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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL  
OF  
ESHER AND THE DITTONS.

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ELEVENTH

**Annual Report**

OF THE

**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**

For the Year 1905.

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ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

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THAMES DITTON,  
SURREY,  
*March, 1906.*

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE URBAN DISTRICT  
COUNCIL OF ESHER AND THE DITTONS.

GENTLEMEN,

I herewith present you my Report on the health and sanitary condition of the District during the year ended December 31st, 1905.

I am glad to say that the health of the inhabitants generally has been good, and this is shown by the very low death rate of 9·8 per 1000 persons living. There was more infectious disease, but fortunately of a very mild type, and a zymotic death-rate of 0·3 per 1000, I think, tends to show that the type of the diseases was very slight.

The total number of births registered was 223, or a rate of 22·5 per 1000. Seventeen children under the age of one year died during the year, which gives a mortality of 76·2 for 1000 births registered.

For the sake of comparison I give below the rates for England and Wales and those for this district:—

	Rate per 1,000.			Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births.
	Births.	Deaths.	Zymotic.	
England and Wales ...	27·9	15·2	1·94	146
Esher and the Dittons	22·5	9·8	0·3	76·2

The birth-rate shows a further diminution on that of last year, while that of England and Wales is the same.

The total number of deaths from all causes is 98. This includes all the deaths registered as having taken place in the district, with the addition of those persons who died in public institutions beyond the district, 9 in number. The death-rate of 9·8 is much below the average for the last nine years, namely 11·6, and is rather more than half that of England and Wales.

Among infants under one year of age 17 deaths are reported. This is the lowest number of any year since 1896, and corresponds to an infant mortality of 76·2. Table I. at the end of the Report shows all the figures of births, deaths, and corresponding rates for the last nine years, and in the new Table V. the deaths among children under one year are analysed and set out in ages and causes of death. In this table it will be seen that all the deaths were certified, which is an evidence that medical advice was sought in all cases. Another point is that more than half the deaths under one month were among prematurely born babies, and there is an entire absence of fatal illness from diarrhœal diseases. I am convinced that the cards that are given to all medical practitioners to distribute advising mothers how to feed their children still prove of great value, and I hope may

be of some assistance in saving lives among the infant population.

With the exception of a fatal case of whooping cough and two cases of diarrhœa, there were no deaths from zymotic disease, and consequently the death-rate is 0·3 per 1000. It might perhaps be noticed that on Table IV. there is a death recorded in a child under one year from diarrhœa, which is not mentioned on Table V. The reason for this is that this child, though a resident in the district, died outside in Kingston Infirmary, and has therefore to be added to the deaths among residents.

From the report of the Coroner, Dr. Taylor, I see that there have been 13 inquests held in the wards of Thames Ditton, Long Ditton and Claygate.

#### INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The total number of cases of illness notified was 52, being 18 more than in the previous year. Of these 33 were scarlet fever, exactly three times the number in last year. Diphtheria, enteric fever and erysipelas complete the list of diseases that were notified. Small-pox and puerperal fever were entirely absent.

Table III. at the end of the Report shows the distribution of cases of illness throughout the district; and it will be seen that the incidence of scarlet fever was much greater in the Thames Ditton ward, and also on children during the period of school attendance. Although there was so large a number of cases it was never necessary to advise the closure of the school, as the connection, if there were any, between any of the cases was so slight as not to warrant that extreme step.

Diphtheria caused nine cases of illness, chiefly during the last three months of the year.

Three cases of enteric fever occurred in Thames Ditton, and a careful enquiry in each case failed to discover the source of the infection.

The Isolation Hospital was used for treating 31 cases; 20 scarlet fever, 8 diphtheria, and 3 cases of enteric fever were nursed and attended there.

