#### [Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Coulsdon].

#### **Contributors**

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# Health Report

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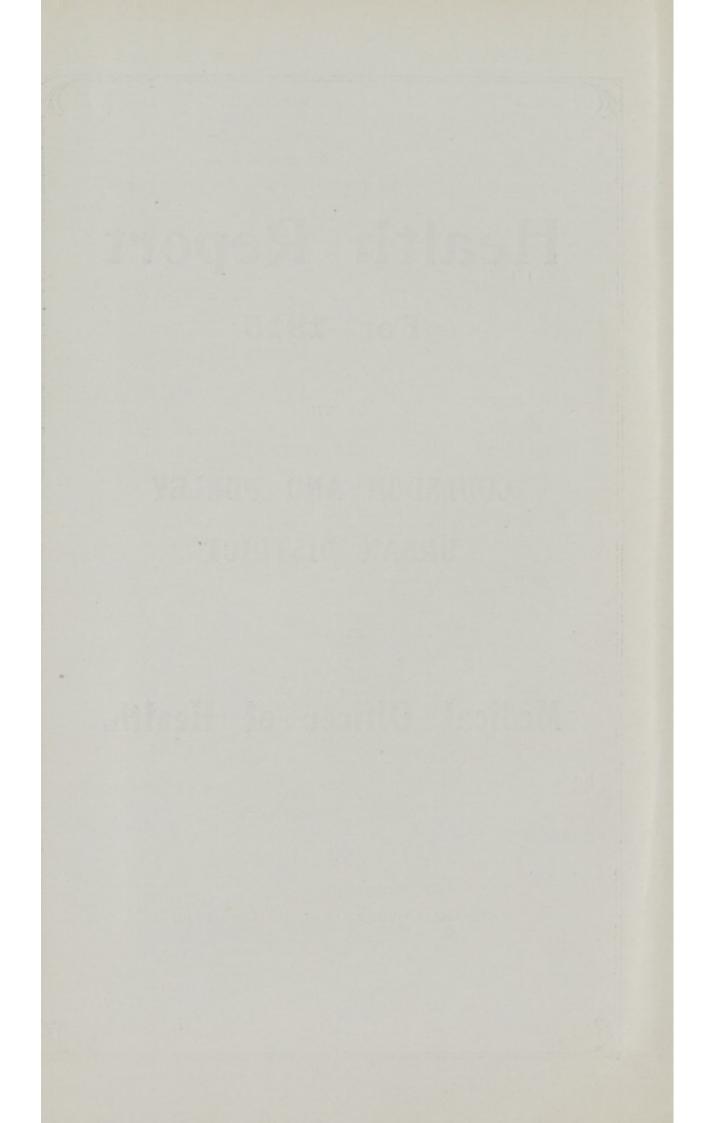
## COULSDON AND PURLEY URBAN DISTRICT

BY THE

Medical Officer of Health.

WALLINGTON:

WILLIAM PILE, LTD., 19 AND 21, MANOR ROAD.



## URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF COULSDON & PURLEY.

#### HEALTH REPORT FOR 1915.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present my First Annual Report for the Urban District of Coulsdon and Purley.

In order to make the Report as complete as possible, I have included in the Appendix the Tables referring to the Croydon Rural District for the first three months of the year.

The Death Rate, which is extremely low, was 7.1 per thousand of population; the rate for England and Wales being 15.1.

The year has been a fairly healthy one, with no serious outbreaks of infectious disease.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

C. M. FEGEN,
Medical Officer of Health.

Council Offices, Croydon.

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### REPORT.

#### I.-AREA AND POPULATION.

The Urban District of Coulsdon and Purley was created by an Order of the Surrey County Council and confirmed by the Local Government Board, and came into operation on the 1st April, 1915.

The District consists of five Wards, viz., Coulsdon, Kenley, Purley, Sanderstead, and Woodcote.

Owing to the unusual state of affairs existing, the estimation of the population was found to be most difficult, and under these circumstances the Registrar-General has for the year under review estimated the civil population for each district throughout England and Wales. The method by which the estimate of the population has been derived by the Registrar-General from the National Register may be briefly described as follows:—

The ratio of the total population, less the males aged 15 to 65 years of age to the number of females aged 15 to 65 years at the date of the Census was calculated, and this ratio was applied to the number of females on the National Register; the resulting product, plus the number of males aged 15 to 65 years on the National Register, was taken to be the civil population of the District. Further, the population in Institutions were not taken and this, together with a number of persons of no fixed abode, were distributed evenly over the whole country.

The estimate of the population for this District was 17,920.

The number of inmates in the Institutions within the District has increased from 3,149 in 1901 to 3,299 in 1915; there has also been an increase of 159 since the middle of 1914.

The number of occupied houses in the District was 4,141, showing an average number of 4.3 persons per house.

#### TABLE SHOWING AREA, POPULATION, & INSTITUTIONS.

	Area	Number	P	opulatio	n.
	in Acres.	of Houses.	Persons.	Males.	Females
Coulsdon		727	3156	1433	1723
Kenley		389	1682	726	956
Purley		1273	5503	2456	3047
Sanderstead		769	3323	1408	1915
Woodcote		983	4256	1992	2261
Cane Hill Asylu	m		2618	1088	1530
ReedhamOrphai	nage		320	178	142
Russel Hill Scho	ools		361	183	178
Totals		4141	21219	9164	11755

#### II.—VITAL STATISTICS.

#### BIRTHS.

The number of Births registered in the District during the nine months was 231. Of this number 4 children were registered as being illegitimate. This gives an illegitimate birth-rate of 1.7 per cent. of total births as against 1.4 last year.

