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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

Dorking and Epsom RURAL DISTRICTS

AND THE

Carshalton, Dorking, Epsom, and Leatherhead URBAN DISTRICTS

FOR THE YEAR 1907,

BY

J. WILLIAMSON, M.D.Lond., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

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GENERAL REPORT ON THE COMBINED DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1907.

POPULATION AND AREA.

The total population of the Combined District in the middle of the year under review may be estimated at 76,000 persons, and the nett population, exclusive of the inmates of the London County Asylums in the Epsom Urban and Rural Districts, of the Kensington and Chelsea Workhouse Schools, and of smaller foreign Public Institutions, may be estimated at 68,000 persons. The figures in the Report are based upon the latter number.

The area and gross populations of the constituent Districts are given below.

DISTRICT.	Area in Acres.	Population Census 1891.	Population Census 1901.	Population Estimated 1907.
Dorking Rural	39,525	10,097	9,779	10,100
Epsom Rural		18,000	22,443	26,700
Carshalton Urban		5,425	6,746	8,000
Dorking Urban	1,339	7,132	7,670	8,100
Epsom Urban	4,424	8,417	10,915	18,000
Leatherhead Urban	3,508	4,305	4,694	5,400
Whole District	82,910	53,376	62,247	76,300

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Births registered in the Combined District during the year were 1,593 in number, representing a Birth Rate of 23.4 per 1,000 of the population, as against a rate of 23.8 for the previous year, and an average rate of 23.2 for the preceding 10 years. The number consisted of 831 boys and 762 girls.

The Deaths registered in the District during the year were 1,412 in number, viz., 616 in private houses and 796 in Public Institutions; of the latter number, 648 occurred among persons belonging to outside districts, and have to be deducted in calculating the death rate. Twenty-two deaths of persons belonging to the District occurred in the Brookwood Asylum and other outside Institutions, and have to be added, giving 786 nett deaths, which represent a Death Rate of 11.5 per 1,000 of the population for the year, as against a rate of 12.0 for the previous year, and a mean rate of 12.4 for the preceding 10 years.

The deaths of Infants under one year of age were 123 in number, representing a rate of 77 per 1,000 births registered, as against a rate of 90 for the previous year, and a mean rate of 101 for the preceding 10 years. Among illegitimate infants there were 13 deaths to 57 births, giving a mortality rate of 228 per 1,000 births.

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DISTRICT.	Births.	Birth Rate.	Deaths.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.
Dorking Rural	. 216	21.4	121	12.0	65
Epsom Rural		22.2	261	11.1	57
Carshalton Urban		28.4	82	10.2	119
Dorking Urban	. 175	21.6	116	14.3	63
Epsom Urban		26.1	139	10.7	94
Leatherhead Urban	. 114	21.1	67	12.4	79
Combined District	1,593	23.4	786	11.5	77
England and Wales		26.3		15.0	118
76 great Towns		27.0		15.4	127
142 smaller Towns		25.7		14.5	122
England & Wales less the 218 Towns	8	25.6		14.7	106

The numbers and rates for the six constituent Districts are given below, with the provisional figures for the year issued by the Registrar-General.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES. The deaths from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases were 42 in number, viz., 10 from Diphtheria, 2 from Scarlet Fever, 7 from Measles, 7 from Whooping Cough, and 16 from the various forms of Diarrhea. There was no death from Small Pox or Enteric Fever. The Zymotic Death Rate was 0.62 per 1,000 of the population. The rate for England and Wales was 1.26, and for the whole country less the 218 towns was 0.91 for the year.

PHTHISIS. The deaths from Pulmonary Phthisis or Consumption were 62 in number, representing a rate of 0.90 per 1,000, as against a mean rate of 0.92 for the District for the preceding 10 years.

CANCER. The deaths from the various forms of Malignant Diseases were 72 in number, giving the high rate of 1.06 per 1,000 of the population, as against an average rate of 0.88 for the preceding 7 years. The number of recorded deaths from Cancer in each District for the past 8 years are given below.

DISTRICT.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Dorking Rural	9	14	9	15	8	11	7	11
Epsom Rural		14	11	24	13	19.	24	22
Carshalton Urban		2	7	7	7	8	6	9
Dorking Urban	11	7	6	7	7	10	9	14
Epsom Urban		7	6	10	8	13	5	10
Leatherhead Urban		11	7	3	3	7	4	6
Combined District	44	55	46	66	46	68	55	72
Combined District	-1-1	00	10	00	10			

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The number of cases of Infectious Diseases reported during the year were as follows:

Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.
Dorking Rural 7	38	3	1	5
Epsom Rural 37	53	3	1	7
Carshalton Urban 6	62	2		11
Dorking Urban 1	44	-	1	3
Epsom Urban 4	14	2	1	12
Leatherhead Urban 5	14		-	3
			-	
Combined District 60	225	10	4	41
Pata non 1 000 0.0	3.3	0.15	0.06	0.6
Rate per 1,000 0.9	0.0	010	0.00	0.0

SCARLET FEVER.

Outbreaks of this disease occurred at Carshalton, where it was very prevalent throughout the year, but especially in the first quarter; and at Dorking and Holmwood in the last quarter of the year; the disease was also prevalent in a less degree, at Ockley in the Dorking Rural District, and at Banstead and Bookham in the Epsom Rural District.

The large majority of the cases were of a very mild type; the difficulties experienced in preventing the spread of the disease were correspondingly increased, as exemplified especially in the outbreak at Dorking, where the nature of the illness was not recognised in a large proportion of the cases until a late stage of the disease, and the patients returned to school or other duties while they were still in an infectious state.

The Dorking outbreak was due to a large extent to the spread of the infection in one of the Elementary Schools, and school influence was also noticeable in the spread of the disease in Carshalton and Ockley.

Of the 225 cases, 168 were removed to the Isolation Hospitals, or nearly 75 per cent.; 94 per cent. of the patients in the Carshalton District were removed, 93 per cent. in the Leatherhead District, 86 in the Epsom Urban District, 74 in the Epsom Rural District, 60 in the Dorking Rural District, and 52 in the Dorking Urban District.

In houses, from which the patients were removed to hospital (excluding Public Institutions and Schools), there were 85 single cases, 2 cases at 18 houses, 3 cases at 5 houses, 4 cases at 3 houses, and 5 cases at 2 houses; and, in all, 158 cases in 113 houses; the case rate per house was 1.4 and multiple cases occurred in 25 per cent. of the houses. Excluding better class houses, the case rate was 1.44 and multiple cases occurred in 26.5 per cent. of the houses. Sixteen of the secondary patients were ill before the removal of the first patient, 11 failed within a week of the removal, 5 within a fortnight, 2 three weeks after, and 11 between 6 and 24 weeks after removal.

In private houses in which patients were isolated at home, there were 26 single cases, 2 cases at 7 houses, and 3 cases at 4 houses; and, in all, 52 cases in 37 houses; the case rate per house was 1.4, and multiple cases occurred in 30 per cent. of the houses. Excluding better class houses, the case rate was 1.5 and multiple cases occurred in 36 per cent. of the houses. Six of the secondary patients were ill before notification of the first case, 3 failed within a week of notification, 4 within a fortnight, 1 three weeks after, and 1 four weeks after notification.

Fifteen patients failed shortly after the return of patients from the Isolation Hospitals; the particulars of these cases are given below.

PLACE.	PRIMARY	CASES.		SECONDAL	RY CASES.
Age & Sex	. Attacked.	Removed	. Returned.	Attacked.	Age & Sex.
Bookham F 6 yrs.	Oct. 30-06.	Oct. 30.	Dec. 14.	Jan. 15-07. Jan. 16.	M 9 yrs. F 6 yrs. (a)
EpsomF 3 yrs.	Dec. 23-06.	Dec. 24.	Mar. 4-07.	Mar. 21. April 3. Mar. 21. Mar. 23.	M 2 yrs. M 2 mos. F 3 yrs. (a) M 2 yrs. (a)
LeatherheadM 4 yrs.	Jan. 4-07.	Jan. 5.	Feb. 16.	Feb. 23.	F 3 yrs.
	Mar. 10.	Mar.12.	May 23.	June 8. June 10.	M 3 yrs. M 4 yrs.
	June 8.	June 10.	July 24. Aug. 9.	June 8. Aug. 9.	M 8 yrs. (a) F 29 yrs.
DorkingF 4 yrs.	April 17.	Ар. 18.	June 19.	June 27. June 28. June 28.	F 6 yrs. F 14 yrs. F 36 yrs.
LeatherheadM 4 yrs.	July 25.	July 28.	Sept. 22.	Oct. 13.	F 8.yrs.

The patients marked by the letter (a) lived in houses near to those occupied by the returned patients, with whom they came in close contact in each case a few days before they failed with the disease.

Eight patients, who had been admitted to the Westcott Isolation Hospital, had "secondary" attacks of the disease in April and May; 4 of them had been in hospital for 6 weeks, and the other 4 for 2, 3, 4 and 5 weeks respectively. Although the first attack of one or two of the patients had not been very distinctive, it appeared that the majority of them had had well marked attacks of the disease in the first instance.

There were only 2 deaths from the disease, giving a case mortality rate of 0.9 per 100 cases. One of the two patients, a child aged 2 years, was already in a critical condition from Bronchitis when she was attacked with Scarlet Fever.

DIPHTHERIA.

There was no marked outbreak during the year, but the disease was prevalent in the Epsom Rural District in the first five months of the year, especially at Ashtead and Bookham; in the latter place 5 cases ended fatally within 4 days of attack, out of 7 cases notified in March.

In the whole District there were 60 cases notified and 10 deaths, giving the high mortality rate of 16.7 per 100 cases notified.

There were 2 "return" 'cases, a girl at Ashtead failing 18 days after the return of her brother from the Isolation Hospital, and a girl at Leatherhead failing 4 days after the return of a Scarlet Fever patient.

OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There was no outbreak of other notifiable diseases, but outbreaks of Measles, Whooping Cough, Mumps, and Chicken Pox were reported to me by the School Teachers.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

The Councils distributed copies of the Memorandum issued by the Local Government Board upon this disease among the Medical Practitioners in the District, with the request that they would inform me of any suspected cases, and they authorised me to have bacterioscopic examinations made, if required. The specific diplococcus was discovered in the cerebro-spinal fluid of a patient, who died of Meningitis at the Epsom Hospital in December, but none of the other patients whom I was requested to examine from time to time, showed any distinctive signs of the disease.

ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

The Cuddington Joint Isolation Hospital, which provides accommodation for the Epsom Rural District, and the Carshalton, Leatherhead, and Sutton Urban Districts, with a population at the Census, 1901, of 46,400 persons excluding inmates of Institutions, has two Ward Blocks, each containing two wards for 6 and 8 beds respectively (capacity 12,000 and 16,000 cubic feet), a third Ward Block containing two wards for 4 and 6 beds (capacity 8,000 and 12,000 cubic feet), and a fourth Block containing four wards for 3 beds each (capacity 5,500 cubic feet); a Discharging Block containing 2 beds; Administrative Block, Disinfector, Laundry, Mortuary, etc.

	Epsom Rural.	Carshalton Urban.	Leatherhead Urban.	Sutton Urban.	Total in 1907.	Total in 1906.
Scarlet Fever	. 39	58	13	47	157	83
Diphtheria		2	4	9	37	69
Enteric Fever		2	-	1	4	2
1907	. 62	62	17	57	198	154

The number of patients removed to the Hospital from each of the four Districts is shown in the following table :--

One patient was removed from the Epsom Workhouse suffering from Scarlet Fever, 3 patients suffering from Scarlet Fever and 1 from Diphtheria from the Dorking Rural District, and others from the Tolworth Hospital District.

One death from Scarlet Fever and 4 from Diphtheria occurred in the Hospital during the year.

The Dorking Joint Hospital, at Westcott, providing accommodation for the two Dorking Districts, with a population at the Census, 1901, of 17,449, has two Ward Blocks, of corrugated iron, each containing two wards of capacity of about 4000 cubic feet, and, in one, an additional room of 1000 cubic feet; a brick building containing a Mortuary, Laundry, Disinfector, Coal Shed, and a room intended for the use of an additional Nurse, if required; an Ambulance Shed; and a Caretaker's Cottage.

The number of patients removed from each District was as follows :---

	Dorking Rural.	Dorking Urban.	Total in 1907.	Total in 1906.
Scarlet Fever	. 20	23	43	27
Diphtheria			4	4
Erysipelas			1	-
Total	. 25	23	48	31

There was no death during the year.

The Epsom Urban Hospital contains a Ward Block, with two wards of 6 beds each, and a second Block containing four small wards of 10 beds in all; an Administrative Block, Laundry, Disinfector, Mortuary and Ambulance Shed.

During the year 12 cases of Scarlet Fever, 4 cases of Diphtheria, and 1 case of Enteric Fever, were removed to the Hospital. There was 1 death from Scarlet Fever. Digitized by the Internet Archive in 2017 with funding from Wellcome Library

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CARSHALTON URBAN DISTRICT.

1907.

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CARSHALTON URBAN DISTRICT.

POPULATION.

The following figures from the last five Census returns shew the increase of population and of the number of inhabited houses in the District :---

Census year.	Population.	Inhabited house
1861	 2,538	 492
1871	 3,668	 732
1881	 4,842	 910
1891	 5,425	 1,091
1901	 6,746	 1,329

Assuming that the population had continued to increase at the same rate since the last Census as it did in the last intercensal period, it would be 7,700 in the middle of the year 1907, but taking into account the rapid development of the District, it may be estimated at 8,000 persons.

BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATE.

The Births registered in the District during the year were 227 in number, representing an Annual Birth Rate of 28.4 per thousand of the estimated population, as against an average rate of 26.4 for the previous ten years; 115 were boys and 112 were girls.

The illegitimate births registered in the District were 7 in number, and there were in addition 2 illegitimate births in the Epsom Workhouse among persons belonging to this District.

DEATHS AND DEATH RATE.

The Deaths registered in the District during the year numbered 107, as against 124 in the previous year. Sixty-three deaths occurred in the town, 10 in the Cottage Hospital, 30 in the Croydon Rural Isolation Hospital, and 4 in the Home for Friendless Girls.

Five of the persons who died in the Cottage Hospital were parishioners of Carshalton, but the remaining 39 deaths in Institutions occurred among patients belonging to other districts, and have to be deducted in estimating the Death Rate. The deaths of 9 parishioners of Carshalton in the Epsom Infirmary, 2 in the Brookwood Asylum, 1 in Charing Cross Hospital, and 2 in St. Anthony's Hospital, Cheam, have to be added, making a total of 82 deaths of persons belonging to the District.

These deaths represent an Annual Death Rate of 10.2 per thousand of the estimated population, as against an average rate of 12.9 for the previous ten years.

INFANT MORTALITY.

The deaths of Infants under one year of age occurring in the District were 27 in number, but among these are included 2 deaths in the Croydon Rural Isolation Hospital, and 4 in the Home for Friendless Girls. The gross figure gives a mortality rate of 119 per thousand of registered births, as against an average of 130 for the previous ten years; if, however, the six deaths among nonparishioners be excluded, the rate for the District is only 92. Of the 21 infants belonging to the District, 13 were boys and 8 were girls.

The causes of death, in detail for each month of age will be found in Table V. on page 20; 14 of the infants were under one month, and 6 of these were twins; 3 of the deaths were due to Diarrheal Diseases, 13 to Wasting Diseases, 2 to Convulsions, and one each to Tuberculous Meningitis, Pneumonia, and Accident.

The Council had under consideration the question of the adoption of the Notification of Births Act, 1907, and entered into negociation with the local Nursing Association with a view to obtaining their co-operation in carrying out the objects of the Act. It was eventually decided that trial should be given for three months to a scheme under which a nurse should visit in appropriate cases and give instruction on the care and feeding of infants, upon the receipt of copies of certificates of births from the Registrar.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Eighty-one cases of notifiable infectious diseases were reported during the year, viz., 62 cases of Scarlet Fever, 6 of Diphtheria, 2 of Enteric Fever, and 11 of Erysipelas. Cases of non-notifiable infectious diseases were also reported to me by the School Teachers, under the system instituted in the previous year by the Surrey Education Committee.

SMALL POX.

No case of this disease was notified.

SCARLET FEVER.

The disease was more prevalent than in any previous year since notification has been in force, and in all 62 cases were notified in 48 houses—including 2 cases at an Institution—giving an attack rate of nearly 8 per thousand of the population.

The number of houses invaded in each month, the number of notifications received and of patients removed to the Isolation Hospital were as follows :----

Month.	Houses invaded.	N	lotification received.	s	Patients removed.
January	 10		11		10
February	 6		8		7
March	 9		15		15
April	 3		4		4
May	 		_		
June	 3		4		4
July	 4		6		5
August	 2		2		
September	 4		5		$\frac{2}{5}$
October	 4		4		3
November	 2		2		2
December	 ī		ī		ī
1907	 48		62		58

It will be noticed that all the patients were removed to the Isolation Hospital, with four exceptions; of these, one patient was not discovered until a late stage of the illness, two were the only children in the houses, and there was only one other child in the fourth house.

Multiple cases occurred in eight houses; there were two cases in five houses, and three, four, and five respectively in the other three. Of the secondary patients, eleven failed either before, or within five days of removal of the first patient; two failed in one house in the third week, and one in another house in the fifth week, after removal. There was no "Return" case during the year.

The influence of attendance at school in the spread of the disease is indicated by the dates of attacks of the first patient in each house, classified according to the school attended; thus, among the children attending the Camden Road Girls School (260 scholars), patients failed on Jan. 11th (2), 12th and 24th, Feb. 25th (3), March 12th and June 6th; at the Mill Lane Infants' School (100 scholars), on Feb. 14th, 18th and 22nd, and June 4th; at Stanley Road School (150 scholars), on Dec. 31st, 1906, Feb. 26th, March 3rd and April 17th; at the Roman Catholic School (150 scholars), on July 1st, 10th and 14th, Aug. 14th, Sept. 23rd and Oct. 3rd. There was only one case in the Boys' Department (280 scholars), and one in the Infants' Department (120 scholars), of the Camden Road Schools. Seven patients had been attending schools in Sutton and Wallington. At 16 of the houses the patients were not attending school, nor did enquiry and examination reveal that any school children living in the houses had suffered from symptoms of the disease.

I paid frequent visits to the Schools, and examined all children who had any suspicious symptoms of the disease, and I also made enquiries at the homes of children absent with suspicious symptoms; in this way I discovered on three occasions children suffering from the disease.

A considerable percentage of houses invaded had a common milk supply, but it appeared on enquiry that the number was not out of proportion to the number of customers supplied from this source, nor did the outbreak resemble in any respects an epidemic due to contaminated milk.

DIPHTHERIA.

Two cases were notified in two houses in October, one in November, and three cases in one house in December. Two of the patients were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Two cases only were reported and removed to the Isolation Hospital, where one of the patients was found not to be suffering from this disease. The other patient was a man employed at a Hospital in London.

DIARRHŒA.

The deaths of three infants were ascribed to diarrhœal diseases, viz., one to Diarrhœa in September, and one each to Gastritis and Enteritis in October.

MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH.

Two cases only of Measles were reported to me.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

No case was notified.

ERYSIPELAS.

Eleven cases were notified, but none of them ended fatally.

TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.

The deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Phthisis or Consumption) were eight in number, and were at the rate of 1.0 per thousand of the population, as against an average rate of 0.9 for the previous ten years. There were also three deaths of children under five years of age from Tuberculous Meningitis. Fumigation of rooms in which deaths from Phthisis had occurred, was carried out by the Inspector on five occasions.

OTHER PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

After the removal or recovery of patients suffering from Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, or Enteric Fever, the infected rooms were fumigated by the Inspector, and the walls were stripped and ceilings lime-washed, if necessary. Bedding and other articles likely to retain infection were removed to the Hospital and stoved in the Washington-Lyons disinfector. Disinfectants were provided and their use explained. Notice was given to the School Attendance Officer to exclude other children in the infected house from school for the necessary periods.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

House to house inspections in Woodcote Grove, Flora Villas, Morley's Yard, and parts of St. John's Road and West Street, were made by the Sanitary Inspector, who reported at each meeting of the Sanitary Committee upon the nuisances he discovered in the course of these and other less detailed inspections, and continued to report until each defect had been remedied. His Report upon these visits and the nuisances abated under notices served by him will be found on page 16.

NUISANCES.

Further complaints were received of nuisances arising from the deposit and burning of house refuse in fields at the back of Prince of Wales's Road. I inspected in February and reported that I was unable to detect any nuisance at the time, but I recommended that the Inspector should keep the premises under observation. He reported later that nuisance was arising, and on inspecting in July, I found that refuse was being deposited near to the road. The Council called upon the occupier of the field to abate the nuisance and threatened to take proceedings against him, if there were any recurrence of the nuisance.

Complaint was also received of a nuisance caused by the deposit of house refuse in a roadway by a cottage adjoining the Croydon Rural Isolation Hospital. Notice was served on the occupier, who abated the nuisance and gave an undertaking that refuse should not again be deposited near any of the buildings.

In August complaint was received of nuisance arising from the deposit of refuse from the Sutton Urban District in a brickfield at the back of Harold Road. I reported to the Sanitary Committee, and a representation was made to the Sutton Urban District Council that the site was unsuitable. The use of the site was discontinued.

I reported in October upon a complaint made to the Local Government Board by the owner of a house in Hill Road, of nuisance likely to arise from a cesspool which was being constructed for the reception of the drainage of an adjoining house. Building has been going on rapidly in the neighbourhood, and houses have been erected in new roads before the sewers could be laid; in such cases the Council have allowed temporary cesspools to be used, in order that no difficulty might be put in the way of the development of the district. I advised the Council that a wasting cesspool in such close proximity to a dwelling house as in the case in question was likely to give rise to nuisance. Correspondence took place between the Local Government Board and the Council, but on the complaintant stating that a similar cesspool upon his own premises gave rise to no nuisance, the Council decided to take no action. The Sutton Water Company also protested against the use of some wasting cesspools; in that case the sewer was completed shortly afterwards, and the drains were disconnected from the soakaway.