Disinfection is still done in the same manner, namely, by means of formaline spray as a rule, though occasionally sulphur is burnt in infected rooms. The great advantage in the use of formaline is that it does little if any damage to the furniture, etc., in rooms, and is efficient without causing such an unpleasant smell. After infectious cases in the smaller houses I always advise the Council to do the disinfection without any charge, but when illness of this class occurs among those who are better off, I think any expenses the Council has to meet in doing disinfection should not be paid out of the rates, and as far as I can understand this is what is intended in the sections of the Public Health Acts dealing with compulsory disinfection. The Council never charge for spraying out rooms, nor is any charge made for disinfecting by steam, which is done at the Isolation Hospital, but as it is necessary to hire horses and conveyances for taking goods to the Hospital and returning them, a charge is made to those who are able to pay; this usually amounts to about £2 in each case.

### TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of deaths registered from this disease was 7 during the year. As far as possible an offer is made to disinfect the house after the funeral, and in most cases this has been done. Still I cannot help thinking that voluntary notification of all cases would be of great help in preventing the spread of the disease. An opportunity would thus be obtained of keeping a watch on the patient, of giving some instructions in the best means of preventing others from catching the infection and of instilling the great necessity of abundance of fresh air and general, as well as personal cleanliness. It would also provide occasion for teaching the danger of allowing

expectoration to be scattered or dried, and thus aiding the spread of the disease. It is, I fear, at present not possible to arrange for the isolation of all cases of tuberculosis in suitable sanatoria, but I hope that in time there may be some accommodation of this sort placed within the reach of residents in this district. An excellent means of teaching phthisical patients some of the routine of open-air treatment is in practice at Brighton, where the unoccupied beds in the sanatorium belonging to the Corporation are used for the purpose of treating selected cases of tubercular disease. Patients are admitted for a short period, and taught the essential hygienic lessons of treatment and then are sent home again, but kept under observation, and if they continue to profit by what they learned by the previous stay in hospital are again admitted for a further period of treatment. It must not be forgotten that one important advantage is that while in hospital the patients have an abundance of suitable food which it is quite impossible for them to get in their own homes.

#### GENERAL SANITARY CONDITION.

A high standard of sanitation is maintained in the cottage property throughout the district, and this is due in no small measure to the continual inspection that is always in progress from house to house, and otherwise if necessary. This has resulted in a marked improvement in the condition in which some of the older cottages are being kept up. Recording sheets, specially prepared for the purpose, are filled in at the houses, and thus particulars are obtained such as name and address of the occupier, whether any overcrowding, the state of the rooms, dustbins, drainage, keeping of poultry, etc. These sheets are afterwards kept and bound into convenient books according to the street or locality they deal with, and form useful references in connection with the routine work of inspection.

The water supply of the district is good in quality, and the pressure under which it is delivered is fair. There is still the intermittent supply in parts of Thames Ditton and Long Ditton. This matter has been brought to the notice of the County Council, and I hope soon to be able to report that the whole district is receiving a constant supply.

Good progress has been made during the past year with the new drainage scheme, and the contractors have now reached the main street in Thames Ditton. The work is being done with a minimum amount of disturbance of the public roads, and I am sure that when the time comes to take up the house connections every precaution will be taken to prevent any nuisance or danger to the health of the residents.

The negotiations for the provision of a new burial ground at Claygate seem likely to be shortly completed. The other churchyards at Esher, Thames Ditton and Long Ditton still have sufficient unoccupied ground as to render them of use for several years yet.

#### FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

The duties imposed upon the Council by this Act have received attention, and may be summarized as follows:—

1. To see that a free air space of at least 250 cubic feet be allowed for each worker, the amount in cases of persons working overtime to be increased to 400 cubic feet per head.
2. That proper and sufficient lavatory accommodation be kept in sanitary order for the use of the employees.
3. To see that limewashing and cleansing of workplaces be carried out where necessary.
4. To see that proper appliances and means of escape in case of fire are provided and kept in good order.

The register contains the following list of Factories and Workplaces within the district:—

Factories, etc., in which steam, gas, or other mechanical power is used ... ..	14
Miscellaneous workplaces (hand labour only) ...	45
Bakehouses ... ..	8
Laundries of various types ... ..	59

During the year close upon 200 visits have been made in connection with these premises, and where necessary notices were issued asking for sanitary amendment; as a result the following works have been carried out:—

Workshops limewashed and otherwise cleaned ...	15
Lavatories or drainage amended ... ..	8

The conditions generally under which work is done are quite satisfactory, and workshops, etc., are well kept.

