

[Report 1910] / Medical Officer of Health, Godstone R.D.C.

Contributors

Godstone (Surrey, England). Rural District Council.

Publication/Creation

1910

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/jzqpr99m>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>



**The Rural District Council
of Godstone** *Sm.*

(PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT).

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1910.

OXTON slopes of
J. B. LOCK, PRINTERS, North, in the ne-
et; further south, a
d, the altitude varies from 60
On the Western border, running in

THE GRANGE,
BLECHINGLEY.

February, 1911.

**To the Chairman and Members of the Rural
District Council of Godstone.**

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report for the year 1910.

This was the first District in the County in which a scheduled account of the Dairies and Cowsheds was issued. As before, the schedule is printed separately from the Annual Report, and is not publicly circulated.

As in former years, the Parishes comprising the District have been grouped, for purposes of statistics, into four Wards, as the figures for individual Parishes are, in some instances, too small to be of value. The wards are so arranged that the numbers of the populations are to some extent equal, and each ward corresponds roughly to the physical conformation of country.

THE NORTH WARD.

The North Ward consists of the Parishes of Farleigh, Chelsham, Woldingham, Warlingham, and Tatsfield. It is situated on the gravel and chalk formation, and is high ground. It is separated from the northern borders of the Eastern and Western Wards by the abrupt slopes of the chalk hills. It varies in height towards the north, in the neighbourhood of Farleigh, from 400 to 600 feet; further south, at Chelsham, Warlingham, and Tatsfield, the altitude varies from 600 to 800 feet above sea level. On the Western border, running in a

South-easterly direction, is the Caterham Valley, where the altitude varies from 200 to 300 feet. There is a total absence of streams in this part of the District, with the exception of the Bourne. This is a stream running in a Northerly direction along the Caterham Valley. It is of a very peculiar nature in that it only rises and flows at periods said to be regularly every seven years. When this occurs, much trouble and inconvenience is caused by the overflowing of its banks, and injury to health is likely to arise from the flooding of the cesspools and consequent pollution of back yards or even sculleries of houses adjacent to it. This matter is again referred to under remarks on Sewerage.

Chelsham.

Chelsham is a sparsely populated area, the cottages being very scattered, except in the neighbourhood of the Croydon Mental Hospital, where they are of recent construction, and are provided with drainage to cesspools and earth closets, and have a public water supply. The rest are of an earlier date and are without drainage and have privies, but are provided with good gardens. The water supply is derived from ground tanks for the storage of rain water.

Farleigh.

Farleigh is also a sparsely populated neighbourhood. The cottages are small, usually without drainage, and have pail closets or privies, but have good gardens. The water supply is derived from ground tanks for the storage of rain water.

Woldingham.

Woldingham is chiefly a residential neighbourhood, and is developing for building purposes, the more recent houses being of considerable size and commanding appearance.

Of the old houses, about half are drained and are provided with water closets; the rest have no drainage whatever, and have either privies or earth closets. The water supply is obtained from the public service.

Tatsfield.

The old cottage property is of a very inferior type, and usually dilapidated. Considerable improvement has, of late

been made in the matter of house drainage and repairs, after a much needed Sanitary Survey of the parish, consequent upon the report forwarded by the Sanitary Inspector, but much remains to be done. Numerous small plots of land have been sold, and buildings have been erected by the present owners. In many of these cases great difficulty has been experienced in preventing the Building Bye-laws from being evaded. The water supply, until about four years ago, was obtained by the storage of rain water in ground tanks, but a certain number of the houses are now served by a water main laid down by the Metropolitan Water Board,

Warlingham and Whyteleafe.

At Warlingham Green, two-thirds of the houses are modern and are provided with earth or pail closets ; they are drained to cesspools, and the gardens are fairly large. The remaining third are much older, with inferior drainage, or none at all, and are provided with pail closets or privies. Most of the cottages are connected with the public water supply.

Warlingham has developed to a considerable extent during recent years for building purposes of houses of a superior kind, and I anticipate that the near future will show a still greater development, especially on the rising ground in the vicinity of Upper Warlingham Station.

I understand that a scheme for providing sewers and sewage disposal works for Warlingham and Whyteleafe is under consideration, and this necessary expenditure would do away with the considerable number of insanitary conditions we have to deal with at these places.

The cottages near the "Hare and Hounds" public house are in most cases provided with good drainage to cesspools, and are provided with water-closets. They have fairly large gardens. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in the past in keeping the property free from nuisances ; this is owing chiefly to the neglect of the tenants to deal properly with their house refuse by digging it into the garden, instead of leaving it in heaps, often in close proximity to the back doors. These cottages derive their water from the public supply.

Sunny Bank.

At Sunny Bank about two-thirds of the cottages are modern and have good drainage, and either water or pail-closets. The old cottages are provided with earth closets or privies, and are without drainage, the refuse water and slops being disposed of in the gardens.

Most of them are connected with the public water supply, the remainder having shallow wells or rain-water tanks.

There is no dust collection for this part of Warlingham, but cesspools are emptied at the expense of the rates.

THE EAST WARD.

The East Ward consists of the parishes of Limpsfield, Oxted, and Titsey. They lie astride the road running east and west from Westerham to Red Hill, extending for a mile or two on either side, and occupy the green sand formation reaching northwards to the chalk and sloping gently to the weald of clay in the South. The elevation on the green sand formation varies from 300 to 600 feet, while further south, on the clay, the elevation is less.

Oxted and Limpsfield.

Oxted and Limpsfield are residential neighbourhoods, many large houses having been built here during the last few years. They have a combined sewage scheme. The cottages at Old Oxted are concentrated on either side of a narrow street. Most of them are very old with low rooms and small windows, and are connected to the sewer. A large number possess no sculleries, but provision has been made to receive sink water by means of large gullies situated in the yards. Most of the old privies formerly in use have been converted into water-closets and connected to the sewer, or into pail-closets. The gardens are generally small, and the water supply is obtained from the public service. House refuse is collected at the expense of the rates.

New Holland.

