

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.

[illegible]

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-

ing works; book-binding works; and flax scutch mills. All these therefore are factories whether or not power is used, and all workplaces where power is used are factories.

H.M. Inspectors of Factories have to perform all the duties which relate to the sanitary condition of factories, but they are empowered to call in the assistance of the officers of the Sanitary Authority, if necessary.

The following are the sanitary requirements as regards workshops:—

1. They shall be kept in a cleanly state and free from effluvia arising from any drain, privy, water-closet, earth-closet, urinal or other nuisance.
2. They shall not be overcrowded while work is carried on therein, as to be dangerous or injurious to the health of the persons employed therein.
3. They shall be ventilated in such a manner as to render harmless, so far as is practicable, all the gases, vapours, dust, or other impurities generated in the course of the manufacturing process or handicraft carried on therein that may be injurious to health.
4. Fire escapes shall be provided to FACTORIES and workshops in which more than 40 persons are employed; this provision must be enforced by the County Council in the Metropolis, and by the Sanitary Authorities in the provinces.
5. There shall be sufficient and separate water-closet accommodation for the use of both sexes employed therein.
6. The Medical Officer of Health is required to give written notice to the Factory Inspector, as soon as he becomes aware, that any child, young person or woman is employed in a workshop.
7. Where notice of an act, neglect or default is given

by the Inspector of Factories to the Sanitary Authority, under Section 3 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1895, the Sanitary Authority must inform the inspector of the proceedings taken, in consequence of such notice, within one month. The above sanitary and other requirements are equally applicable to bakehouses and laundries.

With respect to the provisions of sanitary conveniences for the use of persons employed in or in attendance at workshops or work places, the case of *Bennett v. Harding* heard in the Queen's Bench Division on June 14, 1900, is of special interest, as defining the meaning of workplace.

By Section 38 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, every factory, workshop, and workplace, is to be provided with sufficient accommodation in the way of sanitary conveniences, having regard to the number of persons employed in or in attendance at such building, &c.

It was held—1. That the stables of a cab proprietor, where a number of persons were employed as horse-keepers and cab-cleaners, formed a workplace within the section.

2. That the fact that cabdrivers came to the stables as customers only, did not prevent their being persons in attendance at the building.

Per Channell, J. The question whether the cabdrivers were persons in attendance or not, was a question of fact depending upon whether or not they remained at the stables for substantial periods of time.

The Factory and Workshop Act, 1883, delegated the duty of inspecting retail bakehouses in England and Wales to the Medical Officer of Health, but such duties

are usually performed by the Sanitary Inspector, though legal proceedings must be instituted by the former officer. Under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, the Sanitary Inspector has the same powers as the Medical Officer of Health with regard to bakehouses.

The powers of sanitary authorities have been further extended, as regards bakehouses, by the Factory and Workshop Act, 1895. This Act makes Section 15 of the Act of 1883 retrospective and applicable to all bakehouses, regardless of the population; and no bakehouse, which is placed underground, can be continued for use as a bakehouse, unless it was so used on January 1, 1896; but it is doubtful whether Sanitary Authorities can refuse to allow underground bakehouses discontinued, after this date, to be reopened. In a case heard in Scotland, it was held that, in determining as to whether a place is underground, regard must be had to its whole surroundings, as a place may be underground in front of the building, while if looked at from the back or sides, it may not be so.

By Section 15 of the Act of 1883, it is provided, with regard to bakehouses, that no water-closet, earth-closet, privy or ashpit, shall be within or communicate directly with the bakehouse; that "any cistern for supplying water to the bakehouse shall be separate and distinct from any cistern for supplying water to a water-closet; and that no drain or pipe for carrying off faecal or sewage matter shall have an opening within the bakehouse.

By Section 16 of the same Act it is provided that if any room or place used as a bakehouse is in such a state as to be, on sanitary grounds, unfit for use or occupation, the occupier shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty.