NEW STREETS AND BUILDINGS.

The Surveyor informs me that 221 plans for new buildings, including 18 for additions to existing buildings, were submitted for approval under the Bye-laws during the year. Of these, 46 are in abeyance. The corresponding figures for the ten years 1897 to 1906 were 39, 50, 80, 82, 69, 120, 60, 102, 144, and 196 respectively. Plans for ten new streets were also submitted.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS.

The Sanitary Inspector made periodical inspection of all these premises and found them to be kept in compliance with the Model Regulations, which were adopted in 1899. The Veterinary Inspector also made quarterly examinations of all the cows belonging to the registered cowkeepers, but in only one case did he find a cow whose milk he considered to be unfit for human consumption. The number of Cowkeepers, etc., on the Register, and of the visit, para during the year by each of the Inspectors are as follows :---

Purveyors registered during the year			3	
Cowkeepers registered during the year			0	
Cowkeepers on Register at end of yea	r		5	
Dairymen and Purveyors on Register	at end of	year	8	
Visits by Sanitary Inspector			22	
Visits by Veterinary Inspector			28	

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

There are four Slaughter Houses on the Register, and seven visits were paid by the Inspector, who found the premises to comply with the Bye-laws.

SEWERS AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The sewerage system was completed in 1899. A large number of sewers have been since laid to receive the drainage of the many houses erected to the south of the town. During the past year sewers were laid in the Ridgeway, Mayfield Road, Hillcrombe Road, Fairview Road, Hawthorne Road, Banstead Road and Blakehall Road.

The Surveyor informs me that the drains of 25 existing premises and of 99 new houses were connected with the sewers during the year.

The treatment at the Outfall Works is by passage through a septic tank, followed by intermittent filtration through artificially prepared beds covering about 1½ acres. The Surveyor informs me that no complaint of the effluent was received during the year.

HOUSE REFUSE.

House refuse was removed weekly throughout the District by a contractor. Thirty-one complaints of neglect to remove the refuse was received; the Council drew the attention of the contractor to the complaints and informed him that strict compliance with the terms of the contract must be observed.

Galvanised iron covered ashbins were provided to 16 houses by the owners.

WATER SUPPLY.

The whole District is supplied by the Sutton Water Works. The hardness of the water is now reduced to the required standard by the softening plant, which was laid down in the previous year.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

I paid visits of inspection to each of the Elementary Schools. At the Roman Catholic School a new water closet and urinal were provided, the lighting and ventilation of the classrooms were improved and the cloak room was enlarged. I found the sanitary conveniences at the other Schools to be in good order. Water is laid on from the mains of the Sutton Water Company at all the Schools. The action taken in preventing the spread of infectious disease has already been described.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

There are several large factories in the District, including Skin and Parchment Works, and Iron Works, but the workshops are all on a small scale.

Section 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, is in force in the District. A large amount of attention has been given to the question of sanitary conveniences in previous years, and proper provision has been made in all the factories and workshops.

There is no underground bakehouse in the District. The bakehouses are constructed and kept in compliance with the special requirements of the Act.

Circulars have been sent to all occupiers of factories and workshops calling attention to the sections of the Act dealing with outworkers; lists were received from three employers, and the addresses of outworkers living outside the District were forwarded to the District Councils concerned.

(15)

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

1.—INSPECTION.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OF INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

	Number of				
Premises.	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.		
Factories (including Factory Laundries) Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) Workplaces	6 10				
Total	16	_			

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

	N	umber of Defe	ects.	
Particulars.	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	Number of Prosecutions
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :				
Want of cleanliness				
Want of ventilation			S. P. S.	
Overcrowding	_		1	
Want of drainage of floors				
Other Nuisances				
(insufficient			1. 1. 1.	
Sanitary accommodation unsuitable or defective		1111	and the second second	
not separate for sexes				
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act				
Total				

3.—HOME WORK.

	Outworkers' Lists, Section 107.										
	Li	sts received fr	om Employ	Addresses	Numbers of Addresses	Number of Inspections					
Nature of Work.	Twice in	the year.	Once in	the year.	of Out- workers	of Out- workers	of Outworkers'				
	Lists.	Out- workers.	Lists.	Out- workers.	received from other Councils.	forwarded to other Councils.	Premises.				
Wearing apparel making, &c.	6	14	-		1	7	2				
Total	6	14	-		1	7	2				

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.
Workshop Bakehouses	6
Laundries	8
"Laundries Other Workshops	31
Total number of workshops on Register	45

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

THE SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

For the Year ending December 31st, 1907.

Complaints received, including 31 complaints of Non-removal of House Refuse... 66 Visits to premises, including re-inspections, viz :--

Under Sec. 23, Drainage					4	6
Ditto 92, Nuisances					30	
Infectious Cases					7	4
Factories						
Workshops					1	0
Slaughter Houses						7
New Building, Drain Test	ing				24	8
						- 699
Premises on which Nuisances were	discov	ered				57
Ditto Nuisances were remedied						62
Ditto work was in hand and ur	ider no	tice				1
Number of Notices served for the I	Abaten	nent of N	uisances,	under S	ec. 94	50
Legal proceedings taken, under Se	c. 96, f	or Abate	ment of]	Nuisance	s	_
Houses condemned by the Justices						
Sec. 97						
Food seized and condemned						1

Particulars of Work done by Owners or Occupiers, for the abatement of Nuisances, in most cases in compliance with notices :

Privies and cesspools emptied, and accumulations removed		25
New earth closets constructed		2
Earth closets repaired		2
Premises at which new drains were provided under Sec. 23 or Sec. 94		1
Ditto ditto ditto without notice		24
New Houses connected to the sewers		99
Nuisances, caused by improper keeping of animals, abated		- 4
Houses which were provided with sanitary ashbins		16
Houses at which injurious overcrowding was abated		
Damp, unwholesome Houses, repaired		14
Damp yards paved		4
Houses cleansed and whitewashed		25
Scheduled diseases	64)	
Houses disinfected after disease { Scheduled diseases	5	74
Other diseases		
Houses closed by Owners after notice under the Housing of the Worl	ing	
Classes Act, 1890		
Houses repaired under Justices' order		-
Houses to which water was supplied by Owners of premises after notice		

WM. WILLIS GALE, A.M.I.C.E.,

Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector.

7th March, 1908.

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Table I.

Popula- tions		Bir	ths.	To	tal Deaths R the Dist		d in	Total Deaths	Deaths of Non- residents	Deaths of Residents registered	Nett Deaths at all Ages		
Year.	estimated to Middle of each	timated Middle of each			One Year Age.	At all	Ages.	in Public Institu- tions in	registered in Public Institu- tions in	in Public Institu- tions beyond	belonging to the District.		
1	year 2	Num- ber. 3	Rate.•	Num- ber. 5	Rate per 1000 Births registered. 6	Num- ber. 7	Rate.*	in the District.	the District. 10	the District. 11	Num- ber. 12	Rate.*	
1897	6220	161	25.9	28	174	76	12.2			11	87	14.0	
1898	6350	169	26.6	25	148	70	11.0			9	79	12.4	
1899	6500	180	27.7	25	139	102	15.7	9 17	9 17	13	106	16.3	
1900 1901	6640 6790	189 169	28.4 24.9	17 26	90 154	80 82	$ \begin{array}{c} 12 \cdot 1 \\ 12 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	10	10	13 9	76 81	11·4 11·9	
1901	6940	178	24.9	17	96	88	12.7	12	10	12	88	12.7	
1902	7090	182	25.7	20	110	87	12.3	15	13	8	82	11.5	
1904	7250	195	27.0	30	154	117	16.1	33	28	14	103	14.2	
1905	7500	193	25.7	19	98	103	13.7	33	31	15	87	11.6	
1906	7750	208	26.8	30	144	124	16.0	38	35	11	100	12.9	
Averages for years 897—1906.	6900	182	26.4	24	130	93	13.4	17	15	11	89	12.9	
1907	8000	227	28.4	27	119	107	13.4	44	39	14	82	10.2	

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1907 and Previous Years.

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

NOTE.—The deaths included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the District. The deaths 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.

Deaths of Non-Residents occurred in the Carshalton Cottage Hospital, the Croydon Rural Isolation Hospital, and the Home for Friendless Girls.

Deaths of Residents occurred in the Epsom Infirmary, the Brookwood Asylum and Charing Cross Hospital.

Area of District in Acres (exclusive of area covered by water) ... 2,904.

Total population at all ages			6,746)	
Number of Inhabited houses			1,329 At	Census of 1901.
Average number of persons pe	er ho	use	5.1	

(18)

Table II.

	Cases notified in Whole District.										
Notifiable Disease.		At Ages-Years.									
	At all Ages.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.	removed to Hospital			
Small Pox											
Cholera											
Diphtheria	6		1	5				2			
Membranous Croup											
Erysipelas	11			1	27	8					
Scarlet Fever	62	1	15	38	7	1		58			
Typhus Fever								1			
Enteric Fever	2			1		1		2			
Relapsing Fever						-		1000			
Continued Fever											
Puerperal Fever											
Plague											
Plague	111										
Totals	81	1	16	45	9	10		62			

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1907.

NOTE.—The Isolation Hospital, used by the Sick of the District, is the Joint Isolation Hospital, situated on Cuddington Downs, in the Epsom Rural District.

Table III.

Shewing the number of deaths from the Seven Chief Zymotic Diseases, and from Phthisis, and the number of cases notified in each of the years 1874—1907.

Year.	Smal	l Pox.	Scarlet	Fever.	Dipht	theria.	En Fo	nterie ever.	Diarrhœa.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Phthisis.
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths
1874						1			2	5	4	
1875				18				1			1	
1876				8				3	4	6	2	
1877	1		10						1			
1878					6	3	3	2	4	***	1	
1879			11		1	1	2				4	
1880			14		1	1	1		2		$\frac{9}{2}$	
1881 1882	8	1	35 43	8			T		$\frac{3}{2}$	2 6	1	
1883		1000	40		2		1	1	22	1	1	
1884	ï		6		4	1	12	2	ĩ	2	3	
1885			ĭ		2		1		2	2		
1886			7		ī		7		ĩ	2 8	6	
1887			14				i	1	2			
1888									3	1		
1889			5		1	1	1			2	5	
1890			22		16	1	4		2		2	
1891			5		8	2	2	1	1	6		
1892			4						1		1	
1893			25		***		3		3		4	4
1894			6	1 444	1		5	1		8		2
1895			15		8	1	1	1	5	3		10
1896			4		13	1	2	1	3	1		10 8 7
1897			$\frac{28}{32}$	2	26		4	4.44	14 11	***		3
1898 1899			32	2	9	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	6		2	4
1899			16	ĩ	25	5	5	ĩ	6			
1901			10	2.0	6	1	10.00	-	3	1	10	4 8 7
1902	1	ï	6		18	3	2	1	4	4	1	7
1903	3		10		10	ĩ	ĩ				î	6
1904			14		2		2		9		3	6
1905			10		5	1	2		1	2		4
1906			17		2				4		5	14
1907			62		6		2		3			8
								1				

Table IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during year 1907.

	Deat	hs in or t	elonging t	o whole D	istrict at s	subjoined .	Ages.	Total Deaths in Public
CAUSES OF DEATH.	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Institu- tions in the District.
Small Pox								
Monolog								
Scarlet Fever								8
Whooping Cough								
Diphtheria and Mem-								
branous Croup								15
Crown								785
(Typhus								1
Fever Enteric								2
Othercontinued								
Epidemic Influenza	1					1		
Cholera								
Plague							8	
Diarrhœa	9	3						1
Enteritis	0					1	1	î
Puerperal Fever								i
Erysipelas								
Other Septic Diseases								
Phthicia					2	6		
Other Tubercular Dis-	0				-	0		
00000	3	1	2					3
Cancer, Malignant	0	Т	-					0
D'	9					4	5	1
D 1111	5					2	3	
Proumonia	2	1					2	
Plauniar							-	
Other Diseases of Res-								
				and and		anna 1		
Alcoholism)								
Cirrhosis of Liver	1					1		
17 1 11								
D D'	7	7						$\begin{array}{c}2\\1\end{array}$
Diseases and Accidents	1	1						1
	1					1		
of Parturition Heart Diseases	1					1		
Assidants	11	$\frac{2}{1}$		1		5	3	
Quitile	2	1				1		0
Suicides	1				1			$\begin{array}{c} & & \\ & 3 \\ & 1 \\ & 4 \end{array}$
All other Causes	25	6		2		8	9	4
All Causes	82	21	2	3	3	30	23	44

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Table V.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1907.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
Common Infectious Dis- eases										í							
Diarrhoeal Diseases-																	
Diarrhœa, all forms							1										1
Enteritis (Muco-enteritis,										1							
Gastro enteritis)								1									1
Gastritis, Gastro-							-										-
intestinal Catarrh		••••					1	••••		••••	••••	•••		••••	••••	••••	1
Wasting Diseases— Premature Birth	4	1	1	1	7												7
Congenital Defects	2	i	-	1	$\frac{7}{3}$												3
Atrophy, Debility, Mar-													1				
asmus	2				2	1											3
Tuberculous Diseases-														-			
Tuberculous Meningitis		••••		• • •			• • •	••••			•••	••••	•••	1			1
, Peritonitis				•••			••••	••••					•••	••••	••••		
Other Tuberculous Dis- eases																	
convulsions	1		1		2								••••				2
Bronchitis	-				-												
Pneumonia												1					··· 1
Other Causes—																	
Accident												1					1
	_				_	_						-				_	
All Causes : Certified	9	2	2	1	14	1	2	1				2		1			21
														-			

Births in the year; legitimate 220, illegitimate 7.

Deaths in the year of legitimate infants 19, illegitimate infants 2.

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 82,

Population (estimated to middle of 1907) 8,000.

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DORKING RURAL DISTRICT.

1907.

DORKING RURAL DISTRICT.

POPULATION.

The population of the District, in the middle of the year under review, may be estimated at 10,100 persons.

The population of the parishes at each Census and the estimated populations for the year 1907 are given below.

PARISH.	Population Census, 1881.	Population Census, 1891.	Population Census 1901	Population Estimated 1907.
Abinger	1,172	1,394	1,506	1,500
Capel	1,340	1,549	1,448	1,480
Dorking Rural	3,249	3,762	3,740	3,900
Effingham	585	620	539	540
Mickleham	799	815	750	760
Newdigate	664	687	623	670
Ockley	623	615	565	700
Wotton	692	655	608	550
	9,124	10,097	9,779	10,100
	And the second second			

In October, 1901, parts of the parishes of Abinger and Wotton, having populations of 71 and 62 respectively, were transferred to the parish of Ockley.

BIRTHS.

The Births registered in the District during the year were 216 in number, of which 106 were boys and 110 were girls, representing a Birth Rate for the year of 21.4 per 1,000 of the estimated population, as against an average rate of 20.2 for the preceding ten years.

DEATHS.

The Deaths registered in the District during the year were 112 in number, of which 4 occurred in the Ockley Sanatorium and 1 in the St. Mary's Home, Capel, among persons belonging to other Districts. In estimating the Death Rate, these 5 deaths have to be deducted, and the death of 13 persons in the Dorking Infirmary and of 1 person in the Dorking Cottage Hospital, belonging to parishes in this District, have to be added, giving 121 nett deaths. Of the 14 persons belonging to the District who died in Public Institutions

Of the 14 persons belonging to the District who died in Public Institutions outside the District, 7 came from the parish of Dorking Rural, 3 from Wotton, 2 from Abinger, and 1 each from Capel and Effingham.

The 121 nett deaths represent a Death Rate for the year of 12.0 per 1,000 of the estimated population, as against an average rate of 12.5 for the previous ten years.

Two deaths were attributed to Infectious Diseases, 13 to Phthisis, 23 to other Diseases of the Lungs, 9 to Diseases of the Heart, and 11 to Cancer.

INFANT MORTALITY.

The Deaths of Infants under one year of age were 14 in number, and were at the rate of 65 per 1,000 births registered, as against an average rate of 75 for the preceding ten years. Eight of the Infants died within one month of birth. Eight were boys and 6 were girls.

The causes of death, classified according to the ages of the Infants in weeks and months, will be found in Table VI. on page 33.

(23)

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Scarlet Fever was more prevalent than in any of the preceding thirteen years, and, among the non-notifiable diseases, outbreaks of Whooping Cough and Mumps were reported.

SCARLET FEVER.

During the year 38 cases were notified in 22 houses, and 23 of the patients were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

In the parish of Abinger, 5 cases occurred in a house at Forest Green in February, and 1 case at Abinger Common in September.

In the parish of Dorking Rural, 3 cases occurred in 2 houses at Golden Lands at the end of April, and 1 case in 1 house in October, 7 cases in 5 houses in November, and 3 cases in 2 houses in December, at Flint Hill and Holmwood.

At Ockley, 2 cases were reported in 2 houses at the end of February, and 5 cases in 3 houses in March; 3 cases occurred in June and 1 in August in 2 of the houses invaded earlier, on the return home of patients from the Isolation Hospital. The particulars of these "Return" cases have already been given in the general Report on page 5. There were also 2 cases in 1 house in July and 1 in November. The Ockley School was closed for a fortnight in March on my advice.

Four cases occurred in other parishes in the District.

DIPHTHERIA.

Single cases were reported at Capel in April, May and September, and at Newdigate in May and July. Two persons, who came to Mickleham on a visit at the end of July, failed with the disease within a day or two of their arrival.

The number of cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria notified in each month, the number of houses invaded, and of patients removed to the Isolation Hospital, were as follows :—

	SCA	RLET FE	VER.	DIPHTHERIA.			
	Houses.	Cases.	Removals.	Houses.	Cases.	Removals.	
January							
February	3	7	7			_	
March	3	5	5		_		
April	3	4	3	1	1	1	
May	-			2	2	1	
June		3	3		_		
July	1	2	2	1	1	1	
August		1	1	1	2	2	
September	1	1	-	1	1		
October	2	3	1			_	
November	6	8	1			-	
December	3	4	_		-		
1907	22	38	23	6	7	5	

Three of the patients suffering from Scarlet Fever, and 1 from Diphtheria, were removed to the Cuddington Isolation Hospital, and the remaining 24 patients to the Dorking Joint Hospital at Westcott.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Only 3 cases were notified. The nature of the illness of the first patient, at Newdigate in January, was doubtful. The second patient failed at Capel in June, and was removed to the Village Hospital. The third patient failed a few days after her arrival in Mickleham on a visit.

(24)

OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

One case of Puerperal Fever was notified at North Holmwood in February. Five cases of Erysipelas were reported, none of which ended fatally. No case of Small Pox was notified.

MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH.

No case of Measles was reported to me among school children, but a child aged 5 years died of the disease at Pixham in March.

Whooping Cough was very prevalent at Westcott, especially in July, when 41 cases were reported at the Schools, which were closed by my advice shortly before the summer holidays. There were also smaller outbreaks in various parts of the parish of Abinger in the summer. An infant, aged 7 weeks, died of the disease at Westcott in July.

DIARRHŒAL DISEASES.

Diarrhœa caused no deaths among infants, but a woman, aged 33 years, died of the disease at Capel in May, and a man, aged 61 years, at Newdigate in October. The death of a woman, aged 27 years, at Abinger in June, was attributed to Enteritis, and that of a man, aged 27 years, at Westcott, in October, was attributed to Gastritis.

TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.

The deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Phthisis or Consumption) were 13 in number, and were at the rate of 1.3 per 1000 of the population, as against an average rate of 0.96 for the preceding ten years. The death of an infant aged 11 months was caused by Tuberculous Meningitis.

OTHER PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

After the removal or recovery of each patient suffering from Scarlet Fever or Diphtheria, the infected rooms were fumigated by the Inspector and were subsequently stripped and cleansed, if necessary, by the owner. Disinfectants were supplied and their use was explained to the occupiers. Bedding and other articles likely to retain infection were removed and stoved in the Thresh's Disinfector at the Isolation Hospital.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Three specimens were examined at the Lister Institute for the presence of the Diphtheria bacillus, and one specimen for the Widal (Typhoid Fever) reaction, at the expense of the District Council.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

I made house to house inspections at Capel and Effingham, and drew the attention of the Sanitary Inspector to defects which I discovered, chiefly of a minor character. Inspections were also made by the Sanitary Inspector and myself in the other parishes in the District. Particulars of the visits and of the nuisances that were abated will be found in the Inspector's Report on page 28.

Mr. Rapley, the Council's Surveyor, informs me that plans for 40 new buildings were submitted for approval under the Building Bye-laws during the year. An owner was prosecuted and fined for occupying as a dwelling a building that had been erected in contravention of the Bye-laws.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply of The Holmwood, Westcott, and Pixham, in the parish of Dorking Rural, is from the mains of the Dorking Water Company, which were also extended to Capel and Ockley in 1905; the water, however, has been laid on to very few houses in these two parishes; a public pump on Ockley Green supplies a number of houses in the village; Coldharbour, in the parish of Capel, is supplied chiefly with water from springs in the greensand collected in a reservoir, and there are similar supplies of good water to several private estates in the District. Mickleham and Effingham are supplied by the Leatherhead Water Company, and the mains of the East Surrey Water Company supply a considerable number of houses in the parish of Newdigate. Schemes have been brought forward from time to time for the provision of a good supply for Abinger, but hitherto without success.

Notice of the requirements of the Public Health (Water) Act, 1878, is given to the builders upon deposit of plans for new houses, and no house is allowed to be occupied before a water certificate has been granted by the Council. I examined sixteen samples of water from wells for the supply of new houses, and the Council withheld the certificate on four occasions on my recommendation, when the result of examination was unsatisfactory.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS.

