

(b). Whether applicant is sole owner, lessee, or tenant; or whether applicant is jointly interested with any other person or persons, and if so, with whom.

4. Description of the premises;

(a). Nature, position, form, superficial area, and cubical contents of the several buildings therein comprised.

(b). Extent of paved area in such buildings, and materials employed in the paving of such area.

(c). Mode of construction of the internal surface of the walls of such buildings and materials employed in such construction.

(d). Means of water supply—position, form, materials, mode of construction, and capacity of the several cisterns, tanks, or receptacles for water, constructed for permanent use in or upon the premises.

(e). Means of drainage—position, size, materials, and mode of construction of the several drains.

(f). Means of lighting and ventilation.

(g). Means of access for cattle from the nearest street or public thoroughfare.

(h). Number, position, and dimensions of the several stalls, pens, or lairs provided on the premises.

(i). Number of animals for which accommodation will be provided in such stalls, pens, or lairs, distinguishing:—

1. Oxen.
2. Calves.
3. Sheep or lambs.
4. Swine.

Witness my hand this

day of

19

(Signature of Applicant).

(Address of Applicant).

FORM OF REGISTER OF SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Borough of

Folio

Date of registration.	Date of license.	No. of license.	Christian name, surname, and address of owner or proprietor of slaughter-house.	Christian name, surname, and address of occupier of slaughter-house.	Situation of slaughter-house.	Number of animals for which accommodation is provided on the premises.			

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES AND HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

THE inspection of common lodging-houses and houses let as lodgings forms a very disagreeable part of the Sanitary Inspector's duties. In the Metropolis the inspection of common lodging-houses is delegated to the County Council, and they have a special staff of inspectors appointed for this work. The supervision and inspection of houses let in lodgings is maintained

under bye-laws, and these are practically the same in the Metropolis as in the provinces, except in the matter of air space of rooms so let off. The metropolitan regulations provide that the minimum space required for rooms used solely as sleeping apartments shall, in the case of houses let in lodgings, be 300 cubic feet; while for rooms used jointly for sleeping and living purposes, shall be 350 cubic feet of air space per head for every adult. The air space required under provincial regulations is 400 to 450 cubic feet under the same circumstances.

Houses let in lodgings are under the immediate care of the Sanitary Authorities in England and Scotland.

It is absolutely necessary that the inspector should occasionally pay nocturnal visits to common lodging-houses, in order to see to the due observance of the bye-laws as to the separation of sexes and to overcrowding.

Frequent visitations by day are required to enforce the provisions as to ventilation of rooms and airing of bedding, the cleaning and sweeping of rooms and staircases and the washing of bedding, &c.

The Local Government Board has made model bye-laws regulating common lodging-houses, for the following purposes:—

For fixing and from time to time varying the number of lodgers who may be received into a common lodging-house, and for the separation of the sexes therein; and

For promoting cleanliness and ventilation in such houses; and

For the giving of notices and the taking precautions in the case of any infectious disease; and

Generally for the well ordering of such houses.

The following is a summary of the sections of the

Public Health Act, 1875, as to common lodging-houses, with directions for the inspection of such houses before registration:—

Section 76 provides that the local authority is only to register those houses which have been approved of as common lodging-houses, in pursuance of Section 78; and only such persons can be registered as the keepers, who produce proper certificates of character.

Section 77 not only prohibits a person from keeping an unregistered house, but prohibits him from keeping a registered common lodging-house, if he himself is not registered as the keeper of it. But while a penalty recoverable summarily is imposed by Section 86 for receiving lodgers in an unregistered house, no such penalty is imposed for acting as the keeper of a common lodging-house without being registered as such keeper.

Section 251 directs offences under the Act to be prosecuted in the manner directed by the Summary Jurisdiction Acts, but those Acts only relate to the prosecutions of offences for which some punishment or penalty is prescribed.