The following may serve as model regulations for bakehouses:—

1. Every bakehouse shall be kept in a cleanly state, and free from effluvia arising from any drain, privy, water-closet or other nuisance. The floors shall be carefully swept at least once every twenty-four hours, and the sweepings shall be immediately placed in an impermeable covered receptacle, and removed from the bakehouse at no longer intervals than every twenty-four hours.

2. All the inside walls of the rooms of the bakehouse, and all the ceilings or tops of such rooms, and all the passages and staircases of the bakehouse, shall either be painted with oil, or varnished, or limewashed. Where painted with oil or varnished, there shall be three coats of paint or varnish; and the paint or varnish shall be renewed once at least in every seven years, and shall be washed with hot water and soap once at least in every six months. Where limewashed, the limewashing should be renewed once at least in every six months. The cleansing should be done in the months of April and October.

3. The troughs and all the utensils used in the making of bread and pastry shall be kept scrupulously clean.

4. A place on the same level with the bakehouse, and forming part of the same building, shall not be used as a sleeping place:—(a) Unless it is effectually separated from the bakehouse by a partition extending from the floor to the ceiling. (b) Unless there be an external glazed window of at least nine superficial feet of area, of which at the least $4\frac{1}{2}$ superficial feet are made to open for ventilation.

5. No water-closet, earth-closet, privy, or ashpit shall be within or communicate directly with the bakehouse.

6. Any cistern for supplying water to the bakehouse shall be separate and distinct from any cistern for supplying water to a water-closet.

7. No drain or pipe for carrying off faecal or sewage matter shall have an opening within the bakehouse, and every sink-waste, or other pipe used for carrying off surface water within the bakehouse, shall be efficiently trapped and disconnected from any drain.

8. Every bakehouse shall be efficiently lighted, shall be ventilated so as to render harmless all gases and dust, and shall not be overcrowded while work is carried on therein.

9. Every bakehouse shall be used for the purposes of the trade only.

10. No animal shall be kept in the bakehouse on any pretence whatever.

11. No person suffering, or who has recently suffered, from any infectious disease shall be permitted to enter the bakehouse, or take part in the manufacture or sale on the premises, of bread, biscuits, or confectionery.

12. The owner or occupier of a bakehouse shall give immediate notice to the Medical Officer of Health of any case of infectious disease occurring on the premises.

Every bakehouse in which there is a contravention of Sections 3, 33, and 34 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, which provide for the sanitary condition and cleansing of the bakehouse, shall be deemed not to be kept in conformity with the Act, and the occupier thereof is liable for default to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

The use of a bakehouse for sleeping purposes, or of a room on the same level as the bakehouse, insufficiently separated from it and insufficiently ventilated and

lighted, is punishable under Section 35 of the same Act by a fine not exceeding twenty shillings for the first offence, and of a sum not exceeding five pounds for every subsequent offence.

An infringement of Section 15 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1883, which prohibits a direct communication between a water-closet, earth-closet, privy, or ashpit, with the bakehouse; the supply of water to a bakehouse from a cistern also supplying a water-closet; the opening into a bakehouse of a drain carrying off faecal or sewage matter, is punishable by a fine not exceeding forty shillings, and a further fine not exceeding five shillings for every day during which the infringement is continued after a conviction.

Workshop inspectors will require, at the commencement of the work, to make a list of all workshops within the district, and afterwards visit the premises to ascertain the sanitary condition of each, to see whether the workrooms are overcrowded, and to fix the number of persons allowed to occupy each workroom. There will also be special complaints to receive attention. The inspector must be furnished with the necessary books for this work, in addition to the register containing a list of workshops, he should have an inspection or pocket book, a register of outworkers and contractors, with a detail register containing particulars of the dimensions of workrooms inspected, and the number of workers allowed in each room. The following are specimens of the books referred to:—

FORM OF INSPECTION BOOK.