The requirements of the Act with regard to bakehouses are also carried out, and in the one case of an underground bakehouse special attention is paid by the proprietor to ensure that it is kept in a sanitary condition.

#### DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS.

The dairies and cowsheds in the district have been regularly inspected and the regulations as to cleansing are carefully carried out. I am glad to note that there is a gradual improvement in all the farms throughout the district. But I think that in addition to the ordinary inspection of the sheds, etc., by the Council's officials, to see that they are kept cleanly and free from any nuisances, a special inspection of the cows should be made by a properly qualified veterinary surgeon, as it is quite unreasonable to expect a Sanitary Inspector or Medical Officer to know the special peculiarities that must be looked for in bovine diseases.

The suggested examination of cattle is one that is within the power of the Council to adopt, but there is another suggestion which I am afraid cannot be adopted by them, and that is that I should like to see it made compulsory to have all animals that are confined indoors well groomed daily. I am quite sure it would repay farmers by improving the health of their beasts.

I have visited and inspected all the cowsheds, which at that time numbered 17, and five persons who were registered as milksellers only. At the time of my inspection I was making special inquiries as to the precautions that were taken by the cowkeepers to prevent contamination of the milk. After observing the condition of the yards and sheds, I asked questions as to the method of cleaning the cans; the answer being in every case that hot water was used for cleansing all the vessels used in milking, and it is the practice to do this work in a special place near the sheds. The next point enquired about was as to whether the milkers' hands were always washed before milking, and if so, where; in every case I was told that hands were always washed before milking, but in only one case was there any special place for doing this, and then at a sink in the cowshed. The usual practice is to clean the hands in a bucket in the sheds or can-house, and this is done at all farms; at three hands are washed in the yard, and at the same number in the house. I think this is satisfactory so far as it goes, but it would be much better if hands were washed oftener than just before milking, for instance in passing from one animal to the next. One farmer told me he did most of his own milking, and that he was frequently rinsing his hands whilst thus engaged. The proper cleaning of the hands of the milker is a very important matter, and though attended to, yet I think should be most carefully carried out by all cowkeepers.

I found that in 16 of the farms it was the custom in some degree to clean the cows' teats and udders. In

one case they were never cleaned, and in one only "when dirty," in four I was told it was done "if necessary," in seven farms it is always done, and in four others in winter only, that is when the cows are kept in the sheds for the greater part of the day. On the whole I think this point is fairly well attended to, but should like to see it become the general custom to clean the teats and udder of each animal with greater care before commencing to milk.

Another question I asked was as to whether the milk was artificially cooled before being delivered to the customers. Here I found that eight used a cooler and nine did not. The reason why milk should be cooled is that it prevents the growth of micro-organisms in it to a very considerable extent, for if it cooled naturally and therefore slowly, and of course more slowly in summer than in winter, a much longer time is allowed for these germs to grow; and this growth is wonderfully rapid in the warmer season of the year. I hope that at some future date I may be able to report that all the milk sold in the district is cooled artificially, and one means of preventing its pollution thoroughly carried out.

When visiting the premises of milksellers I enquired as to the custom of covering milk stores to prevent its contamination by dust and flies. In four cases I found milk standing uncovered catching dust and being used by flies as a bathing place or perhaps for committing suicide. I strongly urged on the sellers the desirability of always keeping a store of milk properly covered.

I have also to record that improvements and alterations have been carried out on three of the farms. At one in Thames Ditton the drainage has been entirely reconstructed and connected to the sewer. An old cowshed has been enlarged and modernised and made fit for the reception of 50 more cows. At a farm in Esher a new system of drainage has been put in in place of one that was out of date and often caused a serious nuisance.

And at a farm in Claygate a new cowshed has been built which in every way meets the requirements of the new bye-laws.