It seems, therefore, that the unregistered keeper of a registered common lodging-house, though he may be liable to be indicted, is not liable to be prosecuted summarily for keeping the house as a common lodging-house.

Section 78 gives power to the local authority to refuse to register the house if their officer does not consider it to be a proper house to be used as a common lodging-house, but they are not authorised to refuse to register the keeper of the house, because they do not approve of him, or are not satisfied as to his character—if he produces a certificate of character in due form and duly signed—unless the applicant has been three times con-

victed under the clauses relating to common lodging-houses.

While considering the section which has reference to the inspection of such houses, it is essential that in all structural details the fitness of the premises should be carefully ascertained before the house is placed on the register. The rules which guide the inspecting officer in his examination of the premises, may be thus briefly indicated:—

1. The house should possess the conditions of wholesomeness needed for dwelling-houses in general.
2. It should have arrangements fitting it for its special purpose of receiving a given number of lodgers.
3. The house should be dry in its foundations and have proper drainage, guttering and spouting, with properly laid and substantial paving of any yard area abutting upon it. Its drains should have their connections properly made, and they should be trapped where necessary and adequately ventilated.

Except the soil-pipe, from a properly trapped water-closet, there should be no direct communication of the drain with the interior of the house. All waste pipes from sinks, baths, basins or cisterns should be disconnected from the drain and made to empty in the open air over trapped gullies. The soil-pipe should be efficiently ventilated. The closets or privies, and the receptacles of the house, should be in a proper situation, of proper construction, and adapted to any scavenging arrangement which may be in force in the district. The house should have a water supply of good quality, and if the water be stored in cisterns they should be conveniently placed and of proper construction to prevent fouling of water. The walls, roof and floors of the house should be in good repair; inside walls should not

be papered, the rooms and staircase should possess the means of complete light and ventilation; the windows should be of adequate size, able to open to the full extent, or if sash windows, to open both top and bottom. Any room proposed for registration that has not a chimney, should be furnished with a special ventilating shaft or opening, but a room not having a window to the outer air, even if it has a special means of ventilation, can seldom be proper for registration.

4. The number for which the house and each sleeping room may be registered, will depend greatly upon the dimensions of the rooms, and their facilities for ventilation, and partly upon the accommodation of other kinds. In a room of ordinary construction to be used for sleeping where there are the usual means of ventilation by window and chimney, about 300 cubic feet of air is recommended for each person, several towns have bye-laws requiring 350 cubic feet per inmate, but in many rooms it will be right to appoint a larger space, and this can only be determined upon inspection of the particular room. Single iron bedsteads should be used in preference to double ones, or those of different material. The house should possess a kitchen and day-room accommodation apart from its bed-rooms, and a sufficiency of this will have to be attended to; rooms that are partly underground may not be improper for day-rooms. The amount of water supply, closet and privy accommodation and the provisions of refuse receptacles should be proportionate to the number for which the house is to be registered. If the water supply is not supplied from works with constant service, a quantity should be secured for daily use on a scale, of not less than ten gallons a day per registered inmate where there are w.c's, or five gallons a day where there are dry closets. For

every twenty lodgers a separate closet or privy should be required in the case of common lodging-houses, but in houses let in lodgings there should be at least one closet for every twelve persons.

The washing accommodation should, wherever practicable, be in a special place, and not in bedrooms or living rooms, and the basins for personal washing, should be fixed and have water taps and discharge pipes, connected with them.

Section 81.—It will be noticed that the Local Authority has power to require a supply of water to be obtained at a reasonable rate; they have, therefore, more discretion in the matter than is given them by section 62.

Section 82 requires the walls and ceilings to be lime-washed at certain stated periods. Section 83 provides that a penalty may be imposed if the keeper of a common lodging house fails to report the number of lodgers received during the preceding day or night, if so required, upon schedules provided by the Local Authority (see p. 302); these reports are not very reliable, as in most cases the schedules have been filled up just prior to being brought to the Sanitary Office, instead of each morning. The number of lodgers, however, actually in the house will never be less than is stated on the schedule.