Borough of

Name of Occupier and Situation of Workshop.	Nature of Business.	No. of Workrooms.	Dimensions of Workrooms.	Cubical Contents of Workrooms.	No. of Workers.	Protected Per- sons employed.	
						Women.	Young Persons.

NOTE.—The right hand side page of this book should be left blank to enable the officer to make calculations or sketches thereon.

FORM OF OUTWORKERS AND CONTRACTORS REGISTER.

Borough of

No.	Name and Address of Outworker.	Name and Address of Employer.	Situation of Premises where Business is carried on.	Nature of Business.	REMARKS.

FORM OF WORKSHOP REGISTER.

Borough of

No.	Name of Occupier and Situation of Workshop.	Nature of Business.	No. of Workrooms.	Dimensions of Workrooms.	Cubical Contents of Workrooms.	No. of Workers allowed.	REMARKS.

Any nuisances discovered as a result of workshop inspection would be dealt with by the inspector, as in the case of ordinary nuisances, while the reports, should be entered in the sanitary inspector's report book, to avoid multiplying books, which only leads to confusion.

The Factory and Workshop Act, 1891, Section 27, provides that every occupier of a workshop and every contractor employed by such occupier, must keep a list of all persons employed by them in the business, but working off the premises, and such list shall be open to the inspection of any officer of the Sanitary Authority, and should the list contain the names and addresses of persons residing outside the officer's district, he should see that such names and addresses are forwarded to the respective sanitary authorities.

The above section is amended by Section 42 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1895, whereas, formerly occupiers and contractors had only to keep a list of their outworkers open for inspection, this list has now to be sent to H.M. Inspector of Factories for the district on or before the 1st day of March and September in each year.

The Factory and Workshop Acts Amendment Bill, now before Parliament, requires the occupier of every factory or workshop employing women and children and every contractor employing such occupier, to keep a list of outworkers, and to send a copy thereof to the Council of the District in which the factory or workshop is situate, on or before the first days of March and September in each year.

If this bill is passed into law, Sections 27 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1891, and 42 of the Act of 1895, mentioned above, are repealed.

Further provision is made in this Bill as to entry

to workplaces; the ventilation of every room in any factory or workshop; the "District" Council must keep a register of all workshops in their district, and underground bakehouses are not to be used unless certified by the Council to be suitable for that purpose.

FORM OF NOTICE.

Borough of

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To the Sanitary Inspector of

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACTS, 1878-1895.

SIR,

In accordance with the above mentioned Acts, I beg to notify to you that the persons whose names and addresses are annexed are employed as outworkers by firms in this District.

I shall be glad if you will inform the Medical Officer of Health of this District of any case of infectious disease which may occur at the houses referred to in the accompanying list.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,
Signed

Sanitary Inspector.

Name and Address of Outworkers.	Name and Address of Employers.

CANAL BOATS.

THE Sanitary Inspector is deputed to inspect canal boats plying within his district, but the registration of canal boats can only be effected in those districts prescribed by the Local Government Board as registration authorities.

There are two canal boat Acts, viz., the Canal Boats Act, 1877 and 1884, and powers are given to the Local Government Board to make regulations for:—

1. The registration of canal boats, including certificates of registration, fees in connection with such registration, and
2. For the lettering, marking, and numbering of such boats, and
3. For fixing the number, age, and sex of the persons who may be allowed to dwell in a canal boat having regard to the cubic space, ventilation, provision for the separation of the sexes, general healthiness, and convenience of accommodation of the boat, and
4. For promoting cleanliness in and providing for the the habitable condition of canal boats, and
5. For preventing the spread of infectious disease by canal boats.

The registration authority are compelled to register all boats which conform to the following regulations:—

The following conditions shall be complied with before a canal boat is registered; that is to say:—

The boat shall contain a cabin or cabins, clean, in good repair, and so constructed as to be capable of being maintained at all times weather-proof, dry, and clean.