BOROUGH OF WHITEHAVEN.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

For the Year 1908.

WHITEHAVEN,
12th February, 1909.

GENTLEMEN,

It again becomes my duty to present to you my Annual Report—being the twenty-first Annual Report I have made as Medical Officer of Health for the district, and the fifteenth since the Incorporation of the Borough—with the usual tables of vital statistics for the year 1908; tables showing the number of cases of infectious disease notified during the year; the number of registered workshops, and the number of persons of each sex employed therein, with a comparison in each case of the year 1908 with previous years.

The birth and death-rates have been calculated on an estimated population of 19,320, which is practically the

population at the census of 1901, and the same as has been adopted in every year since then, because, as I have previously explained, a comparison of the censue of 1891 with that of 1901, showed that the population had remained practically the same in the interval, and it seems probable that such is still the case.

The number of births registered in the Borough during the year 1908, was six hundred and three, equivalent to a birth-rate of 31·21 per thousand of population per annum, or 0·72 below the average of 31·93 for the ten preceding years, though higher than in any of the last three years. Three hundred and twenty of the children born during the year were boys, and two hundred and eighty-three girls. Fifteen children—eleven boys and four girls—were born in the workhouse.

Three hundred and ninety-one deaths were registered in the Borough during the year, which is equivalent to a death-rate of 20·24 per thousand per annum, which is 0·08 above the average of 20·16 for the previous ten years. Eighteen of these deaths, however, were those of persons not belonging to the Borough, but admitted to the Whitehaven and West Cumberland Infirmary, and the Union Workhouse, from other districts, and dying in these institutions, so that the number of deaths at all ages and from all causes during the year of persons belonging to the Borough was three hundred and seventy-three, giving an actual death-rate of 19·43 per thousand per annum, which is 0·44 above the average of 18·99 for the ten preceding years.

There were eighty-seven deaths of infants under one year of age, giving an infantile death-rate of 4·5 per thousand of estimated population per annum, which is 0·26 below the average of 4·76 for the ten preceding years.

The number of births registered during the year being, as before mentioned, six hundred and three, the infant death-rate per thousand births was 144·28, which is 4·66 below the average of 148·94 for the ten preceding years.

Of children between one and five years of age there were fifty-six deaths registered during the year, making, with the eighty seven deaths of infants under one year, a total of one hundred and forty-three deaths of children under five years of age, which is equivalent to a death-rate of 7·4 of estimated population per annum, and 0·02 above the average of 7·38 for the previous ten years.

Seventy-three deaths of persons over sixty-five years of age were registered, giving a senile death-rate of 3·78 per thousand per annum, or 0·7 below the average of 4·48 for the ten preceding years.

From the eight principal zymotic diseases enumerated in Table VI., there were registered thirty-one deaths, giving a zymotic death-rate of 1·6 per thousand per annum, which is 0·64 below the average of 2·24 for the previous ten years.

Thus it will be seen that the rates for the year 1908 do not vary to any great extent from the average of the

preceding ten years. The general death-rate is slightly above the average, as is also the death-rate of children under five years of age. On comparing the causes of death as shown in Table X. with the corresponding table for the previous year, it is found that the increase is chiefly due to the larger number of deaths from Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Heart Disease, Whooping Cough, and Accident. The birth-rate is slightly below the average, as are also the senile and zymotic death-rates, as well as that of infants under one year of age, whether reckoned per thousand of estimated population or per thousand births registered.

One hnndred cases were notified during the year under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act. Seventy-one of these were cases of Scarlet Fever, twelve Diphtheria, twelve Erysipelas, three Enteric Fever, and two Puerperal Fever. The average number of cases of infectious disease notified during the eighteen previous years that the Act has been in force is one hundred and seventeen.

Of the seventy-one cases of Scarlet Fever one occurred in an infant under one year of age, thirteen in children between one and five, forty-nine between five and fifteen years, six between fifteen and twenty-five, and two between twenty-five and sixty-five years of age. Two or more cases occurred in each month of the year, but the disease never obtained epidemic prevalence, the largest number notified in any one month being ten in November. In six instances there were two cases in the same house, and in one case three. Thirty-two patients suffering from Scarlet Fever were removed to

Bransty Hospital, four of these being between one and five years of age, twenty-six between five and fifteen, one between fifteen and twenty-five, and one twenty-eight years of age.

