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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 1913,

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 1913.

Preliminary Statistics.

The total area of the combined District is 82,910 acres. The total population at the Census of 1911, amounted to 84,437 persons; it may be estimated at about 88,700 in the middle of the year 1913.

The following figures show the areas of the constituent Districts, the total populations at the last two Censuses and the estimated populations for the year 1913.

DISTRICT.	Area in Acres.	Population Census, 1901.	Population Census, 1911.	Population Estimated 1913.
Carshalton Urban	2,926	6,746	11,634	12,750
Dorking Urban	1,339	7,670	7,848	7,900
Epsom Urban.....	4,424	10,915	19,156	20,000
Leatherhead Urban ...	3,508	4,694	5,491	5,630
Dorking Rural.....	39,525	9,779	10,580	10,770
Epsom Rural	31,188	22,443	29,728	31,700
Whole District	82,910	62,247	84,437	88,750

In the Carshalton and Epsom Urban Districts and the Epsom Rural Districts there are several large Institutions which receive their patients entirely from other Districts. In calculating the birth rates and death rates, the patients in these Institutions are excluded from the number of the population. The following figures show the populations of these Institutions at the last two Censuses:—

	At Census, 1901.		At Census, 1911.	
	Special Inmates.	Officials and their families.	Special Inmates.	Officials and their families.
Carshalton Urban District	9	20	787	291
Epsom Urban District ...	699	113	5,597	722
Epsom Rural District ...	3,137	298	3,177	340

The following figures show the nett populations at the Censuses, and the estimated nett population in the middle of the year 1913.

DISTRICT.	Census, 1901. Persons.	Census, 1911. Persons.	Census, 1911. Males.	Census, 1911. Females.	Nett Population estimated. 1913
Carshalton Urban ...	6,735	10,847	4,781	6,066	12,000
Dorking Urban.....	7,670	7,848	3,544	4,304	7,900
Epsom Urban	10,216	13,559	6,419	7,140	14,200
Leatherhead Urban...	4,604	5,491	2,725	2,766	5,630
Dorking Rural	9,779	10,580	5,103	5,477	10,770
Epsom Rural.....	19,306	26,551	12,191	14,360	28,500
	58,400	74,876	34,763	40,113	79,000

The following Table gives, at the Census of 1911,

(a) The number of occupied buildings, other than Institutions, used as dwellings.

(b) The number of persons per house, Institutions and their populations being excluded.

(c) The number of separate tenements occupied by private families.

(d) The proportion per cent. of tenements of less than five rooms per cent. of all tenements.

(e) The proportion of the population living in tenements of less than five rooms per cent. of the population living in private families.

(f) The proportion of the population living in tenements with more than two occupants per room, per cent. of the population in private families.

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
England and Wales	—	4.9	—	50.4	45.0	9.1
" " Urban	—	5.1	—	51.4	46.0	9.8
" " Rural	—	4.4	—	47.0	41.4	6.5
County of Surrey	—	4.7	—	34.5	29.0	3.8
Carshalton Urban	2,235	4.6	2,369	27.8	24.4	3.3
Dorking "	1,723	4.4	1,820	34.9	28.7	1.6
Epsom "	2,486	4.7	2,635	37.4	32.4	4.9
Leatherhead "	1,089	4.4	1,152	41.3	34.8	2.5
Dorking Rural	2,401	4.4	2,447	42.3	36.1	3.4
Epsom "	5,577	4.6	5,819	35.5	29.3	2.8
Combined District	15,511	4.5	16,242	36.2	30.4	3.1

Births and Deaths.

The Births registered in the Combined District during the year were 1,501 in number; the nett births belonging to the District were 1,512, representing a Birth Rate of only 19.1 per 1,000 of the estimated nett population, as against a rate of 19.6 for the previous year and an average rate of 22.1 for the preceding ten years.

The Deaths registered in the District during the year were 1,538 in number, of which 959 occurred in Public Institutions.

The nett deaths, obtained by the subtraction of the deaths of persons who died in the District but belonged to other Districts, and the addition of the deaths of persons belonging to the District who died elsewhere, numbered 795. The Death Rate based on this figure was 10.1 per 1,000 of the estimated nett population, as against a rate of 9.2 for the previous year and an average rate of 10.9 for the preceding ten years.

The deaths of infants under one year of age were 100 in number, representing a rate of only 66 per 1,000 births, as against a rate of 58 for the previous year, and an average rate of 85 for the preceding ten years.

In the Second Report to the local Government Board on Infant and Child Mortality, 1913, are given Tables showing the rate of Infant Mortality under 1 year of age in 1911 and in 1907—10, and at various periods of Infancy, per 1,000 births in 1907—10, and the Deaths of Infants at ages 1-5 years in 1907—10 per 1,000 survivors at the age of one, for Boroughs and Urban Districts having a population of over 20,000; and also the Death Rates of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 births from various diseases in 1907—10.

The following Table gives the corresponding rates in the Combined District and in each of the Constituent Districts. With the exception of those in the first line, all the figures relate to the period 1907—10.

	Carshalton	Dorking Urban.	Epsom Urban.	L'therhead	Dorking Rural.	Epsom Rural.	Combined District.
Infant Mortality, 1911	109	117	88	67	68	80	88
Ages:— 0-1 year	71·8	78·9	88·7	65·6	57·7	57·1	68·5
1-5 years	29·6	54·2	31·9	29·1	11·5	25·5	28·5
Under one week	25·3	16·1	22·6	13·6	22·8	16·0	19·5
„ „ month	41·2	29·0	36·3	24·9	38·5	25·9	32·2
„ three months	49·6	45·1	54·0	43·0	44·5	35·9	44·2
3-6 months	6·3	16·1	15·3	6·8	9·6	7·1	9·8
6-12 „	15·9	17·7	19·4	15·8	3·6	14·1	14·5
Causes of death:—							
Measles	3·2	1·6	3·2	2·3	—	—	1·5
Whooping Cough	2·1	3·2	1·6	2·3	3·6	2·4	2·4
Diarrhoeal Diseases ...	7·4	12·9	10·5	9·0	3·6	6·6	7·9
Premature Birth	15·9	17·7	25·0	4·5	14·4	10·4	15·0
Congenital Defects	9·5	8·1	3·2	2·3	9·6	8·0	7·1
Injury at Birth	1·1	—	2·4	—	3·6	0·9	1·4
Want of Breast Milk ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atrophy, etc.	8·4	12·9	3·2	15·8	4·8	5·7	6·9
Tuberculous Diseases...	4·2	6·4	1·6	—	2·4	1·9	2·6
Convulsions	4·2	3·2	4·8	4·5	4·8	4·7	4·5
Bronchitis & Pneumonia	9·5	9·7	23·4	18·1	8·4	9·0	12·6
Other Causes	6·3	3·2	9·7	6·8	2·4	7·5	6·6

The figures for the whole District approximate to those of Hornsey and Bromley, which showed the most favourable results for towns having a population of over 50,000, and between 20,000 and 50,000, respectively. The figures are given for comparison.

		1907—10.						
Infant Mortality, 1911.		Under						
		0-1	1-5	one week.	one m'nth.	3 m'nths.	3-6 m'nths	6-12 m'nths
Hornsey	80	66·8	35·5	16·2	27·1	43·0	9·8	14·0
Bromley	77	68·1	30·6	15·0	28·2	40·7	8·9	18·5
Combined District	88	68·5	28·5	19·5	32·2	44·2	9·8	14·5

The following Table shows the births, deaths, the crude death-rate, the death-rate standardized for age- and sex-distribution, and the infantile death-rate for the six constituent Districts for the year 1913, together with the provisional figures issued by the Registrar General.

DISTRICT.	Births.	Birth Rate.	Deaths.	Death Rate.		Infant Mortality.
				Crude.	Standardized.	
Carshalton Urban...	258	21·5	112	9·3	9·5	74
Dorking Urban.....	137	17·3	78	9·9	8·5	58
Epsom Urban... ..	286	20·1	152	10·7	10·5	101
Leatherhead Urban	97	17·2	65	11·5	12·0	103
Dorking Rural	169	15·7	119	11·0	9·9	36
Epsom Rural.....	565	19·8	269	9·4	9·8	50
Combined District	1,512	19·1	795	10·1	9·9	66
England and Wales	...	23·9	...	13·7	13·4	109
96 great Towns.....	...	25·1	...	14·3	14·7	116
145 smaller Towns	...	23·9	...	12·8	13·0	112
England and Wales less the 241 Towns	...	22·2	...	13·1	12·1	96

Ages at Death.

The following Table shows the number of persons who died at each age period:—

Ages at Death.	Dorking Rural.	Epsom Rural.	Carshalton.	Dorking Urban.	Epsom Urban.	Leatherhead.	Whole District.
Under one year..	6	28	19	8	29	10	100
1-2 years	1	8	4	2	4	—	19
2-5 „	—	7	2	—	8	1	18
5-15 „	4	10	3	4	3	—	24
15-25 „	8	6	11	—	5	2	32
25-35 „	7	14	3	3	8	5	40
35-45 „	4	27	7	6	11	—	55
45-55 „	6	18	19	8	13	6	70
55-65 „	16	36	14	17	19	6	108
65-75 „	27	55	13	13	27	17	152
75-85 „	30	43	13	10	20	13	129
85-95 „	10	16	4	7	5	5	47
Over 95 „	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
At all ages	119	269	112	78	152	65	795

Infectious Diseases.

The number of cases of Infectious Disease reported during the year exclusive of those in Institutions and Schools, were as follows:—

	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.
Dorking Rural.....	8	6	...	..	3
Epsom Rural	12	34	2	1	7
Carshalton Urban ...	3	34	2	1	7
Dorking Urban	2	3	...	...	2
Epsom Urban	22	3	1	...	2
Leatherhead Urban..	1	6	1	...	3
Combined District ...	48	86	6	2	24
Rate per 1,000.....	0.61	1.09	0.076	0.025	0.30

Scarlet Fever.

The notified cases of Scarlet Fever in private houses, which had averaged 166 in the preceding ten years, were only 86 in number, giving a smaller rate for the population than in any year since the disease was made notifiable in 1890, and a smaller actual number than in any of the preceding 14 years.

In addition, 30 cases were notified in the Queen Mary's Hospital, Carshalton, 2 in the Carshalton and District Hospital, and 8 cases at a private school at Cobham.

Sixteen cases occurred at Carshalton in January, but with this exception, there was no other outbreak, nor special incidence on any part of the District.

There was 1 death from the disease, a case from Cheam ending fatally at the Cuddington Hospital.

Diphtheria.

The notified cases of Diphtheria in private houses were 48 in number as against an average of 61 for the preceding ten years.

In addition, 9 cases were notified in the Queen Mary's Hospital, 6 cases in the St. Anthony's Hospital, Cheam, and 1 case in the Long Grove Asylum, Epsom.

There were no outbreaks of importance, but the disease was more prevalent than usual at Epsom, although there was no special incidence at any period of the year.

There were 3 deaths from the disease; a child died in February in the Epsom Urban Isolation Hospital, and two other children, inmates of a house at Cobham, died in September, one of them after removal to the Cuddington Isolation Hospital.

Enteric Fever.

Only 6 cases were notified in private houses, and none of them ended fatally. There were 17 cases, with 4 deaths, among the patients at the Long Grove Asylum, Epsom.

Puerperal Fever.

Only 2 cases were notified. One of the patients, who had been removed from Ewell to the Epsom Infirmary, died there in October.

Tuberculosis.

Notifications of 95 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and of 47 cases of other forms of Tuberculosis were received during the year.

The deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis were 56 in number, representing a death rate of 0.71 per 1,000 of the population, as against an average rate of 0.75 for the preceding ten years. There were 15 deaths from other forms of Tuberculosis.

The number of notified cases and of Deaths in each District were as follows:—

	Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Other forms	
	Cases.	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Carshalton	12	8	14	4
Dorking Urban	5	3	4	1
Epsom Urban	17	10	8	3
Leatherhead	5	5	2	1
Dorking Rural	23	12	8	3
Epsom Rural	33	13	11	3
—	—	—	—	—
	95	56	47	15
—	—	—	—	—

Acute Poliomyelitis and Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

No cases of either of these diseases were notified.

Measles and Whooping Cough.

Outbreaks of Measles occurred at Carshalton, Cheam, Epsom, Leatherhead, Mickleham and Wotton. There were 2 deaths at Carshalton, 2 at Epsom, 2 in the Epsom Rural District, and 1 at Leatherhead.

Outbreaks of Whooping Cough occurred at Abinger, Cobham, Worcester Park and Epsom. There were 4 deaths at Epsom and 1 at Cobham.

Diarrhoea.

Twenty-two deaths were attributed to the various forms of Diarrhoea and Enteritis. Sixteen of the patients were under one year of age.

Cancer.

The deaths from Cancer were 95 in number, as against 87 in the previous year. The death rate for the year was 1.20 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with an average rate of 1.00 for the preceding ten years.

CARSHALTON URBAN DISTRICT.

1913.

CARSHALTON URBAN DISTRICT.

Preliminary Statistics.

The District consists of the parish of Carshalton and has a total area of 2,926 acres.

The gross population at the Census of 1911 was 11,634 persons, of whom 713 were patients and 262 were officials at the Queen Mary's Hospital for Children and 74 were patients and 29 were officials at the Croydon Rural Isolation Hospital. The nett population, exclusive of the patients in these two Institutions, all of whom were admitted from other Districts, was 10,847 persons, of whom 4,781 were males and 6,066 were females.

There were 2,247 buildings used as dwellings, of which 12 were Institutions of various kinds; exclusive of these, the 2,235 dwellings were occupied by 2,369 separate occupiers and had a population of 10,342 persons, or 4·63 persons per house. There were 275 uninhabited dwellings and 59 dwellings in course of erection.

There were 2,369 separate tenements occupied by private families, with a population of 10,338 persons. Thirty-nine of these tenements, or 1·6 per cent. of the total number, contained more than 2 persons per room, and were occupied by 337 persons, or 3·3 per cent. of the population in private families.

The number and percentage of tenements of from one to five rooms, and over five rooms, and the respective populations and percentages of these tenements were as follows:—

Number of Rooms.	Number of Tenements.	Percentage of Tenements.	Population	Percentage of Population.
1	54	2·3	72	0·7
2	76	3·2	200	1·9
3	91	3·8	329	3·2
4	438	18·5	1,900	18·4
5	633	26·7	2,968	28·7
Over 5	1,077	45·5	4,869	47·1

The population and number of inhabited houses at each of the five previous censuses were as follows:—

At Census	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901
Inhabited Houses ...	492	732	910	1,091	1,330
Population	2,538	3,668	4,841	5,425	6,746

The number of persons of each sex at various ages at the Census, 1911, were:—

	Under 5 years.	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 and upwards.	All ages.
Males	743	1,241	783	805	735	463	258	193	5,221
Females ...	732	1,236	1,215	1,165	861	551	350	303	6,413
Total	1,475	2,477	1,998	1,970	1,596	1,014	608	496	11,634

The patients at the Queen Mary's Hospital (Children's Infirmary) are included in the numbers under 15 years of age. They were 393 males and 320 females.

The District is to a large extent residential, but with a fairly high percentage of the working class, especially in the northern part of the district. From 350 to

400 persons are employed in factories, including Leather, Skin and Parchment Mills, Iron Works, a Chocolate Factory, and two large laundries.

The rateable value at Lady Day, 1913, was £83,033. The number of parishioners of Carshalton maintained in the Epsom Infirmary were 82 in the half-year ended Michaelmas, 1912, and 79 in the half-year ended Lady Day, 1913; the parishioners who received out-relief in the same period were 161 and 241 respectively. The cost of in-maintenance during the year ended Lady Day, 1913, was £670 and of out-relief was £326; the expenditure under the head of common charges was £3,103.

Births.

The Births registered in the District during the year were 253 in number, and 5 births belonging to the District were registered elsewhere. The 258 nett births represent an Annual Birth Rate of 21·5 per 1,000 of the estimated population, as against an average rate of 24·7 for the preceding ten years.

Deaths.

The Deaths registered in the District during the year were 183 in number, as against 205 in the previous year; 84 of the deaths occurred in the Queen Mary's Hospital, 11 in the Croydon Rural Isolation Hospital, 2 in the Carshalton and District Hospital, and 2 in a Nursing Home. In estimating the death rate, the 97 persons who belonged to other districts have to be deducted, and the deaths of 26 parishioners of Carshalton which occurred in the Epsom Workhouse Infirmary, the Netherne County Asylum, and elsewhere, have to be added, making 112 nett deaths belonging to the District, as against 109 in the previous year.

The Death Rate for the year, based on these figures, was 9·3 per 1,000 of the estimated nett population, as against 9·5 in the previous year and an average of 10·7 for the preceding ten years; the rate for the year, corrected for age and sex-distribution of the population for comparison with the whole of England and Wales, was 9·5.

Infant Mortality.

The deaths of Infants under one year of age were 19 in number giving a death-rate of 74 per 1,000 registered births, as against 56 in the previous year, and an average of 89 for the preceding ten years.

The causes of death will be found in Table IV. on page 24. Ten of the infants were less than a month old at the time of death. Eight of the deaths were due to congenital causes.

Under the Notification of Births Act, 1907, 166 births were notified, or about two-thirds of the registered births. The Assistant Sanitary Inspector, a nurse belonging to the local Nursing Association, reported upon 71 cases. Two visits were paid at intervals of about a month; the mothers were directed in the care and feeding of the Infants, and were given printed cards of instructions; the infants were weighed on each occasion, unless the parents raised objections. With very few exceptions the nurse reported that her advice was being followed and that the infants were progressing satisfactory.

Infectious Diseases.

The number of cases of Scarlet Fever was above the average, but very few cases of other infectious diseases were notified. Measles and Chicken Pox were extensively prevalent in the first quarter of the year.

Scarlet Fever.

Thirty-four cases were notified in 26 private houses, and 32 of the patients were removed to the Cuddington Isolation Hospital. Two patients were notified at the Cottage Hospital and were removed to the Croydon Rural Isolation Hospital, and 30 patients were notified at the Queen Mary's Hospital and were removed to Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board.

In January, 7 cases occurred among the children attending the Stanley Road School. On receipt of the first notifications I examined all the children present in school, obtained a list of absentees and visited all who were reported to be absent on account of illness; I found two children in school to be peeling and two to be suffering from discharge from the ears; among the absentees, I found that two had already been medically attended and declared to have Scarlet Fever, and I also found another child to have failed with the disease. Two other children attending the School were attacked three days later. The School was closed for two days for disinfection and cleansing. Only one other case occurred among the children, in February.

Four cases were notified in a house in St. John's Road in the middle of January; the first patient had been suffering from the disease for over a fortnight.

In November there were notified 8 cases, 4 of which were in one house; no connection could be traced between the other cases.

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

SCARLET FEVER.

	Houses.	Cases.	Removals.
January	12	16	15
February ...	1	1	—
March	3	3	3
April	—	—	—
May	2	2	2
June	—	—	—
July	2	3	3
August	—	—	—
September ...	—	—	—
October	—	—	—
November ...	5	8	8
December ...	1	1	1
	—	—	—
	26	34	32
	—	—	—

Diphtheria.

Only 3 cases were notified in private houses, in March, September and December. Nine patients at the Queen Mary's Hospital failed with the disease and were removed, with the exception of an infant, aged 8 months, who died at the Hospital, to Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board.

Bacteriological examinations of specimens from the throats of patients suspected to be suffering from the disease were made at the Lister Institute at the expense of the Council.

Enteric Fever.

Two cases of Enteric Fever were notified, in September and October. The first patient failed a few days after his return to the District after a fortnight's holiday. The source of infection could not be traced in either case.

Puerperal Fever.

A mild case of Puerperal Sepsaemia was notified in August.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever and Acute Poliomyelitis.

No cases of these diseases were notified.

Measles and Whooping Cough.

Seventy-five cases of Measles among children were reported to me by the School Teachers from January to April. The Roman Catholic School and the Camden Road Infants' School were closed for a fortnight before the Easter holidays.

The disease caused the deaths of two children, aged 8 months and one year respectively, in February.

No cases of Whooping Cough were reported to me.

Diarrhoea and Enteritis.

No deaths from Diarrhoea were registered. Infective Enteritis caused the death of a child, aged 3 years, in September, and Gastro-Enteritis caused the deaths of twins, aged 2 months, in October.

Tuberculosis.

The Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912, which provide for the notification of all cases of Tuberculosis, came into operation on February 1st, 1913. Under these Regulations and the Regulations which were in force up to that date, 12 primary cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 14 cases of other forms of Tuberculosis were notified.

The following figures show the sex and ages of the patients notified;—

		Ages in years.							
		Under 1.	1-5.	5-15.	15-25.	25-35.	35-45.	45-55.	55-65.
Pulmonary:	Male	—	—	—	2	1	—	2	2
	Female ...	—	—	1	3	—	1	—	—
Other forms:	Male	—	1	4	1	—	—	—	—
	Female ...	—	—	5	—	2	—	1	—

In all cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and also of non-pulmonary Tuberculosis with two exceptions in which information from the medical attendant showed that a visit was unnecessary, the houses were visited, and particulars of the history of the illness, the present condition and family history of the patient, and the sanitary condition of the premises were obtained. Inquiry was made as to the state of health of the other inmates of the house, and an examination was offered of any inmate who was ailing and not being medically attended. Advice was given as to the precautions to be observed in order to guard against the spread of infection, rooms were disinfected in every case after the removal or death of the patient, and bedding and other infected articles were removed and disinfected at the Cuddington Isolation Hospital.

Subsequent visits were paid in all cases in which it was thought to be desirable.

Two patients suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis were removed by the Surrey County Council to the Crooksbury Sanatorium, one was removed privately to a Sanatorium, and one was removed to the Epsom Infirmary. Two patients suffering from non-pulmonary Tuberculosis were removed to the Royal Sea Bathing Hospital, Margate, 4 were in Hospitals at the time of notification, and 1 was in the Epsom Infirmary.

In June a Conference of representatives of the Surrey County Council, the Carshalton and Sutton Urban and the Epsom Rural District Councils was held with a view to the provision of a Tuberculosis Dispensary for the district. The establishment of the Dispensary will provide for the more systematic examination of persons who are in contact with the patients.

The District Council defray the expense of the examination of specimens of sputum for the presence of the tubercle bacillus.

During the year there were 8 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis; 5 of the patients were males and 3 were females; 5 of them had been notified in the previous year. The death-rate was 0·67 per 1,000 of the nett population, which is about the average rate for the preceding ten years. There were 2 deaths from Tuberculous Peritonitis, 1 from Tuberculous Osteitis, and one from General Tuberculosis.

The number of deaths from the "seven chief zymotic diseases" and from Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Phthisis or Consumption), and the number of cases notified in private houses in 1913 and each of the preceding ten years are shown in the following Table.

Year.	Small Pox.		Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.		Enteric Fever.		Diarrhoea.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Phthisis.
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths
1903	3	...	10	...	10	1	1	...	...	...	1	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
1908	22	...	25	7	1	...	3	6	...	8
1909	44	2	9	2	2	...	1	1	1	4
1910	20	...	11	2	...	...	1	...	2	2
1911	12	...	8	...	3	1	8	6	4	3
1912	17	1	6	...	1	1	3	...	...	6
1913	34	...	3	...	2	...	3	2	...	8

General Administration.