At New Holland the cottages are chiefly of recent construction, and nearly all are connected with the sewer, and are

provided either with pail or water-closets. They derive their water supply from the public service.

Hurst Green and Broadham Green.

At Hurst Green and Broadham Green the cottages are chiefly old, with privies or pail-closets, and no drainage. They are supplied with water from a public service, with the exception of some at Broadham Green, which derive their supply from a spring.

New Oxted.

New Oxted is situated in the neighbourhood of the Railway Station. The cottages are of modern construction, and are good and well drained to the sewer, and have water closets. The water supply is derived from the public service. House refuse is collected.

Limpsfield Village.

At Limpsfield Village the cottages are very old, with low rooms, small windows, and no sculleries; provision for disposal of sink waste being by means of gullies outside the houses. They are drained to the sewer, and most of them have a good water closet. The gardens as a rule are small. The water supply is derived from the public service. House refuse is collected. There are a few cottages of recent construction in good sanitary condition in all respects.

The Chart.

The cottages situated on the Chart, near Limpsfield Common, have good gardens. Most of them have sink drainage and earth closets, but some are provided with privies. The water is derived from the public service.

Moor House.

At Moor House, two miles to the east of Limpsfield Village, there is a small hamlet. The houses are old, and with few exceptions, have no drainage. The rooms are low, with small windows, they are without sculleries, and the gardens are, as a rule, small. About half of them still have old privies, the rest

being provided with pail closets. The water supply is obtained from a spring situated in a dip-hole about 100 yards distant from the nearest house. This supply has been frequently inspected, and there has never been reason to think it other than wholesome.

Titsey.

At Titsey there are few cottages. They are old, and, similar to those at Limsfield Village, they are provided with a privy or pail closet. The water supply is derived from shallow wells. The gardens as a rule are large, and the situation is healthy.

THE WEST WARD.

The West Ward consists of the Parishes of Tandridge, Godstone, and Blechingley.

Tandridge.

Tandridge Village is composed of about thirty-five old cottages. About half of these drain into a sewer, which passes down the highway. The effluent is disposed of in a field by means of broad irrigation. Most of the remaining houses have been re-drained to cesspools of recent date, and are in satisfactory condition.

A few of the cottages have water closets, but most are provided with privies or pail closets. The water supply is obtained from a public service. There is an outlying hamlet of more recent construction nearer the railway, where the sanitary conditions generally are fairly satisfactory.

Godstone.

The village consists of Tyler's Green, Oxted and Salisbury Roads, Church Lane, and the properties surrounding Godstone Green. A sewerage scheme has been provided for these areas, and all cottages are now connected thereto.

With a few exceptions, all have a good water-closet, a sink, and a water supply from the Company's Service.

Tylers, Green.

The cottages at Tyler's Green are small, usually possessing only two bedrooms each, and very small gardens. The situation, however, is open and healthy.

Oxted and Salisbury Roads.

The cottage property in Oxted Road and Salisbury Road is of modern construction. All have water-closets, good drainage, and sinks, and large gardens. The water is derived from the public water supply.

Godstone Village Proper.

The cottages of the village proper are, as a rule, very old, and in one part the houses are concentrated on an area triangular in shape. The rows of houses are separated from one another by a series of alleys, and here there are no gardens. Most of the cottages, however, are fairly large, having three or four bedrooms. They are all drained to the sewer, and provided with water-closets and public water supply.

The remainder of the cottages surrounding the green are old but possessing good gardens, and the sanitary condition is good.

Church Lane.

The Almshouses are here. They have been recently redrained and are both picturesque and hygienic.

The surrounding houses vary from the best to cottages similar to those of Godstone Village, above described.

Godstone Station.

All the cottages in Lagham Road are of recent construction and well built, and are provided with water from the Company's Service.

The cottages on the Main Road are of older construction. They are provided with a pail-closet or privy. The water supply is derived from the public service. The gardens in this area, with few exceptions, are large, and the situation is open and healthy. The method of sewage disposal is described elsewhere in the Report.

Blindley Heath.

The cottages in this part of the District are rather scattered. There is no sewage system, and probably half the cottages are without sink drainage, and are provided with earth closets or privies. The cottages have good gardens of sufficient size for disposal of excreta. There is, however, a series of back-to-back

houses known as "The Blocks," where the plots of ground are somewhat small. The water supply is in most cases from a public service.

Bletchingley.

The Village of Bletchingley is provided with a sewerage scheme. The extreme western end, known as Barfields, is of recent construction; the cottages are well built, with good well lighted and ventilated rooms, and the houses usually possess three bedrooms. Each house is drained to the public sewer and provided with a water closets, or, in a few cases, a pail closet, and most have a scullery with a good sink. The Water Company's service is laid on. The gardens are of fair size, and the general situation is healthy. In the village itself the cottages are of much greater age, some of them being very old, but a considerable improvement has recently been made in the state of repair of a large number of them. Where there are no sculleries, a large gully has been provided in the yard or garden, and connected to the sewer. With a very few exceptions, water closets have been provided, and the Water Company's service laid on. There are about a dozen houses which still obtain water from wells. A few cottages have no gardens whatever. The outlying cottages have large gardens, but generally are without any sink drainage, and are provided with either pail closet or privy.

In most cases the Company's service is connected to the premises. Provision is made for the collection of house refuse.

THE SOUTH WARD.

The South Ward is situated on the Weald Clay, and contains the Parishes of Lingfield, Crowhurst, and Horne. It is rural in character with the exception of Lingfield Village, and the residential neighbourhood of Dormans Land.

It is much flatter and lower than the rest of the District, the height above the sea level being as low as 150 feet in some places. In the neighbourhood of Dormans Land it rises to a height of 400 feet.

Several small streams run through this part of the District and join the Eden Brook, which crosses the Eastern border near Edenbridge.

Lingfield.

Lingfield is one of the largest Parishes in the District and was sewered about four years ago. In the village most of the cottages are in good sanitary condition, with sinks and water closets, and are provided with water from the public main.

These remarks apply also to Station Road, and in both cases there are gardens of good size.