The birth-rate for the District was 17.1 per thousand.

The number of births occurring outside the District but belonging to the District was 2; of these 1 was illegitimate.

The birth-rate in England and Wales for 1915 was 21.8 per thousand of population, which is 1.8 per thousand below the rate in 1914, and lower than the rate in any other year on record. Compared with the average in the 10 years 1905-1914, the birth-rate in 1915 showed a decrease of 8.6 per thousand.

## REGISTERED BIRTHS & BIRTH RATES, APRIL TO DECEMBER, 1915.

		ated April,		Births.		Dinth
Ward.		Population estimated to 1st April 1915.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Birth- rates.
Coulsdon		8202	23	29	52	21.7
Kenley		1698	14	9	23	18.0
Purley		5563	24	42	66	15.8
Sanderstead '		3357	20	20	40	15.8
Woodcote	••	4300	28	24	52	16.1
Totals		18120	109	124	233	17:1

#### DEATHS.

Exclusive of those deaths which occurred in Public Institutions situated within the district, but belonging to other districts, the deaths registered numbered 96. In this number are included those deaths which were transferred by the Registrar-General of persons who had died outside, but who belonged to this district. The number of these deaths was 18. These deaths chiefly occurred at the Workhouse, Workhouse Infirmary, and General Hospital at Croydon; the County Asylums at Brookwood and Netherne; the Cottage Hospital at Carshalton; and the Wandle Valley Joint Isolation Hospital Board's Hospital at Beddington Corner.

The mortality corresponds to a death rate of 7.1 per thousand of population.

#### INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE.

The number of infants under the age of one year who died was 12, giving an infantile mortality rate of 51.

#### CAUSES OF DEATH.

The deaths registered included:-

1 from Whooping Cough.

1 ,, Diarrhœa and Enteritis.

17 ,, Lung Complaints.

12 ,, Phthisis.

14 ,, Cancer.

15 ,, Heart Diseases.

The Zymotic Death Rate is a term commonly applied to the rates of deaths occurring from the seven principal zymotic complaints, viz., Small Pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Diarrhæa, and "Fever," which latter term includes Typhus, Typhoid, and Puerperal Fevers. The deaths from these complaints numbered 2, giving a zymotic death rate of 0·1 per thousand of population.

#### III.—INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

During the nine months 72 cases of Notifiable Disease (excluding Phthisis) were notified to the Health Department.

Reference to Table II. at the end of the Report will show:-

Firstly, cases notified, with the ages of incidence and the nature of the Infectious Disease.

Secondly, the total number of cases (and nature of the disease) in each Ward.

Thirdly, the number of cases removed to the Isolation Hospital.

#### SCARLET FEVER.

Twenty-eight cases of Scarlet Fever were notified, the largest number being in the Woodcote Ward, viz., 10. Sixteen cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

#### DIPHTHERIA.

Seven cases of Diphtheria were notified, of which 6 were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

I would point out that a supply of antitoxin has been placed at the service of all medical men practising within the district, and also arrangements have been made for bacteriological examinations free of charge.

#### PUERPERAL FEVER.

No cases of Puerperal Fever were notified.

#### ERYSIPELAS.

Nine cases of Erysipelas were notified, of which number 5 occurred in Cane Hill Asylum. No cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

#### TYPHOID FEVER.

Twenty-seven cases of Typhoid Fever were notified, 25 of which occurred to inmates and 1 to an attendant at Cane Hill Asylum. Therefore, excluding these 26 cases, only 1 case was notified within the district. This case occurred in a person aged 24 years, living within the Purley Ward. No source of infection could be traced.

#### CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

One case of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis was notified as occurring in the Purley Ward. This case occurred in a boy aged 13 years. No source of infection could be traced, and there was no connection with military cases. Bacteriological examinations were made of all contacts, and no further cases occurred. The patient was removed to the Isolation Hospital, and was discharged as cured.

#### TUBERCULOSIS.

Twenty-two cases of Tuberculosis were notified. Of this number 3 were re-notifications. Of the 19 cases, 18 were Pulmonary, and 1 was Tubercular Disease of the foot.

#### INFANTILE SUMMER DIARRHŒA.

No deaths were registered as occurring from Infantile Summer Diarrhœa.

Reference to Table V. will show the streets invaded by this disease since 1901.

#### IV.—PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

Twenty-four patients were admitted from this District into the Isolation Hospital during the period April to December.

The usual routine and precautionary measures have been continued to check the extension of infectious disease with most satisfactory results. Isolation, disinfection, and quarantine have been carried out under the careful and intelligent supervision of the Sanitary Staff, and outbreaks of infectious disease have been very materially limited.

The origin of most outbreaks have been unrecognised cases, and these are always likely to exist, especially if the disease is of a mild type. So mild indeed are some of the cases that the advice of a medical man is, by the parents of the patient, considered superfluous. These, unfortunately, are the cases which prove the nuclei of almost all epidemics.