The Model Regulations were adopted in 1899. The premises were periodically visited by the Inspector, who makes the following return :---

Number of registered cowkeepers, etc	a, at end	of 1906	 49
Number withdrawn during 1907			
Number added during 1907			 5
Number on Register at end of 1907			 54
Number of visits during the year			 143
Number of sheds improved in lightin	g and ve	ntilation	 5
Number of sheds improved in paving	and dra	inage	 6
Number of sheds limewashed after no	otice or r	equest	15

I drew the Inspector's attention to defects of drainage, and want of cleanliness and repair at some of the farms that I visited, and the defects were made good. At one farm at Holmwood a shed was reconstructed, and efficiently paved, drained, and ventilated.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Bye-laws with respect to Slaughter Houses were adopted by the District Council, with the sanction of the Local Government Board, in 1905. There were seven Slaughter Houses on the Register at the end of the year, a new one having been erected at Newdigate. The Sanitary Inspector informs me that he paid 42 visits of inspection during the year.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

DORKING RURAL. The Pixham district was drained in 1892, the sewers discharging into the Dorking Urban system. The South Holmwood system of sewers was completed in 1902, the North and Mid Holmwood system in 1904, and the Westcott system in 1905.

The system of treatment is similar in all three cases, by subsidence in tanks, treatment of the top water in single "contact" beds, followed by passage over the land.

With very few exceptions, the drains of all the houses, for which sewers are available, have been connected with the system; in the majority of cases new water closets, with proper flushing apparatus, have been provided, and the drains have been relaid, ventilated and intercepted from the sewer, in accordance with Regulations adopted by the Council in 1902. At Pixham, however, many of the closets are still hand-flushed. CAPEL. In March, the Local Government Board disapproved of the scheme, which had been submitted to them in the previous year, for providing sewers and sewage disposal works for Capel, and refused to give their sanction to the borrowing of the sum required for carrying out the work. Negociations were continued between the Board and the Council, with a view to the acceptance of a modification of the scheme, but nothing had been settled by the end of the year.

OCKLEY. Plans of a scheme for sewering the village were prepared in 1905, but nothing further has been done in the matter. The drains of a large number of houses discharge into ditches and streams, which are thereby rendered very foul.

THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

I inspected each of the Elementary Schools in the District. At Capel the water supply was unsatisfactory, the contents of the earth closets were being deposited too near to the School, and the cesspool was full. All these defects were remedied, water being laid on from the Company's main.

At Coldharbour Infants School, the conveniences were unsatisfactory. I am informed that a new Infants School is about to be erected, adjoining the Mixed School, and that the present School will then be closed.

At Mickleham the conveniences consist chiefly of properly flushed troughclosets, but there is an offensive privy for the boys still in use. A scheme for new Schools is being prepared.

At Newdigate a new pump and cistern for water have been provided; a sink drain, which ran near the well has been relaid, and a privy, which was near the well, has been converted into a pail-closet.

At Ockley I found that the contents of the vault-closets were being deposited in the corner of the playground. They are now removed from the premises. The water supply is from a well, which has been unfavourably reported upon; the mains of the Company run a short distance only from the School, and a supply of wholesome water should be obtained from them.

At South Holmwood I made a representation to the Managers advising that water closets draining to the sewer should be provided in place of the earth closets. The work of reconstructing the school buildings and of draining to the sewer is in progress.

At Westcott, the drains discharge on to a corner of the field in which the children play. The drains should be reconstructed and connected with the sewers.

At Wotton, new earth closets have been constructed.

Children living in infected houses were excluded from attendance at school for the requisite periods under my directions, by Mr. Fuller, the Sanitary Inspector, who is also the School Attendance Officer for the District. I visited the Schools whenever they appeared to be causing the spread of infectious disease, and I examined any children having suspicious symptoms, at the school or at their homes.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

There are no large workshops in the District. They were all visited periodically by the Sanitary Inspector, who informs me that he found no defects on any occasion.

The underground bakehouse at Effingham was in a satisfactory condition when I visited.

The drains of a workshop at Holmwood were connected with the sewer, under notice from the Council.

No lists of outworkers were received, and all enquiries as to the employment of such workers were answered in the negative.

Section 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, is in force in the District.

The following Table, in the form issued by the Home Office, has now to form part of the Annual Report.

(27)

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

1.—INSPECTION.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OF INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

	Number of				
Premises.	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.		
Factories (including Factory Laundries) Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	8 147	1			
Total	155	1	-		

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

	Nu			
Particulars.	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	Number of Prosecutions.
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :— Want of cleanliness Other Nuisances	1			
Topic man it will be been and the state				
Total	1	1		

3.—HOME WORK.

Lists of Outworkers received from Employers	
Addresses of Outworkers received from other Councils	_

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.
Workshop Bakehouses	$\begin{array}{c}18\\5\\30\end{array}$
Total number of workshops on Register	53

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Underground Bakehouses :	BERLEN STATE	
In use at end of the year		1

THE SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

For the Year ending December 31st, 1907.

Complete the second in the					Number.
Complaints received in writing					 16
Complaints received in writing Premises inspected under Section 9	2 of the	Public	Health .	Act, 1875	 712
Nuisances discovered					 123
Ditto remedied without being	reported				 54
Ditto reported to the Sanitary	Author	ity			 69
Ditto remedied after report					 69
Notices served for the Abatement of	of Nuisar	ices			 54
Visits to Cowsheds and Dairies					 143
Ditto Slaughter Houses					 42
Ditto Factories and Workshops	· · · ·				 151
1					

Particulars of Work done by Owners or Occupiers, for the abatement of Nuisances, in most cases after Service of Notice :

Privies, cesspools, ditches, pools, gutters, watercourses, urinals, ashpits, and	l
drains <i>cleansed</i> , and of deposits removed	0.0
Privies re-constructed as water closets	. 9
Privies re-constructed with small watertight vaults or with pails	
Premises at which the drains were re-constructed, ventilated, trapped or	C
disconnected from the house-pipes	
Premises at which new drains or cesspools were provided under Section 23	3
or Section 94	. 7
Premises from which animals, improperly kept, were removed	
Houses in which overcrowding was abated	
Houses which were provided with efficient ventilation	. —
Legal proceedings taken, under Section 96, for Abatement of Nuisances	
Legal proceedings taken, for not complying with Order of Justices	
Houses condemned by the Justices as unfit for human habitation, under	r
Section 97 of the Public Health Act	
Houses cleansed	. 46

WATER SUPPLY :

Samples sent to the Medical Officer of Health for Analysis	10	6
Wells, tanks, or cisterns, closed after notice under Section 70 of Public Health Act, as unfit for drinking or domestic purposes	the 1	1
Premises at which water was provided by owners of property un Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1875, and Section 3, Pu Health (Water) Act, 1878	blie	3
Legal proceeding taken against Owners under Section 6, Public Hea (Water) Act, 1878	alth –	-
Water Certificates granted under Section 6 of the Public Hea (Water) Act, 1878	alth 18	5

A. J. FULLER.

(28)

(29)

Table I.

	Popula- tions estimated to Middle			Under One Year At all Ages		Total Deaths in Public	Deaths of Non- residents registered in Public	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institu-	at all belon to t	ths Ages ging the		
Year.	of each year 2	Num- ber. 3	Rate.*	Num- ber. 5	Age. Rate per 1000 Births registered. 6		Rate.*	Institu- tions in in the District. 9	Institu- tions in the District.	tions beyond the District. 11	Num- ber. 12	Rate.* 13
1897 1898 1899 1900 1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906	9880 9850 9820 9800 9780 9820 9910 9940 10000 10000	188 200 161 203 210 210 217 208 205 197	$\begin{array}{c} 19.0\\ 20.3\\ 16.4\\ 20.7\\ 21.5\\ 21.4\\ 22.0\\ 21.0\\ 20.5\\ 19.7\end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 11 \\ 15 \\ 20 \\ 13 \\ 17 \\ 20 \\ 17 \\ 17 \\ 17 \\ 11 \\ 9 \end{array} $	$59 \\ 75 \\ 124 \\ 64 \\ 81 \\ 95 \\ 78 \\ 82 \\ 54 \\ 46$	$108 \\ 128 \\ 129 \\ 118 \\ 118 \\ 104 \\ 97 \\ 102 \\ 86 \\ 107 \\ 107 \\ 107 \\ 107 \\ 100 \\ 107 \\ 100 \\ 107 \\ 100 \\ 107 \\ 100 \\ 107 \\ 100 \\ 107 \\ 100 \\ 107 \\ 100 \\ 107 \\ 100 \\ 107 \\ 100 \\ 107 \\ 100 \\ 107 \\ $	$\begin{array}{c} 10^{.9} \\ 13^{.0} \\ 13^{.1} \\ 12^{.0} \\ 12^{.1} \\ 10^{.6} \\ 9^{.8} \\ 10^{.3} \\ 8^{.6} \\ 10^{.7} \end{array}$	 1 4 3 1 4	1 1 3 4	$ \begin{array}{r} 13 \\ 8 \\ 16 \\ 20 \\ 18 \\ 8 \\ 12 \\ 16 \\ 12 \\ 19 \\ 19 \\ \end{array} $	$121 \\ 135 \\ 145 \\ 138 \\ 136 \\ 112 \\ 108 \\ 115 \\ 98 \\ 122$	$\begin{array}{r} 12 \cdot 2 \\ 13 \cdot 7 \\ 14 \cdot 8 \\ 14 \cdot 1 \\ 13 \cdot 9 \\ 11 \cdot 4 \\ 10 \cdot 9 \\ 11 \cdot 6 \\ 9 \cdot 8 \\ 12 \cdot 2 \end{array}$
Averages for years 1897—1906.	9880	200	20.2	15	75	110	11.1	1	1	14	123	12.5
1907	10100	216	21.4	14	65	112	11.1	5	5	14	121	12.0

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1907 and Previous Years.

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

NOTE.—The deaths 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 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.

Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District are the Dorking Workhouse, the Dorking Cottage Hospital and the Brookwood Asylum.

The Capel Hospital receives sick persons from other parts of the District, and the Ockley Sanatorium and St. Mary's Home, Capel, from other Districts.

Area of District in Acres (exclusive of area covered by water) ... 39,385.

Total population at all ages			9,779)	
Number of Inhabited houses			2,064 }At	Census of 1901.
Average number of persons pe	er ho	use	4.74)	

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	-	

Vital Statistics of Separate Localities in 1907 and previous years.

ż	Deaths under I year.		1	-	q.
A HIST	Deaths at all Ages.	2002044866	00	00	lude
МІСКІЕНАМ	Births registered.	9 ⁸⁸⁸⁸ 861064	=	00	e exc
æ	Population estimated to middle of each year.	770 780 780 780 780 780 780 780 780 780	760	700	ict an
	Deaths under 1 year.		1	60	istr
WYHE	Deaths at all Ages.	10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	ø	10	ne d
7. EFFINGHAM.	Births registered.	8 21 4 8 6 0 11 10 8 8 11 11 10 8 8 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	10	10	in th
7.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	570 580 580 580 580 580 580 580 580 580 58	200	540	stered
AL.	Deaths under 1 year.	+ 0 0 0 0 - 0 0 0 0 0 +	t=	63	egis
RUR.	Deaths at all Ages.	8884534884	8	47	its r
6. Dorking Rural.	Births registered.	3885128888	8	96	included in this table, and those of non-residents registered in the district are excluded
6. Do	Population estimated to middle of each year.	3810 3810 3740 3870 3870 3870 3870 3870 3870 3870 387	3800	3900	non-re
	Deaths under 1 year.		-	-	of
ATE	Deaths at all Ages.	10 3 3 1 0 1 0 8 8 8 9 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0	œ	10	1080
NEWDIGATE.	Births registered.	21 11 11 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13	16	13	und th
5. 7	Population estimated to middle of each year.	122222222222	640	029	ble, a
	Deaths under 1 year.	01000 ; 9000 H 4 H	63	01	is to
H	Deaths at all Ages.	12122828282	8	19	a th
CAPBL.	Births registered.	8883888888	8	8	ded in
4.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	1420 1420 1450 1450 1450 1450 1450 1470 1470	1440	1480	inclu
	Deaths under I year.	- 10 111111	-	:	0
sy.	Deaths at all Ages.	01140330430	00	4	iet
OCKLEY.	Births registered.	0.0051120000	n	11	distr
ю.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	585 575 576 576 576 576 700 700 700 700 700	640	700	d the
	Deaths under I year.		-		yon
.NO	Deaths at all Ages.	40000000400	t-	9	a pe
WOTTON.	Births registered.	866°5221113°	Ξ	10	urrin
oi	Population estimated to middle of each year.	625 610 550 550 550 550 550 550 550 550 550 5	680	550	s occi
1	Deaths under I year.	01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01	64	ø	lent
RB.	Deaths at all Ages.	116 117 117 118 118 118 118 118 118	16	17	esic
ABINGER.	Births registered.		83	41	i jo si
1.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	1460 1470 1480 1480 1480 1480 1480 1480 1480 148	1470	1500	Death
NAMES OF PARISHES.	YEAR.	1897 1896 1890 1900 1902 1903 1904 1904 1906	Averages of years 1897 to 1906.	1907	NoresDeaths of residents occurring beyond the district ar

In September, 1900, a part of the parish of Dorking Rural, having a population of 70, was transferred to the parish of Capel. In October, 1901, parts of the parishes of Abinger and Wotton, having populations of 71 and 62 respectively, were transferred to the parish of Ockley. Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions are allotted to the respective localities, according to addresses of the deceased.

(30)

(31)

Table III.

Cases of Infectious	Disease noti	fied during	the	Year 19	07.
---------------------	--------------	-------------	-----	---------	-----

	1			s no					Tot	tal (otific		in								love	d to lity.
Notifiable Diseases.	At all Ages.	Under 1. >	1 to 5. 4	5 to 15. 05	15 to 25.	to 65.	ear pue 29	Ahingar 4	Wotton	Wouton. Ocklav	Canel.	Newdigate.	Dorking R (H)	Effingham.	Mickleham.	Abinger.	Wotton.	Ockley.	Capel.	Newdigate.	Dorking Rural	Effingham.	Mickleham.	Whole District.
Small Pox Cholera Diphtheria Erysipelas Scarlet fever Typhus fever Enteric fever Relapsing fever Continued fever Puerperal fever Plague	38 3 	···· ···				 4 2 1 1			2		. 1	2	2 14 1		 2 1 1 				2	1	4		 2 	$ \begin{array}{c} $
Totals	54		7	33	6	8		8	3	214	1 6	3	17		4	6		14	2	1	4		2	29

Table IV.

Table shewing the number of Deaths from the Seven Chief Zymotic Diseases and from Phthisis, and the number of cases notified, in each of the years 1893—1907.

Year.	Scarle	t Fever.	Diphtheria.		Enteri	Fever.	Diar- rhœa.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Phthisis.
12	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Deaths.	Deaths.	Deaths.	Deaths.
1893	78	1	32	9	$\frac{2}{5}$		2			9
1894	19	1	13	3	5	1	1	3		11
1895	20		4	2	1			2	$\frac{2}{3}$	10
1896	1		15	3			1	6	3	7
1897	4		9		5	2	1			12
1898	4		16	1			4	2	2	15
1899	10	1	36	8	2		5	1		7
1900	16		20	3	4		1		1	9
1901	26		13	4	3				5	
1902	20	1	4		1		1			8
1903	12		9	1			1		$\frac{4}{2}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 14 \\ 5 \end{array} $
1904	2				1		1		1	5
1905	24		7	2			3			7
1906	15		5	1				1		6
1907	38		7		3		2	1	1	13

One case of Small Pox was notified in 1893.

Table V.	Ta	ab	le	V	•
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Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year, 1907.

$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $					ths wi	hole	Di	stri	ct	g	D	eat	to	n o Loc all	alit		igin	g	lic
Measles 1<	CAUSES OF DEA	ATH.		All ages.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	ward	Abinger.	Wotton.	Ockley.	Capel.	Newdigate.	Dorking Rural	Effingham.	Mickleham.	Deaths in Pub Institutions.
Measles 1<	Small Pox																		
Scarlet Fever				1			1									1			
Whooping Cough 1 <td></td>																			
$\begin{array}{c} \text{Diphtheria and Membranous} \\ \text{Croup} & \dots & $				1	1											1			10000
$\begin{array}{c} Croup & \dots & $	Diphtheria and Membra	nous		-															
$\begin{array}{c} {\rm Croup} & \dots & $																			
Typhus Fever Enteric Fever																			
Fever Enteric Fever <td></td>																			
Other Continued 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 <td></td>																			
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$																			
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$									1	1							1	1	1001015
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			1943	-					+	-							-	-	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$								••••							••••				
Enteritis 2 2 1 1 Puerperal Fever 1 1 1	Plague		• • •			••••	••••						••••						
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$				2				••••	20				••••	T	1	1			
$\begin{array}{c} \mbox{Erysipelas} & \dots & $				2			••••	••••	2		T		••••	••••	••••	T	••••	••••	
Other Septic Diseases								••••				•••	•••	••••	•••	•••	••••	••••	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Erysipelas										•••	••••			•••	•••	•••	••••	
Other Tubercular Diseases 1	Other Septic Diseases								1	1		•••	• • • •	2					
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$							2	2	8	1	3		• • •	1	1	5	2	1	5
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$					1									1					
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Cancer, Malignant Dise	ases							5	6	2	1		1					
$\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \text{Pleurisy} & \dots & $	Bronchitis					1			3	9	2		1			8	1		
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs </td <td>Pneumonia</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>9</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td>5</td> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>4</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td></td>	Pneumonia			9	2	1			1	5		1		1	1	4	1	1	
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs </td <td>Pleurisy</td> <td></td>	Pleurisy																		
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$																			
$ \begin{array}{c} \mbox{Alcoholism} \\ \mbox{Cirrhosis of Liver} \\ \mbox{Venereal Diseases} \dots & \dots $																			
$\begin{array}{c} \text{Cirrhosis of Liver} \begin{array}{c} & \cdots & \cdots & 3 \\ \text{Venereal Diseases} & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & 3 \\ \text{Premature Birth} & \cdots & \cdots & 3 \\ \text{Diseases and Accidents of Parturition} & \cdots & \cdots & 2 \\ \text{ition} & \cdots & \cdots & 2 \\ \text{Heart Diseases} & \cdots & \cdots & 2 \\ \text{Heart Diseases} & \cdots & \cdots & 9 \\ \text{Accidents} & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ \text{Suicides} & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ \text{All other Causes} & \cdots & \cdots & 46 \\ \end{array}$				0					0					0		-		-	
Venereal Diseases </td <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>3</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>•••</td> <td></td> <td>0</td> <td></td> <td>• • • •</td> <td></td> <td>••••</td> <td>2</td> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td>•••</td> <td></td>				3			•••		0		• • • •		••••	2		1		•••	
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$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$				3	3						1					. 1	1		
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		of Part	tur-								-								
Accidents .				2		1			9	500					1	2			Carlos -
Accidents .									15	1	1			9	1	5			
Suicides 21325 7 4 3 8 512 4 3				9					0	.4	1			-	-	0			
All other Causes 46 6 21325 7 4 3 8 512 4 3							••••											••••	
		***		10	····	••••	••••		19	25				0		10			
ALL CAUSES 121, 14 2 3 446 52 17 6 419 10 47 10 8 5	All other Causes			40	0	••••		2	10	20		4	0	0	9	12	4	0	
	ALL CAUSES			121.	14	2	3	4	46	52	17	6	4	19	10	47	10	8	5

(33)

Table VI.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1907.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

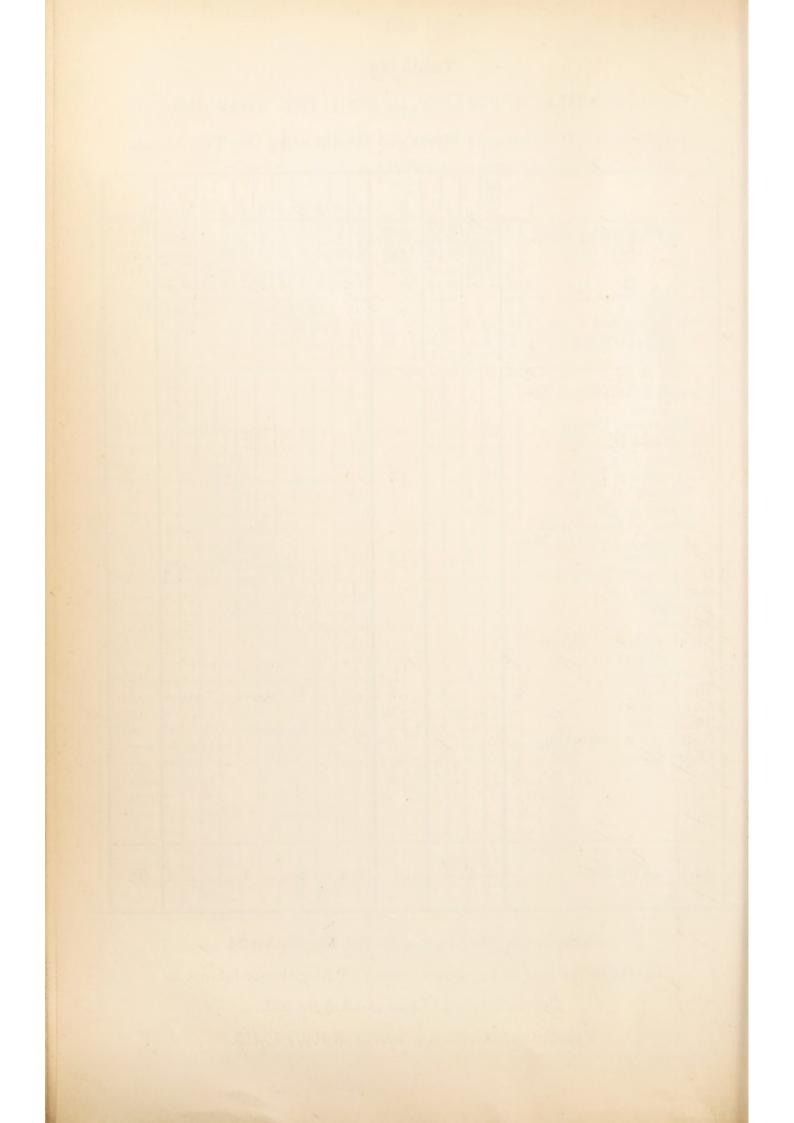
CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All {Certified Cases {Uncertified		$\begin{vmatrix} 3\\1 \end{vmatrix}$				7 1	1	1		2			1	 			1	13 1
Common Infectious Dis- eases— Whooping Cough							1											1
Diarrhœal Diseases									1000									
Wasting Diseases— Premature Birth Congenital Defects Injury at Birth Want of Breast-milk Atrophy, Debility, Mar	 r-	3	1			3 1 1 							 		···· ····			3 1 1
Tuberculous Meningitis																		$\begin{array}{c}2\\1\end{array}$
Erysipelas																		
Syphillis							•••		1000		1000		1100.01	1000		1000		
Rickets Meningitis (not Tuber-																	••••	
culous) Convulsions					•••				••••	••••	2003	••••			••••	••••	••••	
Bronchitis										1			1		1000		0.000	$\begin{array}{c}2\\1\end{array}$
Laryngitis																1.2.2		
Pneumonia										1		0.000						2
Suffocation, overlaying Other Causes					•••							••••			••••			
Other Causes		••••	••••		••••			••••	••••			••••				••••		
								_					1					
ALL CAUSES		4	4			8	1	1		2			1				1	14

Births in the year; legitimate 202, illegitimate 14.