In May the District Council again took into consideration the question of separating the offices of Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector and subsequently decided to appoint a Sanitary Inspector to give his whole time to the work of that office. They elected Mr. C. P. Ingram, A.R. San. I., who took up the duties on October 1st. A nurse attached to the local Nursing Association is appointed Assistant Sanitary Inspector for the purposes of administration of the Notification of Births Act, 1907. A Veterinary Surgeon is employed by the Council to make quarterly examinations of the cows in the District.

The Isolation Hospital for the District is the Cuddington Joint Isolation Hospital, which provides accommodation for the Epsom Rural District, and the Carshalton, Leatherhead, and Sutton Urban Districts, and is situated in the parish of Cuddington, in the Epsom Rural District. The population of the District served by the Hospitals was 68,123 persons in all at the Census of 1911, and 62,690 persons exclusive of the patients in Public Institutions which belong to other Authorities.

The Hospital consists of 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, Disinfectory, Laundry, Mortuary, etc.

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

	Epsom Rural.	Carshalton Urban.	Leatherhead Urban.	Sutton Urban.	Total in 1913.	Total in 1912.	Total in 1911.
Scarlet Fever...	19	33	6	26	84	75	175
Diphtheria	11	2	1	4	18	18	38
Enteric Fever...	1	1	...	3	5	3	3
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	31	36	7	33	107	96	216
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Two of the patients, who were admitted for Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria respectively, were found not to have those diseases.

There were 3 deaths in the Hospital during the year, viz.:—1 from Scarlet Fever, 1 from Diphtheria, and 1 from Diphtheria and Broncho-pneumonia following upon Measles; the three patients were admitted from the Epsom Rural District.

The adoptive Acts in force in the District are :

The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890.

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.

The Private Street Works Act, 1892.

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, parts II. (except sec. 28), III., IV., V., and VI., and sec. 95.

The Notification of Births Act, 1907.

One notice was served under the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907. The action taken under the Notification of Births Act has already been mentioned, and reference is made in a later section to work done under the Private Street Works Act.

Housing of the Working Classes.

Records of inspection of 132 houses were obtained under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, during the year. A statement of the conditions which were found on inspection, of the action which was taken and of the result of that action, will be found in tabular form on page 20 and in the Sanitary Inspectors' Report which follows thereon.

One hundred of the houses were inspected in the last quarter of the year, and in a considerable number of these cases the notices had not expired and the required works had not been completed by the end of the year.

All the houses were found to have a supply of water from the Company's mains and to be provided with water closets with flushing apparatus; in three cases the drains discharged into cesspools, but, with these exceptions, they were all connected with the sewers. The chief defects were dampness, want of cleanliness and general repair, insufficient paving of yards and defective ashbins.

A considerable number of the cottages, mainly in the northern half of the District, are old, and require frequent inspection. It was not found necessary to make representations that any of them were unfit for habitation; in the course of the preceding three years 31 cottages were closed, chiefly by the owners on receipt of notices from the Council, or were demolished after closure in previous years.

There does not appear to be any shortage of cottages, as a large number were found in the course of inspection to be unoccupied. My Report for 1912 showed that 240 working-class dwellings had been erected in the four years 1909 to 1912. Mr. Gale, the Council's Surveyor, informs me that no cottages were erected in 1913 and that there were no cottages in course of erection at the end of the year.

The Table in the preliminary section of this Report showed that the number of tenements having less than five rooms were 27·8 per cent. of the whole number, and were inhabited by 24·2 per cent. of the population in private families; and that 54·5 per cent. of the tenements had less than six rooms and contained 52·9 per cent. of the population. The corresponding figures with respect to five-roomed

tenements at the two previous Censuses are not available, but the following figures show the respective percentages for tenements of less than five rooms, and their populations:—

	1891	1901	1911
Percentage of tenements of less than 5 rooms	17·7	22·6	27·8
Percentage of population living in tenements of less than 5 rooms	14·7	19·0	24·2

The Census Returns show that 3·3 per cent. of the whole population in private families were living in tenements with more than two occupants per room; previous Returns give these particulars only with respect to tenements of less than five rooms, and, restricting the figures to such tenements, 202 persons, or 2·0 per cent. of the private population were living under the conditions mentioned above in 1911, 130 persons or 2·0 per cent. of the population in 1901, and 67 persons, or 1·2 per cent. of population in 1891. For comparison with other Districts reference may be made to the figures in the General Report, on page 4. Three cases of overcrowding were abated during the year.

Nuisances.

In January, the Local Government Board confirmed Bye-laws which had been adopted by the District Council in the previous year to enable them to deal more effectively with nuisances caused by the importation and deposit of house refuse from London and other Districts. In October it was found that refuse was being deposited close to the road in a field on the northern boundary of the District; the occupier of the field was called upon to plough it in, and further deposit was stopped by means of an Order which was obtained, under similar Bye-laws, by the Croydon Rural District Council, through whose District the refuse was being carted.

Proceedings were taken in January and an Order was obtained with costs, in the case of a nuisance which was caused by the improper keeping of fowls.

Action was taken under the Bye-laws with respect to Tents and Vans in the case of an encampment which was without proper water supply and sanitary conveniences, with the result that the caravans were at once removed.

The Inspector also dealt with nuisances from some piggeries and with smoke nuisances from two factories.

The drains of seven houses, which were discharging to a cesspool, were connected with the sewer, in order to abate the nuisance from the recurrent overflowing of the cesspool.

New Streets and Buildings.

The Surveyor informs me that 51 plans for new buildings, including 15 for additions to existing buildings, were submitted for approval under the Bye-laws during the year; of these, five are in abeyance. The corresponding figures for the ten years 1903 to 1912 were 60, 102, 144, 196, 221, 105, 203, 239, 118 and 108 respectively. A plan for 4 new streets was also submitted.

Avenue Road and two lateral roads were made up and taken over by the Council under the provisions of the Private Street Works Act, 1892.

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.

The Sanitary Inspector reports that these premises were inspected periodically and found to be kept generally in compliance with the Model Regulations, which are in force in the District. An improved supply of water was laid on at a dairy, for cleansing purposes.

Mr. Wooff, the Council's Veterinary Inspector, made quarterly examinations of the cows, about 55 in number, belonging to the registered cowkeepers, and reported no cases of tuberculosis.

The number of Cowkeepers, etc., on the Register, and of the visits paid during the year by the Inspectors were as follows:—

Purveyors registered during the year	...	...	4
Cowkeepers registered during the year	...	...	1
Cowkeepers on Register at end of year	...	...	7
Dairymen and Purveyors on Register at end of year	...	...	19
Visits by Sanitary Inspector	...	...	28
Visits by Veterinary Inspector	...	...	45
Stock examined during the year	...	...	280

Slaughter Houses and Food.

There are only three registered Slaughter Houses in the District, and one of these is rarely used. They were inspected and found to be in a satisfactory condition. The number of animals slaughtered in the District is very small.

No tuberculous carcasses or parts of carcasses were found, nor was there any seizure of unwholesome meat.

The bakehouses are generally of satisfactory construction and well kept.

One visit was paid to premises in which food is prepared or sold.

The County Medical Officer of Health informs me that 6 samples of milk, 2 of preserved cream, 8 of butter and 5 of other articles of food were analysed during the year under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. One sample of milk was found to be adulterated,

Sewers and Sewage Disposal.

The disposal of the sewage at the Outfall Works by sedimentation tanks and subsequent treatment, partly by passing it through prepared filtration areas and then over land, and partly by sprinklers and humus filters, was continued with satisfactory results.

During the year the drains of 13 existing houses which previously drained to cesspools were diverted to the sewers, and the drains of 22 new houses were connected with the sewers and of 2 new houses with cesspools. The drains of 62 houses, only a small proportion of which are working class dwellings, still drain to cesspools.

River Pollution.

The District Council dealt in several instances with questions of pollution of the river by effluents from mills and from the overflow from a cesspool and a manure heap. A complaint was also received of pollution by tar from the roads.

House Refuse.

House refuse was removed weekly throughout the District, under contract. It is deposited at the Sewage Farm, where it is picked over and the combustible materials are burned.

The Council received further complaints with respect to the deposit at the Farm, which was stated to be a breeding ground for rats which infest premises in the Prince of Wales Road. I again inspected the heap and also another heap in the neighbourhood which is nearer to the premises in question and on which is deposited the house refuse from an adjoining District, and I made a report to the Council. I could not detect nuisance from the heaps either at that time or subsequently, nor could I obtain evidence that rats were to be found on the heap except occasionally. The Surveyor was again instructed to keep special observation on the Farm for the presence of rats.

The Local Government Board in June recommended the District Council to take into consideration the advisability of erecting a Destructor.

Water Supply.

With the exception of about 20 outlying houses which are supplied from private wells, all parts of the District are supplied with a constant service from the mains of the Sutton Water Company; the water is obtained from wells in the chalk at Sutton and Woodmansterne, and is softened.

Elementary Schools.

The erection of the new School in Stanley Park Road, in place of the temporary School, was completed, and the buildings were brought into use at the beginning of the Christmas term. The drains were connected with a new sewer which was provided for the purpose in the previous year.

I paid nine visits to the four Elementary Schools, in connection with outbreaks of Scarlet Fever and Measles, and found the sanitary conditions to be satisfactory.

The water supply of each school is from the mains of the Sutton Water Company.

Factories and Workshops.

There are some large factories in the District, including Skin and Parchment Works, Iron Works, and a Chocolate Factory, 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.

There is no underground bakehouse in the District.

I reported to the Sanitary Committee upon the general want of cleanliness and the unsatisfactory condition of the sanitary conveniences at one of the factories. The requirements of the Committee were complied with shortly after the end of the year.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.**1.—INSPECTION.**

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	14	—	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	18	3	—
Workplaces	4	—	—
Total.....	36	3	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—				
Want of cleanliness	1	—		
Want of ventilation	—	—		
Overcrowding	—	—		
Want of drainage of floors	—	—		
Other nuisances	3	3		
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient	—	—		
{ unsuitable or defective	1	—		
{ not separate for sexes	—	—		
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act ...	—	—		
Total	5	3		

3.—HOME WORK.

Nature of Work.	Outworkers' Lists, Section 107.						Number of Inspections of Outworkers Premises.
	Lists received from Employers.				Numbers of Addresses of Out- workers received from other Councils.	Numbers of Addresses of Out- workers forwarded to other Councils.	
	Twice in the year.		Once in the year.				
	Lists.	Out- workers.	Lists.	Out- workers.			
Wearing apparel making, &c.	2	10	—	—	4	5	2
Total	2	10	—	—	4	5	2

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.
Workshop Bakehouses	5
" Laundries	7
Other Workshops	28
Total number of Workshops on Register	40

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

NIL.

HOUSING (Inspection of District) REGULATIONS, 1910.

	Number
Houses inspected under the Regulations	132
„ considered to be unfit for Habitation	—
„ represented „ „	—
Closing Orders made	—
Houses represented unfit in which defects were remedied without making of Closing Order	—
Houses made habitable after Closing Order	—
„ closed by Owners	—
„ demolished by Owners	—

CONDITIONS FOUND ON INSPECTION.

	Number of Premises
Water supply from main	132
„ „ wells or springs	—
„ „ rain water tanks	—
„ insufficient or unwholesome	2
Houses having water closets with flushing apparatus	132
„ „ „ hand flushed	—
„ „ pail or other earth closets	—
„ „ privies	—
Defective closets, or nuisances from closets or privies	47
Drains connected with the sewers	129
„ „ cesspools	3
„ defective	5
Nuisances from cesspools	—
Insufficient lighting of rooms	—
„ ventilation of rooms	—
Overcrowding	1
Dampness of houses	45
Uncleanliness of houses	82
General want of repair	31
Inadequate paving of yards	64
Insufficient ashbins	54
Outhouses dilapidated	—
Animals kept so as to be a nuisance	1
Offensive accumulations	—

SANITARY INSPECTORS' REPORT.

	Number
Complaints received, including 26 complaints of non-removal of house-refuse	61

INSPECTIONS.

Inspections of dwelling-houses (including re-inspections)	477
„ cowsheds, dairies and milkshops	28
„ slaughter houses	6
„ factories and workshops	36
„ premises at which food is prepared or sold	5
„ other premises at which nuisances existed	26
Offensive accumulations	47
Pig-sties	6
Visits for drain-testing at new buildings	99
„ to houses at which cases of infectious disease occurred	70
Total visits	800

NOTICES SERVED.

	Number
Informal notices served	43
Statutory notices served under Public Health Act, 1875 ...	113
" " " Housing, etc. Act, 1909, sec. 15 ...	—
" " " Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907 ...	1

RESULT OF SERVICE OF NOTICES.

Nuisances abated	140
Water closets repaired	5
" laid on to closets	—
Earth closets and privies cleansed	—
Privies replaced by earth or water closets	—
New drains provided	7
Drains repaired	4
" unblocked or cleansed... ..	28
Cesspools cleansed	—
Efficient lighting of rooms provided	—
" ventilation " "	1
Overcrowding abated	3
Dampness of dwelling houses remedied	15
Houses cleansed and whitewashed	34
" generally repaired	11
Paving of yards provided	10
" " repaired	6
Outhouses repaired	—
Covered ashbins provided	10
Nuisance from improper keeping of animals abated	1
Offensive accumulations removed	5
Ditches and ponds cleansed	—

OTHER MATTERS.

Work in hand and under notice; number of premises	14
Unwholesome food seized (number of times)	—
Houses disinfected after infectious disease—Diphtheria	2
Scarlet Fever	32
Enteric Fever	1
Erysipelas	7
Phthisis	13
Other diseases	10
	65
Premises at which new drains were provided without notice	7
New houses connected to sewers	22
" " cesspools	2
Legal proceedings	1

WM. WILLIS GALE, A.M.I.C.E.,
Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector.

CYRIL P. INGRAM, A.R. SAN. I.,
Sanitary Inspector.

January 17th, 1914.

Table I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1913 and previous years.

Year.	Popula- tion estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths.		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Uncor- rected Num- ber.	Nett.		Num- ber.	Rate.	of Non- residents registered in the District.	of Resi- dents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Num- ber.	Rate.					Num- ber.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Num- ber.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1908	9400	223	223	23.9	139	14.8	48	17	16	72	108	11.5
1909	10700	241	246	24.6	204	19.0	126	9	20	81	87	8.7
1910	11300	256	258	24.6	188	16.6	123	11	11	43	76	7.2
1911	11750	235	238	21.6	208	17.7	112	23	26	109	119	10.8
1912	12250	260	264	23.0	205	16.7	116	20	15	56	109	9.5
1913	12750	253	258	21.5	183	14.3	97	26	19	74	112	9.3

NOTE.—This Table is arranged to show the gross births and deaths in the district, and the births and deaths properly belonging to it, with the corresponding rates.

The rates in Columns 5 and 13 are calculated on a nett population, which is estimated at 12,000 for the year 1913.

“Transferable Deaths” are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in a district other than that in which they resided; for calculating the nett death-rate, they are transferred to the district of residence.

Area of District in acres (land and inland water) ... 2926.

Total population at all ages ...	11,634	} At Census of 1911.
Population of Queen Mary's Hospital ...	975	
“ Rest of District ...	10,659	
Number of Inhabited houses ...	2,247	
Average number of persons per house ...	4.7	

Table II.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1913.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Number of Cases notified.								Total Cases notified in each Locality.		Total Cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.							Carshalton.	Queen Mary's Hospital.	
		Under 1.	1 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards			
Small-pox.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera or Plague.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	12	1	3	6	1	1	...	...	3	9	10
Erysipelas	7	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	7	...	...
Scarlet Fever	66	...	11	44	9	2	...	...	36	30	64
Typhus Fever.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever.....	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	1
Relapsing Fever.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever.....	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	12	...	...	1	5	2	4	...	12	...	4
Other forms Tuberculosis	14	...	1	9	1	2	1	...	14	...	7
Totals.....	114	1	15	60	19	9	7	3	75	39	86

NOTE.—The Isolation Hospital is the Cuddington Joint Hospital, in the Epsom Rural District (see p. 14).

The patients from the Queen Mary's Hospital were removed to Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board.

Table III.

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1913.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths whether "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the District.
	All ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years	25 and under 45 years	45 and under 65 years	65 and up-wards	
All Causes { Certified	112	19	4	2	3	11	10	33	30	99
{ Uncertified .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Small Pox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Whooping Cough .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Influenza .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	8	...	...	...	...	4	1	3	...	29
Tuberculous Meningitis... Other Tuberculous Diseases .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Cancer, malignant disease	13	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	7	15
Rheumatic Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Meningitis	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
Organic Heart Disease...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	4
Bronchitis	5	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	11	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	5	7
Other diseases of Respiratory organs	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis...	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	8
Appendicitis and Typhlitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Alcoholism .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...
Puerperal Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Suicide .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Defined Diseases...	35	5	1	...	2	1	5	10	11	4
Diseases ill-defined or unknown .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	112	19	4	2	3	11	10	33	30	99

Lobar Pneumonia, 3.

Pneumonia, unspecified, 3.

Acute Pneumonia, 4.

Tetanus, 2.

Table IV.**INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1913.**

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.					Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-9 Months	9-12 Months	Total Deaths under One Year.
All causes	Certified	...	...	...	6	2	1	1	10	4	4	1	...	19
	Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Injury at Birth	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Atelectasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
Premature Birth	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	1	1	...	...	5
Other causes...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					6	2	1	1	10	4	4	1	...	19

Nett Births in the year : legitimate 248, illegitimate 10.

Nett Deaths in the year of legitimate infants 18, illegitimate infants 1.

DORKING RURAL DISTRICT.

1913.

DORKING RURAL DISTRICT.

Preliminary Statistics.

The total area of the District is 39,525 acres. The population was 10,580 persons at the Census, 1911, and 9,779 persons at the Census, 1901. The population in the middle of the year 1913 may be estimated at 10,770.

There were 2,420 buildings used as dwellings at the Census, 1911. Of these 19 are classified as Institutions, which, however had a population of only 84 persons in all. The remaining 2,401 dwellings, which were occupied by 2,499 separate occupiers, had a total population of 10,496 persons, or 4·38 persons per house, as against 4·75 at the previous Census. There were 175 uninhabited dwellings, and 10 dwellings in course of erection.

There were 2,447 separate tenements occupied by private families, and containing a population of 10,298 persons. Thirty-nine of these tenements, or 1·6 per cent. of the total number, contained more than 2 persons per room, and were occupied by 353 persons, or 3·4 per cent. of the population in private families.

The number and percentage of tenements of from one to five rooms, and over five rooms, and the respective populations and percentages of those tenements were as follows :—

Number of Rooms.	Number of Tenements.	Percentage of Tenements.	Population	Percentage of Population.
1	28	1·1	32	0·3
2	82	3·4	136	1·3
3	233	9·5	768	7·5
4	692	28·3	2,783	27·0
5	700	28·6	2,967	28·8
Over 5	712	29·1	3,612	35·1

The population and number of inhabited houses at each of the three previous Censuses were as follows :—

At Census	1881	1891	1901
Inhabited Houses ...	1,816	1,986	2,064
Population	9,132	10,097	9,779

The area of each parish at the Census, 1911, and the population at the last two Censuses were as follows :—

PARISH	Area in Acres Census, 1911.	Population Census, 1901.	Population Census 1911,
Abinger	7,482	1,435	1,573
Capel	5,695	1,448	1,416
Dorking Rural	8,676	3,740	3,967
Effingham	3,183	539	543
Mickleham ..	2,846	750	782
Newdigate	4,744	623	904
Ockley	3,401	698	747
Wotton	3,498	546	548
	39,525	9,779	10,580

In October, 1901, alterations were made in the boundaries of the parishes of Abinger, Ockley and Wotton; the figures given above relate to the new areas both for 1901 and 1911.

The number of persons of each sex at various ages at the Census, 1911, were:—

	Under 5 years.	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 and upwards.	All ages.
Males	482	915	842	874	706	534	414	336	5,103
Females ...	500	988	823	963	787	583	442	391	5,477
Total	982	1,903	1,665	1,837	1,493	1,117	856	727	10,580

Births.

The Births registered in the District during the year 1913 were 163 in number, and the nett births belonging to the District were 169, representing a Birth Rate for the year of 15·7 per 1,000 of the population, as against an average rate of 20·0 for the preceding ten years.

Deaths.

The Deaths registered in the District during the year were 107 in number, of which 2 occurred in the Ockley Sanatorium. Three deaths were transferred to other districts to which they belonged, and 15 deaths which occurred in other districts among persons belonging to parishes in this district have to be added to the figures on which the death-rate is based. The nett deaths for the year were 119 in number, which represents a Death Rate of 11·0 per 1,000 of the population, as against an average rate of 10·7 for the preceding ten years; the rate for the year, corrected for age and sex distribution for comparison with the whole of England and Wales, was 9·9.

Fifty-seven deaths belonged to the parish of Dorking Rural, 14 to Abinger, 11 to Newdigate, 10 to Ockley, 8 to Capel, 8 to Wotton, 7 to Mickleham, and 4 to Effingham. The deaths of males and females numbered 55 and 64 respectively.

Fifteen deaths were attributed to Cancer, 13 to Heart Disease, 12 to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 12 to Bronchitis, 8 to Nephritis, 7 to Violence, and 6 to Pneumonia.

Infant Mortality.

The deaths of Infants under one year of age were only 6 in number, representing a death rate of 35 per 1,000 births, as against an average rate of 60 for the preceding ten years. Four of the infants were boys and 2 were girls; 2 belonged to Dorking Rural Parish, 2 to Abinger and 1 each to Ockley and Wotton.

The causes of death will be found in Table IV. on page 38.

Cards giving directions as to the feeding and care of infants were sent to the mothers of 107 children whose births were registered during the year.

Infectious Diseases.

Only 17 cases of infectious disease, other than Tuberculosis, were notified. There were no cases of Small Pox, Enteric Fever, Puerperal Fever, Cerebro-spinal Fever or Poliomyelitis. One outbreak of Whooping Cough and one of Mumps were reported to me by the School Teachers, there were a few cases of Measles, and Chicken Pox was prevalent in many parts of the District.

Scarlet Fever.

Only 6 patients were notified in 6 houses, and 4 of them were removed to the Joint Isolation Hospital. There were no two cases in the same neighbourhood, and three of the patients were already infected with the disease when they came into the District.

Diphtheria.

Eight cases were notified in 7 houses; 7 of the patients were removed to the Joint Isolation Hospital, and the eighth patient, who was found to be suffering from the disease on the day following her arrival from Molesey, was taken back to the Isolation Hospital in that District.

Four cases occurred in November in 3 houses on the western border of the District, in connection with some cases in the neighbouring parish of Shere.

Fourteen specimens from patients suspected to be suffering from the disease or before their discharge from the Isolation Hospital, were examined at the Lister Institute and elsewhere at the expense of the District Council.