Immediately on notification being received of the existence of cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever and Small-Pox, it is the custom to offer hospital treatment and, if the offer is accepted, the patient is at once removed to the hospital; in no case should longer that two hours elapse after receiving the intimation of the existence of infectious disease in any house before the patient, if for removal, is in the Hospital, especially is any delay to be deprecated in all cases of Diphtheria, as abstention from the administration of diphtheria antitoxin until a bacteriological examination proves positive lessons the chance of ultimate recovery very considerably. No harm can possibly be done by administering a dose of diphtheria antitoxin as soon as this disease is even suspected and a great gain accrues. As a rule, however, this administration is generally postponed until the patient reaches the Hospital.

In all cases of Typhoid Fever which are not admitted to the Hospital, sanitary pails, of a special character furnished with air-tight screw lids, are left at the infected houses for the reception of all excreta and other waste products of the sick room. These pails are collected daily, and their contents are dealt with in the destructor at the Hospital.

In every case of Notifiable Disease enquiries are made and recorded as to the number of persons in the house, where they are employed, milk supply, water supply, laundry, conditions of drains, etc., together with the history of the case and the probable cause of infection. Notice is at once sent to any school attended by children from infected houses, and these children are then excluded from school on my certificate, and are not allowed to return until due notice has been given to the school authorities of their freedom from possible infection.

The courtesy of the Managers of Sunday Schools has been much appreciated in falling in with the suggestions that any Sunday School should also be closed during the same period as the ordinary schools.

Disinfection of infected rooms is carried out by fumigation with sulphur dioxide or formic aldehyde, and of the bedding

and the clothes by steam at the disinfecting station at the Isolation Hospital. Disinfectants are supplied free of charge during illness. After the rooms have been disinfected, the owners of the premises are required to strip and whitewash the ceilings and walls, under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspectors. This applies in all cases of Infectious Disease, and in the event of cases of Phthisis or Cancer occurring, on request, the rooms, as well as the bedding, clothing, etc., are from time to time disinfected.

During the year 90 houses were disinfected.

The Council places at the disposal of all medical practitioners, free of charge, means of having the diagnosis of all cases of infectious or contagious disease confirmed or otherwise by bacteriological examination, and also, at the end of the illness, for determining whether the patient is free from the specific bacterium or not. During the year 136 such examinations have been made.

While with regard to Diphtheria, it is the custom to consider each case infective until the bacteriological examination shows the throat to be free from the true or pseudo-diphtheritic bacillus.

#### V.-GENERAL.

Water Courses.—Constant supervision has been paid to all water courses within the district.

Legal Proceedings.—I am glad to say that in no case has it been necessary to enforce the abatement of any nuisance by legal proceedings.

#### HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACTS.

The undermentioned houses have been dealt with under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts during the year :—

Number of houses inspected				56
Number of houses considered so	dangero	us or inju	irious	
to health as to be unfit for ha	bitation			5
Number of houses in previous fit for habitation without				
Authority				5
Number of formal representati	ons to L	ocal Autl	nority	
with a view to the issue of a	Closing C	rder		-
Number of Closing Orders mad	e			-
Number of houses represente	ed unfit	for habit	tation	
which were made fit without	Closing (	Orders		-
Number of houses in which def			after	
the issue of a Closing Order				-
Number of houses voluntarily of	closed by	owners		-
Number of houses voluntarily d	lemolishe	d by owne	rs	

#### MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The Medical Inspection of School Children is carried out by the Education Department of the Surrey County Council, but on many occasions the Medical Officer of Health has been called in to see children who have been suspected to be suffering from infectious or contagious disease.

#### SCHOOLS.

During the year 27 visits have been paid to School premises, 40 home visits have been paid to individual children, and 22 certificates given for school attendance purposes.

The following Schools have been closed for the undermentioned reasons:—

Kenley C.E. School, from 11th February to 7th March, owing to the prevalence of Measles.

Coulsdon Council Infants' School, from 22nd June to 16th July, owing to the prevalence of Measles.

#### REGULATED TRADES.

#### (1) Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.

At the end of the year there were 28 premises registered under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order, 1885, which is 1 more than last year.

All the premises have been systematically inspected, and in only a few cases was it found necessary to complain of uncleanliness or neglect of regulations.

#### (2) SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

The number of Butchers' Shops and Slaughterhouses remain the same as last year, viz., 15.

All meat is kept under constant supervision.

During the year 310 visits of inspection were made, and in 2 instances complaint was made as to uncleanliness.

#### (3) BAKEHOUSES.

There were 5 Bakehouses within the district at the end of the year, as against 4 last year.

Twenty-six visits of inspection have been paid, and only on 1 occasion was it found necessary to make any complaint as to uncleanliness.