Numerous visits have been paid to every registered cowkeeper to ensure that the regulations as to cleansing, etc., have received attention at the proper seasons, and I feel satisfied that the various sources of milk supply in the district are well looked after.

I also submit with my report a short account by the Sanitary Inspector of the work that he has done during the past year. The usual tables are placed at the end of the report, and contain a resumé of the statistics and of the work that has been carried out under the Factory and Workshops Acts.

I have much pleasure in again tendering my thanks to Mr. G. C. Over for his help in the work in the district and for much assistance in drawing up this report.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. SENIOR, M.B., D.P.H.,  
Medical Officer of Health.

THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF ESHER AND THE  
DITTONS.

BRABANT VILLA,  
THAMES DITTON,  
JANUARY, 1906.

Dr. A. Senior, D.P.H.,  
Medical Officer.

SIR,

I herewith beg to submit to you my third annual Report detailing the administration of the various Acts, Bye-laws and Regulations under which my duties have been performed during the year ending December 31st, 1905.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1875.

Under Section 92 of this Act, which requires that a Local Authority shall from time to time cause inspection to be made of its district in order that nuisances requiring abatement may be detected and dealt with, a large number of inspections have been made, more especially in localities where nuisances of a recurring nature are to be met with; this applies to areas in each ward chiefly occupied by cottages. By systematic inspection and intermittent visits (rendered necessary by varying circumstances) many nuisances have been discovered and satisfactorily abated without causing friction between either owner, occupier or the District Council.

The improvements and amendments are naturally of a routine order, and comprise chiefly new sanitary appliances provided in place of those old and worn out, cleansing of cottage rooms, attention to defective drains, foul ditches, etc. In many cases where a little improvement in the way of cleansing was desirable, although perhaps not absolutely necessary, the desired result has been obtained by a little persuasion and without recourse to a formal written notice.

CLEANSING OF COTTAGES AND ROOMS.

During the year I have been successful in inducing cottage owners and occupiers to carry out cleansing and

limewashing to walls of rooms and ceilings. At 33 dwellings certain rooms were dealt with as required, whilst in 11 cases cottages were cleansed and limewashed throughout.

#### PRIVATE HOUSE DRAINAGE.

The drainage of two houses at Weston Green was found in a defective state, and the owner was called upon to carry out works of improvement; this resulted in the re-construction of the whole of the drainage. The work whilst in progress was subjected to the usual inspection and tests.

In 11 cases owing to complaints of bad smells and for other reasons private house drains were tested.

Two cases of blocked drainage came under my observation and were remedied with as little delay as possible.

#### SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Inspections, both periodical and intermittent, have been made at these buildings, which are nine in number; three are of recent construction and fairly up to date, the remainder have been in existence for many years; lime-washing has been carried out when required, and no breach of the Regulations was discovered.

#### OVERCROWDING.

Three premises were found sufficiently overcrowded to warrant interference; one case occurred at Esher, one at Weston Green, and the other on the Clump Meadows estate. In each instance abatement was effected without recourse to a statutory notice from the Council.

#### DUST COLLECTION AND RECEPTACLES.

The weekly collection appears to give satisfaction to householders in the district, the few complaints received as to non-collection were on investigation found to be due to no fault of the collector, but through absence from home or failure to answer the door on the part of the occupier. At Long Ditton old wooden bins are being gradually replaced by proper moveable galvanized receptacles.

Twenty-seven new portable bins have been provided by owners in various parts of the district.

### ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

The lavatories in connection with the elementary schools in the district have been regularly inspected, and were always found in an excellent condition of cleanliness.

### COMPLAINTS OF NUISANCES.

The number of complaints received amounted to 42, rather more than in previous years, and related to bad smells, polluted ditches, overcrowding, offensive accumulations, and defective drains.

Each complaint was investigated and where a nuisance was found to exist the same was abated with as little delay as possible.

### DISINFECTION.

Under the directions of the Medical Officer of Health I have disinfected rooms, bedding, drainage, etc., as required at 50 premises, the work being done with formaline spray, sulphur and other disinfectants, according to circumstances.