Section 84.—Under the Common Lodging-house Act, 1851, the keeper is liable for not giving notice of the existence of fever within 48 hours, but by this section he must notify immediately the person is taken ill; this is also provided for under the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889, and in many towns by local Acts. This section has been amended by Section 32 of the Public Health Act (Amendment) Act, 1890.

Section 85 gives power of entry at "all times," and it is needless to say how very important this provision is to inspectors, especially in the matter of overcrowding.

Section 86 enumerates the offences for which the keeper of a common lodging-house is liable, and the penalty in each case.

Section 87.—To render a house a common lodging-house, the inmates must be persons PROMISCUOUSLY brought together and not members of the same family, the allegations that the inmates are members of the same family, would, therefore, if proved, be a defence to any proceedings taken under the clause of this Act relating to common lodging-houses.

Section 88.—If two convictions for overcrowding be obtained within three months, an order directing it to be closed for a specified time under section 109 may be made by the court, but if the keeper of a common lodging-house be convicted within three months against any of the provisions of this Act relating to common lodging-houses, the court may adjudge that he shall not keep a common lodging-house for a period of five years after conviction, without a license in writing of the Local Authority.

In Scotland, common lodging-houses are dealt with in Sections 3, 84, 89-100 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897; and houses let in lodgings, by bye-laws made under Section 72 of the same Act.

With respect to the bye-laws relating to and regulating common lodging-houses, it is not necessary to consider them as they differ in different towns.

What is a common lodging-house? So far we have no legal definition given to us. The Act does not give us any definition of the class of house referred to by the somewhat vague term common lodging-house, and there

cannot well be any conclusive decision of the point as the question must always be more or less one of fact.

The General Board of Health, in a circular dated October 17, 1853, stated that they deemed it expedient that the following opinions of the then Law Officers of the Crown, Sir A. E. Cockburn (late Chief Justice), and Sir W. P. Wood (late Lord Chancellor), should be brought under the notice of the Local Boards of Health throughout the country.

First Opinion.

"It may be difficult to give a precise definition of the term 'common lodging-house,' but looking at the preamble and general provisions, it appears to us to have reference to that class of lodging-houses in which persons of the poorer class are received for short periods, and though strangers to one another, are allowed to inhabit one common room. We are of opinion that it does not include hotels, inns, public houses, or lodgings let to the upper and middle classes."

Second Opinion.

The points upon which our opinion is desired, appear to us to be the following :—

"1. What is the meaning of that part of the definition of a common lodging-house in our former opinion, which refers to parties inhabiting a common room being 'strangers to one another'? The observation would imply that we meant that the parties must be persons previously unacquainted with one another. Our obvious intention was to distinguish lodgers promiscuously brought together from members of one family or household.

"2. Whether lodging-houses, otherwise coming within the definition, but let for a week or longer period, would, from the latter circumstance be excluded from the operation of the Act? We are of opinion that the period of letting is unimportant in determining whether a lodging-house comes under the Act now in question.

"3. Who is to be considered the keeper of a common lodging-house where the owner, letting the lodgings, does not himself reside in the house? We are of opinion that where he neither resides in the house, nor exercises any control over its management, but simply receives the rent, he cannot be considered the keeper. It is clear, that in such a case, he would not comply with the Act. But where the owner, though not resident in the house, either in person or through an agent, colourably or otherwise exercises control over its management, we have no doubt that he should be considered the keeper.

"A serious difficulty arises where the owner *bona fide* lets different parts of the house to different individuals, and these lessees take in lodgers of such a description as would in the ordinary case constitute the house a common lodging-house. The question which here arises is, whether each apartment so used is to be considered a common lodging-house, of which the lessee is the keeper. It seems to us difficult to suppose that the Act that refers to common lodging-houses was intended to apply to single apartments, so that every room in the house might become a separate common lodging-house. On the other hand it is to be observed, that part of a house, 'if used as a common lodging-house,' shall be included in the Act.