Three cases of Enteric Fever were notified during the year. The patients were all males, aged respectively thirty-two, twenty-four, and fifty years. Two of the cases could be traced to insanitary conditions; the third was somewhat unusual, as the patient had been in hospital suffering from the same disease two years before. This patient was again treated in hospital as well as one of the others, the third being isolated at his own home. All three recovered.

Of the twelve cases of Diphtheria, four occurred in children between one and five years of age, and eight between five and fifteen years. Two cases were notified simultaneously in one house, the others were isolated cases in different parts of the Borough. Wherever any sanitary defect could be detected about the premises where the cases occurred, these were remedied forthwith, but such defects were few in number and not of a serious character. Five of the cases proved fatal, three in children under five, and two above that age. No spread of the disease occurred from any of the cases notified. Four cases were removed to hospital. These were all five years old and upwards, and all recovered.

Two cases of Puerperal Fever and twelve of Erysipelas were also notified during the year. In all of these the houses in which they occurred and the surroundings were carefully examined, but in none were there found any sanitary defects.

In the past, as in former years, the Sanitary Inspector has visited all houses in which cases of infectious disease have been notified, to ascertain whether any sanitary defect existed, whether the patient could be adequately isolated at his own home, and to endeavour to discover, if possible, the source of infection. He reports the result of his investigations to me, and if there seems any necessity for so doing, I make a personal visit. In all cases in which adequate isolation cannot be secured at their own homes, I advise the removal of the patients to hospital. When patients are removed to hospital, the arrangements are carried out by the Inspector, who afterwards sees to the disinfection of the rooms, and all articles liable to retain infection.

When cases are treated at their own homes, visits are paid from time to time to see that proper precautions are being taken, and at the termination of the case the Inspector attends to the necessary disinfection.

At the end of the year four cases of Scarlet Fever and two of Erysipelas were under treatment at their own homes, and there remained in hospital six cases of Scarlet Fever and one of Diphtheria, all convalescent, but not free from infection.

Systematic inspections of different parts of the Borough have been made by the Sanitary Inspector and myself during the year, particular attention being paid to those districts in which insanitary conditions were likely to arise. Ships arriving from foreign and some home ports, caravans, and travelling

shows visiting the town at fair time, were also inspected, but no cases of infectious disease were found in any of them. A summary of the matters dealt with is given in one of the accompanying tables, but many minor insanitary conditions discovered during our inspections were remedied on verbal notice being given, and do not, therefore, appear in the summary.

There are now twenty-six Registered Cowsheds in the Borough, and all of these have been visited from time to time during the year, as occasion required, to see that the Regulations with regard to them were properly carried out. No new cowshed has been registered during the year, and two formerly registered have ceased to be used for dairy cattle. The pavement in three of the cowsheds had become defective, and one defective drain, in connection with a dairy, was discovered. These defects were remedied on notice being given. Several notices to lime-wash cowsheds were also given and attended to.

The Slaughter-houses have all been frequently visited as in previous years. I have inspected a good many carcases of animals slaughtered, and in three cases condemned the whole carcase of beef as unfit for human consumption. In five others a portion only of the carcase was condemned, as the disease discovered was limited in character. The carcases were all well nourished, the animals in most cases having evidently been thriving up to the time of slaughtering. One animal bought privately was probably suspected to be unsound during life, but in this case, as well as in those bought at the

Auction Mart, my attention was called to the carcase as soon as its condition was discovered; there was no attempt at concealment in any case. I referred in my last Annual Report to the formation of an Insurance Fund in connection with the local Auction Mart, and said I anticipated that this would prove of considerable assistance to your officers. There are so many private slaughter-hooses in the Borough, and they are so widely separated, that it is impossible to see what is going on in them all. When, however, the butcher knows that if he has paid a good price for an animal, and it turns out after slaughtering to be unfit for food, he will receive compensation on the production of the certificate of unsoundness, he is the more ready to call the attention of the Inspector, or myself, to even slight or doubtful cases. During the past year I have been asked to see several which proved to be quite sound and fit for human food, though not of the highest quality.