Deaths in the year of legitimate infants 13, illegitimate infants 1.

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 121.

Population (estimated to middle of 1907) 10,100.



DORKING URBAN DISTRICT.

1907.

DORKING URBAN DISTRICT.

POPULATION.

The population at the Census 1891 was 7132 persons, and that at the Census 1901 was 7670 persons.

The population of the District in the middle of the year under review may be estimated at 8,100 persons.

BIRTHS.

The Births registered in the District during the year were 175 in number, of which 95 were males and 77 were females, representing an Annual Birth Rate of 21.6 per 1,000 of the estimated population, as against an average rate of 22.5 for the preceding ten years. Nine of the births were illegitimate.

DEATHS.

The Deaths registered in the District during the year were 131 in number, of which 100 occurred in the town, 25 in the Workhouse Infirmary, 5 at the Cottage Hospital, and 1 in the "Woodhurst" Sanatorium.

Of the 25 persons who died in the Infirmary, 12 belonged to Dorking, and 13 to parishes in the Dorking Rural District. Of the 5 persons who died in the Cottage Hospital, 1 belonged to Dorking, 1 to Wotton, 2 to parishes in the Reigate Rural District, and 1 to London. The patient who died in the Sanatorium belonged to Dorking.

Two parishioners of Dorking died in outside Institutions, viz., the Brookwood Asylum and St. George's Hospital, London.

In estimating the Death Rate, the 17 deaths of persons belonging to other districts have to be deducted from, the the 2 deaths of Dorking parishioners in outside Institutions have to be added to, the gross number, leaving 116 nett deaths, which represent an Annual Death Rate of 14.3 per 1,000 of the estimated population, as against an average rate of 14.5 for the preceding ten years.

One death occurred among persons over 90 years of age, 12 others over 80 years of age, and 28 others over 70 years.

Two deaths were attributed to Measles, 1 to Diarrhea, 14 to Phthisis, 9 to other Diseases of the Lungs, 14 to Cancer, 21 to Diseases of the Heart, 4 to Alcoholism, 2 to Accidents, and 6 to Suicide.

INFANT MORTALITY.

The deaths of Infants under one year of age were 11 in number, of which 6 were males and 5 were females, representing a rate of 63 per 1,000 registered births, as against an average rate of 104 for the preceding ten years.

The Causes of Death, classified according to the ages of the infants in weeks and months, will be found in Table V. on page 46. Six of the deaths occurred within one month of birth.

The question of the adoption of the Notification of Births Act, 1907, was considered, and it was decided to take no action at present.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There was an outbreak of Scarlet Fever in the Autumn, and, among nonnotifiable diseases, outbreaks of Measles in the first quarter and of Whooping Cough in the last quarter of the year.

SCARLET FEVER.

This disease was very prevalent, especially in the last three months of the year, as is shewn in the following table of the number of houses in which cases

were notified, the number of notifications received, and the number of patients removed to the Isolation Hospital in each month :---

Month.	Houses invaded.	Notifications received.	Patients removed
January	 	 -	
February	 1	 1	
March	 1	 1	 1
April	 4	 5	 3
May	 	 -	 -
June	 	 	
July	 	 3	 3
August	 	 	
September	 	 	
October	 3	 3	 2
November	 19	 25	 12
December	 3	 6	 2
1907	 31	 44	 23

Two brothers at the Workhouse were attacked with the disease in February and April respectively. In April, four children were attacked in private houses, and on the return of one of the patients from the Hospital at the end of June, three other persons failed in the house; the particulars of these "Return" cases have already been given in the General Report on page 5.

Several of the patients who failed at the end of October and the beginning of November were attending the British School, and, on examination, at the School or at their homes, of all scholars who had had any symptoms of Scarlet Fever, I discovered three children desquamating from the disease. The School was closed for two days only, for disinfection and cleansing, and was then re-opened, as I thought that I could better guard against the overlooking of cases that might immediately arise from contact with the infected patients, by keeping the children under observation in School, and by ascertaining the cause of absence of others. This course proved successful, and it was not found necessary to close the School, as although a number of the children at this School were subsequently reported to, or discovered by, me to be suffering from the disease, only three of them were attacked after the temporary closure ; and two of these, who failed within a week of closure, probably contracted the illness from a patient in a neighbouring house in the same street. The first patients in 17 of the 25 houses invaded in the last three months of the year were attending this School.

The outbreak was of so mild a type that in many instances the nature of the illness was not suspected, and was not discovered in nine cases until the patient was in the peeling stage of the disease. The difficulties in preventing the spread of the disease was thereby greatly increased. A comparison of the dates of attack with the dates of notification serves to indicate this more clearly.

Week ending		Number of Notifications.	Number of Attacks.
October 12th		-	 1
" 19th		1	 3
" 26th		2	 3
	l	-	 3
" 9th		4	 7
77 16th		10	 7
" 23rd		3	 7
" 30th		8	 3

Thus, up to Nov. 5th, three notifications only had been received, yet subsequent enquiries shewed that there were at that time no less than fourteen cases in thirteen houses.

Multiple cases occurred in eight houses, but only two of the eleven secondary patients contracted the disease after the nature of the illness of the first patient in the house had been ascertained.

OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

No case of Small Pox or Enteric Fever was notified.

In July a girl came into the district already suffering from early symptoms of Diphtheria. A mild case of Puerperal Fever was notified in March. Three cases of Erysipelas were reported; one of which ended fatally in July.

MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH.

Nearly 100 cases of Measles were reported to me by the School Teachers in the first three months of the year, and it was found necessary to close St. Paul's and the Pixham Infants' Schools at the end of February. Two children under two years of age died from the disease in March.

Twenty-nine cases of Whooping Cough were reported in the last three months of the year, but there was no death from the disease.

DIARRHŒA.

The death of an infant, aged 3 months, was ascribed to Gastro-enteritis in October, but there was no other death from Diarrhœal diseases.

TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.

The deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Phthisis or Consumption) were 14 in number, and were at the rate of 1.73 per 1,000 of the population, as against an average rate of 1.0 for the preceding ten years. There were two deaths from Tuberculous Meningitis and one from Abdominal Tuberculosis.

OTHER PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

After the removal or recovery of each patient suffering from Scarlet Fever or Diphtheria, the infected rooms were fumigated under notice served by the Inspector, and were subsequently stripped and cleansed, if necessary, by the owner. Bedding and other articles likely to retain infection were removed and stoved in the Thresh's Disinfector at the Isolation Hospital. Notices were sent to the School Attendance Officer to exclude children living in infected houses from attendance at school during the period of quarantine.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Three specimens were examined at the Lister Institute for the presence of the Diphtheria bacillus, and two specimens for the Tubercle bacillus, at the expense of the District Council.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

I made a house to house inspection with Mr. Mathews, the Sanitary Inspector, in Orchard Road, Mill Lane, Cape Place, Farnborough Passage, and Black Horse Yard. The structural conditions were generally found to be fairly satisfactory, and none of the cottages could be represented to be unfit for habitation, but a number of cottages in Mill Lane are built into the side of a bank, the first two of the three stories being against the earth at the back; ventilation of the rooms is, therefore, not satisfactory, and some of the back walls are damp. Several closets were without flushing apparatus, and at six cottages there was no efficient trap beneath the pan of the closet; in one instance there was only one closet for six cottages; 26 of the cottages required cleansing, and one was overcrowded.

Mr. Mathews informs me that, with three exceptions, the whole of the defects were remedied by the end of the year, the cottages having been cleansed and repaired, the closets provided with flushing apparatus and a water supply

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and new traps provided for the closets, paving of damp yards repaired, etc. No additional closet accommodation, however, had been provided at the above mentioned six cottages.

The Inspector's Report upon the work done during the year will be found on page 42.

NEW BUILDINGS.

The Surveyor informs me that 19 sets of plans of new buildings, including 13 new houses, were submitted to the Council for approval under the Bye-laws during the year, as against 26 sets in the previous year.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The sewerage system was completed in 1888, and provides for the drainage of the whole of the District, with the exception of a few isolated houses. The sewers are ventilated by shafts; all manholes, flushing tanks, and sewers are examined periodically and kept in proper working order.

The sewage is screened on arrival by gravitation at the Works, and is then treated by chemical precipitation in settling tanks; part of the effluent is passed through specially prepared land-filtration beds, about 5 acres in extent, and part through "double contact" beds. The sludge is pressed into cake.

A scheme for remodelling the system was adopted by the Council and approved by the Local Government Board in 1904. The matter was deferred, however, until the completion of the experiments into the relative value of different methods of treatment of domestic sewage, which are being carried out at the Works by the Royal Commission on Sewage Disposal.

A complaint was received of smells arising from the Works. There was some accumulation of "screenings" and of pressed sludge at the time, as haymaking was in progress, and the farmer, who takes the sludge, was unable to remove it as soon as it was pressed.

The house drains were in all cases intercepted by traps at the time of connection with the sewers, and they have nearly all been provided with proper means of ventilation. A large number of closets were hand-flushed until recent years, but the Council now enforce the provision of flushing apparatus in all cases that come to their notice.

HOUSE REFUSE.

House refuse is removed weekly by the Council's staff, under the supervision of the Surveyor, from nearly every house in the District. It is carted to a brickyard at Holmwood, about a mile-and-a-half from the town.

The question of erecting a Destructor near the Electricity Works was fully considered, and plans and estimates were received.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply of the District is provided by the Dorking Water Company, and is obtained from three sources in the Lower Greensand formation, viz., the "Redlands" springs, the "Rookery" springs, and the "Station Road" well.

(A). The Redlands Supply. The gathering ground consists of about fifty acres of wooded land on the slope of the Redlands Hill, between the 500-ft. and 700-ft. contour lines, about two miles south of Dorking. The wood is private property, and is free from habitation of any kind. A road runs along the ridge of the hill, and there are a few little-frequented footpaths through the wood. The water is conveyed by underdrains to two sand-filters, just below the 500-ft. contour line, about 1100-ft. and 1700-ft. respectively from the ridge of the hill.

(B). The Rookery Supply. The gathering ground is of a similar character, consisting of about ten acres of woodland in the private grounds of "The Rookery," at Westcott, two miles west of Dorking. There is no habitation of any kind on the ground.

(C). The Station Road Supply. This supply was brought into use in 1904, and now forms the chief source of supply. The water rises through a bore-hole

67-ft. in depth into a reservoir near the Pipp Brook, on the north-west border of the town. The bore-hole passes through 12-ft. of soil, and thence through 15-ft. of blue clay and 40-ft. of sand and shale.

Dr. Rideal's quarterly Reports upon the chemical and bacterioscopic examination of samples of water from the three sources of supply were in all cases satisfactory.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS.

The Inspector reports that he found all these premises in a satisfactory condition on each of his periodical inspections. The Register contains the names of three cowkeepers and eight purveyors living in the District, and, in addition, of eight persons whose farms are in the Rural District.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

There are seven premises on the Register. They were found to be kept in compliance with the Bye-laws.

COMMON LODGING HOUSE.

There is one common Lodging House. It was repeatedly visited by the Inspector, who always found it in good order.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

I made an inspection of each of the Elementary Schools. At two of them the drainage was relaid throughout, and new sanitary fittings were provided, in 1905 and 1906 respectively, and at the other schools I found the conveniences in a satisfactory condition. The drains at the St. Paul's School discharge into a cesspool; the question of extending the sewer to the premises is under consideration; the drains of the other schools are connected with the sewerage system. Water supply is in each case from the mains of the Company. The action taken to prevent the spread of infectious disease has already been described.

BATHS.

The Surveyor informs me that the attendance at the Swimming Bath during the year was 9721, and the number of persons using the hot baths was 777.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

In a large majority of the Factories and Workshops not more than four or five persons are employed, and in three factories only are there more than twenty employees.

Each of the workshops was measured in a previous year, and the number of persons permitted to work in them was recorded on the appropriate form.

Section 22 of the Public Health Act Amendment Act, 1890, is in force in the District. Sanitary conveniences have been provided to the extent of one closet to twenty employees, except at one factory, in which slightly over twenty persons are sometimes employed. There is separate accommodation for each sex, where persons of both sexes are employed.

There is one underground bakehouse. Extensive alterations were carried out before the Council granted the required certificate. The bakehouses were all visited, and cleansing was performed in accordance with the requirements of the Act.

Special enquiry was made in the previous year at all establishments from which work was likely to be given out, but it could not be discovered that outworkers were employed by any firm in the District. No lists of outworkers were received from other Councils.

The Sanitary Inspector informs me that in no case did he find any defects in the course of his inspection during the year.

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FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

1.—INSPECTION.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OF INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

	Number of					
Premises.	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.			
Factories (including Factory Laundries) Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) Workplaces	11 69 —		-			
Total	80	-	-			

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

	N			
Particulars.	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	Number of Prosecutions.
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts : Want of cleanliness Other Nuisances	_	-		
Total	-			

3.—HOME WORK.

Nature of Work.	Number of Addresses of Outworkers received from other Councils.	Number of Inspections of Outworkers' premises.
Wearing Apparel : Making, etc.	_	-

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.
Workshop Bakehouses , Laundries Other Workshops	$\begin{array}{c}10\\5\\54\end{array}$
Total number of workshops on Register	69

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Underground Bakehouses :— In use at end of the year		1
--	--	---

THE SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

For the Year ending December 31st, 1907.

Complaints received in writing		 Number. 9
Premises inspected		 -346
Houses at which Nuisances were discovered		 210
Nuisances remedied without being reported		 100
Houses where Nuisances were remedied after report		 60
Formal Notices served for the abatement of Nuisances		 50
Legal proceedings taken for the abatement of Nuisance	98	 —

Particulars of Work done by Owners or Occupiers, in compliance with Notice :

Filthy houses cleansed						39
Damp unwholesome Houses p		eaves' gutt	ers or rai	nwater p	oipes,	
or otherwise repaired	••• , •••					28
Houses closed as unfit for hur	nan habitation	ı				
Houses demolished						-
Houses in which overcrowdin	g was abated					-
Houses for which efficient ver	ntilation was p	provided				4
Waterclosets provided to old	houses					12
Privies converted into water	closets					_
Water closets for which cister	ns and water	were provi	ded			28
Houses at which the drains	were cleans	sed, laid, o	or re-laid	, ventila	ated,	
trapped or disconnected	from the hou	use-pipes or	rainwate	er pipes		16
Houses at which dustbins or	ashpits were p	rovided				27
Slaughter houses cleansed or	repaired					7
Premises from which animals	improperly k	ept, were r	emoved			4
Offensive accumulations, &c.,	removed					21
Foods:						
Number of seizures as un	fit for human	consumptio	on			
WATER SUPPLY :						
	and Officer of	Haalth fan	Analucia			
Samples sent to the Medi						
Houses supplied by ow					after	

Wells closed or abandoned, as being polluted

G. SOMERS MATHEWS.

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Table I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1907 and Previous Years.

	Popula- tions	Bir	ths.	Total Deaths Registered in the District.			Total Deaths	Deaths of Non- residents	Deaths of Residents registered	Nett Deaths at all Ages		
Year.	estimated to Middle of each				One Year Age.	At all	Ages.	in Public Institu- tions in	registered in Public Institu- tions in	in Public Institu- tions beyond		iging the rict.
1	year. 2	Num- ber. 3	Rate.*	Num- ber. 5	Rate per 1000 Births registered. 6		Rate.*	in the District. 9	the	the District.	Num- ber. 12	Rate.*
1897	7465	179	23.9	13	73	107	14.3	22	14	1	94	12.5
1898	7520	164	21.8	30	183	150	19.9	25	12	1	139	18.4
1899	7675	169	22.3	25	148	124	16.3	22	13	5	116	15.3
1900	7630	174	22.8	15	86	126	16.5	27	18	3	111	14.5
1901	7685	162	21.0	11	68	135	17:3	35	17	5	123	16.0
1902	7740	170	22.0	20	118	109	14.1	24	5	6 5	110	14.2
1903	7800	175	22.4	16	91	123	15.8	32 36	12	5	116	15.0
1904	7860	164	20.9	16	98	119	15.2	30	19 13	1	101	12.7
1905 1906	7920 8000	$177 \\ 209$	$22.3 \\ 26.1$	$ \begin{array}{c} 24 \\ 12 \end{array} $	136 57	$111 \\ 130$	$14.0 \\ 16.2$	42^{51}	21	3	99 112	$12.5 \\ 14.0$
Averages for years 1897—1906.	7730	174	22.5	18	104	123	15.9	30	14	3	112	14.5
1907	8100	175	21.6	11	63	131	16.2	31	17	2	116	14.3

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

NOTE.—The deaths 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 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.

Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District are the Workhouse, the Cottage Hospital and the "Woodhurst" Sanatorium.

The deaths in Column 11 occurred in the St. George's Hospital, London, and the Brookwood County Asylum.

Area of District in Acres (exclusive of area covered by water) ... 1,329.

Total population at all ages			7,670)	
Number of Inhabited houses			1,619 At	Census of 1901.
Average number of persons pe	er hou	use	4.74	

The Union Workhouse is situated within the District.

Table II.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1907.

Notifiable Disease,	At all Ages.							
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.	removed to Hospital
Small Pox								
Cholera								
Diphtheria	1			1				
Membranous Croup								
Erysipelas	3					2	1	
Scarlet Fever	44		1	33	6	Ĩ	1	23
Tumbus Feren			1	00	0	.4		20
Typhus Fever				***				1.2.5
Enteric Fever	111			***	***			
Relapsing Fever								
Continued Fever								
Puerperal Fever	1					1		
Plague								·
Totals	49		1	34	6	7	1	23

Table III.

Shewing the number of deaths from the Seven Chief Zymotic Diseases, and from Phthisis, and the number of cases notified in each of the years 1893—1907.

Year.	Smal	l Pox.	Scarlet	Fever.	Dipht	heria.	Enteric Fever. Diarr		Diarrhœa.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Phthisis.
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths
1893 1894 1895 1896 1897 1898 1899 1900 1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1907	5 1 1 	1 	$9 \\ 18 \\ 13 \\ 11 \\ \\ 1 \\ 8 \\ 13 \\ 31 \\ 324 \\ 15 \\ 4 \\ 30 \\ 44$		$ \begin{array}{c} 11\\ 13\\ 9\\ 15\\ 24\\ 44\\ 26\\ 23\\ 17\\ 5\\ 2\\ 4\\ 5\\ 2\\ 4\\ 5\\ 2\\ 4\\ 5\\ 2\\ 4\\ 5\\ 2\\ 4\\ 5\\ 2\\ 4\\ 5\\ 2\\ 4\\ 5\\ 2\\ 4\\ 5\\ 2\\ 4\\ 5\\ 2\\ 4\\ 5\\ 2\\ 4\\ 5\\ 2\\ 2\\ 2\\ 4\\ 5\\ 2\\ 2\\ 2\\ 4\\ 5\\ 2\\ 2\\ 2\\ 2\\ 4\\ 5\\ 2\\ 2\\ 2\\ 2\\ 2\\ 2\\ 2\\ 2\\ 2\\ 2\\ 2\\ 2\\ 2\\$	212155392	31223211 :6312			3 1 3 2 7 1 2 7 1 2	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ \vdots 2 \\ \vdots 4 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ \cdots \end{array} $	$9\\8\\8\\12\\10\\4\\7\\9\\11\\6\\9\\6\\6\\9\\14$

Table IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during year 1907.