#### (4) PIGGERIES.

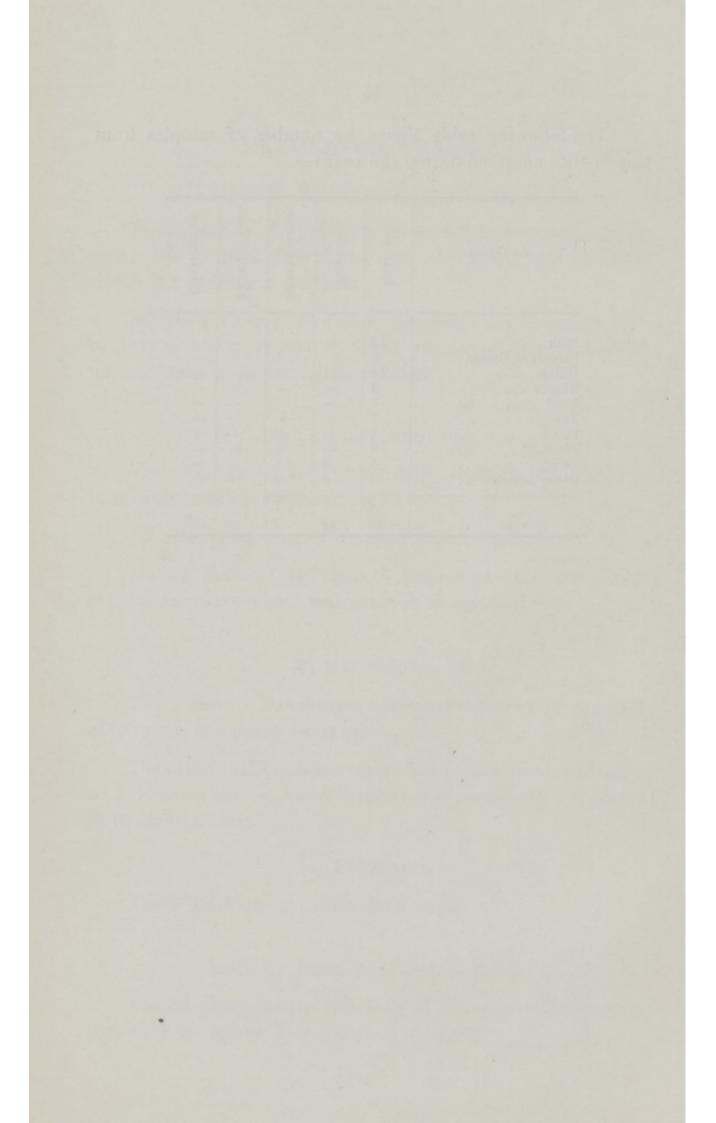
There is 1 Piggery within the district.

#### SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

The administration of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts is carried out by the Surrey County Council.

The following table shows the number of samples from this district analysed during the year:—

	ARTICI	LES.	ANALYSED.	GENUINE.	ADULTERATED.	PROSECUTIONS.	CONVICTIONS.
Milk			 12	_			_
Preserve	ed Cre	am	 1	-	1	-	-
Butter			 14	11	3	-	
Cheese			 2	-	-	-	-
Lard			 1	-	-		_
Tea			 2	-	-	_	-
Cocoa			 1	-	-	-	-
Mustard	l		 2	-	-	-	
Drugs			 5	4	1	_	-
Other A	rticles	3	 5	3	2		_
To	TALS		45	18	7		



APPENDICES.

#### ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The Isolation Hospital, which is situated at Beddington Corner, is the Joint Hospital for the Districts of Beddington and Wallington, Coulsdon and Purley, Mitcham, and Merton and Morden Urban District Councils, was opened for the reception of patients at the beginning of March, 1899, since which date 5,174 patients have been admitted.

Accommodation.—At the time the Hospital was first opened, the population of the District being 28,000 it was thought that it would be sufficient if accommodation was provided for 28 patients, viz., 10 Scarlet Fever, 10 Diphtheria, 4 Typhoid Fever, and 4 beds for observation cases.

In 1905 it was found necessary to increase the number of beds by the addition of a Scarlet Fever pavilion of 22 beds. The hand laundry was also converted into a steam laundry, and some additional accommodation was provided in the Administrative Block.

The Hospital was further enlarged in 1910 by the erection of a cubicle block for 12 patients and also quarters for a Resident Medical Officer.

Staff.—The Staff at the Hospital consists of:-

1 Resident Medical Officer.

1 Matron.

1 Assistant Matron.

13 Nurses.

3 Laundresses.

2 Engineers.

7 Servants.

6 Wardmaids.

1 Seamstress.

2 Gardeners.

Porter and Portress.

Patients.—During the year 444 patients have been admitted, of which number

254 were Scarlet Fever.

143 ,, Diphtheria.

10 ,, Typhoid Fever.

24 ,, Cerebro-spinal

Meningitis.

2 were Puerperal Fever.

2 ,, Erysipelas.

8 ,, Measles.

1 was Mumps.

#### Patients admitted to Hospital, April to December, 1915.

D	District.				ver.		ph- eria.		hoid ver.	Sp Me	ebro- inal enin- tis.	pe	eral ver.		ry- elas.	Mea	isles.	Mu	mps.		and tals.
				Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Beddington and Coulsdon and I Mitcham Merton Hospital Staff Caterham Carshalton Morden Dorking	el W Purl	allington ey		 16 86 24  17 1	·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ··	11 6 61 15 1 5 2	1 4 1	1 3 5 1 	·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ··	1 3 1  1	1  1  2  3	·· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	·· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1		:: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: ::		::		43 24 154 45 2 23 3 2	2  5 5  3
		Totals		 175	3	101	6	10	1	-6	7	1	1	1		1			-	296	18

#### Patients admitted to Hospital, January to March, 1915.

Parish.	Scarlet Fever.		Dipht	heria.		o spin'l ngitis.		peral ver.	Erysi	pelas.	Mea	sles.	То	tal.
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Death
Addington														
Beddington	9		2	1									11	1
Coulsdon	2		4	1									6	1
Mitcham	23		10	1			1	1	1				35	2
Sanderstead	1												1	
Wallington	16		14	1	1								31	1
Woodmansterne	1				2								3	
Merton & Morden	17		7	3									24	3
Caterham	6		3	1	7	2					1		17	3
Reigate	4		2		7	3					6	1	19	4
Croydon					1								1	
Totals	79		42	8	18	5	1	1	1		7	1	148	15

