div> </div> —      1
<i>Homework in unwholesome or infected premises :—</i>	
Notices prohibiting homework in unwholesome premises (S. 108) .. ..	<div>Wearing</div> <div>Apparel.</div> <div>Other.</div> None.      None.
Cases of infectious disease notified in homeworkers' premises .. ..	None.      None.
Orders prohibiting homework in infected premises (S. 110) .. ..	None.      None.
Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of the year :—	
Cycles .. .. .	4
Coach builders .. .. .	5
Masons .. .. .	3
Bakers .. .. .	18
Plumbers .. .. .	6
Furniture and Upholsterers .. .. .	3
Harness makers .. .. .	3
Bootmakers.. .. .	17
Dressmakers .. .. .	19
Milliners .. .. .	9
Laundries .. .. .	3
Ropemaker .. .. .	1
Tailors .. .. .	9
Builders .. .. .	13
Blacksmiths .. .. .	11
Total .. .. .	124

\* 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.



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