"Considering, therefore, that apartments thus let and occupied are especially within the mischief intended to

be remedied by the Act, we think an attempt should be made to treat them as common lodging-houses, and to enforce the provisions of the Act against the tenants who thus admit lodgers. At the same time we feel bound to say we entertain considerable doubts as to the results."

The question as to what is a common lodging-house came before the Common Pleas Division. A house was held to be a common lodging-house which received all comers; the itinerant character of the greater number of the lodgers making it possible, as a rule, that they did not make any long stay at the house. Justice Grove said, "the object of this provision in the Act being to promote health by preventing dirt and overcrowding, the evidence seems to me clearly to show that this is a house to which such a provision is applicable."

In the case of *Logsdon v. Booth* heard in the Queen's Bench Division, December 1899, it was held that a Harbour or Shelter of the Salvation Army was a common lodging-house within the Acts of 1851 and 1853.

The definition of a common lodging-house as defined by the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, means a house or part thereof where lodgers are housed at an amount not exceeding fourpence per night, or such other sum as shall be fixed under the provisions of this Act, for each person whether the same be payable nightly or weekly, or for any period not longer than a fortnight, and shall include any place where emigrants are lodged, and all boarding-houses for seamen, irrespective of the rate charged for lodging or boarding.

Common lodging-houses in the Metropolis are still governed by Common Lodging-houses Acts, 1851 and 1853, administered by the London County Council.

The London County Council recently decided to seek legislation to make the following provisions:—

1. That no person shall keep a common lodging-house in London without obtaining annually a license from the Council.
2. That for the purpose of making and amending the regulations or bye-laws within the County of London from time to time, the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1875 (Section 80), be substituted for those of the Public Health Act, 1848 (Section 66), mentioned in Section 9 of the Common Lodging-Houses Act, 1851, and that words be added to enable the council to make bye-laws for the inspection and enforcing of proper drainage in common lodging-houses.
3. That Section 3 of the Common Lodging-Houses Act, 1853, be amended so that, when a registered keeper dies, his widow or other relation, or person acting in the care or management of the house after his death, shall, as a condition of being allowed to keep the house for four weeks as in the section provided, give immediate notice of such death to the Council.
4. That the Council shall have the like powers as are conferred by the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, upon sanitary authorities for examining as to the existence in a common lodging-house of any nuisance, and for obtaining closing orders or otherwise abating any nuisance which may be found to exist therein.
5. That all penalties imposed shall, notwithstanding any provision contained to the contrary in the Act 2 and 3 Vict., cap. 71, or any other Act or Acts, be paid to the Council.

Information tabulated on p. 296 respecting common lodging-houses, obtained from inspectors and medical officers of health in different parts of the country, will be of interest as showing the importance which common lodging-houses play in the housing of our tramps or vagrant population, and the consequent need for a strict supervision of such houses, by every sanitary authority.

It will be gathered from the statistics referred to, that common lodging-houses are sometimes inspected by the police, even in the provinces, this to many persons would appear proper, but without disparaging the