TABLE 1.—Vital Statistics of Whole District from April to December, 1915.

	ated to year.		Births.	TOTAL I REGIST	TERED		PERABLE THS.	NETT	DEATHS THE DI	BELONGING	TO TO	
YEAR.	estimated f each year	pe .	NETT.				dents n the t.	ts not n the t.	Under of A	1 Year Age.	At all	Ages.
	Population e middle of	Uncorrected Number.	Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents registered in t	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
							:					
1915	17920	231	233	17.1	241	17.7	163	18	12	51	96	7.1

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TABLE II.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified from April to December, 1915.

	C	ases	Notif	ied ir	n who	ole Di	istric	t.			ases l			
			A	t Age	es—J	Tears			1	2	3	4	5	Total Cases
Notifiable Diseases.	At all Ages.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.	Coulsdon.	Kenley.	Purley.	Sanderstead.	Woodcote.	Removed to Hospital.
Small Pox														
Cholera														
Plague														
Diphtheria (including				1/4										
Membranous Croup)	7		1	5	1		*:		1		2	1	3	6
Erysipelas	9			**		3	4	2	8			* ;	1	16
Scarlet Fever	28	**	6	18	3	1			7		7	4	10	10
Typhus Fever	0.7		2.			**								i
Enteric Fever	27				2	16	9		26	**	1			
Relapsing Fever	**					**					**	**		
Continued Fever														
Puerperal Fever Cerebro-Spinal														
Meningitis	1	7		1							1			1
D-li-man-likia	-							1::						
Ophthalmia								1						
Neonatorum														
Pulmonary	1				17.5	10000	10000							
Tuberculosis	18			3	5	9		1	4	1	8	3	2	
Other forms of														
Tuberculosis	1							1		1				
Anthrax														
Totals	91		7	27	11	29	13	4	46	2	19	8	16	24

The Isolation Hospital is situated at Beddington Corner, Mitcham Junction, but is within the Carshalton Urban District.

The Small Pox Hospital is situated at Cheam, and is the Joint Hospital for Croydon Borough, Wimbledon, Penge, Croydon Rural and Merton Councils.

#### TABLE III.—Causes of, and ages at, Death, April to December, 1915.

.

April	to	Dec	cem	ber	, 1	915				
1	T	"Re	sident	at the s' wh eyond	ether	occur	ring i	f n or		11
	2	1 3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total Deaths
CAUSES OF DEATH.	ages.	ler 1.	under 2.	under 5.	and under 15.	& under 25.	& under 45.	& under 65.	& upwards.	whether of R esidents or non "Residents" in Public Institutions in the District.
	All	Under	1 &	2 &	5 83	15	25	45	65	
All causes   Certified (c)		12	4	3	2	5	18	26	26	::
		1								4
Small Pox	1 ::	1::								
Scarlet Fever										
Whooping Cough	1	1								
Diphtheria and Croup	3	1::			**	::			3	i
Erysipelas		1								î
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	. 12	1 ::	1 ::			1	8	2	1	7
Other Melenenles Discours	. 4	1	1	2						i
Canaor malignant disease	14	1::					4	6	4	3
Rheumatic Fever		1								
Meningitis (See note (d))	. 1	1 .:		1			1	7	5	
Daniel III	15	2		::			1		2	68
D	. 14		2		1	2	2	3	1	11
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organ		1						.:		7
Diarrhœa and Enteritis (See note (*) Appendicitis and Typhlitis	1 7							1		
Circhagia of Liver	1	1::								1
Alcoholism										
	. 1	1							1	1
	of ···									
Pregnancy and Parturition										
Congenital Debility and Malformation		1 .								
including Premature Birth Violent Deaths, excluding Suicides	2 5		1::			**	1	2		
Suicides	. 1					1				
Other Defined Diseases	. 17		1		1	1	1	4	9	50
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	1	1			**	••	**		••	
Total	. 96	12	4	3	2	5	18	26	26	161
Sub-Entries included in above figure (a) Cerebro-spinal Meningitis (b) Brain	s. 1		.:	1						36

All "Transferable Deaths" of residents, i.e., of persons resident in the District who have died outside it, are to be included with the other deaths in columns 2.10. Transferable deaths of non-residents, i.e., of persons resident elsewhere in England and Wales who have died in the District, are in like manner to be excluded from these columns. For the precise meaning of the term "transferable deaths," see footnote to Table I. The total deaths in column 2 of Table III. should equal the figures for the year in column 12 of Table (a)

deaths certified by registered Medical Practitioners and all Inquest cases are to be classed as "Certified;" all other deaths are to be regarded as "Uncertified." whether of residents All deaths occurring in institutions for the sick and infirm situated within the district, or of non-residents, are to be entered in the last column of Table III. All , (9) (0)

Title 19 should be used for deaths from Diarrhosa and Enteritis at all ages. (In the "Short List" deaths from Diarrhosa and Enteritis under 2 years are included under Title 19; those at 2 years and over being placed under Title 28.) Exclusive of "Tuberculous Meningitis (10), but inclusive of Cerebro-spinal Meningitis. (p)