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 Disinfectant at the Isolation Hospital.

Measles and Whooping Cough.

Outbreaks of Measles were reported at Wotton in February and at Mickleham in March, necessitating the closure of the school in each parish. A few cases were also reported at Coldharbour and Ockley.

Upper Abinger School was closed for three weeks in June in consequence of an outbreak of Whooping Cough, but only one case of the disease was reported in the rest of the District.

There were no deaths during the year either from Measles or Whooping Cough.

In connection with outbreaks of non-notifiable diseases I paid 9 visits to schools and advised as to the exclusion of children and the other precautions to be taken. In addition to the closures already mentioned, Lower Abinger School was closed in October for ten days, as one-third of the children were reported to be suffering from Chicken Pox, and Effingham School was closed for three weeks in November and December, owing to an extensive outbreak of Mumps.

Diarrhœa and Enteritis.

An infant, aged 2 months, died of Diarrhœa at Abinger in April, and a woman, aged 29 years, of Chronic Enteritis at South Holmwood in May.

Tuberculosis.

The Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912, which provide for the notification of all cases of Tuberculosis, came into operation on February 1st, 1913. Under these Regulations and the Regulations which were in force up to that date, 23 primary cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 8 cases of other forms of Tuberculosis were notified.

The following figures show the sex and ages of the patients notified;—

		Ages in years.							
		Under 1.	1-5.	5-15.	15-25.	25-35.	35-45.	45-55.	55-65.
Pulmonary:	Male	—	—	1	—	3	3	2	—
	Female ...	—	—	3	4	3	3	—	1
Other forms:	Male	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—
	Female ...	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—

In all cases, with three exceptions, in which a visit appeared to be undesirable, the houses were visited, particulars were obtained of the history of the illness, and of the present condition and family history of the patient, inquiries were made as to the health of the other inmates of the house, advice was given as to the isolation of the patient and the other precautions to be observed, disinfectants were supplied, and, after the removal or death of patients, rooms were disinfected by the Sanitary Inspector and bedding and other articles were removed to the Isolation Hospital for disinfection. Subsequent visits were paid in cases in which they appeared to be necessary.

A sanitary inspection of the premises was made and defects were remedied.

Seven of the patients were known to be suffering from Pulmonary Consumption before they came into the District, and had come to live there on account of their condition of health.

One patient was removed to the Barnes Isolation Hospital and one to Brompton Hospital by the Surrey County Council, and a third was sent privately to the Royal National Hospital, Ventnor.

Three specimens from patients suspected to be suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis were examined at the Lister Institute at the expense of the District Council.

During the year, 12 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis were registered, representing a death-rate of 1.1 per 1,000 of the population, as against an average rate of 0.85 for the preceding ten years. Seven of the patients belonged to Dorking Rural parish, 2 to Abinger, and 1 each to Effingham and Ockley.

There were 2 deaths from Tuberculous Meningitis, and 1 from Tuberculous Peritonitis.

The following Table shows the number of deaths from the "seven chief zymotic diseases" and from Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Phthisis or Consumption), and the number of cases notified in 1913 and in each of the preceding ten years.

Year.	Small Pox.		Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.		Enteric Fever.		Diarrhoea.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Phthisis.
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths
1903	12	...	9	1	...	...	1	...	2	14
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
1908	41	...	17	1	...	...	...	...	...	10
1909	19	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	1	9
1910	15	1	6	1	...	...	1	...	2	12
1911	20	...	6	...	...	...	4	1	...	5
1912	3	...	10	1	...	...	1	...	...	7
1913	6	...	8	...	...	...	2	...	...	12

Sanitary Administration.

Mr. F. E. Traviss, the Sanitary Inspector for the District, gives his whole time to the duties of the office.

The Isolation Hospital, which is at Westcott in the parish of Dorking Rural, was established under the Isolation Hospitals Act, 1893, and is administered by a Joint Committee of the Dorking Rural and Dorking Urban District Councils. It provides accommodation for those two Districts, with a population at the Census, 1911, of 18,428 persons.

The permanent buildings consist of an Administrative Block, and a Ward Block, which contains two wards of equal capacity of about 15,000 cubic feet and an Observation Ward for two patients; a brick building containing a Mortuary, Laundry, Disinfector, Coal Shed; an Ambulance Shed; and a Caretaker's Cottage.

There are, in addition, two Ward Blocks of corrugated iron, each containing two wards of capacity of about 4,000 cubic feet each, and, in one, an additional room of 1,000 cubic feet.

The patients removed from each District during the year, and also in the three preceding years, were as follows:—

	Dorking Rural.	Dorking Urban.	Total in 1913.	Total in 1912.	Total in 1911.	Total in 1910.
Scarlet Fever...	4	3	7	12	18	21
Diphtheria	7	2	9	17	7	26
Erysipelas .....	...	...	...	...	1	3
	—	—	—	—	—	—
	11	5	16	29	26	50
	—	—	—	—	—	—

There was no death in the Hospital during the year.

The adoptive Acts in force in the District are :

The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890, and

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890,

so far as it relates to Rural Districts. In October the Council decided to adopt certain sections of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, and applied to the Local Government Board for their sanction.

Bacteriological examinations of pathological specimens are made at the Lister Institute, on behalf of the District Council, and, during the year, 14 examinations for the diphtheria bacillus were made, with 8 positive results, and three examinations for the tubercle bacillus were made, with 1 positive result.

Housing of the Working Classes.

Under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, records of inspection of 139 houses were obtained. The districts to which attention was chiefly given were The Holmwood and Capel. A statement of the conditions which were found on inspection, of the action which was taken and of the result of that action, will be found in the Table on page 34 and in the Sanitary Inspector's Report which follows thereon.

A considerable proportion of cottages in some parts of the District are old and require frequent attention in order to keep them in a habitable condition, but no cottages were found during the year to be in such a state as to call for representation that they were unfit for habitation.

I was unable to learn that there was any marked want of cottages. I made an inspection in Capel village, as it was suggested that there was need of cottage accommodation, but I did not find any cottage visited by me to contain more than one family, the average number of persons per house was less than 4, and there were not more than 7 inmates in any house.

The Census Returns for 1911 show that the number of separate occupiers exceeded the number of occupied dwellings by 46 only, so that less than 2 per cent. of the houses in the District were occupied by more than one family: 353 persons, or 3·4 per cent. of the population in private families were living in tenements which contained more than 2 persons per room; previous Census Returns give these particulars only with respect to tenements of less than 5 rooms, the proportion, per cent. of the total population, of persons living in one to four-roomed tenements containing more than 2 persons per room was 2·9 in 1891, 1·8 in 1901, and 3·0 in 1911. Four cases of overcrowding were discovered and abated during the year.

At the Census of 1911 the number of tenements having less than 5 rooms were 42 per cent. of the whole number, and were inhabited by 36 per cent. of the population in private families; 71 per cent. had less than 6 rooms and contained 75 per cent. of the population. The corresponding figures show the respective population of tenements of less than 5 rooms and of the population in those tenements at each of the last three Censuses:—

	1891	1901	1911
Percentage of tenements of less than 5 rooms	30·7	27·7	42·3
Percentage of population living in tenements of less than 5 rooms	24·8	22·4	36·1

Mr. Rapley, the Council's Surveyor, informs me that 11 cottages were erected in the District during the year, viz., 5 in the parish of Dorking Rural, 2 in Mickleham, 2 in Wotton, 1 in Abinger and 1 in Capel.

Scavenging.

The District Council contracted for the weekly removal of house refuse from the Pixham district of the parish of Dorking Rural.

Water Supply.

The parish of Dorking Rural, including The Holmwood, Pixham and Westcott, and the villages of Capel and Ockley are supplied by the Dorking Water Company, from springs in the Lower Greensand. Mickleham and Effingham are supplied by the Leatherhead Water Company, from a well in the chalk. Part of the parish of Newdigate is supplied by the East Surrey Water Company, who extended their mains to the village during the year. The Woking Water Company supplies a few cottages on the border of Effingham Common. Part of the village of Coldharbour, in Capel parish, is supplied from a reservoir which collects the water from springs in the Lower Greensand.

The parish of Wotton and the part of the parish of Abinger are supplied by local wells and springs in the Lower Greensand.

Effingham Common, on the London clay, and parts of the parishes of Newdigate, Capel and Ockley, on the Weald clay, are supplied from local wells, the water from which is in many cases hard and saline and unsuitable for domestic purposes.

I made chemical analysis of three samples of water, one of which was satisfactory; the water from a stream which was supplying some cottages in Abinger parish was found to be contaminated, and the owner was taking steps at the end of the year to provide a wholesome supply; and, in the third case, the Council withheld the water-certificate for a new house, as I reported that the water was unfit for domestic use.

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.

The Model Regulations are in force in the District.

The Sanitary Inspector makes the following return as to the number of persons on the Register, the number of visits paid and the work done in compliance with notices.

Number of registered cowkeepers, etc., at end of 1913	...	69
Number of visits during the year	...	192
Number of sheds improved in lighting and ventilation	...	6
Number of sheds improved in paving and drainage	...	18
Number of sheds-limewashed after notice or request	...	42

The Council have not appointed a Veterinary Inspector, but they have authorised the Sanitary Inspector to obtain the assistance of a Veterinary Surgeon in any case in which it appears to be advisable that the cows should be inspected.

Slaughter Houses and Food.

The Sanitary Inspector reports that he paid 28 visits to the seven Slaughter Houses on the Register in the course of the year, and found them to be kept in compliance with the Bye-laws.

The Sanitary Inspector ascertained the special days and times which were set apart for slaughtering by the various butchers and paid visits at those times. No carcasses or parts of carcasses were found to be tuberculous, nor were any seizures of unsound meat made.

He reports that the usual practice of owners and cattle dealers in the District, on being suspicious of disease in any animal, is to have it removed to a knacker's yard, either alive or dead. There the carcasses are cut up and the greater bulk is sent to London. Frequent visits are made to this yard, and particulars of the vendors' names and addresses are obtained.

The County Medical Officer of Health informs me that 28 samples of milk, cheese and other articles of food were analysed under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts during the year, and that a conviction was obtained in the one case in which adulteration was discovered.

Sewers and Sewage Disposal.

The Holmwood, Pixham and Westcott, in the parish of Dorking Rural, and the villages of Capel and Ockley are sewered.

The Pixham sewer is connected with the system of the Dorking Urban District. The South Holmwood, The North and Mid Holmwood, and the Westcott sewers discharge to three separate Outfall Works, at each of which the sewage is treated on the same principle, by sedimentation in deep circular tanks, followed by treatment in contact-beds and finally by passage over the land.

The sewage at Capel discharges at one outfall, where it has to be raised by pumping; the sewage at Ockley is treated at two outfalls and discharges by gravitation into the tanks. The system of treatment is similar at each outfall, the sewage passing through screening tanks on to sprinkler-beds, the effluent from which is treated in single-contact beds.

Mr. W. Rapley, the Council's Surveyor, informs me that the drains of 8 houses were connected with the Capel system and of 4 houses with the Ockley system during the year; the total numbers connected with the two systems are 91 and 66 respectively.

Elementary Schools.

Each of the 13 Elementary Schools was inspected by me during the year and found to be in a satisfactory condition generally.

In the course of the past six years, ten of the Schools have been re-constructed, and new sanitary conveniences have been provided.

The two Holmwood Schools, Capel, Ockley and Westcott, obtain their water supply from the Dorking Water Company, Mickleham and Effingham Schools from the Leatherhead Water Company, Coldharbour and Wotton School from springs, and the two Abinger Schools from wells in the Lower Greensand, and Newdigate and Oakwood Schools from wells in the Weald Clay.

Factories and Workshops.

There are no large workshops in the District. Eight workshops were cleansed or repaired at the request of the Sanitary Inspector, but in all other cases they were found to be clean and well kept.

There is one underground bakehouse, which was found to be kept in a satisfactory condition.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.**1.—INSPECTION.**

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	12	—	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	67	8	—
Workplaces .....	...	—	—
Total	79	8	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—				
Want of cleanliness	7	7		
Want of ventilation	—	—		
Overcrowding	—	—		
Want of drainage of floors	3	1		
Other nuisances	—	—		
Sanitary accommodation {insufficient	—	—		
{unsuitable or defective	—	—		
{not separate for sexes	—	—		
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act ...	—	—		
Total	10	8		

3.—HOME WORK.

Nature of Work.	Outworkers' Lists, Section 107.						Number of Inspections of Outworkers Premises.
	Lists received from Employers.				Numbers of Addresses of Out- workers received from other Councils.	Numbers of Addresses of Out- workers forwarded to other Councils.	
	Twice in the year.		Once in the year.				
	Lists.	Out- workers.	Lists.	Out- workers.			
Wearing apparel making, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.		Number.
Workshop Bakehouses		15
„ Laundries		5
Other Workshops		30
Total number of Workshops on Register		50

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

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

HOUSING (Inspection of District) REGULATIONS, 1910.

	Number
Houses inspected under the Regulations	139
„ considered to be unfit for Habitation	—
„ represented „ „	—
Closing Orders made	—
Houses in which defects were remedied without making of Closing Order ...	—
„ made habitable after Closing Order	—
„ demolished	—

CONDITIONS FOUND ON INSPECTION.

	Number of Premises
Water supply from main	90
„ „ wells or springs	49
„ „ rain water tanks	—
„ insufficient or unwholesome	3
Houses having water closets with flushing apparatus	81
„ „ „ hand flushed	2
„ „ pail or other earth closets	37
„ „ privies	19
Defective closets, or nuisances from closets or privies	26
Drains connected with the sewers	51
„ „ cesspools	36
„ defective	7
Nuisances from cesspools	4
Insufficient lighting of rooms	—
„ ventilation of rooms	3
Overcrowding	4
Dampness of houses	51
Uncleanliness of houses	70
General want of repair	42
Inadequate paving of yards	—
Insufficient ashbins	—
Animals kept so as to be a nuisance	—
Offensive accumulations (manure, etc.)	2

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT

for the Year ended December 31st, 1913.

INSPECTIONS.

	Number
Inspections (including re-inspections) of dwelling-houses... ..	357
„ „ „ cowsheds, dairies and milkshops	192
„ „ „ slaughter houses	28
„ „ „ common lodging houses	—
„ „ „ factories and workshops	79
„ „ „ schools	6
„ „ „ premises at which food is prepared or sold	16

NOTICES SERVED.

Number

Informal notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
Statutory " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Notices served under sec. 15 of the Housing, etc. Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

RESULT OF SERVICE OF NOTICES.

Water provided from mains	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Wells or tanks repaired or cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Water closets repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
„ laid on to closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Earth closets and privies cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Privies replaced by earth or water closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
New drains provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Drains repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ unblocked or cleansed...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Cesspools cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Efficient lighting of rooms provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ ventilation „ „	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Overcrowding abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Dampness of dwelling houses remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Houses cleansed and whitewashed	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
„ generally repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Paving of yards provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ „ repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Outhouses repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Covered ashbins provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Nuisance from improper keeping of animals abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ditches and ponds cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
<hr/>							
Unwholesome food seized	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Houses disinfected after infectious disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Legal proceedings	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

F. E. TRAVISS.

Table I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1913 and previous years.

Year.	Popula- tion estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths.		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Uncor- rected Num- ber.	Nett.		Num- ber.	Rate.	of Non- residents registered in the District.	of Resi- dents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Num- ber.	Rate.					Num- ber.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births. 11	Num- ber.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1908	10350	199	199	19.2	95	9.2	2	11	14	70	104	10.1
1909	10440	206	206	19.7	103	9.9	3	18	10	49	118	11.3
1910	10520	211	211	20.0	103	9.8	6	13	10	47	110	10.4
1911	10600	204	206	19.4	87	8.2	2	16	14	68	101	9.5
1912	10680	185	188	17.6	90	8.4	5	18	8	42	103	9.7
1913	10770	163	169	15.7	107	9.9	3	15	6	36	119	11.0

NOTE.—This Table is arranged to show the gross births and deaths in the district, and the births and deaths properly belonging to it, with the corresponding rates.

“Transferable Deaths” are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in a district other than that in which they resided; for calculating the nett death-rate, they are transferred to the district of residence.

Area of District in acres (land and inland water) ... 39,525.

Total population at all ages ... 10,580

Number of Inhabited houses ... 2,420 } At Census of 1911.

Average number of persons per house 4.4

Table II.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1913.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Number of Cases notified.								Total Cases notified in each Locality.							Total Cases removed to Hospital.	
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.							Abinger.	Wotton.	Ockley.	Capel.	Newdigate.	Dorking Rural.	Effingham.		Mickleham.
		Under 1.	1 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards									
Small-pox.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera or Plague.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria	8	..	1	6	1	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	8
Erysipelas	3	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	6	..	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	1	4
Typhus Fever.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relapsing Fever.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poliomyelitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	23	..	..	4	4	12	3	..	2	..	3	2	7	8	1	..	5
Other forms Tuberculosis	8	..	1	3	2	1	1	..	3	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	1
Totals.....	48		5	16	8	13	6	..	10	3	6	2	9	14	2	2	18

The Isolation Hospital is at Westcott, in the parish of Dorking Rural (see page 29).

Table III.

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1913.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Net Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths whether "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the District.
	All ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years	25 and under 45 years	45 and under 65 years	65 and upwards	
All Causes { Certified	116	6	1	...	4	8	10	21	66	2
{ Uncertified	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
Enteric Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Pox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Erysipelas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	12	1	...	...	...	4	4	3	...	2
Tuberculous Meningitis...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease	15	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	9	...
Rheumatic Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Organic Heart Disease...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	10	...
Bronchitis	12	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	10	...
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	6	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	3	...
Other diseases of Respiratory organs	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Diarrhoea and Enteritis...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Alcoholism .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	6	...
Puerperal Fever.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide.....	7	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	1	...
Suicide .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Defined Diseases...	33	1	...	...	...	1	2	4	25	...
Diseases ill-defined or unknown .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	119	6	1	...	4	8	11	22	67	2

Pneumonia, unspecified, 1.

Acute Pneumonia, 1.

Table IV.

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1913.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.					Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-9 Months	9-12 Months	Total Deaths under One Year.
All causes { Certified					1	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	2	6
{ Uncertified ... ..					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Pox ... ..					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken Pox ... ..					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ... ..					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ... ..					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ... ..					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup ... ..					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Abdominal Tuberculous ... ..					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Meningitis (not Tuberculosis) ... ..					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions ... ..					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laryngitis ... ..					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ... ..					...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Pneumonia (all forms) ... ..					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa ... ..					...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Enteritis ... ..					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gastritis ... ..					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis ... ..					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets ... ..					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying ... ..					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth ... ..					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis ... ..					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations ... ..					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth					1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ... ..					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other causes ... ..					...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
					1	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	2	6

Nett Births in the year : legitimate 160, illegitimate 9

Nett Deaths in the year of legitimate infants 5, illegitimate infants 1.

DORKING URBAN DISTRICT.

1913.

DORKING URBAN DISTRICT.

Preliminary.

The total area of the District is 1,339 acres. The population was 7,848 at the Census, 1911, and 7,670 at the Census of 1901. The population in the middle of the year 1913 may be estimated at 7,900 persons.

At the Census of 1911, there were 1,749 inhabited buildings used as dwellings, of which 26 are classified as Institutions, with a total population of 297 persons; of these, 123 were inmates of the Workhouse. The remaining 1,723 dwellings, which were occupied by 1,816 separate occupiers, had a total population of 7,551 persons, or 4.38 persons per house, as against 4.62 at the previous Census. There were 119 uninhabited dwellings and 3 in course of construction.

There were 1,820 separate tenements occupied by private families, with a population of 7,476 persons. Fifteen of these tenements, or 0.8 per cent. of the total number, contained more than 2 persons per room, and were occupied by 123 persons, or 1.6 per cent. of the population in private families.

The number and percentage of tenements of from one to five rooms, and over five rooms, and the respective populations of those tenements and percentages of the whole population were as follows:—

Number of Rooms.	Number of Tenements.	Percentage of Tenements.	Population	Percentage of Population.
1	45	2.5	52	0.7
2	81	4.5	147	2.0
3	106	5.8	358	4.8
4	403	22.1	1,595	21.3
5	552	30.3	2,462	32.9
Over 5	633	34.8	2,862	38.3

The population and number of inhabited houses at each of the three previous Censuses were as follows:—

At Census	1881	1891	1901
Inhabited Houses ...	1,212	1,425	1,619
Population	6,328	7,132	7,670

The number of persons of each sex at various ages at the Census, 1911, were:—

	Under 5 years.	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 and upwards.	All ages.
Males	346	628	571	566	455	404	311	263	3,544
Females ...	373	721	686	731	607	485	356	345	4,304
Total	719	1,349	1,257	1,297	1,062	889	667	608	7,848

The rateable value of the District at Lady Day, 1913, was £53,776.

Births.

The Births registered in the District during the year were 138 in number, and the nett births were 137, representing an Annual Birth Rate of 17.4 per 1,000 of the estimated population, as against an average rate of 21.4 for the preceding ten years. Sixty-six of the children were boys and 71 were girls. Seven of the births were illegitimate.

Deaths.

The Deaths registered in the District during the year were 86 in number, of which 60 occurred in the town, 17 in the Workhouse Infirmary, and 9 in the Cottage Hospital.

Of the 26 persons who died in the Infirmary and Cottage Hospital, 13 belonged to Dorking, 3 to Dorking Rural parish, and 1 each to Abinger, Capel, Mickleham, Newdigate, and Wotton.

The deaths of 13 persons who died in the District but belonged to other Districts have to be deducted, and the deaths of 5 parishioners of Dorking, which occurred elsewhere, have to be added, for calculating the death rate.

The nett 78 deaths represent an Annual Death Rate of 9.9 per 1,000 of the population, as against an average rate of 14.2 for the preceding ten years; the rate for the year, standardized for age and sex distribution for comparison with the whole of England and Wales, was 8.5

Three deaths were attributed to Phthisis, 12 to Cancer, 16 to Heart Disease, 8 to Pneumonia, and 7 to Nephritis.

Infant Mortality.

The deaths of Infants under one year of age were 8 in number, representing a death rate of 58 per 1,000 registered births, as against an average rate of 89 for the preceding ten years.

The causes of death, classified according to the ages of infants, will be found in Table IV. on page 52. Five of the infants died within one month of birth.

Infectious Diseases.

There was no outbreak of notifiable infectious disease during the year, and no cases of Small Pox, Enteric Fever, Puerperal Fever, Cerebro-spinal Meningitis or Poliomyelitis were notified. There was an extensive outbreak of Mumps in the autumn, but no cases of Whooping Cough and only three cases of Measles were reported to me by the School Teachers.

Scarlet Fever.

Two cases of Scarlet Fever were notified in May and one case was notified in December. The three patients were removed to the Westcott Isolation Hospital.

Diphtheria.

Two patients were notified to be suffering from Diphtheria in October and November and were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

Eight specimens from patients suspected to be suffering from Diphtheria or before their discharge from the Isolation Hospital, were examined at the Lister Institute at the expense of the District Council.