District.	By whom Inspected.	Number of Houses Re-registered.	Total Lodging Accommodation.	Number of Lodgers reported as being received during 1895.	Total Number of Beds.	Bed Accommodation.		Number of Model Lodging-houses.	Model Lodging-houses owned by Sanitary Authority or Private Person.	Model Lodging-houses specially built or adapted from existing building.
						Males.	Females.	Married Couples.		
Birmingham . . .	Sanitary Authority	78	1,777	28,771	1,718	1,583	76	118	Private	1 Specially built 1 Adapted. Not stated.
Birkenhead . . .	"	10	338	No record	325	309	7	13	Not stated	—
Blackburn . . .	"	52	1,056 adults 93 children	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bury . . .	"	13	594	"	131	113	7	11	—	—
Bath . . .	"	7	152	"	1094	898	30	83	—	—
Bristol . . .	"	49	243	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brighton . . .	"	3	53	"	—	—	—	—	Not stated	Not stated.
Bradford . . .	"	41	2,119	358,257	—	—	—	—	Private	—
Bolton . . .	"	32	705	—	—	—	—	—	Not stated	Not stated.
Croydon . . .	"	17	137	—	1242	1631	26	59	Sanitary Authority	"
Dublin . . .	"	97	1,675	25,215	9372	9359	13	—	Not stated	"
Glasgow . . .	"	81	9,372	No record	683	—	—	—	Sanitary Authority	"
Halifax . . .	Police	17	787	"	1548	1500	Males and Females		Not stated	Not stated.
Hull . . .	Sanitary Authority	45	1,596	"	273	256	28	66	Sanitary Authority	"
Huddersfield . . .	Police	17	416	70,546	—	—	—	—	Not stated	"
Leeds . . .	"	83	3,683	560,400	—	—	—	—	Private	2 Specially built. Specially built
Liverpool . . .	Sanitary Authority	705	14,186	No record	—	—	—	—	1 County Council	6 Specially built 30 Adapted.
London County Council . . .	County Council	611	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 Private	—
Manchester . . .	Police	268	7,028	263,606	6560	1617	41	382	Not stated	Not stated.
Norwich . . .	Sanitary Authority	6	199	No record	188	173	4	11	Not stated	—
Nottingham . . .	"	68	1,160	"	976	350	300	194	Private	—
Newcastle-on-Tyne . . .	"	71	1,878	"	—	—	—	—	Not stated	Not stated.
Oldham . . .	Police	14	1,134	281,492	1042	878	72	92	Private	3 Specially built 31 Adapted.
Salford . . .	Sanitary Authority	39	1,156	No record	1156	—	—	—	Sanitary Authority	Specially built.
Sheffield . . .	Police	42	1,500	"	1407	1321	25	77	Private	—
Sunderland . . .	Sanitary Authority	29	251	"	—	—	—	—	Not stated	Adapted.
Wigan . . .	"	22	613	140,828	560	499	8	53	—	—

abilities of the police force to deal with such houses, I would say, that on matters of public health, the police of all men are least competent to exercise their supervision over them, having as a rule no special training in this direction, and where officers have the necessary abilities, such duties are neglected for other police duties in which they are more particularly interested.

The Medical Officer of Health for the City of Westminster (Dr. F. J. Allan) recently addressed circulars to the Medical Officers of Health for the Metropolitan Boroughs, as to whether their bye-laws for houses let in lodgings contained a clause exempting any house from registration until the Council had resolved that it should be registered, and as to what Committee of the Council dealt with the following matters:—

(a) Bye-laws for Houses let in Lodgings.

(b) Underground Rooms.

(c) Overcrowding.

The following is a summary of the replies received:—

NAME OF BOROUGH.	(A.) (B.) (C.)	EXEMPTION CLAUSE.
Battersea . . .	Public Health Committee	No; but no house is registered without consent of Committee.
Bermondsey . . .	"	Bye-laws under consideration.
Bethnal Green . . .	"	Yes.
Camberwell* . . .	"	Bye-laws under consideration.
Chelsea† . . .	"	No; but no house is registered until Council have so resolved.

* Camberwell.—The Housing Committee is only concerned with the inspecting of such houses that the M. O. H. recommends for registration.

† Chelsea.—The Public Health Committee is also the Committee for the Housing of the Working Classes.