	Deat	hs in or l	pelonging t	o whole D	istrict at a	ubjoined .	Ages.	Total Deaths in Public
CAUSES OF DEATH.	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Institu- tions in the District.
Small Pox								
Magalas	0		2					
Complet Ferren			1					
Wheening Claugh	1 28383							
Diphtheria and Mem-								
humana Chann								
Chann								
Trushus								
Former Fastania								
Other continued								
Endlands I. Barren								
Cholom								
Dlama								
Diamhasa	1	1						
TE / '/'		1						
Puerperal Fever								
Erysipelas	1						1	
Other Septic Diseases								
Phthisis	14				3	10	1	6
Other Tubercular Dis-								
eases	3	1	2					
Cancer, Malignant					1247			
Disease	14					5	9	2
Bronchitis	5		1				4	2 3 3
Pneumonia	3	1	1			1		3
Pleurisy								
Other Diseases of Res-								
piratory Organs	1					1		
Alcoholism)	4					4		
Cirrhosis of Liver \int	I					1		
Venereal Diseases								
Premature Birth	4	4						
Diseases and Accidents						1. 15		
of Parturition	1					1		
Heart Diseases	21					9	12	6
Accidents	2					1	$\frac{1}{3}$	
Suicides	6					3	3	1
All other Causes	34	4	1	1	1	10	17	10
All Causes	116	11	7	1	4	45	48	31

Table V.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1907.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under I 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 Dis- eases																	
Diarrhœal Diseases -																	
						1.					• • •						
		• • •	•••					1		•••	• • •		• • •	• • •	• • • •	••••	1
Gastritis, Gastro-																	
testinal Catarrh Wasting Diseases—		••••		••••		1			••••	••••	•••	••••	••••	•••	•••	••••	
Premature Birth	1		Т	1	3	1											4
Premature Birth Congenital Defects	1 0		-	1	9	1							••••				2
Injury at Birth																	
Want of Breast-milk																	
Atrophy, Debility, Mar-																	
asmus	1				1												1
Tuberculous Diseases—																	
Tuberculous Meningitis																	!
Tuberculous Peritonitis : Tabes Mesenterica																	
								1						• • • •			1
Other Tuberculous Dis-	8	-															
eases																	
Erysipelas Syphilis									••••						_		
Syphilis Rickets																	
Meningitis (not Tuber-									••••								
culous)																1	1
Convulsions																1	-
Bronchitis																	
Laryngitis	!																
Pneumonia										1.							1
Suffocation, overlaying																	
Other Causes																	
	-		-									-				-	
All Causes : Certified	4		1	1	6	1.		2		1.						1	11
		_	1	1	1		1	-		1		1		_	1	1	10000

Births in the year; legitimate 164, illegitimate 9.

Deaths in the year of legitimate infants 10, illegitimate infants 1.

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 116.

Population (estimated to middle of 1907) 8,100.

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EPSOM RURAL DISTRICT.

1907.

EPSOM RURAL DISTRICT.

POPULATION.

The population of the District in the middle of the year 1907 may be estimated at 23,000 persons, exclusive of the special inmates of the London County Asylum, Banstead, the Boys' Surgical Home, Banstead, and the Kensington and Chelsea Schools, Ewell.

The population of the parishes at each Census and the estimated populations for the year 1907 are given below.

	opulation nsus, 1881.	Population Census, 1891.	Population Census, 1901.	Population Estimated 1907.
Banstead	1,995	2,395	3,156	3,800
Cheam	2,117	2,146	3,404	4,750
Cuddington	549	516	774	1,000
Ewell	2,443	2,574	2,669	3,200
Chessington	243	432	521	590
Ashtead	926	1,351	1,881	2,450
Headley	339	415	394	380
Fetcham	472	526	461	-430
Great Bookham	1,068	1,172	1,351	1,480
Little Bookham	214	234	223	220
Stoke D'Abernon	408	527	571	600
Cobham	2,319	2,978	3,901	4,600
Foreign Institutions	2,390	2,734	3,137	3,200
Whole District	15,483	18,000	22,443	26,700

BIRTHS.

The Births registered in the District during the year were 522 in number, of which 288 were boys and 234 were girls, representing a Birth Rate for the year of 22·1 per 1000 of the estimated population, as against an average rate of 23·1 for the preceding ten years. Six of the births were illegitimate, and, in addition to these, 2 illegitimate births and 2 legitimate births occurred in the Epsom Workhouse among persons belonging to this District.

DEATHS.

The Deaths registered in the District during the year were 482 in number, of which 264 occurred in the Banstead Asylum, 1 in the Boys' Surgical Home, Banstead, 5 in the Cuddington Isolation Hospital, 5 in the Cobham Cottage Hospital, 7 in the St. Anthony's Home, Cheam, and 1 in the Kensington and Chelsea Schools, Ewell.

The deaths of two nurses, in the Surgical Home and Banstead Asylum respectively, are included among the Banstead deaths. Two persons who died in the Isolation Hospital came from Ashtead and Little Bookham, and, of the 5 persons who died in the Cobham Cottage Hospital, 4 were parishioners of Cobham and 1 of Stoke d'Abernon. The remaining 274 deaths in Public Institutions are deducted in estimating the death-rate.

Forty-two deaths of persons belonging to the District occurred in the Epsom Infirmary, 5 in the Brookwood Asylum, 2 in the Leatherhead Cottage Hospital, and 1 each in the Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford, the Isolation Hospital, Guildford, the Sutton Cottage Hospital, and the Westminster Hospital respectively. Of these 53 persons, whose deaths have to be added in estimating the deathrate, 7 belonged to Ashtead parish, 8 to Banstead, 6 to Great Bookham, 6 to Cheam, 4 to Chessington, 11 to Cobham, 1 to Cuddington, 9 to Ewell, and 1 to Fetcham.

The 261 nett deaths represent a Death Rate for the year of 11.1 per 1000 of the estimated population, as against an average rate of 11.3 for the preceding ten years.

Thirteen deaths were attributed to Infectious Diseases, 4 to Influenza, 3 to Diarrhœa, 15 to Phthisis, 45 to other Diseases of the Lungs, 22 to Cancer, 24 to Diseases of the Heart, 13 to Accidents, and 5 to Suicide.

INFANT MORTALITY.

The deaths of Infants under one year were 30 in number, of which 17 were boys and 13 were girls, and were at the low rate of 57 per 1000 of the registered births, as against an average rate of 90 for the preceding ten years. The highest rates were 133 for Ashtead and 116 for Ewell, and the lowest rates were 29 for Cheam and 21 for the five smaller parishes.

The causes of death, classified according to the ages of the infants in weeks and months will be found in Table VI. on page 62.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Scarlet Fever was prevalent throughout the year, although there was no outbreak of importance, and the number of cases of Diphtheria reported were again above the average, especially in the early months of the year; among the non-notifiable diseases, outbreaks of Measles occurred in the spring and of Whooping Cough in the autumn.

SMALL POX.

No case of this disease was notified.

SCARLET FEVER.

In all, 53 cases were reported in 40 houses, and 39 of the patients were removed to the Isolation Hospital. The parishes of Banstead and Great Bookham were most affected.

In Banstead parish single cases were notified in January, February, September and November, 7 cases in March, 3 in April, and 2 in May. Five of the patients were known to have contracted the disease out of the District. The cases occurred in widely separated parts of the parish, the milk supply was from various sources, and attendance at school had no obvious influence in the spread of the disease.

At Bookham, a child failed in January in a house in which cases had occurred in the previous October; it appeared probable that he contracted the disease from a sister, who had nasal discharge for a considerable time after she returned home from the Hospital; a child living at the private school attended by the girl also failed a few days after coming in contact with her on the reopening of the school. In May, 7 persons living in 3 adjoining cottages were attacked with a very mild form of the disease; 2 cases were notified in July, August, and September respectively, and 3 cases in November.

With these exceptions there was no special incidence of the disease at any time on any part of the District, and none of the cases ended fatally.

DIPHTHERIA.

At Ashtead a child was attacked with the disease in January, 19 days after the return home from the Isolation Hospital of his sister, who had had Diphtheria in the previous November. In the same month 3 other cases were reported. Three cases were notified in February, 1 case in April, and 2 cases in May. A boy, who had been removed to the Isolation Hospital on December 31st, 1906, died there on January 1st.

At Bookham, 6 cases were reported in 3 houses in Great Bookham parish and 1 case in Little Bookham, in March, and 5 of the patients died, 3 on the second day of illness, 1 on the third day, and 1 on the fourth day; the last patient had been moved to the Isolation Hospital on the day before his death. No connection could be traced between the cases; the houses were at considerable distances apart and were supplied with milk from four different sources, only one of the patients was attending school, and it did not appear, on enquiry at the homes and at the schools, that other children had been suffering from sore throats. Two cases were notified in September and one case in October.

At Cobham, 3 cases were notified in January, and 1 case in March; a boy belonging to Cobham died of the disease in January at the Guildford Isolation Hospital.

In the other parishes, 2 cases were notified at the Boys' Surgical Home, Banstead, in April and July; the second case ended fatally. A child died at Chessington at the end of March of paralysis following Diphtheria. Three cases were reported in a house at Fetcham in September. Seven other cases were reported during the year in other parts of the District.

In all, 37 cases were reported in 28 houses, and 22 of the patients were removed to the Isolation Hospital. There were 9 deaths from the disease.

The number of cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria notified in each month, the number of houses invaded, and of the number of patients removed to the Isolation Hospital, were as follows :—

	SCAL	RLET FE	VER.	DIPHTHERIA.					
	Houses.	Cases.	Removals.	Houses.	Cases.	Removals.			
January	3	3	2	7	9	5			
February	2	2	2	4	5	4			
March	4	7	7	6	9	4			
April	5	8	7	2	2	1			
May	5	10	2	4	4	2			
June						-			
July	3	3	1	-	1				
August	5	5	5						
September	5	6	5	3	5	4			
October	6	7	6	1	1	1			
November	2	2	2			-			
December	—	—	-	1	1	1			
1907	40	53	39	28	37	22			

ENTERIC FEVER.

Only three cases were reported, at Cheam and Cuddington in April, and at Banstead in December. The first two patients were already suffering from the disease when they came into the District.

DIARRHŒA.

The deaths of a woman aged 63 years, at Cheam in July, and of an infant aged 2 months, at Cobham in December, were ascribed to Diarrhœa, and of an infant aged 2 months, at Cheam in October, to Gastro-enteritis.

(50)

(51)

MEASLES.

Twenty-one cases were reported by the School Teachers at Ewell in the first quarter of the year, and 39 cases at Cheam Common in April, and necessitated the closure of the respective Infants' Schools. The disease caused the death of a child, aged 2 years, at Ewell in March.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Outbreaks of this disease were reported to me at Cobham in July, at Chessington and Oxshott in September, and at Ashtead and Ewell in November. The Chessington Schools, the Oxshott Infants' School, and the Ashtead Church of England Infants' School, were closed on account of the outbreaks. The deaths of 2 infants at Ewell in May and December, and of a third infant at Cobham in August, were caused by the disease.

ERYSIPELAS.

Four cases were notified at Banstead, and 1 at Ashtead, Cheam, and Chessington respectively. The case at Cheam ended fatally in November, and a parishioner of Chessington in the Epsom Infirmary died of the disease in December.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

A fatal case occurred at Worcester Park, in the parish of Cuddington, in July. No other case was notified.

TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.

The deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Phthisis or Consumption) were 15 in number, and were at the rate of 0.64 per 1000 of the population, as against an average rate of 0.87 for the preceding ten years. There were also 3 deaths from Tuberculous Peritonitis, 2 from Tuberculous Meningitis, 2 from Tuberculous disease of the Kidney, 1 from General Tuberculosis, and 1 from Tuberculosis of the Bones. Rooms vacated by consumptive persons were fumigated by the Inspectors, free of charge.

OTHER PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

The infected rooms were funigated by the Inspectors after each case of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, and Puerperal Fever, and the walls were stripped and limewashed, where necessary; all articles likely to retain infection were removed to the Hospital and steamed in the Washington Lyons Disinfector, and the occupiers were provided with disinfectants and were instructed in their use. A sanitary inspection of the premises was made in each case.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Two specimens of blood were examined for the Widal (Typhoid Fever) reaction, 36 specimens were examined for the presence of the Diphtheria bacillus, and 4 for the presence of the Tubercle bacillus, at the expense of the Council, by Mr. Lord, of New Malden.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

I made house to house inspections at Burgh Heath, Chessington, Cobham, Cuddington and Tadworth, and inspections were being continuously carried on in each parish of the District by the Sanitary Inspectors, whose Report upon their visits and the nuisances abated will be found on page 57. It was not found necessary to make any representation under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, but some more dilapidated cottages at Beggar's Hill, Ewell, were pulled down, and the use of an inadequate farm building, which was being used as a dwelling house, was given up, after notice had been served. A large number of insanitary cottages were repaired and cleansed, as set out in the Inspector's Report.

NUISANCES.

Complaints were received and reports were presented to the Council by Mr. Wooldridge and myself with regard to the grave nuisances arising from putrefying house refuse, which is brought down from London and elsewhere to railway stations in the District. From time to time the atmosphere at the stations and for a considerable distance round them is polluted by the most offensive smells arising from the filth as it is removed from the trucks, carted along the roads, and deposited on the fields. The Council appear to have but little power to prevent the nuisance, beyond requiring that the refuse shall be dug into the ground with as little delay as possible. Further powers are required to prevent the introduction into a district of such offensive matter. In a country district it is of course inevitable that unpleasant smells should arise when the land is being manured; the above remarks are in no way intended to apply to ordinary manure used in farming operations.

Complaint was also received of nuisance arising from the burning of refuse at Banstead Asylum.

Nuisances caused by the overflow of cesspools at Burgh Heath, Bookham and Fetcham also received attention.

Complaints were received from West Ewell of nuisance alleged to arise from the Epsom Sewage Farm.

NEW BUILDINGS AND STREETS.

The Sanitary Committee dealt from time to time with contraventions of the Bye-laws with respect to New Buildings. A builder was prosecuted for permitting a house to be occupied before completion; the case was dismissed, as the Justices held that the Bye-laws did not prohibit such occupation. The Council accordingly adopted, with the sanction of the Local Government Board, a new Bye-law prohibiting the occupation of a building until the Surveyor has certified it to be fit for human habitation.

The Surveyors have been good enough to give me the following particulars of the number of Plans of New Buildings in each parish submitted for approval under the Bye-laws :---

		In 1897	In 1898	$rac{\mathrm{In}}{1899}$	In 1900	In 1901	In_{1902}	In 1903	In 1904	In 1905	In 1906	In 1907
Cheam	 	18	33	99	114	107	134	117	95	134	106	74
Ewell	 	20	31	34	16	34	35	52	32	86	32	24
Cuddington	 	9	10	9	23	13	17	13	7	11	13	11
Ashtead	 	18	21	34	32	61	42	56	59	59	78	40
Banstead	 					9	8	26	48	56	37	81
Great Bookham	 					2	8	37	20	35	14	10
Little Bookham	 					2	4	3	4	1	5	14
Cobham	 					18	14	30	41	53	59	81
Fetcham	 						2	_		3	1	7
Headley	 						1	1	1			i
Stoke	 					5	14	24	10	26	16	17
Chessington	 						9	7	4	4	2	1

Mr. Pratley informs me that the plans for laying out 6 New Streets and Sewers at Cobham, 2 at Ashtead, and 1 at Great Bookham, were submitted for approval.

Mr. Ware, the Road Surveyor, prepared plans, specifications, and estimates for making up and taking over Diceland Road, Ferndale Road, and Shrubland Road, Banstead, under the Private Street Works Act, 1892. The Council also applied for powers under this Act with regard to Frederick Road, Cheam. I had reported upon the insanitary condition of each of these roads in previous years.

COWSHEDS, DAIRIES, AND MILKSHOPS.

The Model Regulations were adopted in 1899. Many improvements have been made in the course of the last few years, and the premises are kept generally in compliance with the requirements of the Regulations. They are all visited systematically by the Sanitary Inspectors.

In the past year three Cowsheds in the Eastern District were re-constructed and thoroughly re-drained, in four others paving and drainage were made good, frequent lime-washing of the buildings was enforced, and attention was called to the dirty condition of the cows on some occasions. In the Western District the paving and drainage of two Cowsheds were repaired, and a number of sheds were repaired and cleansed at the request of the Inspector.

The Council's Veterinary Inspectors continued to make quarterly examination of the cows belonging to the registered cowkeepers. Mr. Skilton, the Inspector for the Eastern District, reported five cows to be suffering from Tuberculosis or other disease that rendered their milk unfit for human consumption. Upon receipt of notification of these cases I visited the farms, and found in each case that the cows had been destoyed and taken out of the district.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Bye-laws with respect to Slaughter Houses are in force throughout the district. The premises were inspected regularly. One was condemned as unfit for use, and two others were re-paved and drained during the year, and the requirements of the Bye-laws were enforced in other respects.

SCAVENGING.

The weekly removal of house refuse in the parish of Ashtead, and the fortnightly removal in the parishes of Cheam, Cuddington, and Ewell, were again carried out under-contract.

At Banstead the collection and cleansing of tub-closets containing acidified peat-moss, and the emptying of cesspools, were continued under contract, under the supervision of Mr. Wooldridge, the Sanitary Inspector, who informs me that 20 new tubs were provided, the closet and privy buildings being altered in each case to adapt them to the system; 181 tubs were in use at the end of the year and 662 cesspools were emptied during the year.

The Council received the sanction of the Local Government Board to borrow the sum of £1,050 for the purchase of further appliances, including a Motor Cesspool Exhauster, to enable them to cope with the large increase in the work.

The Council also undertook the work of emptying cesspools in the parish of Cuddington, under the circumstances mentioned in the section on Sewerage.

SEWERS AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

ASHTEAD. The Sewerage System was constructed in 1901, and provides for the drainage of the whole of the inhabited parts of the parish, the Sewers having been extended from time to time as new roads have been laid out. The system joins that of Leatherhead District, in which the Out-fall Works are situated. Nine ventilating shafts were erected during the year, to replace surface ventilators which were closed on account of complaints of nuisances.

CHEAM AND CUDDINGTON. The system for these two parishes was constructed in 1897, and was extended to include Belmont, in Cheam parish, in 1901.

The method of disposal, as originally designed, was by chemical precipitation and land-irrigation; the land is a stiff clay, and serious pollution of the stream occurred soon after the Works were opened; the sedimentation tanks were accordingly altered to form an open "septic tank," the effluent from which was passed first through a coarse, and then through a fine, "contact bed," and thence over the fland. Additional beds have been constructed from time to time, and a good effluent has since been obtained; the beds were further extended and enlarged during the past year. On one occasion, however, during this year, complaint was received from the Thames Conservancy Board that the effluent was bad; this result appeared to be due to the deposit on the land of a large quantity of sludge, which had just previously been removed from the tank.

A group of 26 houses in the parish of Cuddington, on the Ewell boundary, cannot be drained to the system, except at a prohibitive cost. Early in the year complaint was made to the Local Government Board by the occupiers of some of these houses, asking that the Council should be required to empty the cesspools. The Council considered schemes for laying a sewer and disposing of the sewage, and I made a report, at their request, upon the sanitary condition of the premises in question; it appeared that no urgent nuisance was caused by the want of a sewer, and the Council finally decided to undertake the emptying of the cesspools. Application was made to the Local Government Board for an Order, which was granted in July, declaring the expenses to be special expenses chargeable on the parish, and the work was begun in August.

COBHAM. The system was constructed in 1901, and the method of treatment of the sewage was by "double contact beds," followed by land irrigation. The coarse beds soon became choked by solids, and in 1905 a large detritus tank was constructed to intercept the solids before the sewage was passed on to the beds.

On receipt of complaints of offensive smell which were alleged to arise from the Works, the tank was covered with hurdles, supporting a layer of peat moss.

A sewer was extended to take the drainage of seven houses on the Old Common, the cost being divided between the Council and the various owners.

BOOKHAM. The hamlet of Eastwick is provided with sewers. The sewage is treated with that of the mansion and farm, at private Out-fall Works in Eastwick Park. Recurrent nuisances arise from the cesspools which receive the drainage of cottages in the village of Bookham, and considerable difficulty is experienced in disposing of the drainage of private houses which are being erected in considerable numbers in the parish; it is probable that a scheme of sewerage for this district will be necessary in the near future.

STOKE D'ABERNON. A private system of sewers and disposal works has been constructed for the drainage of premises of the Station Road and the Tilt, to which connections will shortly be made.

The house drains in connection with all the new systems have been properly laid, ventilated, and intercepted from the sewers by traps, and water closets with flushing apparatus have been provided, in accordance with the regulations and Bye-laws of the Council.

WATER SUPPLY.

Each parish is provided with a public supply from a Company; the Sutton Water Company supply Banstead, Ewell, and the greater part of Cheam and Cuddington; the Metropolitan Water Board supply part of Chessington and a number of houses in the district of Worcester Park in the parishes of Cheam and Cuddington; the Leatherhead Water Company supply Ashtead, Great and Little Bookham, Cobham, Fetcham, Stoke D'Abernon and part of Chessington; the East Surrey Water Company supply Headley. Ten samples of water from private wells were analysed by me, and, as a result, 7 wells were closed and water was laid on from the mains, and 2 wells were cleaned out. In all 24 houses were provided with water supply under notice from the Council.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Each of the Elementary Schools was visited by me. A new Council School for Infants was opened at Ashtead, and a new Church of England School for Girls and Infants, in place of the School already in existence, at Cheam.

I again reported to the Sanitary Committee upon the insanitary privies at the Bookham, Eastwick, and Fetcham Schools; correspondence ensued between the Sanitary Committee, the respective Managers of the Schools, and the Surrey Education Committee, and a notice was served upon the Managers of the Fetcham School, but nothing had been done in either case to make the conveniences sanitary by the end of the year, except at the little Bookham Infants School, where new conveniences, urinal, and cesspool were constructed, and water was laid on from the main.

At Cobham, the Girls and Boys Schools were re-contructed and enlarged, and the unsatisfactory vault-closets, upon which I reported in the previous year, were replaced by water-closets draining to the sewer. A tender for connecting the drains of the Downside Infants School with the drains was accepted at the end of the year.

New sanifary fittings have been provided recently at the Ashtead, Banstead, Belmont, Chessington, and Tadworth Schools.

There is no water supply on the premises at the Eastwick or Headley Schools; in the latter case water is obtained from a tap on the Company's main at the School House opposite the School. In all other cases the water supply is from the Company's mains of the various Water Companies.

Notices of cases of infectious disease notified to me were sent to the School Attendance Officers, specifying the period for which children living in infected houses should be excluded from attendance; the Teachers notified to me cases of non-notifiable infectious disease, and suspicious cases of any kind I visited the Schools whenever they appeared to be spreading infection, examined suspected children at the Schools or at their homes, and advised as to the steps to be taken.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

There are 185 workshops on the Register. All the premises at which more than one or two persons were employed were inspected, and various defects, chiefly of a minor character, were remedied; in two instances nuisances had not been abated at the end of the year.

Section 22 of the Public Health Amendment Act, 1890, is in force in the district. The conveniences at the various factories were inspected. As regards sufficiency of accommodation, there are very few establishments at which more than twenty persons are employed, or at which there are employees of both sexes; sanitary conveniences have been provided in the proportion of at least one convenience for twenty employees.