Dormans.

Dormans is a separate village about a mile-and-a-half distant from Lingfield. Many of the cottages here are old, but nearly all are drained to the sewer, and now have water-closets and sinks. A large number of cottages still obtain water from wells, but the chief supply is from the Company's main. The general sanitary condition is good, and the situation high and healthy.

Crowhurst.

The cottages in this Parish are scattered and the population is small.

The cottages are usually old, and some have thatched roofs. They are without sinks or drainage, and are provided with wooden privies or earth closets, but have large gardens. There are a few exceptions where drainage systems have been provided. The water supply is in most cases from the public service.

Horne.

Horne is similar in character to Crowhurst, except that the individual blocks of cottage properties have drainage and are provided with sinks.

The closet accommodation, as a rule, consists of the pail system, and in most cases the gardens are large. About 75 per cent. of the cottages are connected with the public water service, the remainder having shallow wells.

COTTAGE PROPERTY.

The main difficulty in dealing with cottage property, especially old cottage property, when any sanitary defects arise, lies in the fact that much old property is let to tenants to bring in income to a landlord himself not well enough to do to keep the cottages in the best condition. Cottage property

connected with large estates is usually kept in good repair, and any sanitary defects have only to be pointed out to be remedied readily and willingly.

So much of the cottage property in this district is in the hands of small owners, who derive a great deal of their income from the rents, that there will always be great difficulty in getting adequate attention paid to the defects that are pointed out. In order to get a grip of these sanitary defects in the district, house to house visitation in certain parts is of great advantage. Lingfield has been visited in this way, and Tatsfield has also been so treated. I hope that with the working of the Housing and Town Planning Act now in force in the district, that when the systematic survey it demands is in full swing, a great improvement will follow in the train of the discovery of defects so brought to light.

It is not alone in the provision of drainage and water-supply that we must look for improvement in cottage property. Quite as important for the health of the inmates are adequate lighting and ventilation. In these latter respects much remains to be done in many cottages. The survey in connection with the above-mentioned Act will strengthen my hands greatly in dealing with defects of the nature of inadequate lighting and ventilation.

With all our educational facilities in teaching how to read, there is yet room for teaching how to live. Two evils tenants require to be guarded and warned against: one is want of cleanliness and the other is overcrowding. Liberal supplies of antiseptics are given out in the district when our attention is called to the need; but the will to be clean and the desire to live purely must be there to make such supply effective. The evil of overcrowding is hard to detect, for it is concealed by day and only properly revealed at night. The tenants themselves are interested in concealing the fact of overcrowding, as it is often due to the presence of lodgers, away all day and only in the house at night.

Overcrowding is again prone to occur in summer, when children from town are brought into country cottages for a "country holiday."

These evils are the cause of much illness, both infectious and non-infectious.

Tuberculosis.

Twelve notifications of Phthisis have been received during the year, as against thirty-one in 1909. The decrease is due, I take it, to most of the chronic cases having been notified during 1909.

Proper precautions by the Sanitary Authority against the spread of tuberculosis are very necessary amongst the poorer classes, as they have not the means at their disposal for disinfection of bedding, clothing, etc., that the well-to-do classes have. On receipt of a notification, it is customary in this district to carry out a complete plan of cleansing and disinfection, and leave instructions as to mode of life, disposal of sputum, and other precautions against spread of the disease.

As yet very little advantage has been taken of your Council's offer to defray expenses of examination of sputum of suspected early cases of Tuberculosis.

There is no hospital accommodation in this district for pulmonary tuberculosis, but the Guardians are alive to the importance of treatment of early cases likely to secure permanent benefit or cure by being sent to a sanatorium, and such cases are sent away.

Scarlet Fever.

There were twenty-five cases of Scarlet Fever notified during the year, out of a total of fifty notifications of Notifiable Diseases. Twenty-two of these cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital. One error in diagnosis—a case which proved to have pure diphtheria—reduces the correct total to twenty-four. There was no epidemic, most of the cases came sporadically from houses scattered all over the district. Most of the cases were of a mild simple type. Further particulars will be found in the Isolation Hospital record.

Diphtheria.

Fifteen cases of Diphtheria were notified during the year. There was one error of diagnosis, a case of septic throat. Fourteen cases were removed to Isolation Hospital.

There was no appearance of an epidemic. Most of the cases were mild. Further particulars will be found in the Isolation Hospital records.

Typhoid or Enteric Fever.

Three cases were notified. One was removed to Isolation Hospital. The first case was infected abroad, as also was the second. The third case contracted the disease from the first; this third case was treated in Isolation Hospital. All three were of simple type without complications.

Puerperal Fever.

The one case was due to accidental contamination; the nurse was free from blame.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The Isolation Hospital is situated at Blechingley, and has a separate block for Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever.

The Diphtheria Block is built of brick, and the walls are covered inside with cement. It has two wards, each of which has six beds. It is not desirable, however, that more than four patients should be treated in each ward at one time.

So far, this accommodation has proved sufficient.

The Scarlet Fever Block consists of four wards, two of which contain seven beds, and two contain four beds each. One of the wards is so arranged that it may be completely shut off from the rest, and has a separate door communicating with the outside on the opposite side of the building to that of other wards. It may be thus used for isolation of patients suffering from a third disease, and was at one time used for the treatment of Diphtheria. It is usually, however, used as a convalescent ward, where the patients are placed a week previous to discharge. The other wards are used for the segregation of patients in different stages of the disease, or with complications; but when patients of both sexes have to be provided for this is sometimes difficult. As a rule there is no difficulty in providing proper segregation for twelve patients, and this number has not been exceeded,

There was one death from Diphtheria in Hospital. This patient was admitted from another district.

Of the 22 Scarlet Fever cases admitted, all recovered.

Complications arose in the following cases :—

Post-Scarlatinal Diphtheria	...	...	...	6
Enlarged Glands	...	...	...	3
Vaginitis	...	...	...	1
Scarlatinal Rheumatism	...	...	...	2
Otorrhœa	...	...	...	1
Nephritis	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough—suffering before admission	...	...	...	1

Operations were done in two cases: for adenoids and enlarged tonsils in one case, and for enlarged tonsils in the other.