### COWSHEDS, DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS.

I have paid 145 visits of inspection to the farms and other places in the district in connection with the milk supply in order to ensure that the various Regulations were duly complied with; in the majority of cases no difficulty has been experienced in inducing occupiers to promptly carry out the prescribed periodical cleansing and limewashing, and disposing of the accumulations of refuse which are constantly being produced on the farms.

In a few cases a second reminder as to cleansing has been necessary, but has eventually had the desired effect.

The number of registered cowkeepers in the district is 19  
 Keepers of milkshops only     ...     ...     ...     ...     5

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS, WORKS OF  
IMPROVEMENT, NUISANCES ABATED, ETC.

Total of Inspections under the Public Health Act	1137
Re-inspections under ditto ... ..	220
Visits of Inspection under the Factory and Work- shops Act ... ..	197
Cowshed and Dairy Inspections ... ..	145
Defective W.C. Flushing Tanks repaired ... ..	42
New Tanks provided in place of those worn out ...	7
Repairs in connection with W.C. Apartments ...	8
New W.C. Pans provided ... ..	7
New scullery sinks provided... ..	5
Scullery sinks repaired ... ..	6
New Sanitary Dustbins provided ... ..	27
Cottages cleansed throughout ... ..	11
Number of cottages in which rooms have been cleansed according to requirements ... ..	33
Private drains tested ... ..	11
Cases of overcrowding abated ... ..	3
Premises re-drained ... ..	3
New soil pipes provided ... ..	3
Blocked drains cleared ... ..	2
Leaky gutters repaired ... ..	6
New eaves gutters provided ... ..	2
Accumulation of refuse removed ... ..	4
Incidental improvements effected ... ..	9
Foul ditches cleared ... ..	6
New cesspools constructed ... ..	2
Number of disinfections carried out ... ..	50
Workrooms cleansed under the Factory Act ...	15
Lavatories, drainage matters, etc., attended to ...	9

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. C. OVER, Assoc. San. Inst.,  
Sanitary Inspector.

TABLE I.—Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1905 and Previous Years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.		DEATHS AT ALL AGES. TOTAL.		Deaths in Public Institutions.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in District.	Deaths of Residents registered beyond District.	DEATHS AT ALL AGES. NETT.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate per 1000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.*				Number.	Rate.*
1	2	3	4	5	8	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1896	8,705	208	23.7	15	72.12	92	11.94	...	1	10	101	10.5
1897	8,880	209	23.53	31	148	99	11.5	...	1	5	104	11.1
1898	8,983	226	25.04	20	92.9	104	11.91	...	3	3	104	11.91
1899	9,128	205	22.4	24	117	110	13.29	...	2	11	119	12.04
1900	9,274	205	22.1	20	97.5	84	9.07	3	1	7	94	10.12
1901	9,420	214	22.7	28	131	122	13.0	2	1	10	133	14.2
1902	9,547	214	23.5	21	98.1	100	10.4	2	...	9	104	11.4
1903	9,667	197	20.3	23	116.7	99	10.03	4	2	21	118	12.42
1904	9,787	248	25.3	27	108.8	94	9.5	3	2	15	107	10.9
Averages for years 1895-1904	9,254	213	23.3	23.3	101.6	99.9	11.2	1.4	1.1	10	108.7	11.6
1905	9,907	223	22.5	17	76.2	89	8.9	5	0.	9	98	9.8

\* Rates in columns 4, 8 & 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water), 5,978.

Total population at all ages, 9,489.

Number of Inhabited Houses, 1,996.

Average number of persons per house, 4.75.

Census, 1901.

TABLE II.—Esher and the Dittons Urban Sanitary District.