No lists of outworkers were received from employers or from other Councils, and from enquiries upon this point it did not appear that any outworkers were employed in the district.

There is no underground bakehouse in the district. A drain-inlet in a bakehouse was cut off, but in other respects the bakehouses were found to comply with the special requirements of the Act.

Abstracts of the Act were found to be exhibited in all workshops in which women or young persons were employed.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

1.—INSPECTION.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OF INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

		Number of				
Premises.	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.			
Factories (including Factory Laundries) Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) Workplaces	$\begin{array}{c} 17\\152\\24\end{array}$	8	_			
Total	193	8	-			

	N	umber of Def		
Particulars.	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	Number of Prosecutions
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :		1		
Want of cleanliness	6	6		
Want of ventilation	2	2		
Overcrowding	-			
Want of drainage of floors	9	8		
Other Nuisances	1			
(insufficient	1	1		
Sanitary accommodation unsuitable or defective	1	1		
not separate for sexes	-			
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :				
Breach of special requirements for Bakehouses	1	1		
Total	21	19		

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

3.-HOME WORK.

Lists of Outworkers received from Employers (Sec. 107)...... Addresses of Outworkers received from other Councils

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.
Workshop Bakehouses	26
"Laundries Other Workshops	34 125
Total number of workshops on Register	185

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories :- Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133) Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Act (s. 5) Report (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors	1
Other	-

THE SANITARY INSPECTORS' REPORT.

For the Year ending December 31st, 1907.

		Mr. Wool	dridge. M	Ir. Pratley.
			Number.	
Complaints received in writing			20	8
Premises inspected under Sec. 92 of the Public Hea	lth 1	Act, 1875	285	601
Re-inspections			305	366
Nuisances discovered			327	484
" remedied without being reported			212	446
", reported to Sanitary Authority			74	38
", remedied after report			60	30
Preliminary Notices served by the Inspector			83	185
Notices served by order of the Sanitary Authority			8	12
			7	18
Smoke Test applied to old drains				10

Particulars of Work done for the Abatement of Nuisances, by Owners or Occupiers, in compliance with Notices :

Privies, pails, cesspools, and drains cleansed	66	45
Privies and pail-closets re-constructed as water-closets	2	13
Privies re-placed by earth-closets or pails	19	14
Water-closets provided with flushing apparatus	9	11
Premises provided with closet accommodation		_
", ", ", ashbins	20	25
Drains re-constructed, ventilated, and connected with sewers	8	18
Premises provided with efficient drainage, after notice	_	25
Sink wastes trapped and disconnected from drains		9
	1	3
Premises from which animals, improperly kept, were removed	Т	
Houses which were provided with efficient ventilation and	4	9
lighting	28	32
Surface of yards paved with an impervious material		02
Houses at which injurious overcrowding was abated	2	1
Legal proceedings taken, under Sec. 96, for the abatement of		
Nuisances (no. of times)		-
Houses closed by the Justices as unfit for human habitation,		
under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890		
Foul, damp, unwholesome Houses repaired and cleansed	81	45
" " " closed by owners after notice	1	
Houses cleansed and whitewashed under Section 46 of the		
Public Health Act, 1875	39	39
Drains disconnected from ditches	3	15
Foul ditches cleansed	6	16
Foul accumulations removed	15	34

WATER SUPPLY :

Number of Samples of Water s Health for Analysis Number of Wells permanently					2	8
purposes						7
Number of Wells cleansed					-	2
Water Supply provided by owned	ers of p	roperty, a	fter noti	ce	—	24

W. T. W	OOLDRIDGE,	Sanitary	Inonactore
FRANK	A. PRATLEY,	Summing	Inspectors.

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Table I.

110	Popula- tion	Bir	ths.	То	tal Deaths I the Dis		d in	Total Deaths	Deaths of Non- residents	Deaths of Residents registered	De at all	ett aths Ages
Year.	estimated to Middle of each				One Year Age.	At all	Ages.	in Public Institu- tions in	registered in Public Institu- tions in	in Public Institu- tions beyond	to	nging the trict.
1	year. 2	Num- ber. 3	Rate.*	Num- ber. 5	Rate per 1000 Births registered. 6		Rate.*	the District. 9	the District. 10	the District.	Num- ber 12	Rate.*
1007	15000	0.55							0.04		100	10.0
1897	17620	377	21.4	36	96	397	22.5	236	234	29	192	10.9
1898 1899	$ 18050 \\ 18500 $	412 421	$22.8 \\ 22.7$	34 43		$\frac{382}{412}$	$21.2 \\ 22.2$	207 205	207 199	39 42	$\frac{214}{255}$	11·9 13·8
1900	18960	449	23.6	40 43	97	412 422	22.2	205	228	36	230	12.1
1901	19440	445	23.6	49	110	356	18.1	182	181	36	211	10.8
1902	19950	463	23.2	49	106	464	20.0	272	269	47	242	12.1
1903	20420	458	22.5	30	66	369	15.7	204	202	30	197	9.6
1904	21000	500	23.8	38	76	410	19.5	227	225	44	229	10.9
1905	21700	538	24.8	40	74	445	18.0	288	285	48	208	9.6
1906	22500	517	23.0	51	99	541	21.0	325	319	45	267	11.9
Averages for years 1897—1906.	19810	458	23.1	41	90	420	18.3	238	235	40	225	11.3
1907	23500	522	22.2	30	57	482	18.1	283	274	53	261	11.1

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1907 and Previous Years.

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

NOTE.—The deaths 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 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 deaths of "Non-residents" included in column 10 occurred in the London County Asylum, Banstead; the Boys' Surgical Home, Banstead; the St. Anthony's Hospital, Cheam; the Cuddington Isolation Hospital; and the Kensington and Chelsea Schools, Ewell.

The deaths of "Residents" included in column 11 occurred in the Epsom Workhouse; the Brookwood County Asylum; the Sutton Cottage Hospital; the Leatherhead Cottage Hospital: the Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford; and the Guildford Isolation Hospital.

The population of Banstead Asylum and of Ewell Schools have been excluded from the above figures.

Area of District in Acres (exclusive of area covered by water) ... 31,057.

Total population at all ages			22,443)	
Asylum, etc			3,137	
Rest of District			19,306	At Census of 1901.
Number of Inhabited houses			3,851	
Average number of persons p	er ho	ouse	5.0	

Table II.

Vital Statistics of Separate Localities in 1907 and previous years.

	Deaths under 1 year.	d.	01-1-01-00400	1.	5
TAK.	Deaths at all Ages.	· ·	824932694838 83493269488 8349326948	40	51
7. Совнам	Births registered.	b.	73 94 91 93 86 91 88 81 88 81 81	82	91
L	Population estimated to middle of each year.	a.	3525 3620 3720 3720 3820 3820 4030 4140 4140 41250 41360 4100	3980	4600
N, STOKE, Fetcham, dlry.	Deaths under I year.	d.	0104041-0004	4	1
	Deaths at all Ages.	c.	2888181 2888181 2888888	22	30
CUDDINGTON, ESSINGTON, Fr AND HEADL	Births registered.	b.	58 85 85 85 97 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99	55	47
G. Cu Chess	Population estimated to middle of each year.	a.	2600 2660 2730 2730 2730 2880 2880 2880 2880 2880 2880 2880 28	2750	3000
18.	Deaths under 1 year.	d.	60400040100	4	00
Воокнамя.	Deaths at all Ages.	5	3232323333333333333333333333333333333	81	24
IE Boo	Births registered.	<i>b.</i>	22 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 2	34	40
5. The	Population estimated to middle of each year.	a.	$\begin{array}{c} 1505\\ 1505\\ 1545\\ 1545\\ 1545\\ 1585\\ 1685\\ 1605\\ 1610\\ 1610\\ 1630\\ 1630\\ 1650\end{array}$	1580	1700
	Deaths under 1 year.	÷	1 21 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	60	10
CAD.	Deaths at all Ages.	:	23	50	31
ASHTEAD.	Births registered.	b.	86884448888	#	60
4,	Population estimated to middle of each year.	a.	1660 1775 1775 1835 1970 2900 22000 22000 22000 22000	1950	2450
	Deaths under 1 year.	d.	0004000010	w	00
÷.	Deaths at all Ages.	5	36 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35	36	<u>9</u>
. Ewell.	Births registered.	b.	19 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 98	3 ·	8
eci	Population estimated to middle of each year.	4.	2595 2595 2500 25600 25600 25600 25600 22600 22600 22600 22900 22900 22900 22900 22900 22900 22900 22900 22900 22900 22900 22600 22000 22000 22000 22000 22000 22000 22000 22000 22000 22000 22000 22000 22000 22000 22000 22000 22000 22000 2000 20000 20000 2000000	2720	3200
	Deaths under 1 year.	d.	4 11 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13	11	4
νж.	Deaths at all Ages.	0.	55 54 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 5	43	\$
2. CHEAM.	Births registered.	b.	$^{74}_{126}$	103	138
	Population estimated to middle of each year.	G.	2560 22965 3135 3440 33770 33770 33770 33770 4500 4500	3570	4750
	Deaths under 1 year.	·	601604400F	00	-
ZAD.	Deaths at all Ages.		44 44 46 33 33 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35	25	18
1. BANSTEAD.	Births registered.	<i>b</i> .	710 717 717 710 710 710 710 710 710 710	73	11
÷	Population estimated to middle of each year.		2845 2925 3005 3005 3005 3005 3000 3180 3320 3350 3650 3650 3650	3230	3800
NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	YEAR.		1897 1898 1890 1800 1900 1900 1906 1906 1906	Averages of years 1897 to 1906.	1907

Notes.—Deaths of residents occurring beyond the district are included in sub-columns c of this table, and those of non-residents registered in the district are excluded.

Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions are allotted to the respective localities, according to addresses of the deceased.

(60)

Table III.

				noti e Di					To	ta	ea	Ca	ses		not	ifi	ed	ir	•	N			05	pi	tal		101	n o			1	
			At	Ages	-Ye	ars.				H).	1	1	1		1		-	1	um.									0.	n.			
Notifiable Disease.	At all Ages.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards	Banstead.		ngton (Ewell.	Chessington.	Ashtead.	Headley.	Fetcham.	UTEAU DOOMIAL	LAULE BOOK NAIL.	Cohham	[A8V]	Banstead.		Cuddington (H).	Ewell.	Chessington.	Ashtead.	Headley.	Fetcham.		Little Bookham	Stoke.	Cobham.	ALL DESCRIPTION
Small Pox Cholera Diphtheria Erysipelas			13	 16 1			: : : 00	. :24	 2 1	2	3	1	10		3		1		4	ï	2	i					2	1 15 .			: : 04 :	
Fyphus Fever Enteric Fever		••••	19 	22 	7	5 :2	 1	16	2	1	8				11				:						2		1			***	: : 60	-
Relapsing Fever Continued Fever Puerperal Fever Plague	 1 					 1 				1									• •			***										
Totals	101		32	39	12	15	3	23	6	5	11	2	14		45	27	2		7 .	15	4	1	9		8		3	16	1		5	1

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1907.

Note.—The Isolation Hospital, used by the sick of the District, is The Sutton, Epsom, &c., Joint Hospital and is in the parish marked (H) in the Table.

Table IV.

Shewing the number of deaths from the Seven Chief Zymotic Diseases, and from Phthisis, and the number of cases notified in each of the years 1880—1907.

Year.	Smal	l Pox.	Scarlet	Fever.	Dipht	heria.		iterie ever.	Diarrhœa.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Phthisis.
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths
$\begin{array}{r} 1880\\ 1881\\ 1882\\ 1883\\ 1884\\ 1885\\ 1886\\ 1887\\ 1888\\ 1889\\ 1890\\ 1891\\ 1892\\ 1893\\ 1894\\ 1895\\ 1896\\ 1897\\ 1898\\ 1896\\ 1897\\ 1898\\ 1899\\ 1900\\ 1901\\ 1902\\ 1903\\ 1904\\ 1905\\ 1906\\ 1907\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & $		$\begin{array}{c} 17\\ \cdot 77\\ 41\\ 69\\ 54\\ 16\\ 14\\ 33\\ \cdots\\ 24\\ 17\\ 6\\ 73\\ 92\\ 24\\ 49\\ 61\\ 34\\ 31\\ 114\\ 108\\ 37\\ 131\\ 38\\ 25\\ 35\\ 46\\ 53\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3 \\4 \\ 2 \\2 \\2 \\2 \\2 \\1 \\4 \\ 2 \\2 \\1 \\4 \\ 2 \\2 \\ 1 \\$	$18\\10\\2\\5\\29\\36\\8\\15\\10\\5\\62\\14\\38\\25\\8\\11\\8\\15\\29\\13\\26\\26\\16\\26\\26\\16\\26\\37$	$ \begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 5 \\ 3 \\ \vdots \\ 2 \\ 5 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 9 \\ \end{array} $	$\frac{16}{17} \frac{4}{5} \frac{5}{8} \frac{3}{3} \frac{4}{3} \frac{9}{9} \frac{4}{1} \frac{1}{1} \frac{3}{3} \frac{4}{6} \frac{6}{7} \frac{3}{5} \frac{5}{4} \frac{4}{4} \frac{3}{3} \frac{2}{9} \frac{9}{1} \frac{9}{9} \frac{3}{3}$	31	$13 \\ 14 \\ 12 \\ 38 \\ 24 \\ 41 \\ \\ 14 \\ 25 \\ 22 \\ 22 \\ 14 \\ 19 \\ 45 \\ 87 \\ 31 \\ 23 \\ 12 \\ 3$	$\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ & \ddots \\ 1 \\ & \cdot \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ & \cdot \\ 7 \\ & \cdot \\ 3 \\ & \cdot \\ 5 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ & \cdot \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ & \cdot \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ & \cdot \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 6\\ 3\\ 9\\ 2\\ 10\\ 1\\ 4\\7\\ 10\\ 4\\ 5\\ 5\\ 1\\ 6\\4\\ 4\\ 3\\ 11\\7\\ 7\\ 11\\7\\ 4\\ 3\end{array}$	18 14 20 15 17 15 20 11 13 15 26 11 19 15 15

Note.-The Infectious Disease Notification Act has been in force since December, 1889.

Table V.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year, 1907.

		aths i to wi	ole	Dist	rict	g	I	Deatl	hs in	or l (at	elo all	ngir Ag	ng t es).	o L	oca	litie	8	strict.
Causes of Death.	All ages.	Under 1.	1 to 3.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards	Banstead.	Cheam.	Cuddington.	Chessington.	Ashtead.	Headley.	Fetcham.	Great Bookham	Little Bookham	Stoke d'Abernon	Cobham.	Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.
Small PoxMeaslesScarlet FeverWhooping CoughDiphtheria and Mem-	 1 3	···· ···· 3.	1	· · · · ·		••••	· • • • · • •		· · · · ·	1	 		····	 	···· ····	····		 1
branous Croup Croup	9 		6 2	2 1			1	••••		. 1	1		 	4	1	 	1	5
Fever Typhus Fever Enteric Fever Other Continued				· · · · ·				••••										
Epidemic Influenza Cholera	4				3	1	1	1			1						1	
Diarrhœa Enteritis	$3 \\ 1$	2.		· · · · ·	 1 			2		1					···· ····	····	1	
Puerperal Fever Erysipelas Other Septic Diseases	$\begin{array}{c}1\\2\\4\end{array}$	· · · · ·	. 1		1 3	2		1	1	. 1	 2	···· ····	····	····	····			
Phthisis Other Tubercular Dis- eases	15 9		. 1 1 8		10 4	1		3.		$2 \dots 1$	1 2		1				6 1	37 3
Cancer, Malignant Diseases Bronchitis	22 27				11		3	62		$5 \\ 1 \\ 4 \\ 1$	1 4			23			3 4	4
Pneumonia Pleurisy	17 1	2. 4 	4 1	1	51		1	22	2	$\hat{3}$ $\hat{1}$	4	1				1	3	20
Other Diseases of Res- piratory Organs Alcoholism	4		. 1		1 2	2		$\frac{1}{2}$.		1 1	1					1 1		1
Cirrhosis of Liver f Venereal Diseases Premature Birth	$1\\6$	6.			1		2			1								
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition Heart Diseases	$\frac{2}{24}$		1 1	•••	2 11		3	1.7.						2			14	 23
Accidents Suicides All other Causes	$\frac{13}{5}$	0.00	1 1		7 5 26	2	42	3		$ \\ 1$	 13	1		 9		1	31	1 1 171
		301		5	100	_						3	5	_	_	_	_	

(62) Table VI.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1907.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Juder 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	-3 Weeks.	-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	3 Months.	4 Months.	5 Months.	6 Months.					_	Total Deaths under One Year.
G 177 110 1	5	1					2		4 2	3	1	3	2	1	1	
Scarlet Fever Diphtheria	· · · · · · · ·		•••		···· ··· ···	 1									 	
Diarrhœa, all forms Enteritis (not Tubercu- lous Gastritis, Gastro-							1								 	1
Wasting Diseases— Premature Birth Congenital Defects	2	1			5 2	 1 									 	6 2
Want of Breast-milk Atrophy, Debility, Mar- asmus Tuberculous Diseases—						2	1				1				 	 4 1
Tuberculous Meningitis Tuberculous Peritonitis : Tabes Mesenterica Other Tuberculous Dis- eases															 	
Erysipelas Syphilis Rickets Meningitis (not Tuber-	···· ····				 	····			1					1	 	 1 1
culous) Convulsions Bronchitis Laryngitis Pneumonia	1	· · · · · ·			··· 1 					1.		ï	1		 	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ \\ 4 \end{array} $
Suffocation, overlaying Other Causes All Causes	5	1	2			1 6	2		2	3	1	3	3	1	 1 1	1 1 30

Births in the year; legitimate 516, illegitimate 6. Deaths in the year of legitimate infants 28, illegitimate infants 2. Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 261. Population (estimated to middle of 1907) 23,500.

EPSOM URBAN DISTRICT.

1907.

EPSOM URBAN DISTRICT.

POPULATION.

The population at the Census 1891 was 8,417 persons, and that at the Census 1901 was 10,915 persons, the latter figure including 699 inmates and 113 officials at the Horton Manor Lunatic Asylum.

The population of the District in the middle of the year under review may be estimated at 13,000 persons, exclusive of the special inmates of the London County Asylum.

BIRTHS.

The Births registered in the District during the year were 339 in number, representing an Annual Birth Rate of 26.0 per 1,000 of the estimated population, as against an average of 24.5 for the preceding ten years; 170 of the children were boys and 169 were girls. Twenty births in the Workhouse and 3 in the Asylums are included in these figures. Seventeen of the births were illegitimate, but 11 of these occurred in the Workhouse among inmates from all parts of the Union. If the births among inmates from other parishes were excluded, the corrected return for Epsom would be 315 legitimate and 9 illegitimate births.

DEATHS.

The Deaths registered in the District during the year were 525 in number, of which 97 occurred in the town, 108 in the Workhouse Infirmary, 2 in the Epsom and Ewell Cottage Hospital, 1 in the Isolation Hospital, and 317 in the London County Asylums.

Of the 108 persons who died in the Infirmary, 34 belonged to Epsom, 42 to parishes in the Epsom Rural District, 9 to Carshalton, 8 to Leatherhead, and 15 to Sutton. The death of one parishioner of Epsom occurred in the Horton Asylum.

Four parishioners of Epsom died in the Brookwood Asylum.

In estimating the Death Rate. the deaths, in Public Institutions in the District, of 390 persons belonging to other Districts, have to be deducted from the gross number, and the deaths of 4 parishioners of Epsom in the Brookwood Asylum have to be added, leaving 139 nett deaths. This number represents an Annual Death Rate of 10.7 per 1000 of the estimated population for the year, as against an average rate of 12.2 for the preceding ten years.

Four of the deaths were uncertified.

Four deaths were due to Infectious Diseases, 1 to Cerebro-spinal Fever, 2 to Influenza, 7 to Diarrhœa, 7 to Phthisis, 28 to other Diseases of the Lungs, 10 to Diseases of the Heart, 4 to Accidents and 10 to Cancer.

INFANT MORTALITY.

The deaths of Infants under one year of age were 32 in number, of whom 21 were boys and 11 were girls, and were at the rate of 94 per 1000 births, as against an average rate of 116 for the preceding ten years.

The causes of death, classified according to the ages of the infants in weeks and months, will be found in Table V. on page 75. Eleven of the deaths occurred within a week of birth. Seven other deaths were due to diarrhoeal diseases.

The Council carefully considered the question of the adoption of the Notification of Births Act, 1907, but difficulty was experienced in formulating a scheme for carrying out the objects of the Act without the appointment of a special officer for the purpose, and, on the receipt of a petition from the medical practitioners in the District protesting against its adoption, the Council decided to take no action at present, but to continue to distribute copies of a card giving advice as to the Feeding and care of Infants.

(65)

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Very few cases of notifiable disease occurred at any time during the year, and not a single case was notified in the town during the last quarter. With the exception of Whooping Cough, there was a similar freedom from non-notifiable infectious diseases.

SMALL POX.

No case was notified.

SCARLET FEVER.

Thirteen cases were notified in 9 private houses and 1 case at the Workhouse. Four of the cases were "Return" cases, the particulars of which have already been given in the general Report. All the patients were removed to Hospital, with the exception of a baby, who was the only child in the house. A child aged two years, who was already seriously ill from bronchitis when she was attacked with Scarlet Fever, died at the Isolation Hospital in July.

DIPHTHERIA.

Four cases were notified in 4 houses, in February, April, May and June. All the patients were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

ENTERIC FEVER.

One case was notified in a private house in March, but the course of the illness subsequent to removal to the Isolation Hospital indicated that the patient was suffering from another disease. A patient at the Long Grove Asylum, who probably contracted the disease before his removal from London, failed in August.

DIARRHŒAL DISEASES.