Of the fourteen cases of Diphtheria admitted, most were uncomplicated. One was not Diphtheritic. One case died—admitted from a Sussex district—of Cardiac Paralysis, four days after admission. Complications arose in the following cases: Diphtheritic Paralysis of Palate, 3; Broncho-pneumonia, 1.

Two cases of Mumps and one of German Measles were nursed in the Lodge.

With regard to the cases of Post-Scarlatinal Diphtheria, nearly all the cases apparently caught the Diphtheria while in Hospital for Scarlet Fever. One left apparently free and returned in four days with Diphtheria. Another had gone twenty days before returning with Diphtheria. The others showed signs in the third or fourth week of their stay in the Scarlet Fever block.

While the occurrence of this regrettable sequel of Scarlet Fever takes place occasionally in even the best equipped hospitals for dealing with infectious disease, nevertheless, its occurrence in our Hospital in a quite sudden way, and in case after case for a time, led me to report the matter as a cause for a searching enquiry. This was made at the request of the Hospital Committee, and in course of search for the cause, we found not one, but several possible causes for the outbreak at work. Having excluded cross-infection by nurses, food, bedding, toys, and clothing as causes, I came to the conclusion that the

character and state of the building had much to do with the outbreak. The building is of wood, and of upwards of thirteen years' standing. Grass and vegetation were growing on several sides close up to the building. The place was infested with rats. The drains were defective; an old drain was found not properly cut off. The roof-water down one pipe was soaking into the foundations, and this, combined with the damp summer, led to an undue amount of moisture beneath the building. In addition, the concrete foundation was defective beneath the very ward where most of the cases occurred.

All these faults have now been remedied. The building itself has been carefully overhauled. An extra through passage has been made, so that in passing from ward to ward no ward itself is a highway. The flooring has been overhauled carefully. The foundation concrete has been thoroughly renewed. The drains are now good. There is now a tarred pathway several feet wide all around the block, holding all vegetation off to a safe distance from the foundation. The rain water now runs off clear of the foundations.

I am pleased to note that a new sitting room, bedroom, and bathroom have been provided for the Matron, and separate lavatory accommodation for the staff; so that now the staff is accommodated in a manner more suitable than formerly, to those who devote their lives to the nursing of infectious disease.

DISINFECTION.

Rooms are disinfected by spraying with a solution of "Formalin" and by burning "Vapform" Lamps. Bedding, wearing apparel, etc., are disinfected by steam, at the Isolation Hospital, Bletchingley.

The disinfector, a "Thresh," has been thoroughly overhauled by the Manufacturers, and continues to give satisfaction.

A considerable amount of time, labour, and expense are devoted to securing efficient disinfection after cases of infectious disease in the district, and disinfection is also carried out in many instances after cases of Consumption, Measles, Cancer, etc.

It often means that the disinfecting van has to go a distance of twelve miles (outward journey) to fetch bedding, etc., but I feel sure that this expenditure of time and money is more than balanced by the far-reaching effects of efficient disinfection,

with a consequent reduction in the number of cases of infectious disease occurring in the District, which also means a substantial reduction in the maintenance and staff at the Isolation Hospital, and possibly the saving of life, or at least the prevention of sickness.

I should like to mention that our Disinfector has performed his duties to my satisfaction, and no complaint has been received as to any bedding or wearing apparel having been damaged.

WATER SUPPLIES.

About nine-tenths of the population are now supplied with water from the main of one of the public water companies, the remainder being chiefly supplied from shallow wells, and from rain water collected in tanks. A large number of houses at Tatsfield are supplied in the latter way. The tanks are usually sufficient in capacity, and the purity depends upon the efficiency with which the tanks, pipes, and filters are cleansed.

The follows Companies have mains within the District, viz. :—

1. Chelsham and Woldingham,
2. East Surrey,
3. Limpsfield and Oxted,
4. The Metropolitan Water Board supplies part of Tatsfield.

1. The **Chelsham and Woldingham Water Company** derives its water from a deep well in the chalk, situated in a deep depression to the North-east of Woldingham Station. The well is 235 feet deep, and is about twenty-five years old, and delivers an average of 35,000 gallons per day. The water is pumped to a high level reservoir on the chalk hills for distribution. The well is covered in. Several samples have been taken from this source and appear to give satisfactory results, except in one instance which showed the possibility of percolation of sewage from houses on surrounding hills. I am keeping a careful watch on this source of water supply. Building is in progress on the hills around the collecting area of this well, and the houses drain to cesspools, which are built under the supervision of the Building Surveyor.

2. The **East Surrey Company's Water** has been uniformly good.

3. The **Limpsfield and Oxted Water Company** derives its main supply from deep wells at Westwood, which have given a uniformly good water. The water from Paine's Hill source, which affords a small part of the total supply of this Company, must be viewed with suspicion—suspicions raised by my predecessor. Paine's Hill lies to the South-east of Limpsfield. The wells lie in a depression on the South side of Paine's Hill; they are shallow wells in the green sand where the water naturally comes to the surface in springs.

The higher ground to the North, the East, and the West of the dell at Paine's Hill is occupied by houses draining to cesspools, or with earth closets. The cesspools overflow or are pumped, and the earth closets are emptied on to the gardens of these houses. The slope of the land from all these quarters is towards the dell in which the wells are situated. In more than one instance the gardens are in dangerous proximity to, if not the actual gathering area. In one instance a well is within eighty yards of a cesspool. This well is now allowed to run to waste. But in another instance (the top well) there was a streak of dark grass running from the garden right down the slope to the fence of the Water Company's land, close to the top well.

Chemical analyses have been uniformly good, but bacteriological analyses of this source of water have occasionally shown the presence of *Bacillus Coli*, a fact giving rise to uneasiness as to the purity of this source of supply. The future purity of the water from Paine's Hill source may be threatened by the likelihood of more buildings on the high ground around the wells.