In my last Annual Report I referred to the unsatisfactory method of disposal of excreta and slop-water at Lonsdale Place. A new main sewer has since been completed by the Town Council, but a difficulty has arisen as to the power of the Council to compel owners to connect their drains with the new sewer, and to provide water-closets in place of the obsolete and unsatisfactory privy-ash-pits at present in use. It is much to be desired that any existing doubt as to the responsibilities of the owners and of the Town Council respectively in the matter may be set at rest as soon as possible, in order that the necessary work may be proceeded with.

In my last Annual Report I entered somewhat fully into the subject of the best means of bringing to the knowledge of mothers, to whom it might be of service, the "Advice on the Feeding and Rearing of Infants," which I had drawn up at the request of the Street and Sanitary Committee, and which had been printed by order of the Town Council. In reference to the adoption of the Notification of Births Act, 1907, I said that it appeared to me that the appointment of a properly qualified "Health Visitor" was the necessary corollary of the adoption of the Act. The Town Council subsequenly resolved to adopt the Act, subject to the approval of the Local Government Board. The Board, however, declined to give their sanction, unless provision were made for putting to some practical purpose the information obtained by the notifications. Many persons object to the Act on account of the very comprehensive list of persons on whom it imposes, under a penalty, but without renumeration, the duty of notification, with the vague limitation that they are not to be subject to the penalty if they have reason to believe that the birth has already been notified. There is undoubtedly some force in this objection, but nevertheless the information given to Sanitary Authorities, under the Act, would be of very great service in preventing the unnecessarily high infant mortality so widely prevalent, if only it were made use of in a systematic way. This, however, could not be done without a "Health Visitor," whose duty it would be to ascertain in what cases advice and assistance were required, and to see that the advice was followed.

In July I was appointed by the Education Committee to inspect the School Children in the Elementary Schools in the Borough, thus meeting the wish of the Board of Education that the work of school inspection should be combined with, and form part of Public Health Administration. In that connection, too, I have been convinced that the appointment of a "Health Visitor" is absolutely necessary, if full advantage is to be taken of the information obtained by the Medical Inspection. It would probably be found advantageous, at first at any rate, if the person appointed could be the officer of both the Street and Sanitary and the Education Committees.

The duties devolving on us under the "Factory and Workshop Act, 1901," have been carried out by the Sanitary Inspector and myself during the year 1908, as in previous years. All the workshops have been visited from time to time as occasion required, and have been found for the most part to be in a satisfactory condition as regards cleanliness, ventilation, drainage, absence of overcrowding, and freedom from nuisances. The number of registered workshops in the Borough at the end of the year was eighty-one, being one less than in the previous year, there having been added to the list one joiner's and one motor car workshop, whilst one saddler's and two dressmaking and millinery workshops have been discontinued. Table XII. shows the number of workshops, the different trades carried on, and the number of male and female workers in each business. Table XIII. gives the total number of registered workshops in each year since the Act came into force on 1st January, 1902, and the number of persons employed therein. Two notices were received

during the year from H.M. Inspector of Factories of sanitary defects observed by him, remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act, Notices were served in each case, the defects were remedied, and reports of the action taken were sent to the Inspector as required by the Act. The abstract of the Act which is required to be affixed in all workshops in which females are employed, was found prominently displayed in all cases. Where men only are employed the affixing of the abstract is not compulsory, but the modified abstract which has been prepared for such cases was posted up in all but four cases at the time of our inspections, and a copy was supplied in these cases.