This disease caused the deaths of four infants, one each in April and May, and two in September. The death of an infant in April was ascribed to Gastroenteric Catarrh, and the deaths of two infants in May were ascribed to Gastritis. At the Workhouse, 8 patients, the majority at an advanced age, died of Gastritis or Enteritis, and at the Asylums 13 deaths were caused by Dysentery or allied conditions common among the insane.

MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH.

No case of Measles was reported to me, but Whooping Cough was very prevalent in the last quarter of the year, and necessitated the closure of the Council Infants' School at the end of November. The disease caused the deaths three children aged 4 months, 6 months and 18 months respectively.

ERYSIPELAS.

Two cases were notified in private houses, 3 cases, of which one ended fatally, at the Workhouse, and 7 cases, of which 3 ended fatally, at the Asylum.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

One fatal case occurred at the Workhouse in January.

TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.

The deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Phthisis or Consumption) were 7 in number, and were at the low rate of 0.54 per 1000 of the population, as against an average of 0.85 for the preceding ten years. One death was attributed to Acute General Tuberculosis. Disinfection of rooms and of infected articles was offered after each death from Phthisis, and was carried out by the Sanitary Inspector in 4 cases.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

In March the Council gave instructions that a copy of the Memorandum on this disease, issued by the Local Government Board, should be sent to each medical practitioner in the town, with a request that any suspected case should be reported to me, and they authorised me at the same time to obtain any bacteriological examination that might be required.

In December, the fluid obtained by lumbar puncture from a patient suffering from Meningitis at the Cottage Hospital was examined and found to contain the organism of Cerebro-spinal Fever. On the death of the patient, disinfection of the rooms, bedding and other articles was carried out. No other case was brought to my notice.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Nine specimens were examined for the Diphtheria bacillus, 7 for the Tubercle bacillus, 1 for the Widal reaction, and 1 for the Diplococcus intracellularis, by Mr. Lord, of New Malden, at the expense of the Council.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

I made an inspection on the Common, visiting each group of cottages, and a house to house inspection of the worst groups. Particulars of 216 cottages were obtained, 29 of which were single-storied, and 28 were wholly or partly of wood. I reported one cottage to be unfit for habitation, several were in a bad state of repair, 25 required cleansing, defects of drainage were mainly of a minor character, and there appeared to be little or no overcrowding. The repairs and drainage necessary to make the cottage fit for habitation, were completed, and the various other defects were remedied under notice from the Council. I also reported a shed, which was being used as a dwelling, to be unfit for habitation ; notice was served upon the owner, who made some alterations in the structure, but failed to comply with the Council's requirements ; a closing order was accordingly issued under the Bye-laws.

Mr. Martin, the Sanitary Inspector, reported at each meeting of the Sanitary Committee upon the nuisances that came to his notice, and continued to report upon each case until the defects had been remedied. A list in detail of his inspections and of the nuisances abated under his supervision will be found on page 71.

BYE-LAWS.

The Bye-laws in force in the District are as follows :--

(1). Bye-laws with respect to New Streets and Buildings; revised in 1906.

(2). Bye-laws with respect to the Height of Rooms intended to be used for Human Habitation; adopted in 1906.

(3). Bye-laws with respect to Nuisances; revised in 1906.

(4). Bye-laws with respect to Tents, Vans, Sheds, and Similar Structures; adopted in 1897.

(5). Bye-laws with respect to Common Lodging Houses; adopted in 1899.

(6). Bye-laws with respect to Slaughter Houses; adopted in 1885.

(7). Regulations with respect to Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops; adopted in 1899.

With slight modifications in a few respects, the Model Bye-laws and Regulations have been adopted by the Council.

(67)

NEW BUILDINGS.

Mr. Capon, the Council's Surveyor, informs me that 42 new houses were erected during the year under the Bye-laws, as against 90, 41, 93, 106, 84 and 139 respectively in the preceding six years.

On several occasions contraventions of the Bye-laws were reported to the Council, who enforced compliance therewith.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS.

Two Cowkeepers and one Purveyor gave up business, and at the end of the year there were 8 Cowkeepers and 12 Purveyors on the Register. The Sanitary Inspector visited all the premises periodically, paying 72 visits in all, and found them generally to be kept in compliance with the Regulations; limewashing of the sheds twice in the year was enforced in all cases; a new store for milk and utensils was provided in the place of one which had been reported to be unsatisfactory in the previous year.

Mr. Skilton, M.R.C.V.S., the Council's Veterinary Inspector, made quarterly examinations of all the cows belonging to the registered cowkeepers in the district; he reported on each occasion that the cows were in a healthy condition.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

There are six on the Register. They were inspected regularly and found to be kept generally in compliance with the Bye-laws. At one of the premises the Slaughter House and lairs were paved and redrained under notice from the Council, and a new meat-safe was provided.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

They are three in number, an additional house having been placed on the Register during the year; the drains at this house were relaid, and the floor of the cellar was relaid in cement to cure dampness.

HOUSE REFUSE.

House refuse was removed weekly by the Council's staff, under the supervision of the Surveyor. The Meldrum Destructor continued to work well both as regards heating capacity and freedom from nuisance.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply is obtained from two wells at the Council's Water Works, known respectively as the Oval Well and Garden Well, connected by an adit $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, which was constructed in 1903 and runs N.W. by S.E. for a length of $249\frac{1}{2}$ feet, the floor being $90\frac{1}{2}$ feet below the surface of the ground. Two bore-holes, of 18-in. and 12-in. diameter respectively, extend into the chalk and discharge into the adit. The strata above the chalk at the site consist, from the surface downwards, of 8 feet of sand and gravel, 14 feet of clay, and 43 feet of sand. All communications between the surface water and the chalk water were effectively cut off by work that was carried out at the time of the construction of the adit. The whole of the drains at the Works were relaid in iron pipes in 1905.

The water is pumped to two reservoirs on the Downs, from the Oval Well, by an old Horizontal Engine and a Worthington Triple-expansion Engine. During the present year a new pump driven by a large Gas Engine has been constructed over the Garden Well.

The works are equipped with automatic Recorders, shewing the height of the water in the wells and in the reservoirs, and each section of the mains is controlled by Deacon Meters for the detection of waste.

The whole District, including the London County Asylums, is supplied from the mains, with the exception of about 30 houses at Langley Bottom, and a few houses on the outskirts. Mr. Vaux Graham, the Council's Consulting Engineer, who was requested to report upon the cost of laying a main to supply Langley Bottom, estimated that £1668 would be required, and the Council decided that this was prohibitive. The cottages are dependent upon rain-water, but water is supplied by the Council by means of water carts in time of drought.

Bacterioscopic examinations of the water were made by Professor Hewlett, who reported in February and March that the number of organisms present was abnormally high, but that no organisms that would denote pollution were present; he attributed the results to the disturbance caused to the water by the work that was being done in putting in the new pumps, and reported later that the water was of excellent quality and free from any trace of pollution.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The sewerage system was constructed and the Farm was laid out in the year 1854. Some of the old sewers are of brick, but the majority are of glazed earthenware. Plans shewing the situation and giving full particulars of the size, fall, level, and construction of all the sewers, were completed in 1905, by Mr. Capon, the Council's Surveyor, to whom I am indebted for most of the details of this section. In the course of the last few years, a considerable number of the sewers have been relaid, and in the present year Mr. Capon has replaced the old sewers in Adelphi Road, Beaconsfield Place, Leith Road, and Victoria Place, by sewers having a proper fall, inspecting manholes and ventilating columns, and has also prepared plans for relaying sewers in East Street, High Street and West Street. The sewers receive a large proportion of the surface water of the district. A large number of the surface ventilators in the roads have been replaced by ventilating columns.

The tank sewer for the sewage of the Long Grove Asylum was completed in June.

The Farm has an area of 147 acres, of which 100 acres are utilised for the treatment of sewage. The soil of about one-third of the area is clay, and of the rest is gravel, flints, and clay. The sewage from the Horton and Long Grove Asylums and the Epileptic Colony is treated in a septic tank, the effluent from which is passed through a bed of clinker, in order to prevent nuisance from the offensive gases, before being treated on the land. The sewage from the town and the Manor Asylum is conveyed to four tanks at various parts of the Farm, in which some of the solids are deposited, and the effluent is treated by land irrigation; the effluent from all parts of the land is treated in contact beds, before being discharged into a branch of the Hogs Mill River, a tributary of the Thames. The sludge from the tanks is removed three or four times a year and placed on the land until it is of a suitable consistence to be dug in to the ground.

Complaints have been received from time to time of nuisance arising from the Farm, and in March, Mr. Capon submitted a scheme for constructing a Hydrolytic Tank, such as is in use at the Hampton Sewage Works, and for an improved method of dealing with the sludge. I was requested to visit the Hampton Works, which had already been visited by a Committee of the Council, and I was asked later to report upon the scheme and upon the condition of the Farm. I reported that the method of sludge disposal was unsatisfactory and was in urgent need of improvement in order to prevent nuisance; that the sludge was allowed to accumulate for too long a period in the tanks, owing to the nuisance that arose whenever they were emptied, and that, in consequence, the sludge was washed out of the tanks on to the land at times of heavy rain, thereby interfering with the treatment. The effluents which I examined were very satisfactory, and the necessity for the part of the scheme dealing with the preliminary treatment of the sewage did not appear to be immediately urgent. The Surveyor was instructed to obtain further information as to the results of treatment by the Hydrolytic Tank, and the Farm Committee are taking steps, in the meantime, to

enable the part of the scheme, which deals with the disposal of the sludge, to be carried out as soon as possible. The use of an offensive pit, which received the sludge from one of the tanks was discontinued.

Some new "bacteria beds" were constructed by the Surveyor.

The sewage of a part of the Common on the Ashtead boundary discharges into a tank, whence it is pumped by Ejectors into one of the main sewers. Complaint was received from the Thames Conservancy Board in April that the Rye Brook, a tributary of the River Mole, was being polluted by this sewage. It appeared that an overflow had taken place in consequence of the jamming of a valve, and the matter was remedied.

Many of the older house-drains were constructed with clay joints, and were not intercepted from the sewers. During the year a large number of these were relaid, ventilated, and intercepted from the sewer, under the supervision of Mr. Martin, the Sanitary Inspector, who has given much attention to nuisances arising from these defective conditions in the last four years. The Council have been compelled to incur considerable expense, in this connection, in relaying "combined drains," which are vested in them under the definitions in the Public Health Act.

A circular letter was sent to each of the builders in the town, requesting that notice should be given to the Sanitary Inspector of intention to repair or reconstruct any drain or sanitary convenience.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

I visited and inspected the sanitary conveniences at each of the Elementary Schools, and found them in a satisfactory condition. A drain, which had frequently been blocked, at the East Street Infants School, was relaid. New Council Schools in Hook Road, for the accommodation of 950 children, were opened, and the Junior Temporary School was closed.

Notices of cases of infectious disease notified to me were sent to the Teachers, who in return notified to me cases of infectious disease reported to them. I visited the Schools on several occasions on account of the prevalence of Whooping Cough, but no other infectious disease required attention during the year.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The Register was revised, with the nett result that there were 98 workshops registered at the end of the year. All the premises were inspected once, and in many instances twice, during the year. Eight cases of want of cleanliness were recorded, but the Sanitary Inspector informs me that twenty or more workshops, in addition to these, were limewashed on his verbal request.

Section 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, is in force in the District. Separate sanitary accommodation has been provided for each sex in all cases in which it is required. In one instance a defective closet was repaired, and in another a choked drain was unstopped, but no other defects of drainage were discovered.

Two cases of slight overcrowding were abated.

The Council again issued a circular letter to all employers in the District, calling attention to the requirements of the Act with regard to Home Work, and, as a result, two employers sent lists in February and four in September. The address of one outworker was received from another Council. The premises at which each of the outworkers was living were inspected.

A synopsis of the provisions of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1907, was also issued by the Council.

There is no underground bakehouse in the District. At one bakehouse, the floor was relaid, water was laid on from the main, and proper drainage was provided.

Abstracts of the Act were found to be exhibited in all workshops in which women or young persons were employed.

(70)

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

1.—INSPECTION.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OF INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

		Number of	
Premises.	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries) Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) Workplaces	$\begin{array}{c} 32\\153\\6\end{array}$	8	_
Total	191	8	-

	N	umber of Defe	ects.	
Particulars.	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	Number of Prosecutions.
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :	8 2 1 1 1	$ \begin{array}{r} 8\\ -2\\ -1\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\$		
Total	12	12		

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

3.-HOME WORK.

		Ou	tworkers' I	Lists, Section	107.		
	Li	sts received fr	om Employ	ers.	Numbers of Addresses	Numbers of Addresses	Number of Inspections
Nature of Work.	Twice in	the year.	Once in	the year.	of Out- workers	of Out- workers	of Outworkers'
	Lists.	Out- workers.	Lists.	Out- workers.	received from other Councils.	forwarded to other Councils.	Premises.
Wearing apparel,making, &c.	2	8	2	4	1	_	8
Total	2	8	2	4	1	-	8

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.
Workshop Bakehouses	8
" Laundries	15
, Laundries Other Workshops.	75
Total number of workshops on Register	98

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

NIL.

THE SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

For the Year ending December 31st, 1907.

a				Nu	mber.
Complaints received in writing					30
Premises inspected under Section 92 of the Pu	iblic He	ealth Act,	1875		432
Nuisances discovered					105
" remedied without being reported					21
" reported to the District Council					84
" remedied after report					82
Notices served for the Abatement of Nuisance	s (Prel	iminary)			78
" "	(Stat	utory)			2
Inspections of Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshop	ps				72
" Common Lodging Houses					6
Premises disinfected after notifiable diseases					22
" Phthisis …					4
Number of Urinals and Drains, cleansed, and o	of depo	sits remov	ed		39
Hand-flushed closets provided with flushing ap	oparatu	IS			5
Premises at which drains or cesspools were re-	e-constr	ucted, ve	ntilated	l, etc.,	
under secs. 41 and 94 of the Public H	ealth A	let, 1875			39
Number of yards of drainage re-constructed					1856
Premises from which animals, improperly kept	t, were	removed			2
Houses at which overcrowding was abated					2
Houses which were provided with efficient ver	ntilation	1			_
Legal proceedings taken, under Section 96, for	r Abate	ement of N	Juisanc	es	
Legal proceedings taken for not complying wi	th Ord	er of Just	ices		-
Damp unwholesome Houses provided with ea	ves-g	utters, ar	nd rain	-water	
pipes, or otherwise repaired					32
Houses closed by order of Justices as unfit for	human	habitatio	n		-
Houses closed as unfit for human habitation a	fter se	rvice of 1	notice 1	by the	
Sanitary Authority					1
Houses which were provided with receptacles	for ash	es, etc.			15
1					7
Seizures of unwholesome meat, poultry, fish, f				bread,	
flour or milk, under Section 116 of the Pu	iblie He	ealth Act,	1875		1

Licences granted to ke	ep Petroleum	 	 	8
** **	Carbide of Calcium	 	 	2

W. H. MARTIN, A.S.I., Sanitary Inspector.

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(72)

Table I.

Popula- tion Births.		ths.	To	tal Deaths I the Dis		l in	Total Deaths	Deaths of Non- residents	Deaths of Residents registered	De: at all	ett aths Ages	
Year.	estimated to Middle of each			Under One Year of Age.		At all Ages.		in Public Institu- tions in	registered in Public Institu- tions in	in Public Institu- tions beyond	to	nging the trict.
1	year. 2	Num- ber. 3	Rate.*	Num- ber. 5	Rate per 1000 Births registered. 6	Num- ber. 7	Rate.*	the District. 9	the District. 10	the District. 11	Num- ber. 12	Rate.* 13
1897	9500	213	22.4	35	164	162	17.0	76	59	3	106	11.2
1898 1899 1900	9680 9870 10070	223 268 225	23.0 27.2 22.3	33 37 19	148 138 84	$ \begin{array}{r} 192 \\ 224 \\ 232 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 19.8 \\ 22.7 \\ 23.0 \end{array} $	88 115 141	59 80 110	 6	$ \begin{array}{r} 133 \\ 147 \\ 128 \end{array} $	13·7 14·9 12·7
1901 1902 1903	$10260 \\ 10470 \\ 10900$	263 251 271	25.6 24.0 24.9	45 24 29	171 96 107	$255 \\ 365 \\ 435$	$ \begin{array}{c} 23 \cdot 3 \\ 30 \cdot 0 \\ 31 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 142 \\ 285 \\ 349 \end{array} $	109 251 329	5 10 3	$ 151 \\ 124 \\ 109 $	14·7 11·8 10·0
1904 1905 1906	11500 12000 12500	281 296 329	24·4 24·7 26·3	23 29 29	82 98 88	468 399 409	$ \begin{array}{c} 31.2 \\ 26.0 \\ 25.6 \end{array} $	363 305 309	334 277 274	556	139 127 141	12·1 10·6 11·3
Averages for years 1897—1906.	12500	262	20.5	30	116	314	23.6	217	188	4	130	113
1907	13000	339	26.0	32	94	525	29.0	428	390	4	139	10.7

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1907 and Previous Years.

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

NOTE.—The deaths 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 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 Institutions within the district receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the district, are the Workhouse, the Epsom and Ewell Cottage Hospital and the Horton Lunatic Asylums. Deaths of Residents occurred in the Brookwood Asylum.

Area of District in Acres (exclusive of area covered by water) ... 4,413.

Total population at all ages			10,915)	É.			
Number of Inhabited houses			1,863	At	Census	of 190)1.
Average number of persons pe	er ho	use	5.5				

The number of special inmates of the Horton Asylum is excluded from the above figures, except for the purpose of estimating the gross death-rate, and in the population at Census.

(73)

			1000	-	
	0	61	0	I	
	24.				
-		~ ~		-	

1

Number of Cases removed to Hospital from each Locality. Total Cases notified in Cases notified in Whole District. each Locality. At Ages-Years. Horton Asylums Horton Asylums Rest of District and upwards of District Workhouse. Workhouse. NOTIFIABLE At all Ages. DISEASE. Under 1. 25 to 65. 15 to 25. 15. 10 Rest . \$ 3 18 H 10 Small Pox Cholera Diphtheria 4 ... ï 3 4 42 Membranous Croup ... 1 Erysipelas Scarlet Fever 12 6 5 7 3 1 ï 7 14 6 1 13 12 Typhus Fever Enteric Fever Relapsing Fever Continued Fever1 ï 2 2 11 ...1 1 Puerperal Fever Plague 17 Totals..... 33 1 8 7 4 8 $\overline{5}$ 8 5 20 1

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1907.

Notes. - The Isolation Hospital is situated in the District.

Table III.

Shewing the number of deaths from the Seven Chief Zymotic Diseases, and from Phthisis, and the number of cases notified in each of the years 1890—1907.

Year.	Smal	l Pox.	Scarlet	Fever.	Dipht	theria.		ateric ever.	Diarrhœa	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Phthisis
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths
1890			32	4	1		1				9	14
1891			13		35	14	2		1	4		21
1892			43		4	2	3		$\frac{2}{7}$		3 1	7
1893	9		55		2	1	5	1	7	2	1	11
1894			14		2	1	3					10
1895			23		5	1	1					13
1896			6		4	1	1				4	14 7 6 15
1897 1898			42		4		5		11			7
1899			10 42		2 6	2	2 9	$\frac{1}{2}$	12	1		6
1900			26	1	2	2	9	Z	14		3	15
1901	1		13		3		5		$\frac{3}{7}$	1	10	10
1902	6	2	55	1	1		7	5			3	10 6
1903	ĩ		4		3		4		4		1	11
1904			26		2		2		4 4 5 6	ii		11 6 9
1905			17	1	3	2	ĩ		6		2	9
1906			11		13				16	2	$2 \\ 2 \\ 3$	11
1907			14	1	4		1		7		3	11 7

Table IV.

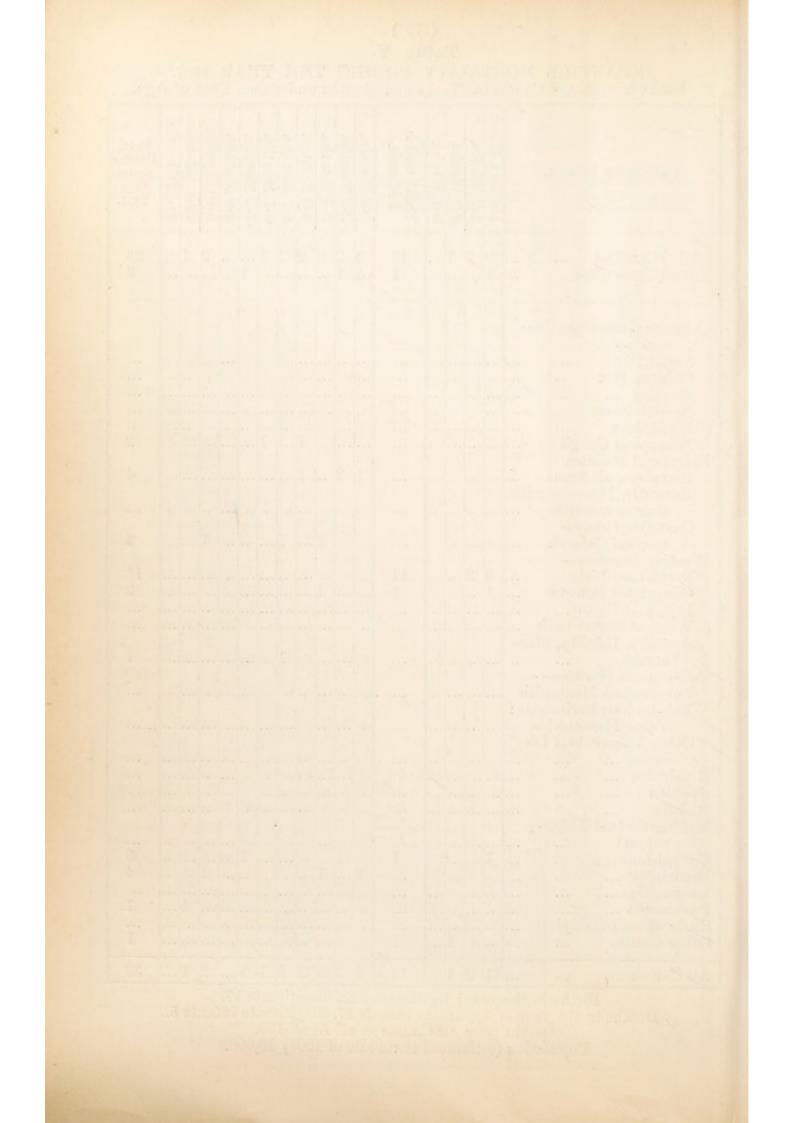
Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year, 1907.