#### TABLE IV.—Infantile Mortality April to December, 1915.

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

CAUSE OF	DEAT	н.			Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.		3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Totals Deaths under One Year.
All causes   Certified Uncertified					3	1	1	1	6	2	1	1	2	12
										-				
Small Pox														
Chicken Pox			**											
Measles														
Scarlet Fever														
Whooping Cough						1			1					1
Diphtheria and Croup	**									* *				
Erysipelas										* *	**		22	
Tuberculous Meningitis Abdominal Tuberculosis													1	1
Other Tuberculous Dise														
						• •								
Meningitis (not Tuberca Convulsions	nous)					* *			.:				• •	*:
* 111					T				1					1
Duanahitia									**					
									**		1	* :	.:	
Pneumonia (all forms)											1	1	1	3
1 77 4 141														
M1-111-	* *			• •										
Canbilla														
Dielecte	* *													
Suffocation, overlying Injury at Birth									.:					
Atelectasis					T				1					1
	**													
Congenital Malformation	18				T			1	2	1				3
	· ·							٠.		1		**		1
(Atrophy, Debility, and J	uarasm	us							.:	2.4		* *		.:
Other Causes		* *					1		1					1
	la constant				3	1	1	1	6	2	1	1	2	12

Nett Births-

Legitimate 229.

Illegitimate 4.

Nett Deaths-

Legitimate infants 12. Illegitimate infants —.

TABLE V.—Table showing Total Deaths from Infantile Summer Diarrhœa during the fifteen years, 1901-1915, in each Street invaded:—

Brighton Road		 	1
Chipstead Valley Road	l	 	1
Coulsdon		 	1
Edward Road		 	1
Ellen Avenue		 	3
Foxley Lane		 	1
Godstone Road		 	1
Kensington Terrace		 	1
Lower Road, Kenley		 	4
Mayfield Road		 	1
Riddlesdown Road		 	1
Rutland Cottages		 	1
Roke Avenue, Kenley		 	1
St. Dunstan's Cottages		 	1
Silverdale Terrace, Sa	nderstead	 	1
Sunnydene Road		 	1
Woodcote Valley Road	d	 	1
Woodman Road		 	1

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Table VI.-Infectious Disease, showing month of incidence.

	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Grand Totals
Scarlet Fever	1	5 3  7 1	3  9 1	2 3	1  1	   i	7 1  1 2	5 2  2	1 1  4 3	28 7 1 27 9
	6	16	13	5	2	1	11	9	9	72

Included in the above figures are the following cases which occurred in Cane Hill Asylum— Typhoid Fever, 26; Erysipelas, 5.

#### FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

The title of this Act is "An Act to consolidate with amendments the Factory and Workshop Acts."

It will be seen from the subjoined list that there are now 55 Factories and Workshops on the Register. All these are periodically visited, and due attention has been paid to maintaining them in such a condition as to comply with the requirements of the Act. During the year 58 visits of inspection were paid, and 5 instances or irregularities were found.

TRADES	FACT. RIES.	W	ORKSHOPS.	Т	OTAL.	No.	
Laundries	_		6		6		36
Cycle Works	_		8		8		16
Carriage Makers and Wheelwrights	_		3		3		7
Printing	-		1		1		3
Carpenters and Builders	_		5		5		12
Shoeing Forges	_		7-		7		16
Bakeries	_		5		5		13
Bootmaking & Repairing	-		9		9		21
Saw Mills & Timber Yard			_		8		3
Tailoring			8		8		6
Upholsterers	-		5		5		7
Totals	. 8		52		55		140

#### 1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES, 1915.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

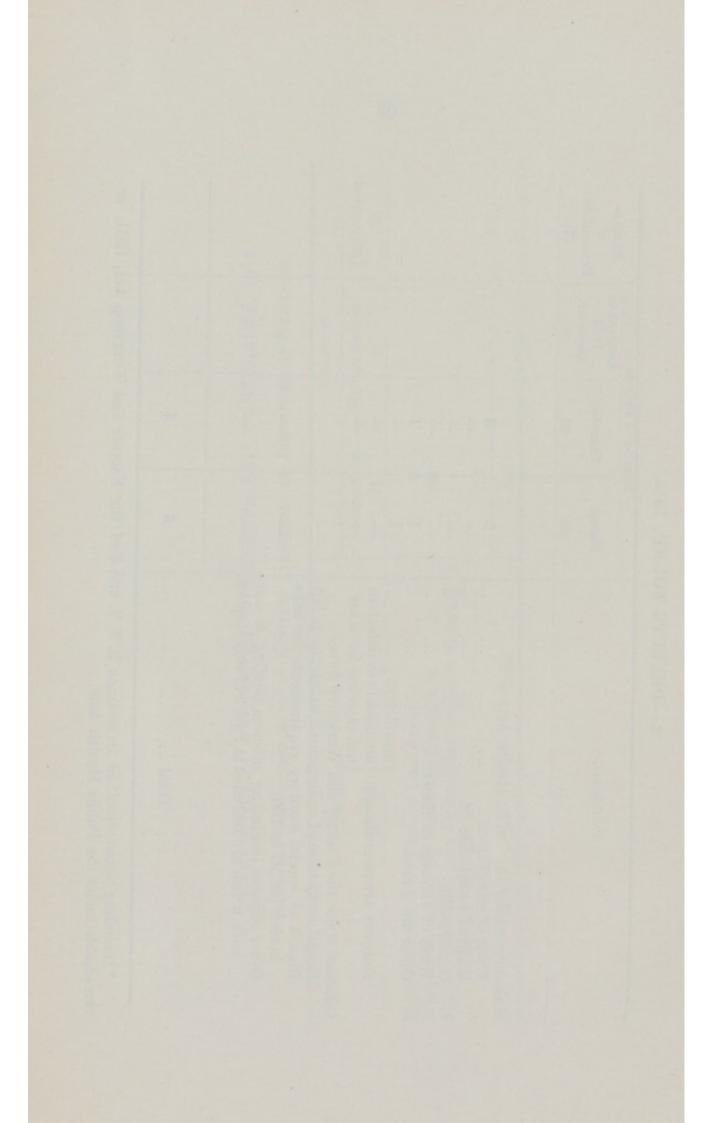
Premises.	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries) Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises included in	6 52		
Part 3 of this Report			
Total	58		