YEAR.	NAMES OF LOCALITIES.															
	THAMES DITTON.				LONG DITTON.				ESHER.				CLAYGATE.			
	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
1896	2,979	80	40	7	2,100	67	22	3	2,430	44	23	4	1,196	17	7	1
1897	3,062	93	51	18	2,126	47	15	6	2,462	42	21	5	1,230	27	12	2
1898	3,094	100	44	6	2,150	49	19	3	2,489	48	31	8	1,250	29	10	3
1899	3,157	89	47	13	2,175	38	21	4	2,518	49	29	5	1,278	29	13	2
1900	3,235	95	36	9	2,206	49	19	4	2,554	39	18	4	1,313	22	14	3
1901	3,311	88	57	14	2,237	41	28	3	2,590	47	29	5	1,346	38	16	4
1902	3,377	97	49	10	2,265	44	20	3	2,623	44	19	5	1,375	29	12	3
1903	3,434	87	45	10	2,289	28	19	7	2,650	52	34	2	1,400	30	16	4
1904	3,498	110	50	14	2,313	46	21	7	2,671	53	26	4	1,425	39	10	2
Avg. of yrs 1895 to 1904	3,226	93.2	46.5	11.1	2,205	47	12.5	4.4	2,552	55	25	4	1,304	28	11	25
1905	3,562	99	43	11	2,340	38	19	1	2,697	52	21	2	1,456	34	15	3

TABLE III.—Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the Year 1905.  
In the Esher and The Dittons Urban Sanitary District.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.										Total Cases Notified in Each Locality.				No. of Cases Removed to Hospital from Each Locality.				
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.					65 and upwards.	Thm's Ditton	Long Ditton	Esher	Clay-gate	Thm's Ditton	Long Ditton	Esher	Clay-gate				
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.													
Small Pox ...																			
Cholera ...																			
Diphtheria ...	9	1	2	3	2	1	...	6	2	1	...	6	2	1	...	5	2		
Membranous Group																			
Erysipelas ...	7	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	1	2	...	3	1	3	...	2			
Scarlet Fever ..	33	...	6	22	3	2	...	...	3	7	...	18	5	14	2	2	2		
Typhus Fever ..																			
Enteric Fever ..	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	3	...	...			
Relapsing Fever ...																			
Continued Fever...																			
Puerperal Fever ...																			
Plague ...																			
Totals ...	52	1	6	25	5	12	1	25	6	10	11	18	2	7	4				

TABLE IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1905.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES).				DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.	
	All ages.	Under 1.	1 & under 5.	5 & under 15.	15 & under 25.	25 & under 65.	65 & upwards.	Thames Ditton	Long Ditton.	Esher.	Claygate.		
Small-pox ... ..													
Measles ... ..													
Scarlet fever ... ..													
Whooping-cough... ..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1					
Diphtheria & membranous croup ... ..													
Croup ... ..													
Fever:—													
Typhus ... ..													
Enteric ... ..													
Other continued													
Epidemic influenza													
Cholera ... ..													
Plague ... ..													
Diarrhœa ... ..	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1		
Enteritis ... ..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1					
Puerperal fever ... ..													
Erysipelas... ..													
Other septic diseases													
Phthisis ... ..	6	...	...	...	2	3	1	1	3	2			
Other tubercular diseases ... ..	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1				
Cancer, malignant disease ... ..	11	...	...	...	...	6	5	4	2	5			
Bronchitis... ..	7	1	1	...	...	1	4	3	1	1	1	1	
Pneumonia ... ..	7	2	1	...	...	4	...	2	2	1	1		1
Pleurisy ... ..													
Other diseases of respiratory organs...													
Alcoholism } ... ..	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1			
Cirrhosis of liver } ... ..													
Venereal diseases...													
Premature birth ... ..	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	3		
Diseases & accidents of parturition ... ..	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1		
Heart diseases ... ..	11	...	...	1	1	2	7	5	1	3	1	1	1
Accidents ... ..	8	...	...	...	3	4	1	4	...	1	1		2
Suicides ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1			
All other causes ... ..	31	6	1	...	...	12	12	13	6	6	6		
All causes ... ..	98	18	4	2	7	35	32	38	19	21	15		5