	Death	is in o	r belo at Sub	nging joined	to who Ages.	ole Dis	trict		in Public s in the D	
Causes of Death.	All ages.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards	Workhouse, etc.	Horton Asylums.	Total.
Small Pox										
Measles										
Scarlet Fever	1		1					1		1
Whooping Cough	3	2	1							
Diphtheria and Mem-										
branous Croup										
Croup										
(Typhus Fever										
Fever Enteric Fever										
Other Continued										
Epidemic Influenza	2						2	1	1	2
Cholera										
Plague										
Diarrhœa	7	7						1	13	14
Enteritis	5					2	3	8		8
Puerperal Fever	1					1		1		1
Erysipelas								1	3	4
Other Septic Diseases	$\frac{2}{7}$					2		2	8	10
Phthisis	7				3	4		10	44	54
Other Tubercular Dis-						i				
eases	1			1					4	4
Cancer, Malignant			-	1	-			-		
Diseases	10					7	3	8	7	15
Bronchitis	17	4				3	10	16	7	23
Pneumonia	10	1	6		1	1	1	4	27	31
Pleurisy	1					1		1	1	2
Other Diseases of Res-									-	
piratory Organs									5	5
Alcoholism									3	3
Cirrhosis of Liver f										
Venereal Diseases									8	8
Premature Birth	11	11								
Diseases and Accidents						4				-
of Parturition	1					1		1		1
Heart Diseases	10					5	5	11	34	45
Accidents	4		1	1		1	1	5	1	6
Suicides						•••				
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1					1		1	1	1 100
All other Causes	45	7	1	1	1	15	20	39	151	190
ALL CAUSES	139	32	10	3	5	44	45	111	317	428

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1907. Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.																
CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks. 3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
5 mm	10	2			3		3	2						10.0		
Common Infectious Dis-																
eases— Small Pox																
3.5 1																
Ci																
The second secon																
								1		1						2
Diarrhœal Diseases -																
					1	2		1								4
Enteritis, Muco-enteriti	s,															
Gastro-enteritis .																
Gastritis, Gastro-																
							1		1.				1			3
Wasting Diseases-																
		2		11												11
	1			1			1			•••				• • •		2
		1				2.26	100		100	1	1.00			• • •		
														•••		
Atrophy, Debility, Mar-	-															
									1.							1
Tuberculous Diseases-		1					i									
Tuberculous Meningitis		••••	•••• ••••		• • • •											
Tuberculous Peritonitis	-															
Tabes Mesenterica .		••••							••••	•••				••••	••••	
Other Tuberculous Dis-																
eases Erysipelas										- I	••••	••••				
G 1 1 1										•••		••••				
10 ² 3 .																
Meningitis (not Tuber-																
(and and																
a 1: '	. 1			1		1					1					3
D 1111					2		1									4
Laryngitis																
Pneumonia												100		1		1
Suffocation, overlaying .																
Other Causes			1	1												1
							_			_		_				
All Causes		2	1	14	3	3	3		2		1		2			32

Births in the year; legitimate 322, illegitimate 17. Deaths in the year of legitimate infants 27, illegitimate infants 5. Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 139. Population (estimated to middle of 1907) 13,000.

(75) Table V.



LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT.

1907.

LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT.

POPULATION.

The population at the Census 1891 was 4305 persons, and at the Census 1901 was 4694 persons. The population in the middle of the year under review may be estimated at 5400 persons.

BIRTHS.

The Births registered in the District during the year were 114 in number, representing an Annual Birth Rate of 21.1 per 1000 of the estimated population, as against an average rate of 23.0 for the preceding ten years. Four of the births were illegitimate, and one illegitimate birth belonging to Leatherhead occurred in the Epsom Workhouse.

DEATHS.

During the year there were registered in the District 55 deaths, of which 5 occurred in the Cottage Hospital; in estimating the death-rate, the deaths in this Institution of 2 persons belonging to Ashtead and Fetcham have to be deducted from the total deaths, and the deaths in the Epsom Infirmary of 8 persons, in the Cuddington Hospital of 2 persons, and in the Brookwood Asylum of 4 persons belonging to the District, have to be added, leaving 67 nett deaths.

This number represents an Annual Death Rate of 12.4 per 1000 of the estimated population, as against an average rate of 12.8 for the previous ten years.

Two of the deaths occurred among persons over 90 years of age, 9 others over 80 years, and 14 others over 70 years.

Five deaths were due to Infectious Diseases, 5 to Phthisis, 3 to other Tuberculous Diseases, 11 to Bronchitis and Pneumonia, and 6 to Cancer.

INFANT MORTALITY.

The deaths of Infants under one year were 9 in number, and were at the rate of 79 per 1000 births registered, as against an average rate of 108 for the previous ten years. Five of the infants were boys and 4 were girls.

The causes of death, classified according to the ages of the infants in weeks and months will be found in Table V. on page 88.

The Council had under consideration the question of the adoption of the Notification of Births Act, 1907, but decided to take no action at present.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

There was no special outbreak of Infectious disease during the year.

SCARLET FEVER.

Fourteen cases were notified in 9 houses, and all the patients were removed to the Isolation Hospital, with the exception of one boy, who was the only child in the house. There were two "Return" cases, the particulars of which are given in the first section of the Report. Two cases occurred in January in a house which had been invaded in the previous October, and in another house cases occurred in July and December.

A boy aged 6 years died at the Hospital from Nephritis following Scarlet Fever, in the ninth week of his illness.

DIPHTHERIA.

Five cases were notified in 5 houses, and 4 of the patients were removed to the Isolation Hospital, where one of them died in April on the day following his admission.

One of the patients failed in January six days after the return of her brother from the Isolation Hospital.

OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Three cases of Erysipelas were notified, but no case of Small Pox, Enteric Fever, or Puerperal Fever was reported during the year.

MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH.

Only 5 cases of Measles were reported to me among the school children, but the disease caused the deaths of three children, aged 11 months, 16 months, and 2 years respectively, at the end of July and the beginning of August.

No cases of Whooping Cough were reported, nor was any death ascribed to this disease.

DIARRHŒA.

Diarrhœa caused no death.

TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.

The deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Phthisis or Consumption) were 5 in number, and were at a rate slightly under 1.0 per 1000 of the population, as against an average rate 1.15 for the preceding ten years. There was one death from Tuberculous Meningitis, one from Tuberculous Peritonitis, and one from Abdominal Tuberculosis.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Examinations were made of 18 specimens for the presence of the Diphtheria Bacillus, and of 3 specimens for the Tubercle Bacillus, by Mr. Lord, of New Malden, at the expense of the District Council.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

Seventeen of the 19 patients notified to be suffering from Scarlet Fever or Diphtheria were removed to the Cuddington Joint Isolation Hospital; the rooms were then fumigated and sprayed by the Sanitary Inspector, walls were stripped and cleansed by the owners, and all articles likely to retain infection were removed and stoved at the Isolation Hospital. Disinfectants were supplied to the occupiers and their use was explained; and a sanitary inspection of the premises was made. Notices were sent to the School Attendance Officer to exclude from attendance children living in infected houses for the requisite periods.

WATER SUPPLY.

The District is supplied by the Leatherhead Water Company with water obtained from borings in the chalk, between 250 and 300 feet in depth, through which it rises into a well, properly protected and lined throughout its depth of about 20 feet with an iron casing. Nearly the whole of the remaining private wells have been closed since the connection of the house drains with the sewerage system.

Chemical and bacteriological examinations of the water are made periodically on behalf of the Water Company by Dr. Thresh, who has reported it to be of good quality on each occasion.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

A large proportion of the cottages have been built under the Bye-laws, but there are many old cottages which require to be frequently inspected, and more especially on the Fairfield, where I again made an inspection in the course of the year. I made a representation that a cottage at Gravel Hill was unfit for habitation; some repairs were carried out, but the work had not been satisfactorily completed by the end of the year.

The drains of practically all the houses have been newly constructed or relaid within the past six years, on connection with the sewers, with proper means of ventilation and intercepting traps; water closets with flushing apparatus were provided at the same time.

Cases of overcrowding are infrequent. At the Census, 1901, there were 907 houses let in 1000 tenements; in 7 of these only were there more than two persons per room; there were 50 one-roomed tenements, but 46 of these had one occupant only. A considerable number of cottages have been erected since the Census year.

The Sanitary Inspector's Report upon nuisances discovered and remedied will be found on page 84.

BYE-LAWS.

The Bye-laws in force in the District are as follows :--

(1). Bye-laws with respect to Nuisances, adopted in 1896.

(2). Bye-laws with respect to New Buildings, 1896.

(3). Bye-laws with respect to New Buildings and the Paving of Yards and Open Spaces in connection with Dwelling Houses, 1902. These Bye-laws require an open space of not less than 500 square feet to be provided in the rear of any new dwelling-house.

(4). Bye-laws with regard to the Drainage of Existing Buildings, 1903.

(5). Bye-laws with respect to Slaughter Houses, 1896.

(6). Bye-laws with respect to Common Lodging Houses.

The Bye-laws are in each case based upon the Model Bye-laws, and compliance with them is enforced.

The Surveyor informs me that plans for 21 houses and for 25 other buildings were approved during the year.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The sewerage system was completed early in the year 1902, and provides for the whole of the populous parts of the District. The method of treatment as originally planned at the Outfall Works, which also receive the drainage of Ashtead, was by holding up the sewage successively in coarse and fine "contact beds," followed by land treatment of the effluent. The coarse beds began to be silted up and to lose capacity soon after the Works were opened, and part of the storm-water bed was accordingly converted into a sedimentation-tank or open septic-tank, in order to intercept the solids as much as possible. The Surveyor informs me that the material of eight of the ten coarse beds has been removed and cleansed during the year.

The surface ventilating-manholes are being gradually closed and replaced by ventilating shafts, in consequence of complaints of offensive smells arising from them.

In February a Local Government Inquiry was held by Colonel Durnford, R.E., into the application of the Council for sanction to borrow the sum of £200, being the estimated contribution of the Council, under an agreement with the various owners, towards the laying of a sewer in Oxshott Road. The sanction was obtained and the sewer was laid. Application for sanction for a further loan for extending the sewer was made towards the end of the year.

The Surveyor informs me that the improvement of Kingston Road, including the provision of a new surface-water sewer, which was much needed on account of the dampness of the soil of this part of the District, was completed early in the year.

A number of premises in Bridge Street continue to drain into an old sewer, which discharged into the river Mole. The sewer was intercepted in 1905, but the Thames Conservancy Board still complained of overflow into the river at times of heavy rain. The Council applied at the end of the year for permission to borrow the money necessary for the construction of subsidiary sewers to divert the drainage of these premises into the main sewerage system.

SCAVENGING.

House refuse is collected weekly by the Council's Staff, under the supervision of the Surveyor. It is deposited on land at the Council's Depôt in Barnett Wood Lane.

MORTUARY.

The Surveyor prepared plans for the erection of a Mortuary on a portion of the Council's land, on which the Pumping Station is situated, and application was made to the Local Government Board for permission to borrow the sum of £100 for the work.

COWSHEDS, DAIRIES, AND MILKSHOPS.

The Model Regulations were adopted in 1899, and a considerable amount of work has been since carried out to improve the sheds. Several old defective sheds have been abandoned and replaced at one farm by a well-constructed brick building, water has been laid on from the mains of the Company, drains have been relaid, and cleanliness has been enforced. I inspected the various premises during the year, and regular visits were paid by the Sanitary Inspector.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

These premises were inspected and generally found to be kept in a satisfactory condition; in one instance I found that the disposal of offal was unsatisfactory, and the occupier was called upon to comply with the Bye-laws.

COMMON LODGING HOUSE.

There is one Common Lodging House, which is kept in a satisfactory manner.

THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

I visited and inspected each of the Schools. The tub-closets at the Gravel Hill Infants' School have not yet been replaced by water-closets, but otherwise I found the sanitary conveniences to be satisfactory. Water is supplied in all cases from the mains of the Company. I visited two of the Schools upon the receipt of notifications of cases of Measles, but no other visits were necessary on account of infectious disease.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

There are no large establishments in the District, not more than twenty persons being employed in any of them, and less than ten persons in a large majority.

Section 22 of the Public Health Amendment Act, 1890, is in force. All the premises are provided with suitable conveniences, and are connected with the sewers, the drains of many of them having been relaid during the past six years.

All the workshops were inspected by the Sanitary Inspector or by myself, in most cases twice in the course of the year. The only defects discovered were of a minor character.

There is no underground bakehouse in the District.

The occupiers of workshops whom I found to be employing outworkers in the previous year, supplied the lists in compliance with the requirements of the Act.

On one occasion I found women employed in a workshop in which no Abstract of the Act was exhibited, and I accordingly notified H.M. Inspector of Factories.

(82)

(83)

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

1.—INSPECTION.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OF INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

	Number of					
Premises.	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.			
Factories (including Factory Laundries) Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) Workplaces	3 77 2	2	_			
Total	82	2	-			

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

		N			
	Particulars.	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	Number of Prosecutions.
Nuisances under the P				ind many	
	38	1	1		
Want of ventilatio	n	-	-		
Overcrowding					
Want of drainage	of floors	2	2		
Other Nuisances.					
	(insufficient				
Sanitary accommo	dation unsuitable or defective				
	not separate for sexes				
Offences under the Fac	etory and Workshop Act	1	1	1	
	Total	4	4		

3.—HOME WORK.

	Outwo	Number	
Nature of Work.	Lists received fr	of Inspections of	
	Lists.	Outworkers.	Outworkers' Premises.
Wearing apparel,making, &c.	4	4	2
Total	4	4	2

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.
Workshop Bakehouses	6
Dressmakers	3
Laundries	4
Other Workshops.	22
Total number of workshops on Register	35

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories :- Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133) Other	1
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :	_

THE SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

For the Year ending December 31st, 1907.

Complet	into massived in whiting					Nun	aber.
Compia	ints received in writing						1
Premise	s at which Nuisances were	discovered					42
Nuisane	es remedied without being	reported					40
"	reported to the Sanitary	Authority					12
"	remedied after report						9
Notices	(Statutory or Preliminary) served for	the al	atement o	f Nuisa	nces	10

Particulars of Work done by Owners or Occupiers, for the Abatement of Nuisances.

Privies, cesspools, ditches, pools, watercourses, cleansed, and of deposits removed	urinals,	ashpits,	and dra	ins	1
Privies re-constructed, as water closets					7
Privies re-constructed, with small watertight v	aults or v	with pails	3		3
Premises at which the drains were re-construct	ed				18
Premises at which new drains or cesspools wer or Sec. 94	e provide	ed under 	Section	23 	18
Premises at which animals, improperly kept, we	e remove	d, or nuis	ance aba	ted	2
Houses which were provided with efficient vent	tilation				
Houses at which injurious overcrowding was a	bated				
Damp, unwholesome Houses repaired					2
Filthy houses which were cleansed and limewa	shed				4
Legal proceedings taken, under Section 96, for	Abateme	ent of Nu	isances		_
Houses closed after Notice, as unfit for human	habitatio	n			_
Samples of Water sent to the Medical Officer of	of Health	for Anal	ysis		-
Wells permanently or temporarily closed after Public Health Act, as unfit for drinking				the 	_
Houses to which water was suppled by own under Section 62 of that Act		remises : 	after not	tice 	

(84)

J. E. SMALES.

(85)

Table I.

Popula- tion Births.		ths.	To	tal Deaths F the Dis		l in	Total Deaths	Deaths of Non- residents	Deaths of Residents registered	Nett Deaths at all Ages		
Year.	estimated to Middle of each				One Year Age.	At all	Ages.	in Public Institu- tions in	registered in Public Institu- tions in	in Public Institu- tions beyond	belor to Dist	
1	year. 2	Num- ber. 3	Rate.*	Num- ber. 5	Rate per 1000 Births registered. 6		Rate.* District. S 9		the District. 10	the District. 11	Num- ber. 12	Rate.*
		_							· ·			
1897	4550	101	22.2	9	89	41	9.0			10	51	11.2
1898	4590	101	22.0	18	178	59	12.8			2	61	13.2
1899	4630	116	25.0	21	181	61	13.2			10	71	15.3
1900	4670	103	22.0	11	107	60	12.8			13	73	15.6
1901	4710	94	20.0	8	85	61	13.0	1		9	70	14.9
1902	4750	119	25.0	16	134	54	11.4	1		10	64	13.5
1903	4800	107	22.3	6	56	36 57	7.5			4	40	8.3
1904	4850	123	25.4	9 12	73 93	60	$\frac{11.7}{12.0}$	23		9	$65 \\ 65$	13.4
$1905 \\ 1906$	5000 5200	$ 129 \\ 107 $	$25.8 \\ 20.6$	9	84 84	47	9.0	3 4	2 2	6	65 51	$13.0 \\ 9.8$
Averages for years 1897—1906.	4770	110	23.0	12	108	53	11.2	1		8	61	12.8
1907	5400	114	21.1	9	79	55	10.2	5	2	14	67	12.4

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1907 and Previous Years.

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

NOTE.—The deaths included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district. The deaths 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 Institution in the District is the Cottage Hospital.

Deaths of Residents occurred in the Epsom Infirmary, the Brookwood Asylum, and the Cuddington Isolation Hospital.

Area of District in Acres (exclusive of area covered by water) ... 3,481.

Total population at all ages	4,694)
Number of Inhabited houses	907 At Census of 1901.
Average number of persons per house	5.2)

(86)

Table II.

	Cases notified in Whole District.											
Notifiable Disease.		At Ages-Years.										
	At all Ages.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.	removed to Hospital				
Small Pox												
Cholera												
Diphtheria	5		1	2	1	1		4				
Membranous Croup												
Erysipelas	3					2	1					
Scarlet Fever	14		5	9				13				
Typhus Fever												
Enteric Fever												
Relapsing Fever				1000								
Continued Fever												

Puerperal Fever				1.1.4		••••						
Totals	22		6	11	1	3	1	17				

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1907.

Note.—The Isolation Hospital, used by the sick of the District, is the Joint Isolation Hospital on Cuddington Downs, in the Epsom Rural District.

Table III.

Shewing the number of Deaths from the Seven Chief Zymotic Diseases and from Phthisis, and the number of cases notified, in private houses, in each of the years 1893—1907.

Year.	Scarle	et Fever.	Dipl	ntheria.	Enter	ic Fever.	Cough.		Diar- rhœa.	7 Zymotic Diseases.	Phthisis.
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.			Deaths.	Deaths.	Deaths.
1893	8		5	2	3		3	7		12	3
1894	1		3		3	1	1	2		4	3
1895	3		9	3						3	7
1896	19	1	12	1	3		2		2	6	3
1897	42	1	6	1	3	1			5	8	5
1898	4		2		2			1	5	6	6
1899	19		7	3	3		1	8	$\frac{2}{2}$	14	5
1900	60	1	5		5				2	3	11
1901	12	1	2	1	7	1			2	5	6
1902	3	1	3		2		1	8	1	11	5
1903	7						1	1	1	3	$\frac{2}{5}$
1904	26		1		1						
1905	11		5	1	1				1	2	7
1906	6		26	2	3		1		3	6	3
1907	14	1	5	1			$\frac{1}{3}$			- 5	5

One case of Small Pox was notified in 1904.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during year 1907.

	Deat	hs in or b	pelonging t	o whole D	istrict at s	ubjoined A	Ages.	Total Deaths in Public
CAUSES OF DEATH.	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Institu- tions in the District.
Small Pox								
36 1	9	1	2					
Secolet France	1 1			1				
Whooping Cough								
Diphtheria and Mem-								
branous Croup	1			1				
Croup								
(Typhus								
Fever Enteric								
Othercontinued								
Epidemic Influenza								
Cholera								
Plague								
Diarrhœa								
Enteritis	1					1		
Puerperal Fever								
Erysipelas								
Other Septic Diseases								
Phthisis	5					3	2	
Other Tubercular Dis-								
eases	3				2	1		1
Cancer, Malignant								
Disease	6					2	4	1
Bronchitis	5	2					3	
Pneumonia	6	1	·		1	3	1	
Pleurisy	1						1	
Other Diseases of Res-								
piratory Organs								
Alcoholism)								
Cirrhosis of Liver \int								
Venereal Diseases								
Premature Birth								
Diseases and Accidents								
of Parturition								
Heart Diseases	$\frac{5}{2}$					$\begin{array}{c}2\\1\end{array}$	3	
Accidents	2				1	1		2
Suicides	1					1	10	
All other Causes	27	5		1		5	16	1
All Causes	67	9	2	3	4	19	30	5

Table V.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1907.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
Common Infectious Dis-																	
eases— Measles																1	1
Diarrhœal Diseases																	
Wasting Diseases— Congenital Defects Atrophy, Debility, Mar-		1			1												1
Atrophy, Debility, Mar- asmus	2				• 2	1											3
Tuberculous Diseases																	
Bronchitis								•••		•••		1		••••		1	2
Convulsions Pneumonia							••••			••••	1	••••	••••				
Other Causes	1				1												 1 1
All Causes : Certified	3	1			4	1					1	1				2	9
																1	

Births in the year; legitimate 110, illegitimate 4.

Deaths in the year of legitimate infants 7, illegitimate infants 2.

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 67.

Population (estimated to middle of 1907) 5,400.

There were no uncertified deaths.