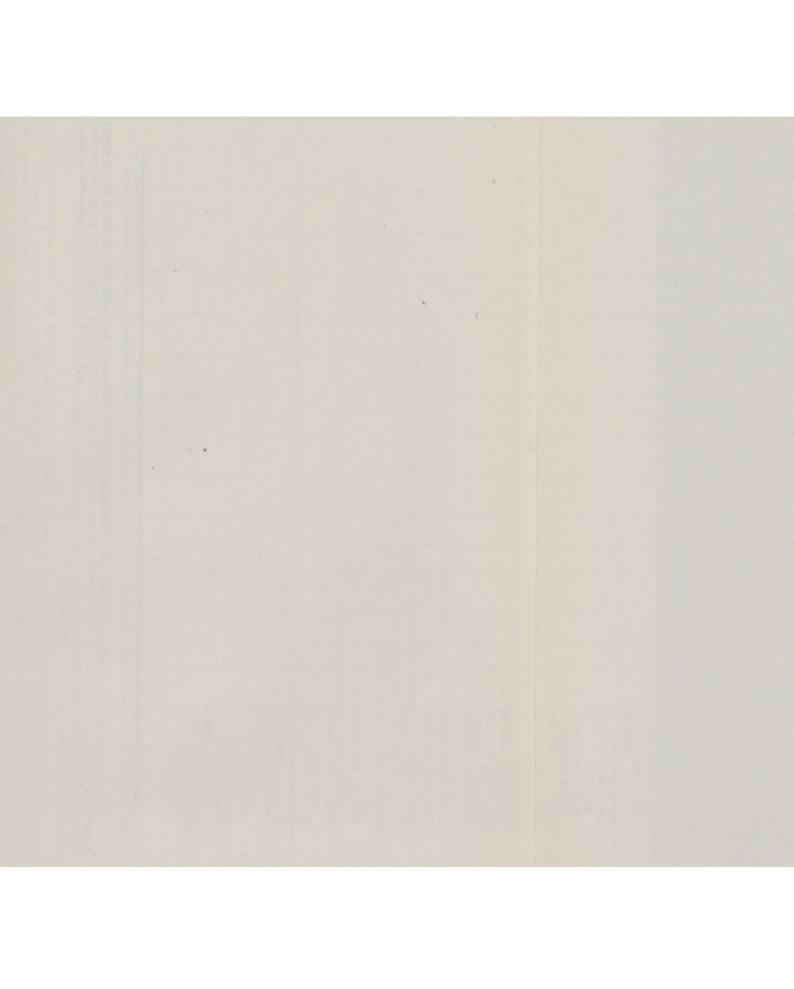
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#### 2.—DEFECTS FOUND, 1915.

			-	N	umber of Defe	ets	1
Particular	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	Number of Prosecutions (5)			
Nuisances under the Public Her Want of cleanliness Want of ventilation Overcrowding Want of drainage of floors Other nuisances	(insufficient unsuitable of not separate Workshop A ground bakeh requiremen	or defect for sects— couse (sts for leading to	.101) bake out-	3 - - 1 1 - -	3 - - 1 - - -		
Total				5	4		

<sup>\*</sup>Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7, and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.





	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.							UNW	WORK HOLES ISES, S	OME	OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREM ISES, Sec 109, 110-				
	Lists received from Employers.					Notice served on ©Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists	Prosecutions.			Notices served.	.00		. 110).	Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110)	
NATURE OF	Twicei	nthe	year	Once in	n the	year	Notice served cupiers as to ke or sending lis	40 40		Instances.	OLA	Prosecutions.	ses	8	ntio 09
WORK*		Ot	ıt-		01	ıt-	Notice serv cupiers as to or sending	railing to keep or permit inspection of lists.	Failing to send list.	an	60	cut	an	ade	ect 18
	workers.† workers.†	ers end	ling r pe ctio	ling d li	ns	ice	ose	Instances.  Cr. Orders made (S. 1)  Prosecutions  (Sections 109, 1)							
		on-	Work-		tor.	Work-	loti upi	Fai epe spe	Fai		No	PI	_	ers	A 5
	Lists.*	Con- tractors	N H	Lists.	Con- tractors.	We	000	ke						Ord	0.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16
Wearing Apparel— (1) making, etc. (2) cleaning and															
washing Household linen															
Lace, lace curtains and nets															
Curtains and furni- niture hangings															
Furniture and up-															
Electro plate															
File making Brass & brass articles															
Fur pulling															-
Anchors & grapnels Cart gear															
Locks, latches & keys															
Umbrellas, etc Artificial flowers .															
Nets, other than															
wire nets															
Sacks Racquet and tennis															
balls															
Paper, etc., boxes, paper bags															
Brush making															
Pea picking Feather sorting															
Carding, &c. of but-															
tons, &c	1	1													
Basket making Chocolates and															
sweetmeats					-										
Cosaques, Xmas crac- kers, stockings, &c.								-							
Textile weaving															