TABLE V.—Esher and The Dittons Urban District.  
 Infantile Mortality during the Year 1905. Deaths from stated  
 Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Year.				Total under 1 Month.	Under 1 Year.											Total Deaths under One Year.	
	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.		1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.		
All Causes { Certified ...	8	1	1	1	11	2	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	17	
<i>Common Infectious Diseases:</i>																		
Small-pox ...																		
Chicken-pox ...																		
Measles ...																		
Scarlet Fever ...																		
Diphtheria : Croup ...																		
Whooping Cough ...											1						1	
<i>Diarrhoeal Diseases:</i>																		
Diarrhoea, all forms ...																		
Enteritis (not Tuberculous) }																		
Gastritis, Gastro- intestinal Catarrh }																		
<i>Wasting Diseases:</i>																		
Premature Birth ...	6				6													6
Congenital Defects ...																		
Injury at Birth ...																		
Want of Breast Milk ...																		
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus }						1		1										2
<i>Tuberculous Diseases:</i>																		
Tuberculous Meningitis ...																		
Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica }																		
Other Tuberculous Diseases }																		
Erysipelas ...																		
Syphilis ...																		
Ricketts ...																		
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)																		
Convulsions ...			1		1	1												2
Bronchitis ...		1			1													1
Laryngitis ...							1	1										2
Pneumonia ...																		
Suffocation, overlaying																		
Other Causes ...	2			1	3													3
	8	1	1	1	11	2	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	17

Esher and the Dittons Urban District. Population, estimated to middle of 1905, 9489.  
 Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 98.

# Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces & Homework.

## 1.—INSPECTION.

*Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances*

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
FACTORIES (including Factory Laundries) ... ..	16	5	
WORKSHOPS (including Workshop Laundries) ... ..	182		
WORKPLACES ... ..			
HOMEWORKERS' PREMISES ... ..	1		
TOTAL ... ..	199	5	

## 2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referr'd to H. M. Insp'ct'r	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—*</i>				
Want of Cleanliness ... ..	15	15		
Want of Ventilation ... ..	1	1		
Overcrowding ... ..				
Want of Drainage of Floors ... ..				
Other Nuisances ... ..	2	2		
†Sanitary Accommodation—				
Insufficient ... ..				
Unsuitable or Defective ... ..	5	5		
Not separate for Sexes ... ..				
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act:—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) ... ..				
Breach of Special Sanitary Require- men's for Bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100)				
Failure as regard Lists of Outworkers (S. 107)... ..				
Giving out work to be done in premises which are—				
Unwholesome (S. 108) ... ..				
Infected (S. 110) ... ..				
Allowing Wearing Apparel to be made in premises infected by scarlet fever or smallpox (S. 109) ... ..				
Other Offences ... ..				
TOTAL ... ..	23	23		

\* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8, of the Factory Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

† For Districts not in London state here whether Section 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, has been adopted by the District Council; and if so, what standard of sufficiency and suitability of sanitary accommodation for persons employed in factories and workshops has been enforced.

## 3.—OTHER MATTERS.

CLASS.		Number.	
<i>Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories:—</i>			
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133) ... ..		1	
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Act (s. 5)	Notified by H.M. Inspectors	Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors ...	
		Other ... ..	
<i>Underground Bakehouses (s. 101):—</i>			
Certificates granted during the year ... ..		1	
In use at the end of the year... ..			
<i>Homework:—</i>			
<i>List of Outworkers* (s. 107):—</i>		Number of	
		Lists.	Out-workers.
Lists received ... ..		1	1
Addresses of outworkers		} forwarded to other Authorities } received from other Authorities	
<i>Homework in unwholesome or infected premises:—</i>			
Notices prohibiting homework in unwholesome premises (s. 108) ... ..		Wearing Apparel.	Other.
Cases of infectious disease notified at homeworkers' premises			
Orders prohibiting homework in infected premises (s. 110)			
Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year			
Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bake-houses, may be enumerated here.	Factories ... ..	14	
	Workshops ... ..	45	
	Laundries of various types ... ..	59	
	Bakehouses ... ..	8	
Total number of workshops on Register ... ..		126	