NAME OF BOROUGH.	(A.) (B.) (C.)	EXEMPTION CLAUSE.
Deptford.		
Finsbury . . .	Public Health Committee.	Yes; but Bye-laws not yet confirmed.
Fulham	"	Bye-laws under consideration—L. G. B. have refused assent.
Greenwich . . .	"	Yes.
Hackney	"	No; but no house is registered until after notice is served on landlord.
Hammersmith . .	"	Ditto.
Hampstead . . .	"	Yes.
Holborn	"	No.
Islington	"	No house is registered until Council has so resolved.
Kensington . . .	"	Ditto.
Lambeth	Sewers and Sanitary Committee	No house exempt; but no house is put on Register except by resolution of Council.
Lewisham	Public Health Committee.	Yes.
Marylebone . . .	"	No house is registered save by resolution.
Paddington . . .	"	No.
Poplar	"	No; but no house is registered until a notice has been served on landlord.
St. Pancras* . .	"	No; but no house may be registered until Council have so resolved.
Shoreditch . . .	"	Yes.

* St. Pancras.—The question of housing of the working classes is dealt with by the Housing Sub-Committee of the Public Health Committee.

NAME OF BOROUGH.	(A.) (B.) (C.)	EXEMPTION CLAUSE.
Southwark . . .	Public Health Committee.	No; but no house is registered except by resolution of Council.
Stepney	"	Yes.
Stoke Newington .	"	No; but notice must first be served on Landlord.
Wandsworth . . .	"	No; but no house is registered except by order of the Council.
Woolwich*	"	Yes.

FORM OF NOTICE FOR COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

To *Of*

WHEREAS, in pursuance of the statutory provision in that behalf, you have been duly registered by the Sanitary Authority for the Borough of _____ as the keeper of a common lodging-house, situated at _____ in the said Borough.

Now I _____ clerk to the said Sanitary Authority, do hereby give you notice that, in the exercise of powers conferred upon them in that behalf, the said Sanitary Authority have fixed as the maximum number of lodgers authorised to be received at any one time into such house, and into the several rooms therein, the number specified in respect of such house and of each of such rooms in the Schedule hereunto appended.

SCHEDULE.

Borough of _____
Common lodging-house situated at _____
Name of keeper _____

The maximum number of lodgers authorised to be received at any one time into this house is _____

The maximum number of lodgers authorised to be received at any one time into each of the several rooms in this house is the number specified in respect of such room in the appropriate column of the following table:—

* Woolwich.—The Housing Committee are solely occupied with Part III. and schemes for building under Part II. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act.

FORM OF REGISTER FOR COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

No. of common lodging house.	Date of registration.	Name of keeper	Situation of house registered.	No. of bedrooms set apart for lodgers and registered.	Dimensions of each room.	Cubical contents of such rooms.	Number of lodgers allowed in each room.

FORM OF SCHEDULE REGISTER. (Weekly return of lodgers received)

Name of keeper		Address			
No. of lodgers for the week ending.	Males of full age.	Females of full age.	Males exceeding 10 and under 21 years.	Females exceeding 10 and under 21 years.	No. of lodgers allowed.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

SANITARY Authorities are responsible for the sanitary condition of workshops (see Section 3 and 33, Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, also Sections 3 and 4 of the 1891 Act), but in default of the Sanitary Authority, the Secretary of State has power to enforce the provisions relating to the sanitation of such places.

“Workshops” are places in which no power is used, including bakehouses, laundries, &c.

“Domestic Workshops” are workshops carried on in a private house, room, or place in which the only persons employed are members of the same family, dwelling there.

A “Factory” is defined to be a place in which machinery is moved by the aid of steam, water, or other mechanical power.

Certain classes of workshops are factories, whether mechanical power is employed or not, these are:—print works, that is where woven or felted material other than paper has designs printed upon it; bleaching and dyeing works, including apparently cloth and yarn finishing works; earthenware works, including the making or finishing of china or ornamental tiles but not bricks or common tiles; lucifer match works, including any of the incidental processes except cutting the wood; percussion cap works; cartridge works, including any process except making the paper or material of cases; paper staining works; fustian cutting works; blast furnaces; copper mills; iron mills; foundries; paper mills; glass works; tobacco factories; letterpress print-