After the removal or recovery of each patient suffering from Scarlet Fever or Diphtheria the infected rooms were fumigated, 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.

Diarrhœa and Enteritis.

No deaths from Diarrhœa were registered. The deaths of three children, aged 19 days, 4 months and 1 year respectively, were attributed to Gastro-enteritis, in February, March and October.

Tuberculosis.

The Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912, which provide for the notification of all cases of Tuberculosis, came into operation on February 1st, 1913; under these Regulations and the Regulations which were in force up to that date, 5 primary cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 4 cases of other forms of Tuberculosis were notified.

The following figures show the sex and ages of the patients notified;—

		Ages in years.						
		Under 1.	1-5.	5-15.	15-25.	25-35.	35-45.	45-55. 55-65.
Pulmonary:	Male	—	—	—	—	4	—	1
	Female ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other forms:	Male	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	Female ...	—	1	—	1	1	—	—

In all cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and also of non-pulmonary Tuberculosis with one exception, the houses were visited and particulars of the history of the illness, the present condition and family history of the patient, and the sanitary condition of the premises were obtained. Inquiry was made as to the state of health of the other inmates of the house and an examination was offered of any inmate who was ailing and was not being medically attended.

Advice was given as to the precautions to be observed in order to guard against the spread of infection, rooms were disinfected in every case after the removal or death of the patient, and bedding and other infected articles were removed and disinfected at the Westcott Isolation Hospital.

Subsequent visits were paid in all cases in which it was thought to be desirable.

Four pulmonary cases and one non-pulmonary case were removed by the Surrey County Council to sanatoria or hospitals, and one non-pulmonary case was in a hospital at the time of notification.

Four specimens of sputum of patients suspected to be suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis were examined at the Lister Institute at the expense of the District Council.

The deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis were 3 in number, giving a death-rate of 0.38 per 1,000 of the population, as against an average rate of 1.0 for the preceding ten years. There was 1 death from Tuberculous Meningitis.

The following Table shows the number of deaths from the "seven chief zymotic diseases" and from Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Phthisis or Consumption), and the number of cases notified in 1913 and in each of the preceding ten years.

Year.	Small Pox.		Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.		Enteric Fever.		Diarrhoea.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Phthisis.
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths
1903	24	...	2	...	6	1	...	...	3	9
1904	15	...	2	...	3	...	5	7	1	6
1905	4	...	4	...	1	...	2	1	1	6
1906	30	...	5	...	2	...	3	...	...	9
1907	44	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	14
1908	133	3	8	4	1	...	1	1	5	10
1909	27	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	8
1910	9	...	26	5	...	...	...	4	...	3
1911	6	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	7	5
1912	10	...	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	7
1913	3	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	3

General Administration. Adoptive Acts.

Mr. W. A. Clegg, M. Inst. M.C.E., is the Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector for the District; he is provided with a clerk. The Sanitary and Works Committee, which meets fortnightly, deals with Sanitary matters, plans, etc.

The Isolation Hospital is the Dorking Joint Hospital at Westcott, of which details will be found on page 29.

The adoptive Acts in force in the District are :

The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890.

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, parts II., III. and V.

The Private Street Works Act, 1892.

Chemical and bacteriological examination of the water from the three sources of supply are made three times a year by Drs. Thresh and Beale, the cost being shared by the District Council and the Dorking Water Company.

Bacteriological examinations of pathological specimens are made at the Lister Institute at the expense of the District Council. During the year 8 examinations were made for the presence of the diphtheria bacillus and 4 examinations for the tubercle bacillus, with negative results in all cases.

Housing of the Working Classes.

Under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, records of inspection of 101 houses were obtained during the year. A statement of the conditions which were found on inspection, of the action which was taken and of the result of that action, will be found in the Table on page 48, and in the Sanitary Inspector's Report which follows thereon.

The water supply of all cottages with one exception was from the Company's mains, the sanitary conveniences were water closets, but 24 of these were hand flushed, and the drains in all instances discharged into the sewers.

A considerable proportion of cottages are old and require frequent attention. Many of them have little or no ground at the back belonging to them, and although for the most part they back on to open land of adjoining premises, in a few cases they have been built into the sides of hills.

The chief defects which were dealt with were defective drains, want of means of flushing of closets, dampness, uncleanness of interiors and general want of repair. The ventilation and lighting of a number of cottages were improved, a part of a cottage in one case being removed in order to provide through ventilation for adjoining cottages.

There appears to be no shortage of cottages. A group of 16 new cottages came into occupation towards the end of the previous year and at the beginning of 1913, at a rental of 6/6 a week, and during the year 28 cottages, in groups of 4, containing a living room, kitchen, scullery with bath, larder and 3 bedrooms, were completed, to let at a rental of 8/- to 8/6 a week. The rent of the older cottages is from 3/6 upwards.

The Surveyor informs me that 34 working class dwellings were erected during the year, and that, in all, his certificates for habitation were granted for 37 new houses.

Five cases of overcrowding was discovered and abated. The Census Returns for 1911 show that 123 persons, or 1·6 per cent. of the population in private families were living in tenements which contained more than 2 persons per room, the standard adopted in those Returns as an index of overcrowding; the number of those tenements were 15, or 0·8 of all tenements. Previous Returns give these particulars only with respect to tenements of less than 5 rooms; the proportion, per cent. of the whole population in private houses, of persons living in tenements of less than 5 rooms containing more than 2 persons per room, was 0·7 in 1891, 0·7 in 1901, and 1·2 in 1911. Comparative figures for other Districts will be found on page 4, in the General Section of this Report.

At the Census of 1911 the number of tenements having less than 5 rooms were 35 per cent. of all tenements and were occupied by 29 per cent. of the population in private families; 65 per cent. had less than 6 rooms and were occupied by 52 per cent. of the population. The following figures show the corresponding proportion of tenements of less than 5 rooms and of the population occupying those tenements at each of the last three Censuses :—

	1891	1901	1911
Percentage of tenements of less than 5 rooms	30	23	35
Percentage of population living in tenements of less than 5 rooms 	22	17	29

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

Mr. Clegg has kindly supplied the following particulars with respect to the Disposal Works.

The clarification of the sewage by chemical precipitation by the addition of lime and alumino-ferric, followed by treatment on a specially prepared land-filtration area and partly by "double-contact" beds was continued.

The three percolating filters recently constructed continue to give excellent results.

During the year 17 visits were paid by the Inspector of the Thames Conservancy, and one complaint was received from them with regard to the quality of the effluent. No complaint of nuisance arising from the works was received.

The Agreement between the Dorking Rural District Council and Urban District Council with regard to the treatment of the Sewage from the Pixham District which is situated in the Rural District was revised.

House Refuse. Destructor.

The house refuse is collected weekly throughout the District under the supervision of the Surveyor and is consumed in the two-cell Heenan and Froude Destructor.

The steam generated by the burning of the refuse is partly sold to the Electric Light Works and is also used during the summer months for pumping and heating the water supplied to the Council's Swimming Bath.

The Surveyor informs me that about 1,664 loads of house refuse are consumed annually in addition to trade refuse, fish offal and the like. The Trade Refuse is destroyed at the Destructor but is collected by the tradesmen.

Practically the whole District is now provided with moveable covered ashbins; 75 were provided during the year.

Water Supply.

The District is supplied by the Dorking Water Company from a well and springs in the Lower Greensand. The water from the "Redlands" springs is filtered and that from the "Rookery" springs and the "Station Road" well is unfiltered. The supply is constant.

The Company carried out certain works at the Rookery at the end of the previous year in consequence of an unfavourable report upon the water from this source, but a further report upon a sample which was taken in January stated that it was still very unsatisfactory from the bacteriological point of view, although it was of great organic purity. I again inspected the gathering ground with Mr. G. H. Hughes, the Consulting Engineer to the Company, and suggested to him

that the pipe conveying water from a part of the gathering ground which appeared to be liable to risk of contamination, should be cut off, and that the lower part of the ground, where the collecting pipes are very near to the surface, should not be used for grazing. The supply from the Rookery was discontinued for a time, and the Company acted upon my suggestions; the subsequent reports upon the water were very satisfactory.

The water from the Station Road well was reported to be of moderate hardness, viz. 10 degrees, and on each occasion to be pure and wholesome, and satisfactory in every respect.

The water from the Redlands springs was reported to be peaty and very soft ($2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 degrees), and to have a very slightly acid reaction; its action on lead was, however, practically nil. It contained some excess of organic matter, but this was entirely of vegetable origin.

The water from the Rookery springs was reported to be moderately soft (7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ degrees), having no action on lead, and to be of great organic purity; on two occasions it contained a slight amount of suspended matter.

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.

The Model Regulations with respect to these premises are in force in the District.

At the end of the year there were in the District 3 cowkeepers and 10 Dairy-men and purveyors of milk on the Register.

Thirty-two visits were paid by the Sanitary Inspector, who reports that he found the general condition of the sheds to be satisfactory; in several instances premises were limewashed in compliance with his verbal request.

Special attention was given to the cleanliness of vessels and appliances.

The cows in the District are not examined periodically, but the District Council have authorised the Sanitary Inspector to obtain the services of a Veterinary Surgeon for the examination of any cow, the condition of which he suspects to be unsatisfactory.

Slaughter Houses and Food.

There are 5 Slaughter Houses on the Register. The Sanitary Inspector paid 21 visits and reports that he found general compliance with the Bye-laws. Four notices to cleanse slaughter houses and outbuildings were served.

No carcasses or parts of carcasses were found to be tuberculous nor were there any seizures of unwholesome food. Seven visits were paid to premises at which food is prepared or sold.

The County Medical Officer of Health informs me that 18 samples of milk, butter and margarine, and 7 samples of other articles were analysed during the year under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, and that 3 of the latter were found to be unsatisfactory.

Common Lodging House.

There is one Registered Common Lodging House, for males only.

The Sanitary Inspector reports that 5 visits were paid during the year and that the premises were found to be kept in as clean a condition as possible, considering the age of the building.

Elementary Schools.

There are 5 Elementary Schools in the District. I paid 11 visits in connection with the occurrence of cases of infectious disease or for purposes of inspection.

The water supply of each of the Schools is from the mains of the Company, the sanitary conveniences are water closets and the drains are connected with the sewers.

In one case I drew attention to the unsatisfactory state of the conveniences, but with this exception the sanitary conditions were found to be satisfactory.

Baths.

The Surveyor informs me that the attendance at the Swimming Baths during the year was 14,492, and the number of the persons using the hot baths was 942.

Factories and Workshops.

A considerable number of persons are employed in Factories, viz: Printing Works, Timber Works, Aerated Water Factories, and Steam Laundries. The majority of the Workshops are on a small scale.

Section 22 of the Public Health Act Amendment Act, 1890, is in force in the District. The Council have secured the provision of a sufficient number of conveniences for the persons employed and separate conveniences for each sex.

Inspections were made from time to time during the year to ensure the proper observance of the requirements of the Act.

Two lists of outworkers were received from other Councils.

The underground bakehouse is no longer in use.

NIL.

HOUSING (Inspection of District) REGULATIONS, 1910.

	Number
Houses inspected under the Regulations	101
„ considered to be unfit for Habitation	—
„ represented „ „	—
Closing Orders made	—
Houses in which defects were remedied without making of Closing Order	—
„ made habitable after Closing Order	—
„ demolished	—

CONDITIONS FOUND ON INSPECTION.

	Number of Premises
Water supply from main	100
„ „ wells or springs	1
„ „ rain water tanks	—
„ insufficient or unwholesome	—
Houses having water closets with flushing apparatus	77
„ „ „ hand flushed	24
„ „ pail or other earth closets	—
„ „ privies	—
Defective closets, or nuisances from closets or privies	44
Drains connected with the sewers	101
„ „ cesspools	—
„ defective	37
Nuisances from cesspools	—
Insufficient lighting of rooms	12
„ ventilation of rooms	18
Overcrowding	5
Dampness of houses	21
Uncleanliness of houses	47
General want of repair	34
Inadequate paving of yards	12
Insufficient ashbins	—
Outhouses dilapidated	17
Animals kept so as to be a nuisance	—
Offensive accumulations (manure, etc.)	12

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT

for the Year ended December 31st, 1913.

INSPECTIONS.

	Number
Inspections (including re-inspections) of dwelling-houses... ..	317
„ „ „ cowsheds, dairies and milkshops	25
„ „ „ slaughter houses	20
„ „ „ common lodging houses	5
„ „ „ factories and workshops	47
„ „ „ schools	4
„ „ „ premises at which food is prepared or sold	10

NOTICES SERVED.

Number

Informal notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	207
Statutory " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Notices served under sec. 15 of the Housing, etc. Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

RESULT OF SERVICE OF NOTICES.

Water provided from mains	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Wells or tanks repaired or cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	164
Water closets repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
„ laid on to closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Earth closets and privies cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Earth closets replaced by water closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
New drains provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Drains repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
„ unblocked or cleansed...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Cesspools cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Efficient lighting of rooms provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
„ ventilation „ „	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Overcrowding abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Dampness of dwelling houses remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Houses cleansed and whitewashed	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
„ generally repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Paving of yards provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ „ repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Outhouses repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Covered ashbins provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
Nuisance from improper keeping of animals abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Ditches and ponds cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
<hr/>							
Unwholesome food seized (number of times)	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Houses disinfected after infectious disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Legal proceedings	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

W. A. CLEGG, M.Inst. M.C.E.,

Sanitary Inspector.

Table I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1913 and previous years.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths.		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Uncorrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1908	7800	153	153	19·6	129	16·5	14	7	22	144	122	15·6
1909	7820	137	137	17·5	110	14·1	16	...	7	51	94	12·0
1910	7840	158	158	20·2	119	15·2	12	6	9	57	113	14·4
1911	7850	151	155	19·7	109	13·9	11	7	18	116	105	13·4
1912	7870	133	132	16·8	93	11·8	12	8	9	68	89	11·3
1913	7900	138	137	17·4	86	10·9	13	5	8	58	78	9·9

NOTE.—This Table is arranged to show the gross births and deaths in the district, and the births and deaths properly belonging to it, with the corresponding rates.

“Transferable Deaths” are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in a district other than that in which they resided; for calculating the nett death-rate, they are transferred to the district of residence.

Area of District in acres (land and inland water) ... 1,339.
 Total population at all ages ... 7,848
 Number of Inhabited houses ... 1,749 } At Census of 1911.
 Average number of persons per house 4·5

Table II.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1913.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Number of Cases notified.								Total Cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.							
		Under 1.	1 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards	
Small-pox.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera or Plague.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
Erysipelas	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Scarlet Fever	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	3
Typhus Fever.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	5	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	4
Other forms Tuberculosis	4	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	2
Totals.....	16	...	2	3	2	7	2	...	11

The Isolation Hospital is at Westcott, in the parish of Dorking Rural (see page 29).

Table III.

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1913.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths whether "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the District.
	All ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years	25 and under 45 years	45 and under 65 years	65 and up-wards	
All Causes { Certified	78	8	2	...	4	...	9	24	31	25
{ Uncertified .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Enteric Fever.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Pox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Erysipelas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
Tuberculous Meningitis...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease	12	...	...	...	1	...	1	7	3	1
Rheumatic Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
Organic Heart Disease...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	9	4
Bronchitis	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	3
Other diseases of Respiratory organs	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
Alcoholism	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	7	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	1	6
Puerperal Fever.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide.....	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Suicide .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Defined Diseases...	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	6	4
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	78	8	2	...	4	...	9	25	30	26

Pneumonia, unspecified, 8.

Table IV.

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1913.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.					Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-9 Months	9-12 Months	Total Deaths under One Year.
All causes	Certified	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	5	1	2	...	...	8
	Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not Tuberculosis)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Injury at Birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
Other causes...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
					3	...	2	...	5	1	2	...	...	8

Nett Births in the year : legitimate 130, illegitimate 7

Nett Deaths in the year of legitimate infants 7, illegitimate infants 1.

EPSOM RURAL DISTRICT.

1913.

EPSOM RURAL DISTRICT.

Population.

The District comprises 12 parishes in the Epsom Union, the areas and populations of which are given below.

The gross population at the Census of 1911 was 29,729 persons, inclusive of the inmates of the London County Asylum, Banstead, the Boys' Surgical Home, Banstead, and the Kensington and Chelsea Schools, Ewell; it may be estimated at 31,700 in the middle of the year 1913, and the nett population may be estimated at 28,500. The statistics in the Report are based upon the last figure.

PARISH.	Area in acres.	Population Census, 1901.	Population Census, 1911.	Population Estimated, 1913.
Banstead	5,557	5,624	6,731	7,000
Cheam	1,909	3,404	6,200	6,900
Cuddington	1,860	774	1,194	1,300
Ewell	2,437	3,338	3,867	4,220
Chessington	1,702	521	583	600
Ashstead.....	2,651	1,881	2,921	3,150
Headley	1,640	394	419	420
Fetcham	1,839	461	409	410
Great Bookham.....	3,294	1,351	1,515	1,560
Little Bookham.....	929	223	404	440
Stoke D'Abernon ...	2,038	571	722	750
Cobham	5,332	3,901	4,763	4,950
Whole District ...	31,188	22,443	29,729	31,700

In the figures for the parish of Banstead are included the populations of the London County Lunatic Asylum and the Boys' Surgical Home, and, for the parish of Ewell, the population of the Kensington and Chelsea Schools. The populations of these institutions and of smaller public Institutions in other parishes at the two Censuses were—

	Census, 1901.		Census 1911.	
	Special Inmates.	Officials.	Special Inmates.	Officials.
London County Asylum, Banstead	2,448	229	2,461	200
Boys' Surgical Home, Banstead ...	20	8	22	7
St. Anthony's Hospital, Cheam ...	—	—	42	21
Small Pox Hospital, Cheam	—	—	—	2
Cottage Hospital, Cobham	—	—	6	5
Schiff Home of Recovery, Cobham	—	—	30	39
Isolation Hospital, Cuddington.....	15	17	37	13
Kensington and Chelsea Schools...	669	61	622	71

At the Census, 1911, there were 5,613 buildings used as dwellings, of which 36 were Institutions of various kinds; exclusive of these, the 5,577 dwellings were occupied by 5,834 separate occupiers and had a population of 25,612 persons, or 4.59 persons per house. There were 406 uninhabited dwellings and 59 in course of erection.

There were 5,819 separate tenements occupied by private families, with a population of 25,465 persons; 79 of these tenements, or 1.4 per cent. of the total number, contained more than 2 persons per room, and were occupied by 703 persons, or 2.8 per cent. of the population in private families.

The number and percentage of tenements of from one to five rooms, and over five rooms, and the respective populations and percentage of those tenements were:—

Number of Rooms.	Number of Tenements.	Percentage of Tenements.	Population	Percentage of Population.
1	93	1·6	114	0·4
2	213	3·7	480	1·9
3	396	6·8	1,406	5·5
4	1,365	23·4	5,451	21·4
5	1,661	28·5	7,371	29·0
Over 5	2,091	36·0	10,643	41·8

The population, exclusive of that of Institutions, and the number of inhabited houses at each of the last four Censuses were .

At Census	1881	1891	1901	1911
Inhabited Houses ...	2,500	3,008	3,820	5,577
Population	13,000	15,192	18,540	25,612

The rateable value at Lady Day, 1913, was £230,907. In the half-year ended Michaelmas, 1912, 231 persons belonging to the District were maintained in the Epsom Workhouse, and 258 were maintained in the half-year ended Lady Day, 1913; in the same period 224 and 329 persons respectively received out-relief. The cost of in-maintenance during the year ended Lady Day, 1913, was £2,148 and of out-relief was £705.

Births.

The Births registered in the District during the year were 560 in number, and 5 births belonging to the District were registered elsewhere. The 565 nett births represent an Annual Birth Rate of 19·8 per 1,000 of the estimated nett population, as against an average rate of 22·0 for the preceding ten years.

Of the 565 children, 308 were boys and 257 were girls. Twenty-two of the births were illegitimate.

Deaths.

The Deaths registered in the District during the year were 416 in number, of which 214 occurred in the London County Asylum, Banstead, 4 in the St. Anthony's Hospital, North Cheam, 4 in the Cuddington Joint Isolation Hospital, 9 in the Cobham Cottage Hospital, 2 in the Schiff Home, Cobham, and 1 in a Nursing Home. In estimating the Death Rate, the deaths of 220 persons belonging to other districts have to be deducted and the deaths of 79 persons belonging to the District, who died elsewhere, have to be added, leaving 269 nett deaths. This number represents an Annual Death Rate of 9·4 per 1,000 of the estimated nett population, as against an average rate of 10·2 for the preceding ten years. The rate for the year, standardized for age and sex-distribution of the population, for comparison with the whole of England and Wales, was 9·8.

The causes of death at different ages will be found in Table III. on page 70. Six deaths were attributed to Infectious Diseases, 3 to Influenza, 13 to Phthisis, 40 to other Diseases of the Lungs, 29 to Cancer, 42 to Heart Disease, 9 to Diseases of the Kidneys, and 4 to Accidents.

Infant Mortality.

The deaths of Infants under one year of age, registered in the District, were 20 in number, and 8 infants belonging to the District died elsewhere; the 28 nett deaths represent a death rate of 49·5 per 1,000 births, as against an average rate of 73 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 IV. on page 71. Ten of the deaths were due to Prematurity, Congenital Defects or Debility, and 5 to Enteritis.

Cards and leaflets giving advice as to the care and feeding of infants were sent to 353 mothers, on receipt from the Registrars of copies of the registered births.

The following Table shows the birth rates, death rates and infant mortality rates for the year, for the larger parishes :—

PARISH.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Death Rate.
Banstead	17·5	9·6	13
Cheam	22·0	8·4	53
Ewell.....	20·4	9·4	97
Ashstead.....	19·3	7·0	49
The Bookhams.....	19·5	9·5	—
Cobham	20·6	12·7	69
Rest of District	15·9	9·0	36

Infectious Diseases.

The notified cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria were considerably below the average of previous years, only two cases of Enteric Fever were notified, and no cases of Puerperal Fever, Small Pox, Poliomyelitis or Cerebro-spinal Fever. Outbreaks of Measles, Whooping Cough, Mumps and Chicken Pox were reported by the School Teachers, but in the case of each disease only two districts were affected.

Scarlet Fever.

Thirty-four patients were notified to be suffering from Scarlet Fever in 24 private houses, and 19 of them were removed to the Cuddington Isolation Hospital. There were, in addition, 8 cases at a private School at Cobham.

In the parish of Banstead three children were found to be suffering from the disease in a cottage at Tadworth in June. Three other cases, two of which were contracted in other districts, were notified during the year.

In the parish of Cheam 8 cases were notified, one of which ended fatally at the Isolation Hospital. In March a child to whom my attention was drawn by the School Teacher was found on examination to be peeling from Scarlet Fever, and another child was found in the peeling stage at a cottage at North Cheam, in June. Two children contracted the disease at a school in another district in October.