To remedy this state of matters, two courses alone are feasible :

1. To discontinue the supply from this source altogether.
2. To provide a sewer adequate to take all the drainage from all houses and cottages whose sewage might pollute the gathering area.

A scheme to carry out this latter course is now being considered. This Company have opened up a new well at Westwood by borings in November of this year. At one time the water from this source was turbid, due to disturbance of the strata through which the borings passed, but otherwise the analysis was satisfactory, and it appeared fitted for a public supply as soon as the turbidity disappeared.

Other Water Supplies.

Much time has also been devoted to the water supplies for isolated cottages, and in every instance your Sanitary Department's efforts have led to improvement of cleanliness and wholesomeness of the supply.

Many samples have been taken; in every case the necessity for an examination was proved by the result of the analyses. No useless analyses were made.

School Supervision.

Nearly all the schools in the district were visited during the year either in ordinary way or on account of outbreaks of infectious or contagious diseases.

The following schools were closed for periods for the causes stated.

Warlingham (Infants) ... Whooping Cough

A new School has been erected and is in use at Merle Common, supplied with water from the mains, and having its own installation of sewage works. The principle of the latter is good.

Slaughter Houses.

All the slaughter houses are regularly inspected, and I am pleased to report that it is the general practice of slaughterers to exercise great care if they find any diseased carcasses; they prefer to take the initiative themselves by destroying carcasses rather than running the risk of disposing of same for human food, and allowing themselves open to conviction in a court of summary jurisdiction.

Tuberculous Cows.

In my last report I called attention to the fact that cows obviously tuberculous had been sold, and that we could not trace the whereabouts of the purchaser, nor would the seller disclose this. There appear to be no powers to compel a seller of a tuberculous cow to give this information.

I repeat that the London County Council General Powers Act does not, in my opinion, give sufficient power in dealing with such a case as I have instanced, for although they can, after obtaining a magistrate's order, send a Veterinary Inspector to

examine cows from which milk is sent into the London County Council's area, yet the owner can sell such cows which have been diagnosed as suffering from Tuberculosis, and the buyer could continue to send the milk into the prohibited area.

Some system of registration of the disposal of every tuberculous cow would alone adequately deal with such a case.

Milk Supplied.

We have had complaints from London boroughs of dirty milk arriving from our district. In every instance the source was traced and the milk vendor warned and advised. In my opinion the milk-churn, which has a lid sunk deep below the upper lip of the churn, affords a trap to collect dust and dirt which must get into the milk as soon as the lid is unfastened and turned over. This may be a source of contamination even where milk has been properly strained and cooled before admission to the churn. A properly made churn should have the lid covering the whole top of the churn.

I have induced my Council to allow the distribution of pamphlets to farmers and milk-producers, and to milk-vendors, calling attention to the urgent necessity for cleanliness in all operations and apparatus connected with milk. These pamphlets have been supplied by the National Health Society.

Complaints of Nuisances.

One hundred and ninety-five complaints were received during 1910, all of which received most careful and immediate attention. With the exception of a few, all were successfully dealt with, and the remaining nuisances are receiving the attention of the various owners of properties concerned.

House-to-House Inspection.

I am endeavouring to carry out a house-to-house inspection of the whole of the District, and I am pleased to report that during the past two years sanitary surveys were made of Lingfield, Dormans, Frith Park, Baldwin's Hill, and Tatsfield. Much work has been carried out consequent upon this all-important work, and much still remains to be done ; and in addition we are getting together registers of the various properties and valuable data which are of the utmost importance in this District, the popula-

tion of which is increasing at a rapid rate—due, I think, to the popularity of the motor car and to the fact of railway facilities to London, and also that “greater London” is yearly spreading farther out.

At Tatsfield, in particular, many re-inspections were made, and the work of 1909 continued; as a result one house was closed.

The Housing and Town Planning Act 1909, was by order made to apply to the District generally. It makes compulsory the inspection which I have already expressed a hope to have done; but quite new records will be required to bring up the old inspections to date. Much good will assuredly follow the exercise of the provisions of this Act throughout the District.

The combating of Tuberculosis and zymotic disease generally is a housing matter mainly. Isolation and instructions as to treatment of these diseases is well enough, but the difficulty in dealing with these diseases, particularly Tuberculosis, is the difficulty of dealing with old cottage property, whose lighting and ventilation are below a good standard. A systematic inspection of the District will enable us to get hold of all cases of inadequate housing; but the work in a large district like this will take some time to complete, and must be done steadily and systematically, parish by parish.

Housing of Working Classes Act.

Under this Act one dwelling has been closed in Tatsfield. It was built into the slope of a hill, the hill behind almost reaching the roof. The back was of concrete, the walls of wood mostly, and the roof mainly of corrugated iron. The house was damp from water of condensation dripping off the roof, and must have been excessively cold and damp in winter time. The family which had lived there had lost one member from Phthisis, and others were affected.

Bakehouses.

The Bakehouses have been regularly inspected and the necessary limewashing carried out in accordance with the Factory and Workshop Act 1901.

Factory and Workshop Act.

Much time has been devoted to work under this Act, and I am endeavouring to obtain a complete register of Factories and

Workshops in this District. To enable me to do this, I communicated with the Factory Inspector, who has kindly furnished me with a complete register from his books.

	No. of Businesses	No. of Hands Employed.				Total.
		Men.	Women.	Young Persons.	C.	
Bakers	22	60	7	9	1	77
Blacksmiths and Wheelwrights	19	41		6		47
Brickmakers	5	64		12		76
Builders and Decorators	27	98		6		104
Bootmakers and Repairers	5	11				11
Dressmakers and Milliners	8		12	9		21
Engineers and Cycle Makers	4	9				9
Fly Proprietors	7	29				29
Laundries (Steam and Domestic)	7	20	112	23		155
Millers	5	10				10
Printers	2	3		4		7
Saddlers	8	12		2		14
Tailors	4	11				11
TOTALS	123	368	131	71	1	571

Further information with regard to this matter is given in Table VI.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Of the total population, about 8,365 live in houses connected to sewers.