Ever since the Act came into force I have been pointing out that one of its most important provisions as regards the duties of Local Authorities and their Officers is being very much neglected. Employers of outworkers are required by the Act to keep lists of the names and addresses of such outworkers, to permit inspection of the lists when required by the Officers of the Local Authority, and to send twice a year—on or before the 1st February and the 1st August—to the Local Authority a list of all persons so employed by them in certain specified trades. Only two employers sent two lists during the past year. Some sent one, and many persons sent no list at all, who ought to have done so. The Act applies to any person, whether the occupier of a factory or workshop, or being a contractor or shop-keeper, who gives out work to be done at the home of the worker. The information so obtained is of the greatest importance in the protection of the Public

Health, by enabling the Officers of the Local Authority to ascertain whether home-work is being carried on in insanitary or unwholesome premises, or even in houses in which infectious disease exists. All the home-workers notified during the past year have been visited, and it is satisfactory to know that in these cases no insanitary condition or infectious disease existed, but unless the lists are complete and sent with regularity, it is impossible to know to what extent home-work is being done under insanitary conditions. Notices have been sent by the Town Council to those persons believed to be employing home-workers, but owing, perhaps, to their too technical and formal character, have produced very little effect. I suggest that a notice should be sent by the Town Council to all persons believed to be employing out-workers, plainly stating the requirements of the Act, and the dates on which the lists are to be sent to the Town Council; and that along with this notice forms should be supplied on which lists of out-workers could be sent to the Council, in the same way as forms are now supplied for the notification of cases of infectious disease. If this were done it would leave no excuse for neglect of compliance with the Act, and any future omission on the part of employers to send the required lists would justify proceedings being taken against them.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

J. B. FISHER, M.D., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

To the Town Council

of the Borough of Whitehaven.

TABLE I.—BIRTHS IN BOROUGH IN 1908.

Number of Births.	Birth-rate per 1000 of population per annum.
603	31·21

COMPARISON WITH TEN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
31·81	30·05	31·06	35·45	32·35	34·31	33·69	30·74	30·74	29·09	31·21

TABLE II.—DEATHS AT ALL AGES.

Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per 1000 of population per annum.
373	19·43

COMPARISON WITH TEN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
18·86	16·99	22·36	19·66	18·89	19·09	20·1	17·7	18·46	17·75	19·43

TABLE III.—DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per 1000 of population per annum.	Infant Death-rate per 1000 Births registered.
87	4·5	144·28

COMPARISON WITH TEN PREVIOUS YEARS.

	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
Per 1000 of estimated Population.	5·28	4·35	5·59	4·97	4·09	5·33	5·07	4·45	4·76	3·67	4·5
Per 1000 Births Registered.	166·12	144·83	180	140·15	126·4	155·35	150·53	144·78	154·88	126·33	144·28

TABLE IV.—DEATHS UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per 1000 of population per annum.
143	7·4

COMPARISON WITH TEN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
7·97	6·11	11·33	6·98	7·09	7·24	7·6	6·15	7·29	6·05	7·4

TABLE V.—DEATHS OF PERSONS OVER SIXTY-FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per 1000 of population per annum.
73	3·78

COMPARISON WITH TEN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
3·83	3·11	4·14	4·29	5·12	5·43	5·48	5·22	4·09	4·04	3·78

TABLE VI.—DEATHS FROM EIGHT PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES IN 1908.

Smallpox	0
Measles	1
Scarlet Fever	2
Diphtheria	5
Whooping Cough	14
Typhus Fever	0
Enteric Fever...	0
Diarrhœa	9
Total Number of Zymotic Deaths	31
Zymotic Death-rate per 1000 of population per annum	1·6

COMPARISON WITH TEN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
1·76	2·07	5·69	1·81	1·55	1·55	2·38	1·96	2·12	1·55	1·6

TABLE VII.—OTHER CHIEF CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1908.

Phthisis	25
Other Tubercular Diseases	14
Cancer—Malignant Disease	16
Bronchitis	55
Pneumonia	34
Premature Birth	9
Heart Diseases	38
Accidents	18
All other causes	133
	342
Eight Zymotic Diseases, as above	31
Total Deaths Registered in the Borough in 1908 ...	373

TABLE VIII.—CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1908.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases Notified in Whole District.							No. of Cases removed to Hospital
	At all Ages.	Ages.						
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.	
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Diphtheria ... } Membranous Croup } ...	12	...	4	8	...	...	...	4
Erysipelas	12	2	...	...	2	5	3	...
Scarlet Fever	71	1	13	49	6	2	...	32
Typhus Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever... ...	3	...	...	...	1	2	...	2
Relapsing Fever ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Plague	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Totals	100	3	17	57	10	10	3	38

Bransty Hospital for Infectious Diseases is situated within the Borough, and provided by the Corporation. There are twenty-four beds, and four different infectious diseases can be concurrently treated. The Whitehaven Union Workhouse is also situated within the Borough.