<sup>\*</sup>If an occupier gives out work of more than one of the classes specified in column 1, and subdivides his list in such a way as to show the number of workers in each class of work, the list should be included among those in column 2 (or 5 as the case may be) against the principal class only, but the outworkers should be assigned in columns 3 and 4 (or 6 and 7) into their respective classes. A footnote should be added to show that this has been done.

<sup>†</sup>The figures required in columns 2, 3 and 4 are the total number of lists received from those employers who comply strictly with the statutory duty of sending two lists each year and of the entries of names of outworkers in those lists. The entries in column 2 must necessarily be even numbers, as there will be two lists for each employer—in some previous returns odd numbers have been inserted. The figures in columns 3 and 4 will usually be (approximately) double of the number of individual outworkers whose names are given, since in the February and August lists of the same employer the same outworker's name will often be repeated.

#### 4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

	Number, 1915. (2)						
Bakehouses Laundries Other Trades				 	 		5 6 44
Total number	of Work	shops on	Register	 	 		55

#### 5.—OTHER MATTERS.

	ass.				Number, 1915. (2)
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factor					 
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory	and Worl	kshop Act	s (s 133,	1901)	 _
Action taken in matters referred by H	.M. Inspe	ector   Not	ified by H	I.M. Inspec	
as remediable under the Public Heal					
not under the Factory and Workshop Act	ts (s. 5, 1	901) (sent	to H.M.	Inspector	
Other					
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101):—					
Certificates granted during the year					
In use at the end of the year					 _

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#### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present to you my First Annual Report of the sanitary work carried out in the district during the year ending December 31st, 1915.

Notwithstanding the abnormal times and the increasing difficulty in getting sanitary work carried out—especially structural work—a very satisfactory amount of sanitary repairs have been effected.

House Drains.—Constant attention has been given to the sanitary condition of the surroundings to dwelling houses, and in this direction 20 drainage systems have been tested, 11 of which were found defective. The drains at 4 houses have been re-constructed or new provided, and 36 cleansed, trapped, ventilated, or repaired.

Water Supply.—There are only a few houses in the outlying portions of the district which are not supplied with water from the main. They are dependent on a rainwater supply collected from the roofs of the buildings and stored in underground cement tanks. These are periodically inspected, and the owners called upon to cleanse them when necessary. In all the above cases the houses are situated a long distance from the mains.

Food.—A regular inspection of the slaughterhouses, shops, and hawkers' carts, etc., is made, and in this connection about 80lbs. of unsound fruit was surrendered during the year.

Dairies and Cowsheds.—Regular inspection of the Dairies and Cowsheds in the district is made, primarily with a view to maintaining cleanliness of the premises, cattle, utensils, and operatives when milking, so as to ensure, as far as possible, a clean supply of milk. There has been much improvement in this direction during the past few years.

Factories and Workshops.—The number of Workshops and Workplaces registered in the district is 55. Of these, 7 are bakehouses, 2 of which are unoccupied. All receive periodic inspection.

Dust Removal.—Owing to certain difficulties which have been experienced this year, a greater amount than usual of my time has been taken up in looking after the removal of house refuse.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
Thos. Payne,
Sanitary Inspector.

## TABULATED SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK COMPLETED DURING THE YEAR 1915.

Total number of visits paid	2040 119 152 58 50 3 44 6 0
CHARACTER OF WORK DONE—  Houses dealt with under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts	0 56 8 2 3 38 82 7 6
Water-closets provided with water for flushing purposes Privies or earth-closets re-constructed, improved or abolished	2

Houses supplied with water from the main			2
Water cisterns or tanks cleansed or covered			8
Yards of houses paved with impervious material			4
Paving of yards repaired			5
Floors of sculleries paved or repaired			1
Ashpits or dustbins provided			16
Additional w.c. provided			0
Houses at which drains were tested			20
Houses at which drains were found defective			12
Houses at which drains were re-constructed or	new pr	ovided	4
Houses at which drains were cleansed, ventilate			
repaired	***		36
Number of drain tests in course of work done u	inder th	ne two	
previous headings			11
Houses at which inspection chambers in drains v	vere pr	ovided	2
Stables provided with drainage			0
Premises at which animals improperly kept were	remove	ed	2
Number of inspections of food exposed for sale			152
Urinals cleansed or repaired			1
Smoke nuisances abated			0
Offensive accumulations removed			11
Piggeries repaired and improved			0
Infective houses disinfected and cleansed			90
Number of visits to infective houses			218
Number of visits to dairies and milkshops			98
Number of complaints as to uncleanliness ar	id negl	lect of	
regulations			8
Number of visits to slaughterhouses			158
Number of complaints as to uncleanliness			2
Number of visits to bakehouses			26
Number of complaints as to uncleanliness			1
Manure pits provided or repaired			2
Unsound food destroyed—80lbs. fruit.			

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