The following places are sewered:—Baldwin's Hill, Blechingley, Dormans Park, Godstone, Godstone Station, Limpsfield, Lingfield, Oxted.

For all of these, with the exception of Godstone Station, provision is made for the treatment of sewage.

Baldwin's Hill.

About seventy houses of the Southern extremity of Lingfield are drained into the East Grinstead system, and treated on the

works near Frith Park. Complaints of smells, caused by the pumped sewage from the adjoining district of East Grinstead were received. To remedy these, two additional ventilating shafts were provided, and two ventilating shafts were raised in height. Since these works no complaints have been received.

Blechingley.

The population living in houses connected with the sewer is about 1,120. No extensions have been made to the sewer in 1910; but four new connections have been made with the sewer during 1910.

About three-quarters of the sewage flows by gravitation to the Outfall Works: the rest—viz., that from Barfields—is pumped to the head of the main sewer. The original ventilating "man holes" in the main street have been closed, and ventilating shafts have been erected to replace them, and an automatic flush has been placed at the head of the main sewer. No complaints have been made during the year.

The sewage is treated by precipitation, the effluent being partly discharged into prepared channels, and partly distributed by broad irrigation on the land recently acquired. The total area of works is nine acres.

The effluent has been variable, but generally satisfactory.

Dormans Park.

Twenty-four houses are connected to this sewer. During the year 1908 the outfall works were reconstructed. The sewers are clay-jointed, and owing to this fact the volume of sewage is very large for the number of houses drained, and is much increased in wet weather. The sewage is treated by sedimentation, septic tank, and filtration. The filtration is effected by the effluent being discharged as a spray from two syphons alternately on to two filters containing 4ft. 6 in. of clinker above, and 3 ft. of broken brick below, and drained by a false bottom.

The filtrate flows by a stoneware pipe into an artificial channel filled with coarse clinker, and then to the stream.

The sludge is removed from the tanks by sludge valves, and conveyed to a pit, whence it is removed by manual labour.

One new connection but no extension was made in 1910. The effluent has been very satisfactory.

Godstone.

The population living in houses connected to the sewer is about 1,200. No extensions have been made during the year. Five new connections were made.

The sewage is treated by septic tanks, the effluent being afterwards filtered and distributed by broad irrigation. The area of works is about five acres. The contact beds having shown signs of choking, two were reconstructed. A screen was provided to the tanks. No complaints have been received during the year.

Godstone Station.

Here there are about eighty houses, most of which drain into cesspools. The overflow from these is conveyed by a sewer to trenches cut in the area of ground situated on the North side of the South Eastern Railway. Beyond the purifying action that may have occurred in the cesspools, no purification takes place before the sewage is thus discharged.

The rest of the houses are connected with the ditch, situated on the East side of the main road, after it has passed beneath the railway arch. This ditch is periodically cleaned out by your Council. This means of disposal is not entirely satisfactory, but the outfall is too far away to cause serious nuisance.

Lingfield.

The population living in houses connected to the sewer is about 2,230. Six new connections have been made during the year. Additional ventilating shafts have been provided in Plaistow Street, in consequence of the closure of surface gratings on account of complaints of smells. The sewers are flushed automatically at the heads of the principle sewers, and by water carts at those of the smaller branches. The whole of the sewage is pumped into septic tanks. It is then filtered and distributed on to about four acres of flat clay land.

The works are overworked during the wet weather. Four contact beds have been reconstructed, one of these as a percolating filter. The irrigation land has been deep-trenched.

The effluent has been fairly satisfactory.

Limpsfield and Oxted.

The population living in houses connected to the sewers is about 2,950. The sewage is treated by septic tanks and filtration, with subsequent broad irrigation.

The area of the works is $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $3\frac{1}{2}$ are available for irrigation.

Extension of the sewer has been made from Stone Hall to Hurst Green—about 700 yards of new sewer.

There have been made during the year four new connections at Limpsfield and twenty-three at Oxted.

Four of the contact beds have been reconstructed and the effluent improved. But additional filter beds are required.

The amount of land available for irrigation is insufficient. More land has had to be hired occasionally.

In the South part of Limpsfield, in view of possible danger of pollution of the Water Company's wells at Paine's Hill from the cesspools of the houses in the immediate vicinity of the wells, I have invited your Council's consideration of the advisability of sewerage this part of the parish. A scheme for this purpose was prepared in 1898. There has since been some increase of building around the wells, so that the need for drainage is more urgent now than it was thirteen years ago. This matter has been referred to the Limpsfield and Oxted Drainage Committee to report upon.

Tandridge.

Complaints have been received from the Surrey County Council of the state of the outfall stream near the School.

The watercourse has been cleaned out and deodorised, but it is too near the school to be considered satisfactory. A committee has been appointed to consider the whole question of the drainage of Tandridge, with a view to acquiring land for the provision of purification works at a safe distance.

Warlingham and Whyteleafe.

There is no doubt that it is urgently required that this neighbourhood should be sewerage.

A Committee of your Council have consulted an adjacent Sanitary Authority, and a preliminary scheme of sewerage has been presented which is now under consideration. The scheme provides for the drainage of practically the whole parish with

outfall works within its area. Owing to the necessity of extensive pumping plant at Whyteleafe, the scheme is likely to be an expensive one. But the rapid growth of Warlingham, and the inadequacy of the cesspool system to deal with more than a small proportion of the sewage, should induce your Council to deal courageously with the matter without any avoidable delay.

Bourne Flow.

Last year I anticipated this flow from the chalk in the Whyteleafe district. It took place, but, owing to the forethought of the officers of this department, a pipe culvert was formed in anticipation, to conduct the water at the northern end of our District, so as to prevent flooding of several cottages as on former occasions, and no damage was done. The flow passed away easily through the pipe provided.

Vaccination Statistics.

The increase in unvaccinated children is a menace in view of the proximity of Small-pox to our district and the constant inter-communication between this District and London. Attention has already been called to this state of affairs. *Verbum sapienti.*

The birth-rate—number of births being 446—works out at 18.46, a falling off as compared with previous years, which is not surprising considering the general fall in the birth-rate all over England.