TABLE IX.—VITAL STATISTICS OF BOROUGH. DURING 1908 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	Population estima'd to Middle of each Year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District	Deaths of Non-resid'ts 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.	
				Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.						
		No.	Rate. *	No.	Rate per 1,000 Births regist'd	No.	Rate. *				No.	Rate. *
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
1898.	19,300	614	31·81	102	166·12	368	19·07	12	4	..	364	18·86
1899.	19,300	580	30·05	84	144·83	334	17·31	15	6	..	328	16·99
1900.	19,320	600	31·06	108	180	454	23·49	48	22	..	432	22·36
1901.	19,324	685	35·45	96	140·15	397	20·54	60	17	..	380	19·66
1902.	19,320	625	32·35	79	126·4	396	20·49	77	32	1	365	18·89
1903.	19,320	663	34·31	103	155·35	404	20·91	79	35	..	369	19·09
1904.	19,320	651	33·69	98	150·53	406	21·01	76	20	..	386	20·1
1905.	19,320	594	30·74	86	144·78	372	19·25	80	31	1	342	17·7
1906.	19,320	594	30·74	92	154·88	386	19·98	94	40	7	353	18·46
1907.	19,320	562	29·09	71	126·33	377	19·51	106	36	2	343	17·75
Aver'ges for years 1898-1907	19,316·4	616·8	31·929	91·9	148·937	389·4	20·156	64·7	24·3	1·1	366·2	18·986
1908.	19,320	603	31·21	87	144·28	391	20·24	67	18	..	373	19·43

* 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.

The Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District are (1)—Whitehaven and West Cumberland Infirmary; (2)—Whitehaven Union Workhouse.

Bransty Hospital for Infectious Diseases receives only persons from the District

Area of District in Acres	1,743	At Census of 1901.
Total Population, at all ages	19,324	
Number of Inhabited Houses	3,959	
Average Number of Persons per house	4·88	

TABLE X.—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							
	All Ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards	Total Deaths whether of Reside'ts or Non-Reside'ts in Public Institutions in the District
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	1
Whooping Cough ..	14	8	6	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ..	5	..	3	2	..	..	..	..
Croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fever — Typhus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fever — Enteric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fever — Other continued	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic Influenza ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhœa	9	4	4	..	..	..	1	..
Enteritis	4	3	..	..	..	1	..	..
Puerperal Fever.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberulosis) ..	25	..	..	4	6	15	..	5
Other Tuberculous Diseases	14	1	7	3	1	2	..	1
Cancer, Malignant Disease	16	..	..	..	1	10	5	4
Bronchitis	55	11	3	..	..	14	27	18
Pneumonia	34	16	9	3	..	5	1	2
Pleurisy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alcoholism / Cirrhosis of Liver ..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	1
Venereal Diseases ..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Premature Birth ..	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition ..	3	..	..	..	1	2	..	..
Heart Diseases	38	..	1	1	1	26	9	5
Accidents	18	1	2	3	5	5	2	12
Suicides	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
All other causes.. ..	119	33	16	4	1	38	27	18
All causes	373	87	56	20	16	121	73	67

TABLE XI.—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.
Common Infectious Diseases.	Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chicken-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Scarlet Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Whooping Cough ..	..	..	..	2	2		1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	2	8
Diarrhœal Diseases.	Diarrhœa, all forms ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4
	Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3
	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinalCatarrh ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wasting Diseases.	Premature Birth ..	9	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
	Congenital Defects ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4
	Injury at Birth ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Want of Breast-milk, Starvation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	2	..	2	1	5	..	2	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Tuberculous Diseases.	Tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other Causes.	Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Meningitis *(not Tuberculous)* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Convulsions	..	2	..	..	2	2	3	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	13
	Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	1	2	1	2	..	..	..	11
	Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pneumonia	..	1	..	..	1	1	2	..	1	3	1	2	1	..	3	1	16
	Suffocation, overlying	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Other Causes ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4
All Causes.	Certified	10	3	2	3	18	6	12	9	4	7	5	6	4	2	4	4	81
	Uncertificated ..	3	..		..	3	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6

Population, estimated to middle of 1908, 19,320.
Births in the year—Legitimate, 571; Illegitimate, 32.
Infant Deaths in the year—Legitimate, 82; Illegitimate, 5.
Deaths from all causes at all ages, 373.