At Cobham, 4 cases were notified in one house in January; one of the children, who had an illness which was thought to be influenza while he was staying in London, was found to be peeling when the other members of the family failed with Scarlet Fever. Two boys failed with the disease shortly after their return to a private school in May, and six other boys were attacked subsequently; one of the patients was removed to the London Fever Hospital. Three other cases were notified in the parish during the year.

Two children were notified to be suffering from Scarlet Fever at Worcester Park, in Cuddington Parish, in January. On examination of the patient's father, who had suffered from a severe attack of tonsillitis a fortnight earlier, I found him to be desquamating.

Three cases were reported at Ewell, in May, among the school children, two of the patients being in the same class. I inspected all the children in the class room and visited those who were absent; two of them, who had suspicious symptoms, were kept under observation, but there was no further development. There were four other cases in the parish in the year.

Single cases were notified at Ashstead, Great Bookham and Stoke D'Abernon.

Diphtheria.

Twelve patients were notified to be suffering from Diphtheria in 8 private houses, and 10 of them were removed to the Cuddington Isolation Hospital.

On making enquiries, on December 31st, 1912, at a house at Chessington from which a patient had been removed to the Hospital on the previous day, I learnt that three other children had suffered from sore throats at the end of November and in December; an examination of swabs from their throats showed the presence of the diphtheria bacillus in the two later patients, who were accordingly removed. I then swabbed the throats of the two other children in the house, and also took a second swab from the child who had been ill in November, but received a negative report in each case; four weeks later one of the two children who had no symptoms up to that time failed and was removed, and after another interval of five weeks, on receipt of information from the School Attendance Officer that the other of the two children had sore throat, I visited the house and found that he also was suffering from Diphtheria. There were two other cases in the parish, in January and August.

Five cases were notified in one of the Wards, consisting of two rooms, at the St. Anthony's Hospital, North Cheam, at the end of August; the patients were isolated in one of the rooms and the rest of the children were placed in the second room and their throats were examined and swabbed; one of the latter group failed with diphtheria on the following day and a positive result was reported in her case; a negative result was obtained in all the other cases, with the exception of a child who had been admitted from London three weeks before the outbreak; she had no symptoms of any kind, nor could any history of sore throat be obtained; all the other patients had been in the Ward for at least five months. The children were isolated until negative results were obtained on bacteriological examination, and no further cases occurred.

Two other cases were notified in the parish of Cheam; the first patient probably contracted the illness at a London Hospital, in February, and the second, a child aged $2\frac{1}{2}$ years, who was also suffering from Measles, died at the Isolation Hospital at the beginning of July.

Two children failed with the disease in a house at Cobham in September; one of them, aged $2\frac{1}{2}$ years, died on the day following removal to the Hospital, and the other, aged $1\frac{1}{2}$ years, died at home. A cousin of the patients, living in the neighbourhood, was attacked a few days later.

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

	SCARLET FEVER.			DIPHTHERIA.		
	Houses.	Cases.	Removals.	Houses.	Cases.	Removals.
January	5	11	3	2	5	5
February	—	—	—	1	1	—
March	5	6	4	—	—	—
April	3	3	1	—	—	—
May.....	3	3	2	—	—	—
June.....	3	5	4	1	1	1
July	—	—	—	—	—	—
August.....	—	—	—	1	1	1
September	2	2	1	2	3	2
October	—	—	—	—	—	—
November	3	4	4	1	1	1
December	—	—	—	—	—	—
	<hr/> 24 <hr/>	<hr/> 34 <hr/>	<hr/> 19 <hr/>	<hr/> 8 <hr/>	<hr/> 12 <hr/>	<hr/> 10 <hr/>

With the exception of the occasion mentioned above, when three children attending Ewell School were attacked with Scarlet Fever, there was no reason to suspect that attendance at School had any part in spreading infection, but I paid 9 visits to schools on the receipt of notification that children had failed with Scarlet Fever or Diphtheria, and examined at the school or at their homes children who had been in contact with the patients or were suffering from suspicious symptoms.

Notices were sent to the School Teachers on receipt of notifications and on the discharge of patients, specifying the periods for which children living in infected houses and the discharged patients respectively should be excluded from attendance.

Enteric Fever.

Two cases of Enteric Fever were notified. The illness of a patient who failed at Ewell in April was ascribed to the eating of oysters. The second patient had been ill for several days, in London, where she was in service, when she came to her home at Worcester Park, in October, and was found to be suffering from Enteric Fever; I ascertained that two persons in the house in which she had been living were also suffering from the disease.

After the end of the illness or the removal of each patient notified to have Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, or Enteric Fever, the rooms were fumigated by the Inspectors, and the walls were stripped and cleansed and the ceilings were white-washed by the owners, where necessary; disinfectants were supplied to the occupiers for cleansing the rooms; and bedding, clothing, and other articles which had been exposed to infection were removed for disinfection at the Isolation Hospital.

Puerperal Fever.

No cases of Puerperal Fever was notified, but a woman from Ewell was found to be suffering from the disease shortly after her admission to the Epsom Infirmary, after confinement, in October. The illness ended fatally.

Measles, Whooping Cough and Mumps.

Forty-seven cases of Measles, 47 cases of Whooping Cough, and 103 cases of Mumps were reported to me by School Teachers.

Forty of the cases of measles occurred in April and May among the children attending the Cheam Belmont, the Cheam Girls' and Infants', and the Little Bookham Infants' School. A boy, aged 11 years, died of Measles and General Tuberculosis, at Burgh Heath, in March, and a boy, aged 2½ years, who had been admitted from Worcester Park to the Cuddington Isolation Hospital, died of Measles and Diphtheria at that Institution in July.

Twenty-nine cases of Whooping Cough were reported in the Cobham Downside School in September and October, and 9 cases in the Cobham School, and the same number in the Cheam Common Infants' School in November and December. A girl, aged three years old, died of the disease, at Cobham, in December.

Seventy of the cases of Mumps were reported in Bookham Schools in April and May, and 26 in Cheam Common Schools in June and July.

In connection with non-notifiable infectious diseases I paid 12 visits to schools and advised as to the exclusion of children and the other precautions to be taken.

Diarrhoea and Enteritis.

No deaths from Diarrhoea were certified. Of the 6 deaths attributed to Enteritis among persons belonging to the District, only 2 occurred in the District; an infant died from Gastro-Enteritis at Chessington in November, and a woman, aged 81 years, from Senile Enteritis at Cobham in December; the other 4 deaths occurred among infants, of whom 1 died in the Epsom Infirmary, 2 in hospitals in London and Guildford, and 1 in a private house in another district.

Tuberculosis.

The Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912, which provide for the notification of all cases of Tuberculosis, came into operation on February 1st, 1913; under these Regulations and the Regulations which were in force up to that date, 33 primary cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 11 cases of other forms were notified.

The following figures show the sex and ages of the patients notified;—

		Ages in years.							
		Under 1.	1-5.	5-15.	15-25.	25-35.	35-45.	45-55.	55-65.
Pulmonary:	Male	—	—	1	3	2	8	2	2
	Female ...	—	—	1	4	5	4	1	—
Other forms:	Male	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
	Female ...	—	3	2	2	—	—	—	—

In all cases, with a few exceptions in which information obtained elsewhere showed that a visit was unnecessary, the houses were visited and particulars of the history of the illness, the present condition and family history of the patient, and the sanitary condition of the premises were obtained. Inquiry was made as to the state of health of the other inmates of the house, and an examination was offered of any inmate who was ailing and was not being medically attended.

Advice was given as to the precautions to be observed in order to guard against the spread of infection, rooms were disinfected in every case after the removal or death of the patient, and bedding and other infected articles were removed and disinfected at the Cuddington Isolation Hospital.

Subsequent visits were paid in all cases in which it was thought to be desirable.

In June a Conference of representatives of the Surrey County Council, the Carshalton and Sutton Urban and the Epsom Rural District Councils was held with a view to the provision of a Tuberculosis Dispensary for a part of this District. The establishment of the Dispensary will enable a more systematic examination of persons who are in contact with the patients.

Specimens of sputum from 5 patients were examined at the Lister Institute for the presence of the tubercle bacillus, at the expense of the Council.

Seven pulmonary cases were removed by the Surrey County Council to sanatoria or hospitals, 3 were removed to the Epsom Infirmary, and 3 were removed privately to sanatoria. Four non-pulmonary cases were in hospitals at the time of notification.

The deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis were 13 in number, and were at the rate of 0.46 per 1,000 of the population, as against an average rate of 0.67 for the preceding ten years. There was 1 death from Tuberculous Meningitis, 1 from Tuberculosis of the Middle Ear and 1 from Hip disease.

The number of deaths from the "seven chief zymotic diseases" and from Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Phthisis or Consumption), and the number of cases

notified in 1913 and in each of the preceding ten years, are shown in the following Table.

Year.	Small Pox.		Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.		Enteric Fever.		Diarrhoea.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Phthisis.
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths
1903	1	...	38	1	16	1	...	...	8	1	11	15
1904	25	...	26	3	1	...	7	3	...	26
1905	35	1	24	1	9	...	3	...	7	11
1906	46	...	56	2	9	2	12	2	4	19
1907	53	...	37	9	3	...	3	1	3	15
1908	25	...	5	...	...	...	2	1	1	12
1909	131	1	37	1	3	...	1	1	1	12
1910	56	...	18	2	4	...	1	...	4	16
1911	96	1	11	2	5	...	13	4	6	14
1912	47	1	20	1	3	...	2	2	1	21
1913	34	1	12	2	2	...	6	2	1	13

General Administration.

The Sanitary Inspectors also carry out the duties of Surveyors under the Public Health Act and have the supervision of the sewage farms. For these purposes the District is divided into an Eastern District, consisting of the parishes of Banstead, Cheam, Cuddington, Ewell and Headley, under Mr. W. T. Wooldridge, and a Western District, consisting of the remaining seven parishes under Mr. F. Pratley. They are provided with an Assistant.

Reports on public health matters are made fortnightly to the Sanitary Committee, and a Housing and Town Planning Committee and a Housing Accommodation Committee have been formed to deal specially with questions arising under the Act of 1909.

The Isolation Hospital for the District is the Cuddington Joint Isolation Hospital, of which details have already been given on page 14.

The adoptive Acts in force in the District are :

The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890, and

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 (15 sections).

Urban powers are in force, by order of the Local Government Board, throughout the whole district or in the larger parishes, under sections 25, 26, 42, 44, 66, 157, 158, 160, 161, 163, and 169 of the Public Health Act, 1875. The provisions of the Public Health Act (Buildings in Street) Act, 1888, are also in force. Urban powers have also been granted from time to time under the Private Street Works Act, 1892, with respect to a large number of streets.

In March the Local Government Board issued an Order, giving urban powers under Sections 112, 113 and 114 of the Public Health Act, 1875, in respect of the parishes of Cheam, Chessington, Cuddington and Ewell.

Bacteriological examinations of pathological specimens are made at the Lister Institute on behalf of the District Council; 49 examinations were made for the presence of the diphtheria bacillus, with 12 positive results, 5 for the tubercle bacillus, with 3 positive results, and 1 for the Widal reaction, with positive result.

Housing of the Working Classes.

Under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, records of inspection of 619 houses were obtained during the year. A statement of the conditions which were found on inspection, of the action which was taken and of the result of that action, will be found in the Table on page 67, and in the Sanitary Inspectors' Report on page 68.

With 12 exceptions, the water supply was obtained from the mains of the Water Companies; the sanitary conveniences were water closets in 511 cases, pail or other earth closets in 91 cases, and privies in 15 cases. The drains of 409 houses were found to be connected with the sewers and 180 with cesspools. The chief defects which were discovered were dampness and general want of repair, uncleanness of interiors, and inadequate paving of yards.

Closing Orders were made with respect to two houses, in Avenue Road, Belmont and at Gibraltar, Ewell. In each instance the owners carried out the necessary works.

Representations were also made with respect to a cottage in Kingston Road, Ewell, a cottage in Park Lane, Cheam, two cottages in Park Walk, Ashted, and two cottages at Tadworth; the respective owners were asked to attend meetings of the Sanitary Committee to show cause why Closing Orders should not be made, and in the first four cases undertakings were given to put the cottages into good repair, and the work was carried out; Orders were not made against the houses at Tadworth, as it had already been found impossible to enforce Orders which had been issued against two cottages in the neighbourhood in the previous year, owing to the inability of the occupiers to get other cottages; the Council cleansed and whitewashed, on my certificate, three of the cottages belonging to this owner, as he failed to carry out the work which they required.

The Council prosecuted the owner of a cottage at Burgh Heath, which was in a bad state of repair, on his failure to comply with their requirements; he then gave an undertaking to put the cottage into a sanitary condition, and after the completion of the work the summons was withdrawn on payment of costs.

The Council dealt in two instances, at Ashted and Ewell, with sheds which were being used as dwelling houses, and secured the removal of the occupants.

Closing Orders were determined after the satisfactory repair of two cottages in Kingston Road, Ewell, which had been closed in the previous year.

A Housing Accommodation Committee was appointed in January to deal with questions of scarcity of cottages in any part of the District. In the same month a Sub-Committee which had been appointed in the previous year to consider the question of housing at Tadworth, in the parish of Banstead, recommended the preparation of a scheme for the erection of cottages in that district, and the Sanitary Inspector was instructed to make enquiries as to available sites at Tadworth and Burgh Heath. He submitted a list of sites and reported at the same time that a site of $1\frac{3}{4}$ acres of land at Tadworth had been purchased privately for the erection of cottages at Tadworth, and that another owner, upon whom Closing Orders had been served, had informed him that he intended to pull down the condemned cottages and a number of other old cottages which belonged to him, and to erect 21 cottages in their place. The consideration of the scheme was accordingly adjourned for three months.

Plans for the two groups of cottages were duly received, but in neither case were the Council able to sanction them, and the owners were unwilling, after negotiation, to consent to such alterations in the plans as would meet the requirements of the Council.

The reports of the Sub-Committee were then considered, and I was instructed to re-inspect and report again upon the condition of the group of fifteen cottages at Tadworth upon which a report had been made in the previous November. I reported in June that two cottages with respect to which Closing Orders had been made were still in occupation, that two other cottages were in my opinion unfit for human habitation, that another cottage was not "reasonably fit for occupation," that two other cottages were grossly overcrowded, and that defects in three other cottages had not been remedied. I also gave particulars which had been obtained by the Sanitary Inspector as to the number of inmates in 14 modern cottages in the neighbourhood, showing that only one of the houses was occupied by only one

family, and I advised the Council that the need for cottages at Tadworth was urgent. A letter was also received by the Council stating that a public meeting had been held at Tadworth at which a petition had been signed to the effect that immediate action was necessary, and in July the Housing Accomodation Committee resolved to take the necessary steps to prepare a scheme.

Various sites were inspected, and the Council agreed with the owners of one of the sites as to the price of purchase. When the draft agreement was received, it was found to contain restrictions which would preclude the use of the site for the purpose for which the Council desired it, and the Council were unable to get the owners to remove those restrictions. A petition was presented to the owners, and representations were also made to the Council by persons living in the neighbourhood of the site, praying that the site should not be used for the building of cottages, on the ground that it would unduly depreciate the value of their properties.

Another site of three acres was then inspected at Burgh Heath, and shortly after the end of the year the Council agreed to purchase it from the owners.

The Council passed revised plans for the erection of 14 cottages on one of the above-mentioned private sites at Tadworth, and building had commenced before the end of the year.

I obtained particulars, for the most part by personal visits, with respect to 172 cottages in the parish of Banstead, viz., 74 at Banstead, 41 at Burgh Heath, and 57 at Tadworth. I found the number of inmates of 4 cottages at Banstead, 1 at Burgh Heath, and 6 at Tadworth to exceed the standard of two persons per room, which was adopted in the Census Reports as an index of overcrowding.

In September, Mr. Wooldridge and I accompanied Mr. Eyles, an Inspector of the Local Government Board, in an inspection which he made on behalf of the Board into the housing condition of the parish of Banstead.

In January, the Council received a copy of a resolution which had been passed at a public meeting at Ewell, asking them to take up the question of the erection of cottages. The matter was referred to the Parish Council, who wrote in support of the resolution. About 200 cottages in the parish have been inspected under the Regulations, but in four cases only has it been found necessary to deal with overcrowding. The question is under the consideration of the District Council.

In June, the Headley Parish Council, in response to an inquiry made by the District Council, replied that there was a shortage of cottages, and asked the District Council to exercise their powers and to erect 4 to 6 cottages. A Sub-Committee viewed several sites, but the only one which was available was thought to be unsuitable for the purpose. No case of overcrowding was discovered in the course of inspection in the parish. The question is still under consideration.

The Census Returns for 1911 show that 703 persons, or 2·8 per cent. of the population in private families were living in tenements which contained more than 2 persons per room; the number of these tenements was 79, or 1·4 per cent. of all tenements. Previous Census Returns give these particulars only with respect to tenements of less than 5 rooms; the proportion per cent. of the population, in private houses, of persons living in tenements of less than 5 rooms containing more than 2 persons per room was 3·7 in 1891, 3·4 in 1901, and 2·1 in 1911. For comparison with other Districts, reference may be made to the Table on page 4 of this Report.

At the Census of 1911 the number of tenements having less than 5 rooms were 35·5 per cent. of all tenements, and were occupied by 29 per cent. of the population in private families; 64 per cent. had less than 6 rooms and were occupied by 58 per cent. of the population. The following figures show the corresponding proportion of tenements of less than 5 rooms and of the population occupying those tenements at each of the last three Censuses :—

	1891	1901	1911
Percentage of tenements of less than 5 rooms	35·4	33·2	35·5
Percentage of population living in tenements of less than 5 rooms	27·3	28·2	29·3

I am indebted to the Surveyors for the following figures showing the number of plans of new buildings in each parish submitted for approval under the Bye-laws during the year, the number of working-class dwellings erected during the year and the number of such dwellings in course of erection at the end of the year :—

	Plans submitted.	Cottages erected.	Cottage in course of erection.
Banstead.....	83	9	22
Cheam.....	81	17	6
Cuddington.....	2	—	—
Ewell	4	—	—
Headley	6	1	—
Ashtead ...	26	2	—
Great Bookham.....	11	1	—
Little Bookham.....	4	—	—
Cobham	30	9	4
Chessington	11	4	2
Fetcham.....	—	—	—
Stoke D'Abernon	12	—	2
Whole District	270	43	36

On several occasions the Council took action to enforce compliance with the Bye-laws with respect to New Streets and Buildings. In one instance the foundation, brickwork and damp course of a house in course of erection at Cheam were condemned by the Surveyor on account of the inferior quality of the material and the bad workmanship; the whole of the condemned work was removed. In a second case, at Cheam, walls of insufficient thickness and without a damp course were reconstructed after notice had been served by the Council. The builder of a house at Ashtead was prosecuted by the Council and fined £8 and £3 2s. 0d. costs for refusal to comply with the requirements of the Bye-laws.

The Building Bye-laws were reconsidered by a Committee and the revised series was submitted to the Local Government Board for their approval.

The rent of cottages in the District varies from 2/6 to 10/6 a week. Old cottages are let at 4/- to 5/- weekly, although in the more rural parts there are a few cottages at a lower rent. The rent of new cottages, containing 3 bedrooms and 2 living rooms, varies generally from 7/- to 8/6 a week, or somewhat higher in some cases.

Nuisances.

Complaints were received from time to time that offensive smells were perceived at West Ewell from the Sewage Farm of the Epsom Urban District Council; representations were accordingly made to that Council, and correspondence on the matter was still taking place at the end of the year.

The insanitary condition of Pound Road, Banstead, was brought to the notice of the District Council, who made application to the Local Government Board for power to take over the road under the Private Street Works Act, 1892. The Board informed the Council, in November, that they would proceed to issue the necessary Order.

The Sanitary Inspectors report that 1,417 nuisances were abated during the year.

Cowsheds, Dairies, and Milkshops.

The Modal Regulations are in force in the District.

There were 58 cowkeepers and 15 dairymen and purveyors of milk on the Register at the end of the year. In one instance notice was served upon an unregistered purveyor that proceedings would be taken unless he made application for registration within a week.

All the premises were inspected by the Sanitary Inspectors, who paid 145

visits during the year. The sheds were generally found to be kept in accordance with the requirements of the Regulations. Notices were served in all cases in which the sheds had not been limewashed at the prescribed periods.

Mr. Skilton, M.R.C.V.S., and Mr. Roberts, M.R.C.V.S., the Council's Veterinary Inspectors, continued their quarterly examinations of all the cows, to the number of about 1,000, belonging to the registered cowkeepers. During the year, 5 cows were reported to be suffering from tuberculosis of the udders; notice was served upon the owners that the milk of the diseased cows was not to be used, and the premises were kept under observation until the cows had been disposed of satisfactorily.

Slaughter Houses and Food.

The Model Bye-laws are in force in the District.

There are 13 slaughter houses on the Register. They were regularly inspected by the Sanitary Inspectors, who paid 43 visits during the year and found general compliance with the Bye-laws.

An application for a licence for a slaughter house at Chessington was refused by the Council, as they considered that a nuisance was likely to arise.

No carcasses or parts of carcasses were condemned for tuberculosis.

In one case about 65 lbs. of unsound meat which was exposed for sale was seized, condemned by a Justice, and destroyed.

The County Medical Officer of Health informs me that 56 samples were analysed during the year under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts; 4 samples of milk, out of 24 which were analysed, and 2 samples of butter out of 22, were found to be adulterated; there were 3 prosecutions, with one conviction.

Scavenging.

In January, the District Council accepted a tender for the weekly collection of house refuse in the parish of Cobham, and the work was begun in the following month.

The weekly collection of house refuse was continued in the parishes of Ashted, Cheam, Cuddington and Ewell.

The District Council undertake the work of emptying cesspools and cleansing the tub-closets in the parish of Banstead. The work is carried out under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Wooldridge, who informs me that the steam motor cesspool-exhauster has been out of use since March, owing to the frequent breakdowns and expensive upkeep; an additional petrol engine pump has been purchased, and the work is now done by three of these pumps, each of which works in connection with 3 air-tight tank carts. During the year 1803 cesspools were emptied, as against 1629 in the previous year, and 213 tub-closets were emptied and cleansed weekly at the new depot at Tadworth.

On two occasions complaints were received of nuisance arising from the deposit of cesspool contents near a high road and near a dwelling house; in each instance the contents had been deposited at the request of the occupiers of the fields and without the authority of the Sanitary Inspector. Complaint was also received of nuisance from the deposit at the site on Banstead Heath, and a fresh piece of ground was brought into use.

In the part of the parish of Cuddington for which sewers are not available, 296 cesspools were emptied during the year, by means of a hand pump.

Sewers and Sewage Disposal

The parishes of Ashted, Cheam, Cobham and Ewell, and the northern part of the parish of Cuddington, are sewered. Estates in the parish of Fetcham and Stoke D'Abernon, and Eastwick in the parish of Great Bookham, are drained to private systems of sewers. Twelve cottages in Banstead parish, adjoining the Asylum, drain to the Asylum Sewage Farm.

The whole of the parish of Ashtead is sewered. The drainage is treated conjointly with that of Leatherhead at the Leatherhead Outfall Works. The District Council agreed to contribute to the cost of a new sewer to take the drainage of a number of houses which have recently been erected.