In conclusion, I beg to thank the Council for their courtesy to me and for their alert sympathy with me in the work of improving the Public Health of the district, and to all the Officers of the Sanitary Department for their cordial and ungrudging zeal in co-operating with me.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your faithful servant,

F. W. ROBERTSON,

M.A., GLASGOW,
M.D. & B.S., LONDON,
M.R.C.S. & L.R.C.P.

TABLE A.

Ward.	Popula- tion, Census 1901.	Pop. Estima- ted for 1910.	Acres.	Persons per acre.	Births.		Rate per 1,000 Pop.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Pop.
					M.	F.			
North ...	3,986	6,300	8,099	'77	71	68	22'0	39	6'1
South ...	4,675	5,685	15,290	'37	49	53	17'9	69	12'1
East ...	4,161	5,651	10,321	'54	36	44	14'0	37	6'5
West ...	5,556	6,514	16,197	'40	56	69	19'1	49	7'5
Totals ...	18,378	24,150	49,907	'48	212	234	18'46	194	8'0

TABLE B.

DISEASES NOTIFIED IN 1910, IN PARISHES.

(Errors in diagnosis not included.)

Localities.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Small Pox.	Totals.	Deaths.
Bletchingley	2	4		3	1		10	
Chelsham	4						4	
Crowhurst								
Farleigh								
Godstone	1	1					2	
Horne	4	2					6	
Limpsfield	2	2	1				5	
Lingfield	1		2				3	
Oxted	3			1			4	
Tandridge								
Tatsfield								
Titsey								
Warlingham	8	6		2			16	
Woldingham								
Totals ...	25	15	3	6	1		50	

TABLE C.
Ten Years' Statistics of Notified Diseases.

Years.	No. of Parishes invaded	No. of Houses invaded	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Enteric	Erysipelas	Puerperal Fever	Small Pox	Total Cases	Deaths
1901	13	86	79	23	4	12	4		112	6
1902	11	85	49	45	9	8		4	115	4
1903	10	55	29	26	4	12	1		72	2
1904	8	66	48	29	3	10			90	7
1905	9	89	54	26	6	13	1		100	5
1906	9	80	62	11		18			91	1
1907	8	39	27	7	2	10	1		47	
1908	12	71	48	38	4	6			96	5
1909	9	44	45	17	1	3	1		67	1
1910	8	40	25	15	3	6	1		50	
Averages, 10 years.	9.7	65	46	23	3	9.8	.9	.4	84	3.1

VACCINATION RETURNS.

Year.	No. of Births in Union District.	Successfully Vaccinated or Insusceptible.	Conscientious Objectors.	Died Unvaccinated.	Removes, &c.
1st Jan. to 30th June, 1909.	338	205	68	22	43
30th June, to 31st Dec., 1909.	347	213	90	23	21
1st Jan. to 30th June, 1910.	346	202	98	15	31

Total Number of Primary Vaccinations at all ages during 1910 ... 440.
 Total Conscientious Objectors during 1910 ... 199.
 Total Number of Births during 1910 ... 446.

These figures of Vaccination must be a source of uneasiness from the point of view of Small Pox. A larger and larger percentage of the population is remaining unvaccinated, a fact which will throw great responsibility on the Sanitary Authority in the event of the recurrence of any Small Pox cases in the District.

Table I.
 VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1910 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.
 GODSTONE RURAL DISTRICT.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births.		Total Deaths registered in the District			Deaths of non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.			Deaths of residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District			Nett deaths at all ages belonging to the District.		
		No.	Rate.	Under one year of age.		At all ages.		No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.
				No.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	No.	Rate.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			
1900	16,854	421	24.97	44	104	219	12.9	27	2	3	220	13.16			
1901	18,378	454	27.7	40	88	198	10.7	14	4	3	197	10.5			
1902	18,727	466	24.8	52	111	248	12.8	34	6	3	245	13			
1903	19,100	495	25.9	56	113	215	11.2	32	7	1	209	10.9			
1904	19,505	416	21.3	33	79.3	237	12.1	53	26	6	217	11.1			
1905	20,364	480	23.5	38	77	283	13.8	97	65	5	223	10.9			
1906	21,223	452	21.6	28	61.9	291	13.9	80	56	2	237	11.3			
1907	21,855	496	22.6	40	80.6	315	14.4	95	59	7	263	12.			
1908	22,333	486	21.7	40	82.3	309	13.8	93	59	1	251	11.2			
1909	23,233	456	19.62	24	52.63	248	10.6	66	57	0	191	8.22			
Averages for years 1900-1909.	20,157	462	23.6	39	85	256	12.6	59.1	34.1	3	225	11.2			
1910	24,150	446	18.46	25	56	243	10.6	57	56	7	194	8.0			

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) ... 49,907
 Total Population at all ages ... 18,378 } At
 Number of inhabited houses ... 3,693 } Census
 Average number of persons per house 4.97 of 1901

The Union Workhouse is within the District, viz. at Blechingley. Total Deaths therein numbered 56.

Table II.
VITAL STATISTICS OF SEPARATE LOCALITIES IN 1910 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.
GODSTONE RURAL DISTRICT.