TABLE XII.—Shewing the Number of Registered Workshops in the Borough of Whitehaven during the year 1908, and the Number of Persons employed therein :—

Nature of Business.	No. of Work-shops.	Number of Persons employed.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Dressmakers and Milliners	16	...	79	79
Bakehouses	12	5	33	38
Tailors	9	38	5	43
Joiners	7	34	..	34
Cloggers	8	30	..	30
Shoemakers	2	7	..	7
Dealers in Cycles and Motors	4	11	..	11
Braziers and Tinsmiths	2	6	..	6
Saddlers	2	15	8	23
Tallow Chandlers	2	5	..	5
Bacon Washer	1	1	..	1
Plumbers	7	42	..	42
Coach Builders	2	9	..	9
Aerated Water Maker	1	4	..	4
Hosier	1	..	2	2
Blacksmith	1	4	..	4
Builder	1	3	..	3
Grease Manufacturer	1	3	..	3
Dye Works	1	1	5	6
Upholsterer	1	2	..	2
Total	81	220	132	352

TABLE XIII.—Shewing the Number of Registered Workshops and of persons employed therein during each year since the "Factory and Workshop Act, 1901," came into operation on 1st January, 1902.

Year.	No. of Workshops.	Number of Persons employed.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1902	79	212	153	365
1903	83	202	126	328
1904	80	200	143	343
1905	75	156	138	294
1906	75	188	158	346
1907	82	206	142	348
1908	81	220	132	352

TABLE XIV.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, AND WORKPLACES.

	NUMBER OF		
	Inspections.	Written Notices	Prosecutions.
Factories	..	..	..
Workshops	103	5	..
Workplaces	5	..	..
Total	108	5	..

DEFECTS FOUND.

	Found.	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	Prosecutions.
Want of Cleanliness	4	4	..	..
Insufficient Sanitary Accommodation ..	1	1	..	..
Total	5	5	..	..

HOME WORK.

Outworkers' Lists, Section 107.

Nature of Work.	Lists received from Employers.				Addresses of Outworkers forwarded to other Councils.	Inspections of Outworkers premises.
	Sending twice a year.		Sending once a year			
	Lists.	Outworkers.	Lists.	Outworkers.		
Making and Reparing of Wearing Apparel ..	4	13	5	11	1	32

OTHER MATTERS.

CLASS.		Number.
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act.	Notified by H.M. Inspector..	2
	Reports of action taken sent to H.M. Inspector ..	2

SUMMARY OF SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR 1908.

Accumulations of Manure and other Insanitary Conditions in connection with Stables, Cowsheds, and Slaughter Houses	23
Defective and Choked Drains	66
,, Gully Traps in Courts and Yards	21
,, Paving and Channelling in Courts	23
,, Rain Water Spouts (five disconnected from Sewer)	20
,, Water Supply	8
,, Water Taps and Pipes	10
,, Sink Connections	4
,, Ventilation of Houses (Opening Sashes provided)	17
,, Middenstead	1
,, Ashpits	2
,, Urinals	1
W.C.'s in Insanitary Condition (Fittings defective, &c.) ...	94
Defective Soil Pipe	1
Houses and Premises in Dirty and Insanitary Condition ...	49
Dwelling-houses overcrowded	16
Additional W.C.'s provided	19
Notices for Lime-washing of Courts	2
,, ,, Slaughter Houses	6
,, ,, Cowsheds	19
,, ,, Workshops	4
Defective Roofs and Walls causing Dampness	3
Miscellaneous Nuisances	43
Ships from Home and Foreign Ports Inspected	18
Unsound Meat condemned (3 whole carcases of Beef, portions of 5 carcases)	8
Rabbits	60
Kippers	20 boxes, 30 in a box.