The parishes of Cheam and Cuddington including Belmont and Worcester Park, are drained to Outfall Works at Worcester Park; the sewage, part of which has to be pumped, is treated by sedimentation in tanks and subsequent passage through "double contact" beds, the effluent from which receives further land-treatment. During the year, sewers were constructed in Burdon Lane and Sandy Lane, Cheam, to meet the requirements of new building estates.

The sewage of Cobham is pumped to a large detritus tank and is then passed through "double contact" beds and subsequently over land. The work of extending the tanks and beds and of providing new engines and pumps is in progress.

At Ewell the sewage is conveyed to the Works by means of a siphon sewer. It is treated in a similar manner to that of Cobham. Early in the year there was overflow from the sewers owing to blockage caused by the growth of sewage fungus; chloride of lime was put into the sewers to destroy the fungus, and no further trouble was experienced. The sewer in Fulford Road was extended.

Water Supply.

Each parish in the District is provided with a public supply from Water Companies.

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.

The Elementary Schools.

The sanitary condition of the Elementary Schools in the District is generally very satisfactory, with the exception of the Ewell School, which is about to be reconstructed for the use of a section of the children, and a new school is to be erected for the remainder.

Water is laid on from the Companies' mains to all Schools, with the exception of Ranmore School, which is supplied from a private well.

I paid 33 visits in all to the Schools, in connection with the occurrence of infectious disease or for purposes of inspection.

Factories and Workshops.

All these premises were inspected by the Sanitary Inspectors, who paid 223 visits in all. They are for the most part on a very small scale, very few persons being employed in each. Notices were served and defects were remedied as set out in the report on the next page.

There are no underground bakehouses. In several cases bakehouses were cleansed under notice from the Sanitary Inspector.

No list of outworkers were received. The homes of 5 outworkers, whose addresses were received from other Councils, were inspected.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

1.—INSPECTION.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	28	1	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	192	13	—
Workplaces	3	—	—
Total.....	223	14	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—				
Want of cleanliness	13	13		
Want of ventilation	2	—		
Overcrowding	—	—		
Want of drainage of floors	1	1		
Other nuisances	1	1		
Sanitary accommodation {insufficient	—	—		
{unsuitable or defective	6	6		
{not separate for sexes	—	—		
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act ...	—	—		
Total	23	21		

3.—HOME WORK.

Nature of Work.	Outworkers' Lists, Section 107.						Number of Inspections of Outworkers Premises.
	Lists received from Employers.				Numbers of Addresses of Outworkers received from other Councils.	Numbers of Addresses of Outworkers forwarded to other Councils.	
	Twice in the year.		Once in the year.				
	Lists.	Outworkers.	Lists.	Outworkers.			
Wearing apparel making, &c.	—	—	—	—	5	—	5
Total	—	—	—	—	5	—	5

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.
Workshop Bakehouses	26
„ Laundries	34
Other Workshops	130
Total number of Workshops on Register	190

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

NIL.

HOUSING (Inspection of District) REGULATIONS, 1910.

					Number
Houses inspected under the Regulations	...	...	...	...	619
„ considered to be unfit for Habitation	...	...	...	...	9
„ represented „ „	...	...	...	...	8
Closing Orders made	..	...	...	...	2
Houses in which defects were remedied without making of Closing Order	...	...	...	...	4
„ made habitable after Closing Order	...	...	...	...	3
„ demolished	...	...	...	...	1

CONDITIONS FOUND ON INSPECTION.

					Number of Premises
Water supply from main	...	...	...	...	607
„ „ wells or springs	...	...	...	...	11
„ „ rain water tanks	...	...	...	...	1
„ insufficient or unwholesome	...	...	...	...	—
Houses having water closets with flushing apparatus	...	...	...	...	443
„ „ „ hand flushed	...	...	...	...	68
„ „ pail or other earth closets	...	...	...	...	91
„ „ privies	...	...	...	...	15
Defective closets, or nuisances from closets or privies	...	...	...	...	43
Drains connected with the sewers	...	...	...	...	409
„ „ cesspools	...	...	...	...	180
No drainage system	...	...	...	...	30
Drains defective	...	...	...	...	25
Nuisances from cesspools	...	...	...	...	6
Insufficient lighting of rooms	...	...	...	...	3
„ ventilation of rooms	...	...	...	...	18
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	3
Dampness of houses	...	...	...	...	188
Uncleanliness of houses	...	...	...	...	187
General want of repair	...	...	...	...	100
Inadequate paving of yards	...	...	...	...	124
Insufficient ashbins	...	...	...	...	44
Animals kept so as to be a nuisance	...	...	...	...	7
Offensive accumulations (manure, etc.)	...	...	...	...	6

SANITARY INSPECTORS' REPORT

for the Year ended December 31st, 1913.

INSPECTIONS.

				Number	
				Eastern District.	Western District.
Inspections (including re-inspections) of dwelling-houses	...	...	...	1016	1347
" " " cowsheds, dairies and milkshops	...	...	...	62	83
" " " slaughter houses	...	...	...	14	29
" " " common lodging houses	...	...	...	—	—
" " " factories and workshops	...	...	...	115	125
" " " schools	...	...	...	—	12
" " " premises at which food is prepared or sold	...	...	...	—	—

NOTICES SERVED.

Informal notices served	...	...	...	...	284	451
Statutory " "	...	...	...	...	10	21

RESULT OF SERVICE OF NOTICES.

Water provided from mains	...	...	...	...	—	26
Wells or tanks repaired or cleansed	...	...	...	...	—	—
Nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	519	898
Water closets repaired	...	...	...	...	16	25
" laid on to closets	...	...	...	...	—	10
Earth closets and privies cleansed	...	...	...	...	—	—
Privies replaced by earth or water closets	...	...	...	...	2	15
Earth closets replaced by water closets	...	...	...	...	—	4
New drains provided	...	...	...	...	14	18
Drains repaired	...	...	...	...	25	13
" unblocked or cleansed	...	...	...	...	12	10
Cesspools cleansed	...	...	...	...	2	19
Efficient lighting of rooms provided	...	...	...	...	3	—
" ventilation " "	...	...	...	...	13	6
Overcrowding abated	...	...	...	...	2	2
Dampness of dwelling houses remedied	...	...	...	...	127	109
Houses cleansed and whitewashed	...	...	...	...	89	153
" generally repaired	...	...	...	...	71	59
Paving of yards provided	...	...	...	...	55	109
" " repaired	...	...	...	...	17	8
Outhouses repaired	...	...	...	...	25	15
Covered ashbins provided	...	...	...	...	33	196
Nuisance from improper keeping of animals abated	...	...	...	...	7	1
Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	3	4
Ditches and ponds cleansed	...	...	...	...	—	16

OTHER MATTERS.

Unwholesome food seized	...	...	...	...	1	—
Houses disinfected after infectious disease	...	...	...	...	51	28
Legal proceedings	...	...	...	...	—	—

W. T. WOOLDRIDGE, }
 FRANK A. PRATLEY, } *Sanitary Inspectors.*

Table I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1913 and previous years.

Year.	Popula- tion estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths.		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Uncor- rected Num- ber.	Nett.		Num- ber.	Rate.	of Non- residents registered in the District.	of Resi- dents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Num- ber.	Rate.					Num- ber.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Num- ber.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1907	26700	522	526	22.3	482	18.1	274	53	30	57	261	11.0
1908	27500	573	573	23.5	417	15.2	244	41	28	49	214	8.8
1909	28300	518	517	20.6	460	16.3	277	45	31	60	228	9.1
1910	29100	505	507	19.5	464	15.9	288	41	32	63	224	8.6
1911	29900	516	526	19.8	450	15.1	240	62	44	83	272	10.2
1912	30800	508	525	19.0	397	12.9	220	67	30	57	244	8.8
1913	31700	560	565	19.8	416	13.1	226	79	28	50	269	9.4

NOTE.—This Table is arranged to show the gross births and deaths in the district, and the births and deaths properly belonging to it, with the corresponding rates.

The rates in Column 5 and 13 are calculated on a nett population, which is estimated at 28,500 for the year 1913.

“Transferable Deaths” are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in a district other than that in which they resided; for calculating the nett death-rate, they are transferred to the district of residence.

Area of District in acres (land and inland water)	31,188.
Total population at all ages	...	29,728	} At Census of 1911.
Asylum, &c.	...	3,354	
Rest of District	...	26,374	
Number of Inhabited houses	...	5,613	
Average number of persons per house	...	4.7	

Table II.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1913.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Number of Cases notified.							Total Cases notified in each Locality.										Total Cases removed to Hospital.			
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						Banstead.	Cheam.	Cuddington.	Ewell.	Chessington.	Ashted.	Headley.	Fetcham.	Great Bookham.	Little Bookham.		Stoke d'Abernon.	Cobham.	
		Under 1.	1 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.														65 and upwards
Small-pox.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera or Plague.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	18	...	4	12	2	...	...	...	...	8	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	10
Erysipelas	7	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
Scarlet Fever	42	...	10	28	1	3	...	...	6	8	3	7	...	1	...	1	...	1	15	...	20
Typhus Fever.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever.....	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Relapsing Fever.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	33	...	...	2	7	19	5	...	5	11	2	4	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	4	12
Other forms Tuberculosis	11	...	4	5	2	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	4
Totals.....	113	...	18	47	13	27	8	...	17	31	5	14	7	9	1	...	3	...	2	24	47

NOTE.—The Isolation Hospital is the Cuddington Joint Isolation Hospital (see page 14).

Table III.

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1913.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths whether "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the District.
	All ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years	25 and under 45 years	45 and under 65 years	65 and up-wards	
All Causes { Certified	267	28	8	7	10	6	41	53	114	234
{ Uncertified	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Enteric Fever.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Pox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup ...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Influenza	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	4
Erysipelas	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	13	...	...	...	...	1	9	3	...	26
Tuberculous Meningitis...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	5
Cancer, malignant disease	29	1	...	...	...	...	3	11	14	14
Rheumatic Fever	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Meningitis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Organic Heart Disease...	42	...	...	...	...	...	4	12	26	37
Bronchitis	19	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	14	2
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	21	2	1	1	2	...	2	5	8	33
Other diseases of Respiratory organs	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	9
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	3	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2
Cirrhosis of Liver	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1
Alcoholism	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	4	9
Puerperal Fever.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	15	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide.....	4	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	1
Suicide	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Other Defined Diseases...	78	4	1	1	4	3	13	13	39	83
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	269	28	8	7	10	6	41	54	115	234

Lobar Pneumonia, 7.

Acute Pneumonia, 4.

Pneumonia, unspecified, 4.

Table IV.**INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1913.**

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.					Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-9 Months	9-12 Months	Total Deaths under One Year.
All causes	{ Certified	...	...	...	6	1	2	1	10	7	6	3	2	28
	{ Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	5
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Premature Birth	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	1	8	2	...	...	...	10
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
Other causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
					6	1	2	1	10	7	6	3	2	28

Nett Births in the year : legitimate 543, illegitimate 22

Nett Deaths in the year of legitimate infants 27, illegitimate infants 1.

EPSOM URBAN DISTRICT.

1913.

EPSOM URBAN DISTRICT.

Area, Houses and Population.

The District is co-extensive with the parish of Epsom and has a total area of 4,424 acres.

The population at the Census, 1911, was 19,156 persons, of whom 7,417 were returned as living in Institutions, which include the London County Asylums, the Workhouse, the Isolation and Cottage Hospitals, Almshouses and Boarding Schools.

The total population in the middle of the year 1913 may be estimated at 20,000 persons, and the nett population, excluding the patients at the Asylums and the inmates of the Workhouse belonging to other Districts, at 14,200 persons.

The following figures show the number of ordinary dwelling-houses, of Institutions, and of other buildings used as dwellings, such as hotels, shops and offices; the number of separate occupiers; and the population of each class of dwelling, at the Census of 1911.

	Ordinary dwellings.	Institutions.	Other dwellings.	Total.
Number inhabited	2,271	31	215	2,517
Separate occupiers.....	2,410	31	222	2,663
Population	10,773	7,417	966	19,156

There were 93 uninhabited dwellings and 13 in course of erection.

The number of inhabited houses and the population at the previous five Censuses were as follows:—

	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901
Inhabited Houses ...	831	1,052	1,139	1,237	1,863
Population	4,890	6,278	6,916	8,417	10,915

The number of persons enumerated in the chief Public Institutions in the District at the Census of 1911 were as follows:—

Institutions.	Special Inmates.			Officials and their families.			Total Persons.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
Workhouse... ..	479	323	156	27	5	22	506
Horton Asylum.....	2,103	939	1,164	246	66	180	2,349
Long Grove Asylum	2,127	1,116	1,011	278	98	180	2,405
Manor Asylum	1,036	65	971	151	11	140	1,187
Epileptic Colony ...	331	271	60	47	23	24	378

At the Census, 1901, there were enumerated in Institutions 1,800 persons, of whom 470 were inmates and 31 were officials of the Workhouse, and 699 were inmates and 113 were officials of the Manor Asylum.

The average number of persons per house, exclusive of Institutions, was 4·7 in 1911 as against 5·0 in 1901.

At the Census, 1911, there were 2,635 separate tenements occupied by private families, with a population of 11,672 persons; 71 of these tenements, or 2·7 per cent. of the total number, contained more than 2 persons per room, and were occupied by 568 persons, or 4·9 per cent. of the population in private families.

The number and percentage of tenements of from one to five rooms, and over five rooms, and the respective populations of those tenements and percentages of the whole population were as follows:—

Number of Rooms.	Number of Tenements.	Percentage of Tenements.	Population	Percentage of Population.
1	44	1.7	65	0.6
2	149	5.6	381	3.3
3	165	6.3	663	5.7
4	628	23.8	2,675	22.8
5	793	30.1	3,633	31.2
Over 5	856	32.5	4,255	36.4

The rateable value at Lady Day, 1913, was £148,716. The parishioners of Epsom maintained in the Workhouse numbered 219 in the half-year ended Michaelmas, 1912, and 225 in the half-year ended Lady Day, 1913; the parishioners who received out-relief in the same periods numbered 121 and 144 respectively. The cost of in-maintenance during the year ended Lady Day, 1913, was £1,827, and of out-relief was £296.

Births.

The Births registered in the District during the year were 291 in number, of which 8 belonged to other Districts, and 3 births belonging to the District were registered elsewhere. The nett 286 births represent an Annual Birth Rate of 20.1 per 1,000 of the estimated nett population, as against an average rate of 25.0 for the preceding ten years; 159 were males and 127 were females.

Twenty-one of the births belonging to the District were illegitimate.

Deaths.

The Deaths registered in the District during the year were 693 in number, of which 75 occurred in the town, 112 in the Workhouse Infirmary, 2 in the Epsom and Ewell Cottage Hospital, 1 in the Isolation Hospital, and 483 in the London County Asylums.

Of the 112 persons who died in the Infirmary, 35 belonged to Epsom, 13 to Carshalton, 9 to Leatherhead, 37 to the Epsom Rural District, and 18 to Sutton. In estimating the Death Rate, the deaths of 556 persons who belonged to other districts have to be deducted, and the deaths of 15 parishioners of Epsom which occurred elsewhere have to be added. The deaths of 8 patients in the London County Asylums, who could not be assigned to the District to which they belonged as their home addresses could not be ascertained, are included in the 152 nett deaths, which represent an Annual Death Rate of 10.7 per 1,000 of the estimated nett population, as against an average rate of 11.4 for the preceding ten years.

The rate for the year, standardized for age- and sex-distribution of the population, for comparison with the whole of England and Wales, was 10.5.

Seven deaths were attributed to Infectious Diseases, 12 to Phthisis, 20 to other Diseases of the Respiratory Organs, 16 to Heart Disease, 6 to Nephritis, and 21 to Cancer.

Infant Mortality.

The deaths of Infants under one year of age were 29 in number, representing a death rate of 101 per 1,000 births, as against an average rate of 85 for the preceding ten years.

The causes of death, classified according to the ages of the infants, will be found on page 93. Seven of the deaths occurred within a week of birth; 3 were due to Whooping Cough, 6 to Diarrhoea and Enteritis, and 5 to Bronchitis and Pneumonia.

Cards and leaflets giving advice as to the feeding and care of infants were issued to 203 mothers on receipt from the Registrar of copies of the registration of births.

The question of the adoption of the Notification of Births Act, 1907, was again considered by the Sanitary Committee, and stood adjourned at the end of the year awaiting the result of inquiries which were being made.

Infectious Diseases.

Diphtheria was more prevalent than in any recent year, but there were very few cases of Scarlet Fever. No cases of Small Pox, Cerebro-spinal Fever or Poliomyelitis were notified. There was an outbreak of Enteric Fever at the Long Grove Asylum, but only one case was notified in the town. Outbreaks of Measles, Whooping Cough, Mumps and Chicken Pox were reported to me by the School Teachers.

Scarlet Fever.

Three patients only were notified in two houses, and were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

Diphtheria.

Twenty-two cases were notified in 16 houses, and 21 of the patients were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

Two cases were notified at a house on The Common in February. On examination of the other children I found that two of them, who had had no symptoms of illness, were suffering from the disease. In June, on inquiry into a case which had been notified in Church Road, it was found that one of the other children had a nasal discharge, in which the diphtheria bacillus was present, but was suffering from no other symptoms; the two children were removed, but a third child failed shortly afterwards. In December the mother of a child who had failed with diphtheria was also found on examination to be suffering from the disease. With these exceptions there were no secondary cases in any house.

In only 8 cases was the first patient in the house attending school, and there was no special incidence at any time upon the children attending any one school. In September I visited the Council Girls' School, as one of the children was notified to have diphtheria and other children were reported to be suffering from sore-throats; I examined the children in school and visited absentees, one of whom I found to be suffering from Diphtheria; I swabbed the throats of a number of other children who had had suspicious symptoms, but a negative result was obtained in each case.

A child, aged $2\frac{3}{4}$ years, who had been ill for eight days before she received medical treatment, died in February on the day following her removal to the Isolation Hospital. Another child who had been removed to the Isolation Hospital at the end of December, died there on January 1st, 1914.

Bacteriological examinations of 59 specimens for the presence of the Diphtheria bacillus were made at the Lister Institute at the expense of the District Council.

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

DIPHTHERIA.

	Houses.	Cases.	Removals.
January	—	—	—
February	2	5	5
March	—	—	—
April	2	2	2
May	1	1	1
June	2	3	3
July	3	4	4
August	—	—	—
September	4	4	3
October	—	—	—
November	1	1	1
December	1	2	2
	<hr/> 16	<hr/> 22	<hr/> 21

After the removal or recovery of patients suffering from Scarlet Fever or Diphtheria 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 disinfectant. Disinfectants were provided and their use explained. On the receipt of notifications, a notice was sent to the teacher of each school attended by children living in the invaded house.

Enteric Fever.

At the beginning of October a boy failed with Enteric Fever a week after his return from another District to a boarding school, after the summer holidays. The disease was attributed to the eating of oysters.

Seventeen cases were notified at the Long Grove Asylum, 15 of which occurred in November and December and were confined almost entirely to the patients in one ward. A full inquiry was made into the water-supply, milk, food, drainage and the possibility of the presence of a "carrier" case, but the probable source of infection had not been discovered by the end of the year. The disease ended fatally in 4 cases.

Puerperal Fever.

A fatal case of Puerperal Fever occurred at the Workhouse Infirmary in October. The patient was found to be suffering from the disease on her admission from a house at Ewell.

Diarrhœa.

Diarrhœa caused the deaths of 2 infants, each of the age of one month, in May and October. The deaths of 3 infants, aged 1 month, 7 months, and 1 month respectively, in July, September and October, were attributed to Gastro-enteritis, and an infant, aged 5 months, died of Enteritis in June in a travelling caravan.

Measles and Whooping Cough.

Ninety cases of Measles were reported to me among school children, chiefly in April and May. The disease caused the deaths of two children, aged 3 years and 1½ years, in June.

Whooping Cough was prevalent from May until the end of the year, and, in all, 76 cases were reported to me among school children. The disease caused the death of an infant, aged 7 months, in October, and of 3 children, aged 4 months, 5 months, and 2 years, in November.

In connection with outbreaks of non-notifiable infectious diseases I paid 11 visits to the schools, and advised as to the exclusion of children and the other precautions to be taken. The West Hill Infants' School was closed in February for Mumps, and in May for Whooping Cough, and the Council Infants' School was also closed in May for Whooping Cough.

Tuberculosis.

The Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912, which provide for the notification of all cases of Tuberculosis, came into operation on February 1st, 1913; under these Regulations and the Regulations which were in force up to that date, 17 primary cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 8 cases of other forms of tuberculosis were notified.

The following figures show the sex and ages of the patients notified;—

		Ages in years.							
		Under 1.	1-5.	5-15.	15-25.	25-35.	35-45.	45-55.	55-65.
Pulmonary:	Male	—	—	—	1	5	1	2	2
	Female ...	—	—	1	1	4	—	—	—
Other forms:	Male	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Female ...	—	2	3	1	—	—	—	—

In all cases, with a few exceptions, in which information obtained elsewhere showed that a visit was unnecessary, the houses were visited and particulars of the history of the illness, the present condition and family history of the patient, and the sanitary condition of the premises were obtained. Inquiry was made as to the state of health of the other inmates of the house, and an examination was offered of any inmate who was ailing and was not being medically attended.

Advice was given as to the precautions to be observed in order to guard against the spread of infection, rooms were disinfected in every case after the removal or death of the patient, and bedding and other infected articles were removed and disinfected at the Isolation Hospital.

Subsequent visits were paid in all cases in which it was thought to be desirable.

Three pulmonary cases and 1 non-pulmonary case were provided with treatment in a sanatorium or hospital by the Surrey County Council, 2 pulmonary cases were removed privately to sanatoria, 4 pulmonary cases were removed to the Epsom Infirmary and 1 to the Cottage Hospital; 4 non-pulmonary cases were in hospitals at the time of notification and 1 case was removed to a Home.

Two specimens of sputum of patients suspected to be suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis were examined at the Lister Institute at the expense of the District Council.

The deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, as shown in Table III. of this report, were 12 in number, but 2 of these deaths, which have to be included in the figures for the District for the reason stated on page 75, occurred among inmates of the London County Council Asylums; the 10 deaths which belong to the District represent a death rate of 0.70 per 1,000 of the nett estimated population, as against an average rate of 0.78 for the preceding ten years. There were 2 deaths from Tuberculous Meningitis and 1 from Abdominal Tuberculosis.

The number of deaths from the "seven chief zymotic diseases" and from Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Phthisis or Consumption), and the number of cases notified in 1913 and in each of the preceding ten years, are shown in the following Table.