Names of Localities	1. Whole District.				2. North Group.				3. South Group.				4. East Group.				5. West Group.			
	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
Year.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.
1900	16854	421	219	44	2952	92	48	9	4517	106	62	17	3687	84	39	4	5547	133	70	13
1901	18378	454	198	40	3986	123	38	11	4675	106	62	14	4161	82	38	7	5556	143	53	9
1902	18727	466	248	52	4121	102	45	8	4727	131	66	14	4264	84	44	8	5605	149	87	18
1903	19100	495	215	56	4274	139	40	16	4788	119	48	12	4375	94	55	13	5663	143	66	13
1904	19505	416	237	33	4431	105	41	9	4866	105	55	9	4486	80	43	5	5722	126	78	11
1905	20364	480	223	38	4896	138	51	11	4936	108	70	14	4685	91	43	4	5847	143	59	9
1906	21223	452	237	28	5310	114	52	7	5064	109	71	6	4910	89	44	2	5939	140	70	13
1907	21855	496	253	40	5617	122	60	19	5135	120	65	6	5041	100	48	1	6062	154	90	14
1908	22333	486	251	40	5820	127	57	11	5196	114	80	12	5177	117	49	7	6140	128	65	10
1909	23233	456	191	24	6070	143	33	3	5456	98	65	9	5422	92	37	4	6285	123	56	8
Averages of Years 1900 to 1909.	20157	462.2	228.2	39.5	4747.7	120.5	46.5	10.4	4936.0	111.6	64.4	11.8	4620.8	91.3	44	5.5	5836.6	138.2	69.4	11.8
1910	24150	446	194	25	6300	139	39	10	5685	102	69	6	5651	80	37	2	6514	125	49	7

Table IV.
CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1910.
GODSTONE RURAL DISTRICT.

Causes of Death.	Deaths at the subjoined ages of 'Residents' whether occurring in or beyond the District.							Deaths at all ages of 'Residents' belonging to Localities, whether occurring in or beyond the District.				Total Deaths whether of 'Residents' or 'Non-Residents' in Public Institutions in the District.	
	All Ages.	Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upw'ds	N.	S.	E.	W.		
Small-pox													
Measles													
Scarlet Fever													
Whooping Cough	9	4	3	2				7	1		1		1
Diphtheria (Including Membranous Croup)													
Croup	1			1						1			
Fever { Typhus													
{ Enteric													
{ Other continued ..													
Epidemic Influenza	7			1	1	4	1		4	3			3
Cholera													
Plague													
Diarrhœa	1						1			1			
Enteritis													
Gastritis	2	2						1	1				
Puerperal Fever													
Erysipelas													
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	9				3	6		2	4	2	1		5
Other tuberculous diseases	4	1		1	1	1			1	1	2		3
Cancer, malignant disease	22					11	11	3	7	5	7		3
Bronchitis	21	1	2			1	17	5	8	2	6		2
Pneumonia	13	2	2	1	1	2	5		3	5	5		3
Pleurisy													1
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs													
Alcoholism—Cirrhosis of Liver	5				1	3	1		2	1	2		
Veneral Diseases... ..	2					1	1	1	1				
Premature Birth	7	7						4	1		2		
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition	3	1							1	1	1		
Heart Diseases	20			1		10	9	2	10	3	5		7
Accidents	6			3			3	1	3	1	1		
Suicides	2						1				2		1
Congenital Defects	1	1								1			
Murders	2	1					1				2		
Uncertified	1		1								1		
All other causes	56	5		1	1	14	35	13	22	10	11		28
All Causes	194	25	8	11	8	57	85	39	69	37	49		57

Table V.

GODSTONE RURAL DISTRICT.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1910. Deaths from stated causes in Weeks and Months Under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes	Certified...																	25
	Uncertified																	
Common Infectious Diseases.	Small Pox																	4
	Chicken Pox																	
	Measles																	
	Scarlet Fever																	
	Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)																	
Diarrhœal Diseases.	Whooping Cough				1	1	1	1			1							
	Diarrhœa, all forms																	
	Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis																	
Wasting Diseases.	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh							1		1								
	Premature Birth...	5	2			7												
Tuberculous Diseases.	Congenital Defects		1			1												
	Injury at Birth																	
	Want of Breast Milk, Starvation																	
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus																	
Other Causes	Tuberculous Meningitis																	
	Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica																	
Other Causes	Other Tuberculous Diseases															1		
	Erysipelas																	
	Syphilis																	
	Rickets																	
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous)																	
	Convulsions																	
	Bronchitis																	
	Laryngitis					1	1											
	Pneumonia										1							
	Suffocation, Overlying				1		1											
Other Causes		2	2	2	6						1							
		5	5	3	4	17	1	2		2	2				1		25	

Births in the year { Legitimate ... 424
 { Illegitimate ... 22

Deaths in the year { Legitimate Infants ... 22
 { Illegitimate Infants ... 3

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages ... 243

Table VI.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901, IN CONNECTION WITH
 FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES, and HOMEWORK.

NAME OF DISTRICT—GODSTONE RURAL.

I.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Inspector of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number.	Number of		
		Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (Including Factory Laundries) ...	19	28	2	...
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries) ...	92	92	25	...
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises) ...	12	20	1	...
Total ...	123	140	28	None.

TABLE VI. (continued). 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	5	5	...	...
Want of Ventilation ... ..	...	...	...	...
Overcrowding ... ..	...	...	...	...
Want of drainage of floors ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other nuisances ... ..	...	...	...	...
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient	...	...	...	...
Sec. 22 P.H.A.A., 1890. { unsuitable or defective ...	1	1	...	...
is not in force	...	...	...	...
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act:—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	...	...	...	...
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100) ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork)	...	...	...	...
Total	6	6	None.	None.

TABLE VI. (continued). 3.—HOME WORK.
There are no Outworkers in the District.

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.		Number.
Bakers	... ..	22
Blacksmiths and Wheelwrights	... ..	19
Brickmakers	... ..	5
Builders and Decorators	... ..	27
Boot Makers and Repairers	... ..	5
Dressmakers and Milliners	... ..	8
Engineers and Cycle Makers	... ..	4
Fly Proprietors	... ..	7
Laundries (Steam and Domestic)	... ..	7
Millers...	... ..	5
Printers	... ..	2
Saddlers	... ..	8
Tailors	... ..	4
Total number of Workshops on Register		123

TABLE VI. (continued). 5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133) ...	4
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector { Notified by H.M. Inspector	}
as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but { Reports (of action taken) sent to	1
not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5) { H.M. Inspector	}
Other ...	None.
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101):—	
Certificates granted during the year	None.
In use at the end of the year	None.

February, 1911.

F. W. ROBERTSON, M.A., M.D.,
Medical Officer of Health.