Year.	Small Pox.		Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.		Enteric Fever.		Diarrhoea.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Phthisis.
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths
1903	1	...	4	...	3	...	4	...	4	...	1	11
1904	26	...	2	...	2	...	5	11	...	6
1905	17	1	3	2	1	...	6	...	2	9
1906	11	...	13	...	...	...	16	2	2	11
1907	14	1	4	...	1	...	7	...	3	7
1908	12	...	19	3	1	...	2	6	1	9
1909	22	...	19	3	...	...	2	...	1	13
1910	62	...	3	1	...	...	3	1	...	9
1911	19	1	...	...	2	2	12	5	...	14
1912	19	..	8	1	...	...	2	...	...	10
1913	3	...	22	1	1	...	6	2	4	10

General Administration. Adoptive Acts.

The Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Martin, gives his whole time to the duties of the office, except that he is also Inspector under the Petroleum Acts. Reports upon sanitary matters and upon the Isolation Hospital are submitted to the Sanitary Committee, who meet monthly.

Examinations of all the cows belonging to the registered cowkeepers are made quarterly by the Council's Veterinary Inspector, Mr. Skilton, M.R.C.V.S.

The Epsom Urban Hospital contains a Ward Block, with 2 wards of 6 beds each, and a second Block containing four small wards of 10 beds in all; an Administrative Block, Laundry, Disinfectory, Mortuary and Ambulance Shed. During the year 3 cases of Scarlet Fever and 21 cases of Diphtheria were removed to the Hospital. There was 1 death from Diphtheria.

The adoptive Acts in force in the District are :

- The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890.
- The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.
- The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907,
- The Public Street Works Act, 1892.

Bacteriological examinations were made at the Lister Institute, at the expense of the District Council, of 60 specimens for the presence of the diphtheria bacillus, with 26 positive results, and of 2 specimens for the presence of the tubercle bacillus, with negative result in each case.

Three samples of water, taken from a tap at the Water Works, were examined, chemically and bacteriologically, by the Clinical Research Association. Satisfactory results were obtained in all cases, except that the February sample showed the presence of the bacillus coli, but not in less than 100 cubic centimetres of the water.

The results of the analyses were as follows, the chemical results being stated in parts per 100,000.

	Date of collection of sample.		
	Feb. 26th.	July 23rd.	Dec. 17th.
(1) CHEMICAL—			
Total solids	33·6	33·3	31·6
Combined chlorine	1·3	1·3	1·4
Nitric nitrogen.....	0·48	0·40	0·53
Nitrous nitrogen	—	—	—
Ammoniacal nitrogen	—	—	—
Albuminoid nitrogen	0·0015	0·0006	0·001
Oxygen absorbed	0·015	0·003	0·003
Lead or Copper	—	—	—
Temporary hardness, as Calcium			
*Carbonate	22·0	22·2	23·0
Permanent hardness	4·3	3·0	3·3
Total hardness.....	26·3	25·2	26·3
(2) BACTERIOLOGICAL—			
Organisms developing on gelatine			
at 20—22° C. for 3 days ...	6	8	3 per c.c.
Organisms developing on agar at			
37—5° C. for 2 days	2	2	2 per c.c.

The bacillus coli was found to be present on the one occasion mentioned above, but streptococci and the bacillus enteriditis sporogenes were not found in any of the samples.

Chemical examinations of the effluent from the Sewage Farm were made at frequent intervals by Dr. Dupré.

Housing of the Working Classes.

Records of inspection of 240 houses were obtained under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, during the year. The Sanitary Inspector made house-to-house inspections in Albert Road, Beech Road, Carter's Cottages, Treadwell Road, Woodcote Road and Woodlands Road. A statement of the conditions which were found on inspection, of the action which was taken and the result of that action will be found in the Table on page 85 and in the Sanitary Inspector's Report on page 86.

All the houses, with the exception of 10 at Langley Bottom, were found to have a supply of water from the Council's mains and to be provided with water closets with flushing apparatus. The drains of 228 houses discharged into the sewers and of the remaining 12 into cesspools. The chief defects which were dealt with were dampness, want of cleanliness and general repair, insufficient ventilation of rooms, defective closets, inadequate paving of yards and defective ashbins.

It was not found necessary to make any representation of unfitness for habitation, but the owner of one cottage, on being called upon to do a considerable amount of work to put it into sanitary condition, pulled it down and erected two new cottages in its place.

In July a petition was presented to the District Council asking them to prepare a scheme for providing workmen's dwellings.

I made an inspection of the houses in Lower Court Road, Upper Court Road, Horton Hill, and part of Hook Road, in order to obtain particulars as to the sufficiency of housing accommodation in that part of the District. The result of the inspection was set out in a Report which I presented to the Sanitary Committee in November. The Cottages are modern, having been built within the

last 15 years, and contain four or five rooms (except one seven-roomed house). Between 40 and 50 per cent. of the cottages are occupied by attendants or other employees at the Asylums.

There are 260 houses in the section. One of them was unoccupied, but had been let, at the time of my inspection. There were two families in 39 of the houses, 2 lodgers in each of 3 other houses, and 1 lodger in 31 houses.

The following Table shows the number of occupied houses containing four and five rooms respectively, the number of persons, of adults—over 15 years of age—and of children, and the number of persons per house in each class of house :—

	Number of houses.	Total number of persons.	Adults.	Children.	Persons per house.
Four-roomed houses.....	52	217	119	98	4.17
Five-roomed houses.....	206	1036	587	449	5.03
	<hr/> 258 <hr/>	<hr/> 1253 <hr/>	<hr/> 706 <hr/>	<hr/> 547 <hr/>	<hr/> 4.86 <hr/>

The inmates of the seven-roomed house were 5 adults and 7 children.

In 6 of the houses there were more than 2 persons per room, which is the standard adopted in the Census Returns as an index of overcrowding. They were all five-roomed houses; 5 of them had 11 inmates each, and 1 of them had 12 inmates; the 67 persons represented 5.3 per. cent of the population of the group.

The average rent of the four-roomed houses was slightly under eight shillings a week, and that of the five-roomed houses was about eight shillings and eight-pence. The following table shows the number of houses at each rental :—

Rent.	7/0	7/6	8/0	8/6	9/0	9/6	10/6
Four-roomed houses ...	—	22	11	19	—	—	—
Five-roomed houses ...	16	7	4	63	100	12	4
	<hr/> — <hr/>	<hr/> — <hr/>	<hr/> — <hr/>	<hr/> — <hr/>	<hr/> — <hr/>	<hr/> — <hr/>	<hr/> — <hr/>
Total.....	16	29	15	82	100	12	4
	<hr/> — <hr/>	<hr/> — <hr/>	<hr/> — <hr/>	<hr/> — <hr/>	<hr/> — <hr/>	<hr/> — <hr/>	<hr/> — <hr/>

From the result of my inquiries it was evident that there was a distinct shortage of working class dwellings in the District and that great difficulty was experienced in obtaining a cottage.

The consideration of the report was adjourned, and in the meantime instructions were given that inquiry should be made as to the possibility of acquiring a site for the purpose of erecting workmen's dwellings, if the Council should decide that that course was desirable.

Mr. Capon, the Council's Surveyor, informs me that 6 cottages were erected during the year and that 2 cottages were in course of erection at the end of the year.

The Census Returns for 1911 show that 4.9 per cent. of the population in private families were living in tenements having more than 2 occupants per room; previous Returns give these particulars only with respect to tenements of less than 5 rooms; the following figures show the proportion—per cent. of all tenements—of tenements of less than 5 rooms which would be considered to be overcrowded on that basis, and the proportion—per cent. of the population in private houses—of the population living under those conditions, at each of the last three Censuses :

	1891	1901	1911
Percentage of tenements	1.7	1.2	2.4
Percentage of population.....	2.4	1.9	4.2

For comparison with other Districts, reference may be made to the figures on page 4 of this Report.

Six cases of overcrowding were discovered and abated, but one of them was found to have recurred towards the end of the year.

At the Census of 1911 the number of tenements having less than 5 rooms were 37.4 per cent. of the whole number, and were inhabited by 32.4 per cent. of the population in private families; 67.5 per cent. of the tenements had less than 6 rooms, and contained 63.6 per cent. of the population. The following figures show the percentages of tenements having less than 5 rooms, and the percentage of the population living in those tenements, at each of the last three Censuses :—

	1891	1901	1911
Percentage of tenements of not less 5 rooms	35.8	28.8	37.4
Percentage of population living in tenements of less than 5 rooms.....	27.4	21.9	32.4

Building Bye-laws based on the Model series are in force in the District, and on several occasions the Council dealt with buildings which had been erected in contravention of the Bye-laws.

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.

The Model Regulations are in force in the District. The premises were regularly visited by the Sanitary Inspector, whose report upon them will be found on page 89.

The Veterinary Inspector reported that he found no case of Tuberculosis in the course of his examinations of the cows, about 100 in number, belonging to the registered cowkeepers.

Slaughter Houses and Food.

The Model Bye-laws with respect to slaughter-houses are in force in the District. The Sanitary Inspector's report upon his visits will be found on page 88.

Twenty-seven visits were paid to premises at which food is prepared or sold. On one occasion 80lbs. of meat and 50 sausages were seized as unfit for human food, and were destroyed, and on another occasion some cases of prawns were surrendered and destroyed.

The County Medical Officer of Health informs me that 26 samples of milk, cream and butter were analysed during the year under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, and 9 samples of other articles; 2 samples of milk were found to be adulterated and the purveyor in each instance was prosecuted and convicted. One sample of spirits was also found to be adulterated.

House Refuse. Destructor.

House refuse was removed weekly by the Council's staff, under the supervision of Mr. Capon, the Council's Surveyor, and was consumed in the Meldrum's Destructor at the Sewage Farm. The heat generated is utilised for working the pumping and air-compressing machinery at the Farm.

Water Supply.

The water supply is obtained from two wells, connected by a long adit, in the chalk, at the Council's Water Works, East Street; two deep bore-holes extending into the chalk discharge into the adit. The chalk is 65 feet below the surface, the strata above it consisting of sand, gravel, and a thick belt of clay.

The water is pumped to two reservoirs, with a total capacity of 930,700 gallons.

The water is supplied direct from the mains during the day.

Mr. Vaux Graham, the Council's Consulting Engineer, reports that 263 million gallons were pumped during the year ended September, 1913.

Mr. Vaux Graham prepared schemes for the provision of new pumps and a 15 inch rising main from the Water Works to the Downs Reservoir, and also for the erection of a Water Tower. The schemes were still under consideration at the end of the year.

The whole District is supplied from the public mains, with the exception of about 45 houses, the majority of which are at Langley Bottom, on the southern boundary of the District; the supply of these houses is from rain-water tanks. The Asylums are also supplied from their well at Horton.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

The Council received from time to time further complaints of nuisance from sewer ventilators in the roads. The Surveyor prepared a plan showing the position of the 487 manholes (203 open and 284 closed), 36 lampholes (17 open and 19 closed), and 104 vent-shafts. A Sub-Committee was appointed to consider the question, and their recommendation to close a number of manholes and to replace them by six vent-shafts was adopted. The Surveyor also presented a report upon the flushing of the sewers, and was directed to obtain six automatic tanks and siphons in order to ensure efficient flushing.

Plans were completed for the laying of a new storm water outfall sewer from High Street to the Sewage Farm, and new storm water sewers in West Street and East Street, and in December the Council decided to construct the first mentioned of these sewers. The Surveyor also prepared plans for the relaying of portions of the sewers in St. Martin's Avenue and Barley Mow Passage.

The Council received further complaint from West Ewell of nuisance from the Sewage Farm, but frequent inspections failed to disclose the source of the alleged nuisance.

The sewer in Treadwell Road was extended by the Council.

The whole District is sewered except Langley Bottom, the drainage of which discharges into cesspools.

Elementary Schools.

There are 5 Elementary Schools in the District. I paid 18 visits in connection with the occurrence of cases of infectious disease or for purposes of inspection.

The water supply of each of the Schools is from the Council's mains, the sanitary conveniences are water closets, and the drains are connected with the sewers.

Factories and Workshops.

The particulars required by the Home Office are set out in the Tables on the next page, and further details will be found in the Sanitary Inspector's Report on page 9.

Section 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, is in force in the District; there are a few establishments in which from 20 to 30 persons are employed, and in each of these cases two conveniences have been provided.

There is no underground bakehouse in the District.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.**1.—INSPECTION.**

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	26	1	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	144	9	—
Workplaces	6	—	—
Total.....	176	10	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—				
Want of cleanliness	7	7		
Want of ventilation	—	—		
Overcrowding	—	—		
Want of drainage of floors	1	1		
Other nuisances	—	—		
Sanitary accommodation {insufficient	—	—		
{unsuitable or defective	2	2		
{not separate for sexes	—	—		
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act ...	—	—		
Total	10	10		

3.—HOME WORK.

Nature of Work.	Outworkers' Lists, Section 107.						Number of Inspections of Outworkers Premises.
	Lists received from Employers.				Numbers of Addresses of Outworkers received from other Councils.	Numbers of Addresses of Outworkers forwarded to other Councils.	
	Twice in the year.		Once in the year.				
	Lists.	Outworkers.	Lists.	Outworkers.			
Wearing apparel making, &c.	18	36	—	—	—	16	14
Total	18	36	—	—	—	16	14

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.		Number.
Workshop Bakehouses		6
„ Laundries		14
Other Workshops		83
Total number of Workshops on Register		103

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

NIL.

HOUSING (Inspection of District) REGULATIONS, 1910.

					Number
Houses inspected under the Regulations	...	...	...	...	240
„ considered to be unfit for Habitation	...	...	...	...	1
„ represented „ „	...	...	...	...	—
Closing Orders made	...	...	...	...	—
Houses in which defects were remedied without making of Closing Order	...	...	...	...	—
„ made habitable after Closing Order	...	...	...	...	—
„ demolished	...	...	...	...	1

CONDITIONS FOUND ON INSPECTION.

					Number of Premises
Water supply from main	...	...	...	...	230
„ „ wells or springs	...	...	...	...	—
„ „ rain water tanks	...	...	...	...	10
„ insufficient or unwholesome	...	...	...	...	—
Houses having water closets with flushing apparatus	...	...	...	...	230
„ „ „ hand flushed	...	...	...	...	—
„ „ pail or other earth closets	...	...	...	...	10
„ „ privies	...	...	...	...	—
Defective closets, or nuisances from closets or privies	...	...	...	...	45
Drains connected with the sewers	...	...	...	...	228
„ „ cesspools	...	...	...	...	12
„ defective	...	...	...	...	8
Nuisances from cesspools	...	...	...	...	4
Insufficient lighting of rooms	...	...	...	...	—
„ ventilation of rooms	...	...	...	...	45
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	6
Dampness of houses	...	...	...	...	79
Uncleanliness of houses	...	...	...	...	126
General want of repair	...	...	...	...	116
Inadequate paving of yards	...	...	...	...	42
Insufficient ashbins	...	...	...	...	107
Ashpits abolished	...	...	...	...	4
Out-houses dilapidated	...	...	...	...	43
Animals kept so as to be a nuisance	...	...	...	...	3
Offensive accumulations (manure, etc.)	...	...	...	...	5

Sanitary Inspector's Annual Report.

Council Offices,

Epsom,

February, 1914.

To the Epsom Urban District Council and to the
Medical Officer of Health.

Gentlemen,

I beg to present to you my tenth Annual Report for the year ending 31st December, 1913.

The report records the action taken and the work done by the Sanitary Department during the year. Systematic inspection of the District has been made in accordance with the General Orders of the Local Government Board, Section 92 of the Public Health Act, 1875, and Section 17 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c. Act, 1909, and the Regulations made thereunder.

A tabulated summary of the various inspections made and nuisances dealt with will be found below.

INSPECTIONS.

	Number
Inspections (including re-inspections) of dwelling-houses.....	1356
" " " houses where cases of infectious disease occurred	67
" " " dairies, cowsheds and milkshops	46
" " " slaughter houses	12
" " " common lodging houses	—
" " " factories and workshops	176
" " " schools	7
" " " premises at which food is prepared or sold	27
" " " petroleum stores, etc.	22

NOTICES SERVED.

Informal notices served	270
Statutory " "	9
Notices served under Section 15 (3) of the Housing, etc., Act	—

RESULT OF SERVICE OF NOTICES.

Water provided from mains	1
Wells or tanks repaired or cleansed	9
Disused wells filled in	2
Nuisances abated	266
Water closets repaired or new basins provided, etc.	45
New water closets provided	14
Water laid on to closets	19
Earth closets and privies cleansed	9
Privies replaced by earth or water closets	—
New drains provided or re-laid	14
Drains repaired	16
" unblocked or cleansed	42
Cesspools cleansed	5
" new	—
" abolished	5
Efficient lighting of rooms provided	—
" ventilation " "	45
Overcrowding abated	5

Dampness of dwelling houses remedied	...	...	...	78
Houses cleansed and whitewashed	...	...	...	126
„ generally repaired	...	...	...	116
Paving of yards provided	...	...	...	14
„ „ repaired	...	...	...	28
Outhouses repaired	...	...	...	48
Covered ashbins provided	...	...	...	107
Nuisances from improper keeping of animals abated	...	...	...	3
„ smoke	...	...	...	1
Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	...	6
Ditches and ponds cleansed	...	...	...	—
<hr/>				
Unwholesome food seized (number of times)	...	...	...	2
Houses disinfected after infectious disease	...	...	...	58
Legal proceedings	...	...	...	—

During the year, 84 complaints of Nuisances were received, an increase of 8 upon the number received during the previous year; 17 related to offensive smells from sewer manholes and road gullies, and 1 to offensive smells from the Sewage Farm. In all cases the complaints were recorded in the register, investigated, and steps taken to secure the abatement of nuisances found to exist.

Nine Statutory and two hundred and seventy Informal Notices were served for the abatement of nuisances, and the provision of receptacles for domestic refuse. In all cases with the exception of 13 outstanding at the end of the year the notices were complied with, of these the necessary works are in progress at ten cottages, and the Council have decided to serve Statutory Notices upon the owners of the remaining three cottages. In no case were legal proceedings necessary during the year.

The defects at 33 cottages outstanding at the end of the year 1912, were remedied satisfactorily, and of the 240 houses inspected under the Housing Regulations during the year ending December, 1913, 34 were found to be in every way satisfactory. At six cottages there were nuisances from overcrowding, and in all cases the nuisance was abated after an informal notice was served upon the occupier, except in one case where the abatement was only temporary, three children having been sent to stay at another house for a few weeks, and were eventually brought home again by their parents. The Council have therefore instructed a Statutory Notice to be served upon the occupier.

Eleven houses were found to be occupied by two families, and in 26 houses lodgers were kept.

At 45 houses the ventilation of rooms was improved by the windows being made to open and shut as required, and at 79 houses nuisances from dampness were dealt with.

The public health value of paving the yards and open spaces in the vicinity of dwelling houses with concrete or other hard, durable and impervious material is becoming more generally recognised by all who take an interest in the surroundings of Cottage property, and I am pleased to be able to report that 42 yards or open spaces at the rear of houses in this district have been paved or thoroughly repaired during the year.

Drainage.

During the year, drains were re-laid and made efficient at 14 houses, and at 16 houses defective drains were repaired. The quantity of re-drainage work for the year was 1,157 yards; there were also 61 new gullies provided.

One combined drain, for the repair of which the Council was responsible under Section 4 of the Public Health Act, 1875, was reconstructed and made efficient at a total cost of £26 5s.

There are no Bye-laws in force in the District dealing with the re-drainage of existing buildings, consequently cases have occurred where re-drainage works have been commenced without previously notifying the Council or submitting plans for their approval or record. In my report to the Sanitary Committee dated 6th May, 1913, I suggested that Bye-laws made in pursuance of Section 23, Public Health Acts, Amendment Act, 1890, would be an acquisition in the district, and that the growth of the town now calls for such regulations as would greatly facilitate the work of the Sanitary Department.

The water and smoke tests have been applied to drains and sanitary fittings in 180 cases.

In accordance with the Council's standing orders, 26 block plans showing drainage of New Buildings have been traced and recorded in the New Drainage Register during the year.

All public sewers and road gullies have been systematically flushed and cleansed by the Surveyor. Flushing tanks are being provided at the head of some of the sewers, and ventilating shafts fixed.

House Refuse.

Seventeen complaints were received of the domestic refuse not being removed regularly, these were referred to the Surveyor for his attention.

During the year 107 premises have been provided with new galvanized iron sanitary dust bins where none previously existed or where old ones were very dilapidated; 4 foul ashpits were abolished.

Schools.

The drains and conveniences at the public elementary schools are cleansed and flushed regularly, and in one case the flush pipe was thoroughly repaired and the seat of a W.C. made good.

There were seven private schools in the District.

Common Lodging Houses.

At the end of the year there were no Common Lodging-houses on the Council's Register.

Slaughter-houses and Food Inspections.

Of the five registered slaughter-houses in the District, 3 are often used. Frequent inspections have been made, especially during the time when slaughtering was in progress, but in no instance has any infringement of the regulations been detected.

A petition on the "Humane Slaughtering of Animals" in the District was submitted to the Council and referred to me for report. I reported that the system of slaughtering animals in this District is that which is general throughout the country, viz:—Bullocks pole-axed, then bled; sheep stuck, and neck broken; calves stunned; but in the majority of cases pigs are not stunned. The slaughtering is at all times carried out with as little pain as possible, and in accordance with the Slaughter-house Bye-laws, particularly clause 9 which relates to the prevention of cruelty. After careful consideration the Council decided to take no action in the matter, as the existing Slaughter-house Bye-laws provide for the infliction of as little pain or suffering as practicable.

Copies of the Circular on the "Humane Slaughtering of Animals," dated March 20th, 1908, and the Council's Bye-laws were sent to the tenant of each slaughter-house in the District.

Butchers' shops and premises on which food is prepared or sold have been periodically inspected and their sanitary condition found satisfactory.

Offensive Trades.

The two premises where the trade of tripe boiling is carried on have been periodically inspected, and at all times found in a clean and sanitary condition.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.

There are 5 Cowkeepers and purveyors of Milk, and 17 Dairymen and purveyors of Milk on the Register. During the year the name of a purveyor of Milk was added to the Register, and one was withdrawn. The premises were in all cases periodically inspected and found in a clean condition. Limewashing and cleansing had been carried out in accordance with the Regulations under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order.

At the end of the year there were 101 milch cows in the district, exclusive of those kept in connection with the L.C.C. Asylums.

Disinfection.

Fifty-eight premises have been thoroughly disinfected after infectious cases, the rooms being sprayed with formalin and fumigated with formalin gas, all bedding and clothing likely to retain infection being subsequently removed to the Hospital for steam disinfection. Bedding and clothing were also disinfected as required for the Matron at the Hospital. The only articles damaged during disinfection were a pair of boots which were replaced at a cost of 3/11.

In nine cases disinfection was carried out by request, the respective occupiers paying the cost of the work £6 6s 0d.

Where necessary, disinfectants are supplied by the Council, free of charge.

The total number of articles which have passed through the steam disinfectors during the year is 2,364.

Factories and Workshops.

At the end of the year there were 22 Factories and 103 Workshops on the Council's Register, all of which have been systematically inspected and their general sanitary condition found satisfactory, many having been thoroughly cleansed during the year. In one case a new brick building has been erected in which sausages are manufactured, and a new sorting room built at one of the laundries. At two laundries it was necessary to suggest repairs and cleansing.

There are 8 bakehouses in the district all of which have been periodically inspected, 5 were found in a clean condition and the walls and ceilings of 3 were thoroughly cleansed by verbal request.

Home Workers.

Eighteen Lists (9 on February 1st and 9 on August 1st) were received and the names of the Out-workers entered on the register. Sixteen Notices (8 in February and 8 in August) were sent to other Local Authorities in accordance with Sub-section 2 of Section 107 of the Factories and Workshops Act, 1901. No lists were received by this Council from other Local Authorities.

Marine Stores, &c.

At the end of the year there were four names of dealers in old metal and marine stores on the register which is kept in accordance with Section 86 of the Public Health Acts, Amendment Act, 1907.

Servants Registries.

On the register kept in accordance with Section 85 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, there were 5 names of Keepers of Female Domestic Servants' Registries.

Petroleum.

During the year 17 Licenses were renewed and 3 new Licences granted under the Petroleum Acts. The Licences permit the total storage of 4,014 gallons of Petroleum and 96lbs. of Carbide of Calcium.

The Petroleum Stores were periodically inspected, and found in all cases to comply with the Petroleum Acts.

Three new stores were built during the year.

Mortuary.

Six bodies have been admitted to the Mortuary, and in 3 cases post-mortem examinations were held.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

WARWICK H. MARTIN, A.R.S.I., A.I.S.E.

Sanitary Inspector.

Table I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1913 and previous years.

Year.	Popula- tion estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths.		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Uncor- rected Num- ber.	Nett.		Num- ber.	Rate.	of Non- residents registered in the District.	of Resi- dents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Num- ber.	Rate.					Num- ber.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Num- ber.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1908	18000	330	330	27.1	624	34.7	474	6	31	94	156	12.8
1909	18600	309	283	22.7	676	36.4	536	4	18	64	144	11.5
1910	18900	304	288	22.5	724	38.3	587	4	29	100	141	11.0
1911	19250	310	292	22.2	630	32.6	494	14	26	89	150	11.4
1912	19500	301	285	21.6	635	32.6	525	9	18	63	117	8.7
1913	20000	291	286	20.1	693	34.6	556	15	29	101	152	10.7

NOTE.—This Table is arranged to show the gross births and deaths in the district, and the births and deaths properly belonging to it, with the corresponding rates.

The rates in Columns 5 and 13 are calculated on a nett population, which is estimated at 14,200 for the year 1913.

“Transferable Deaths” are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in a district other than that in which they resided; for calculating the nett death-rate, they are transferred to the district of residence.

Area of District in acres (land and inland water) ... 4,424.

Total population at all ages ...	19,156	} At Census of 1911.
Population of Asylums and Workhouse ...	6,825	
“ “ Rest of District ...	12,331	
Number of Inhabited houses ...	2,517	
Average number of persons per house ...	4.9	

Table II.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1913.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Number of Cases notified.							Total Cases notified in each Locality.			Total Cases removed to Hospital.	
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						Epsom.	Workhouse.	Horton Asylums		
		Under 1.	1 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.					65 and upwards
Small-pox.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera or Plague.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	23	...	7	13	2	1	...	...	22	...	1	21
Erysipelas	9	...	...	...	2	2	1	4	2	2	5	...
Scarlet Fever	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
Typhus Fever.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever.....	18	...	...	1	1	12	3	1	1	...	17	...
Relapsing Fever.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever.....	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	17	...	...	1	2	10	4	...	16	...	1	7
Other forms Tuberculosis	8	...	3	3	2	...	...	...	8	...	...	5
Totals.....	79	...	10	20	10	26	8	5	52	3	24	36

NOTE.—The Isolation Hospital is in the District (see page 79).

Table III.

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1913.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths whether "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the District.
	All ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years	25 and under 45 years	45 and under 65 years	65 and upwards	
All Causes { Certified	151	28	4	8	3	5	19	32	52	598
{ Uncertified	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Small Pox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	4	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Influenza	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Erysipelas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	12	...	...	...	...	3	7	2	...	59
Tuberculous Meningitis...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cancer, malignant disease	21	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	11	27
Rheumatic Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Meningitis	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Organic Heart Disease...	16	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	12	95
Bronchitis	11	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	15
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	7	3	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	25
Other diseases of Respiratory organs	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	8
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Alcoholism .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	1	24
Puerperal Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	4
Suicide	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Other Defined Diseases...	42	4	...	...	1	1	4	14	18	312
Diseases ill-defined or unknown .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	152	29	4	8	3	5	19	32	52	598

Pneumonia (unspecified), 2. Lobar pneumonia, 1.

Table IV.**INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1913.**

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.					Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-9 Months	9-12 Months	Total Deaths under One Year.
All causes	Certified	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	7	10	6	5	...	28
	Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	3
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	3
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	4
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Premature Birth	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	7
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Other causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					7	...	...	...	7	11	6	5	...	29

Nett Births in the year : legitimate 265, illegitimate 21

Nett Deaths in the year of legitimate infants 24, illegitimate infants 5.

LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT.

1913.

LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT.

Preliminary.

The area of the District is 3,508 acres. The population was 5,491 at the Census of 1911 and 4694 at the Census of 1901. The population in the middle of the year 1913 may be estimated at 5,630 persons.

At the Census of 1911 there were 1099 inhabited buildings used as dwellings, of which 10 are classified as Institutions, with a total population of 680 persons, who were enumerated chiefly in the St. John's Foundation School and the Royal School for the Blind. The remaining 1089 dwellings had a population of 4811 persons, or 4·4 persons per house, as against 4·8 at the previous Census. There were 82 uninhabited dwellings and 2 in course of construction.

There were 1152 separate tenements occupied by private families, with a population of 4,795 persons. Fourteen of these tenements, or 1·2 per cent. of the total number, contained more than two persons per room, and were occupied by 121 persons, or 2·5 per cent. of the population in private families.

The number and percentage of tenements of from one to five rooms, and over five rooms, and the respective populations of those tenements and percentages of the whole population were as follows :—

Number of Rooms.	Number of Tenements.	Percentage of Tenements.	Population of Tenements.	Percentage of Population.
1	30	2·6	33	0·7
2	40	3·5	77	1·6
3	81	7·0	283	5·9
4	324	28·2	1,277	26·6
5	329	28·5	1,512	31·5
Over 5	348	30·2	1,613	33·7

The population and number of inhabited houses at each of three previous Censuses were :—

	1881	1891	1901
Inhabited Houses	668	779	907
Population	3,533	4,305	4,694

The number of persons of each sex at various ages at the Census, 1911, were :

	Under 5 yrs.	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 and upw'ds.	All ages.
Males	245	615	533	440	356	253	166	117	2725
Females	244	474	570	495	392	252	196	143	2766
Total	489	1089	1103	935	748	505	362	260	5491

The rateable value at Lady Day, 1913, was £42,965. The number of parishioners of Leatherhead maintained in the Epsom Infirmary were 47 in the half-year ended Michaelmas, 1912, and 55 in the half-year ended Lady Day, 1913; the parishioners who received out-relief in the same period were 34 and 28 respectively. The cost of in-maintenance during the year ended Lady Day, 1913, was £468 and of out-relief was £229.

Births.

The Births registered in the District during the year were 96 in number, and 1 birth belonging to the District was registered elsewhere.

The 97 births represent an Annual Birth Rate of 17·2 per 1,000 of the population, as against an average rate of 22·2 for the preceding ten years. Forty-eight were males and 49 were females.

One illegitimate birth was registered.

Deaths.

The Deaths registered in the District during the year were 53 in number. In estimating the Death Rate, the deaths of 12 parishioners of Leatherhead in the Epsom Workhouse, the Nethern Asylum and in London Hospitals, have to be added, giving 65 nett deaths.

This number represents a Death Rate for the year of 11·5 per 1,000 of the population, as against an average rate of 11·4 for the preceding ten years.

Five deaths were attributed to Phthisis, 12 to Bronchitis and Pneumonia, 5 to Cancer, and 9 to Heart Disease.

Infant Mortality.

The deaths of Infants under one year of age registered in and belonging to the District, were 10 in number, and were at the rate of 104 per 1,000 births registered, as against an average rate of 77 for the preceding ten years.

Six of the deaths were due to Prematurity or Congenital Defects, and occurred within a month of birth. (See Table IV. on page 107).

Infectious Diseases.

There was no outbreaks of notifiable infectious diseases during the year, and no cases of Small Pox, Puerperal Fever, Cerebro-spinal Fever or Poliomyelitis were notified. There was an extensive outbreak of Measles in the first quarter of the year, but no cases of other non-notifiable infectious disease were reported to me by the School Teachers.

Scarlet Fever.

Six patients were notified in 3 houses, and were removed to the Cuddington Isolation Hospital.

A single case occurred in September, there were 2 cases in one house in October, and 3 cases in one house in November. In the last instance the first patient was found in the peeling stage of the disease when the other two failed.

Diphtheria.

Only one case of Diphtheria was notified, in October.

Fifteen specimens from patients suspected to be suffering from Diphtheria were examined at the Lister Institute at the expense of the District Council.

Enteric Fever.

One case of Enteric Fever was notified in June. The source of infection could not be traced.

Measles.

In February and March, 124 cases of Measles were reported among the children attending the Elementary Schools. In the case of each School the first intimation of the presence of the disease was the receipt of a long list of patients; I paid several visits to the Schools, but the outbreak became rapidly so extensive that there was no alternative but to close all the Schools.

The disease caused the death of an infant, aged 9 months, in March.

Diarrhoea and Enteritis.

There were no deaths from Diarrhoea among children. Diarrhoea caused the death in the Epsom Infirmary of a man, aged 74 years, belonging to Leatherhead, and the death of a woman was attributed to Ulcerative Colitis.

Tuberculosis.

The Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912, which provide for the notification of all cases of Tuberculosis, came into operation on February 1st, 1913; under these Regulations and the Regulations which were in force up to that date, 5 primary cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 2 cases of other forms of Tuberculosis were notified.

The following figures show the sex and ages of the patients notified;—

		Ages in years.						
		Under 1.	1-5.	5-15.	15-25.	25-35.	35-45.	45-55. 55-65.
Pulmonary:	Male	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
	Female ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other forms:	Male	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	Female ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—

In all cases the houses were visited and particulars of the history of the illness, the present condition and family history of the patient, and the sanitary condition of the premises were obtained. Inquiry was made as to the state of health of the other inmates of the house, and an examination was offered of any inmate who was ailing and was not being medically attended.

Advice was given as to the precautions to be observed in order to guard against the spread of infection, rooms were disinfected in every case after the removal or death of the patient, and bedding and other infected articles were removed and disinfected at the Cuddington Isolation Hospital.

Subsequent visits were paid in all cases in which it was thought to be desirable.

Two pulmonary cases were removed to the Epsom Infirmary, one was removed by the Surrey County Council to the Crooksbury Sanatorium and one non-pulmonary case was removed to the Cottage Hospital.

Two specimens of sputum of patients suspected to be suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis were examined at the Lister Institute at the expense of the District Council.

The deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis were 5 in number, giving a death rate of 0·89 per 1,000 of the population, as against an average rate of 0·66 for the preceding ten years. There was 1 death from Abdominal Tuberculosis.

The number of deaths from the "seven chief zymotic diseases" and from Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Phthisis or Consumption), and the number of cases notified in private houses in 1913 and in each of the preceding ten years, are shown in the following Table.

Year.	Small Pox.		Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.		Enteric Fever.		Diarrhoea.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Phthisis.
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths
1903	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2
1904	1	...	26	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	5
1905	11	...	5	1	1	...	1	...	...	7
1906	6	...	26	2	3	...	3	1	...	3
1907	14	1	5	1	...	...	...	3	...	5
1908	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
1909	13	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1910	52	2	23	6	...	...	1	...	...	3
1911	50	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	1	2
1912	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
1913	6	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	5

General Administration.

Mr. S. R. Drake, A.R. San. I., is the Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector for the District. The General Purposes Committee, which meets fortnightly, deals with sanitary matters, plans, etc.

Examinations of all the cows belonging to the registered cowkeepers are made quarterly by the Council's Veterinary Inspector, Mr. W. Roberts, M.R.C.V.S.

The Isolation Hospital is the Cuddington Joint Hospital, of which details will be found on page 14.

The adoptive Acts in force in the District are—

The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890.

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 and

The Public Street Works Act, 1892.

Bacteriological examinations of pathological specimens are made at the Lister Institute at the expense of the District Council. During the year 15 specimens were examined for the presence of the diphtheria bacillus, with 1 positive result, and 2 for the tubercle bacillus, with negative result in each case.

Housing of the Working Classes.

Under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, the records of 95 houses were obtained. The tabular statement with respect to the inspections and conditions found, together with the Sanitary Inspector's Report upon the notices served and work done as the result of service of notices will be found on pages 103 and 104.

The chief defects which were discovered were dampness and want of cleanliness, and these were remedied in each case.

It was not found necessary to make representations that any houses were unfit for human habitation. In December I recommended that a demolition Order should be issued with respect to a cottage on Gravel Hill which had been closed in a previous year, and was in a dangerous condition; the Council drew the attention of the owner to the matter, and he then enclosed the cottage and two adjoining cottages, with a view to their demolition.

The Census Returns and the particulars which have been obtained in the course of inspection under the Regulations do not indicate that there is any marked shortage of cottages, but Mr. Drake informs me that there are no unoccupied cottages in the District. He also informs me that no working-class dwellings were erected during the year, nor were any in course of erection at the end of the year.

Four cases of overcrowding were discovered and abated. The Census Returns for 1911 show that 121 persons, or 2·3 per cent. of the population in private families were living in tenements which contained more than 2 persons per room, the standard adopted in those Returns as an index of overcrowding; there were 14 such tenements, or 1·2 per cent. of the whole number of tenements. Previous Returns give these particulars only with respect to tenements of less than 5 rooms; the proportion, per cent. of the whole population in private houses, of persons living in tenements of less than 5 rooms containing more than 2 persons per room was 2·3 in 1911 and 1·1 in 1901.

At the Census of 1911 the tenements having less than 5 rooms were 475 in number, or 41·3 per cent. of the whole number of tenements occupied by private families; their occupants numbered 1670 persons or 34·8 per cent. of the whole number, and were occupied by 27·1 per cent. of the population. In 1911, 28·6 per cent. of the tenements were five-roomed tenements and were occupied by 31·5 per cent. of the population; the corresponding figures for 1901 are not available. For comparison with other Districts, reference may be made to the Table on page 4.

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. The water is not softened. Periodical examinations of the water are made by Dr. Thresh on behalf of the Company.

Only a few houses are still supplied from private wells. The 570 houses which have been inspected under the Regulations are all supplied from the mains.

Cowsheds, Dairies, and Milkshops.

The Model Regulations are in force in the District. There are 5 cowkeepers and 5 dairymen and purveyors of milk on the Register. The Sanitary Inspector reports that he paid 12 visits of inspection to the premises and found them to be generally satisfactory.

The Veterinary Inspector reported that he found no cases of Tuberculosis among the cows in the course of his examinations.

Slaughter Houses and Food.

The Model Bye-laws are in force in the District. There are 4 registered slaughter-houses, one additional slaughter-house having been placed on the Register during the year. The Sanitary Inspector reports that he paid 5 visits of inspection and found the premises to be kept in compliance with the Bye-laws.

No carcasses or parts of carcasses were condemned for tuberculosis nor were any articles of food seized as unfit for human consumption.

The County Medical Officer of Health informs me that 17 samples of milk and butter and 8 samples of other articles were analysed during the year under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. One sample of milk and 1 sample of sugar were found to be adulterated.

Common Lodging House.

There is one registered Common Lodging House, which is well constructed and kept.

Drains, Sewers and Sewage Disposal.

The treatment of the sewage by settlement in a sedimentation tank, followed by treatment in "double contact" beds, the effluent from which is passed over the land, continued to give satisfactory results.

The whole of the District, with the exception of the outlying parts, is efficiently sewered.

Of the 570 houses inspected under the Regulations in the course of the past three years, 560 are provided with water closets having proper flushing apparatus, and with drains discharging into the sewers.

House Refuse.

House refuse is collected weekly by the Council's staff, under the supervision of the Surveyor, and is taken to the Council's Depot in Barnett Wood Lane, where it is picked over and the paper and other easily combustible constituents are burned in a brick chamber which has been erected for the purpose.

Elementary Schools.

The water supply of each of the 3 Elementary Schools is from the mains of the Company, the sanitary conveniences are water closets, and the drains are connected with the sewers. The buildings are of satisfactory construction.

I paid 13 visits to the Schools in connection with the occurrence of cases of Scarlet Fever and Measles.

Factories and Workshops.

The particulars required by the Home Office are given in the Tables on the next page.

There are no large workshops in the District. It was not found necessary to serve any notices during the year.

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

There is no underground bakehouse.

NIL.

HOUSING (Inspection of District) REGULATIONS, 1910.

					Number
Houses inspected under the Regulations	...	...	...	...	95
„ considered to be unfit for Habitation	...	...	...	...	—
„ represented „ „	...	...	...	...	—
Closing Orders made	..	...	...	...	—
Houses in which defects were remedied without making of Closing Order	...	...	...	...	—
„ made habitable after Closing Order	...	...	...	...	—
„ demolished	...	...	...	...	—

CONDITIONS FOUND ON INSPECTION.

					Number of Premises
Water supply from main	...	...	...	...	95
„ „ wells or springs	...	...	...	...	—
„ „ rain water tanks	...	...	...	...	—
„ insufficient or unwholesome	...	...	...	...	—
Houses having water closets with flushing apparatus	...	...	...	...	95
„ „ „ hand flushed	...	...	...	...	—
„ „ pail or other earth closets	...	...	...	...	—
„ „ privies	...	...	...	...	—
Defective closets, or nuisances from closets or privies	...	...	...	...	10
Drains connected with the sewers	...	...	...	...	95
„ „ cesspools	...	...	...	...	—
„ defective	...	...	...	...	3
Nuisances from cesspools	...	...	...	...	—
Insufficient lighting of rooms	...	...	...	...	—
„ ventilation of rooms	...	...	...	...	—
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	4
Dampness of houses	...	...	...	...	13
Uncleanliness of houses	...	...	...	...	24
General want of repair	...	...	...	...	9
Inadequate paving of yards	...	...	...	...	1
Insufficient ashbins	...	...	...	...	12
Out-houses dilapidated	...	...	...	...	—
Animals kept so as to be a nuisance	...	...	...	...	1
Offensive accumulations (manure, etc.)	...	...	...	...	1

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

For the Year ended December 31st, 1913.

INSPECTIONS.

						Number
Inspections of dwelling-houses (including re-inspections)	...	...	...	...	...	167
" cowsheds, dairies, and milkshops	...	...	...	...	...	12
" slaughter houses	...	...	...	...	...	5
" common lodging houses	...	...	...	...	...	1
" factories and workshops	...	...	...	...	...	32
" schools	...	...	...	...	...	—
" premises at which food is prepared or sold	...	...	...	...	...	4

NOTICES SERVED.

Informal notices served	...	...	...	...	...	34
Statutory " "	...	...	...	...	...	2
Notices served under Section 15 of the Housing, etc., Act	...	...	...	...	...	—

RESULT OF SERVICE OF NOTICES.

Water provided from mains	...	...	...	...	...	—
Wells or tanks repaired or cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	—
Nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	...	76
Water closets repaired	...	...	...	...	...	10
Water laid on to closets	...	...	...	...	...	—
Earth closets and privies cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	—
Privies replaced by earth or water closets	...	...	...	...	...	—
New drains provided	...	...	...	...	...	—
Drains repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2
" unblocked or cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cesspools cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	—
Efficient lighting of rooms provided	...	...	...	...	...	—
" ventilation " "	...	...	...	...	...	—
Overcrowding abated	...	...	...	...	...	4
Dampness of dwelling houses remedied	...	...	...	...	...	13
Houses cleansed and whitewashed	...	...	...	...	...	24
" generally repaired	...	...	...	...	...	9
Paving of yards provided	...	...	...	...	...	—
" " repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Outhouses repaired	...	...	...	...	...	—
Covered ashbins provided	...	...	...	...	...	12
Nuisances from improper keeping of animals abated	...	...	...	...	...	1
Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ditches and ponds cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	—

Unwholesome food seized (number of times)	...	...	...	...	...	—
Houses disinfected after infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	...	5
Legal proceedings	...	...	...	...	...	—

SIDNEY R. DRAKE, A.R.San.I.,
Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector.

Table I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1913 and previous years.

Year.	Popu- lation estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths.		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Uncor- rected Num- ber.	Nett.		Num- ber.	Rate.	of Non- residents registered in the District.	of Resi- dents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Num- ber.	Rate.					Num- ber.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Num- ber.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1908	5330	106	106	19.9	53	9.9	1	9	10	94	61	11.5
1909	5390	116	118	21.9	52	9.6	—	7	8	68	59	11.0
1910	5450	103	103	18.9	52	9.5	1	14	2	19	65	11.9
1911	5510	101	104	18.9	39	7.1	2	6	7	67	43	7.8
1912	5570	115	117	21.0	39	7.0	2	8	8	68	45	8.1
1913	5630	96	97	17.2	53	9.4	—	12	10	103	55	11.5

NOTE.—This Table is arranged to show the gross births and deaths in the district, and the births and deaths properly belonging to it, with the corresponding rates.

“Transferable Deaths” are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in a district other than that in which they resided; for calculating the nett death-rate, they are transferred to the district of residence.

Area of District in acres (land and inland water)	...	...	3,508.
Total population at all ages	...	5,491	At Census of 1911.
Number of Inhabited houses	...	1,099	
Average number of persons per house	...	5.0	

Table II.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1913.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Number of Cases notified.							Total Cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						
		Under 1.	1 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.		65 and upwards
Small-pox.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera or Plague.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Erysipelas	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Scarlet Fever	6	...	1	3	1	1	...	6
Typhus Fever.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever.....	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Relapsing Fever.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	5	...	...	...	...	2	3	3
Other forms Tuberculosis	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
Totals.....	18	...	1	4	2	4	7	11

NOTE.—The Isolation Hospital is the Cuddington Joint Isolation Hospital, in the Epsom Rural District. (See page 14).

Table III.

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1913.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths whether "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the District.
	All ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years	25 and under 45 years	45 and under 65 years	65 and upwards	
All Causes { Certified	65	10	...	1	...	2	5	12	35	...
{ Uncertified .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Pox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Rheumatic Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Organic Heart Disease...	9	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	5	...
Bronchitis	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	6	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...
Other diseases of Respiratory organs .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Appendicitis and Typhlitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Puerperal Fever.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide.....	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suicide	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Other Defined Diseases...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	16	...
Diseases ill-defined or unknown .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	65	10	...	1	...	2	5	12	35	...

Table IV.

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1913.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.				Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-9 Months	9-12 Months	Total Deaths under One Year.
All causes	Certified	...	...	4	...	2	...	6	1	...	1	2	10
	Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	3
Premature Birth	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	3
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other causes
				4	...	2	...	6	1	...	1	2	10

Nett Births in the year : legitimate 96, illegitimate 1

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