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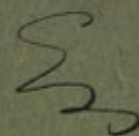
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BRENTWOOD



URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

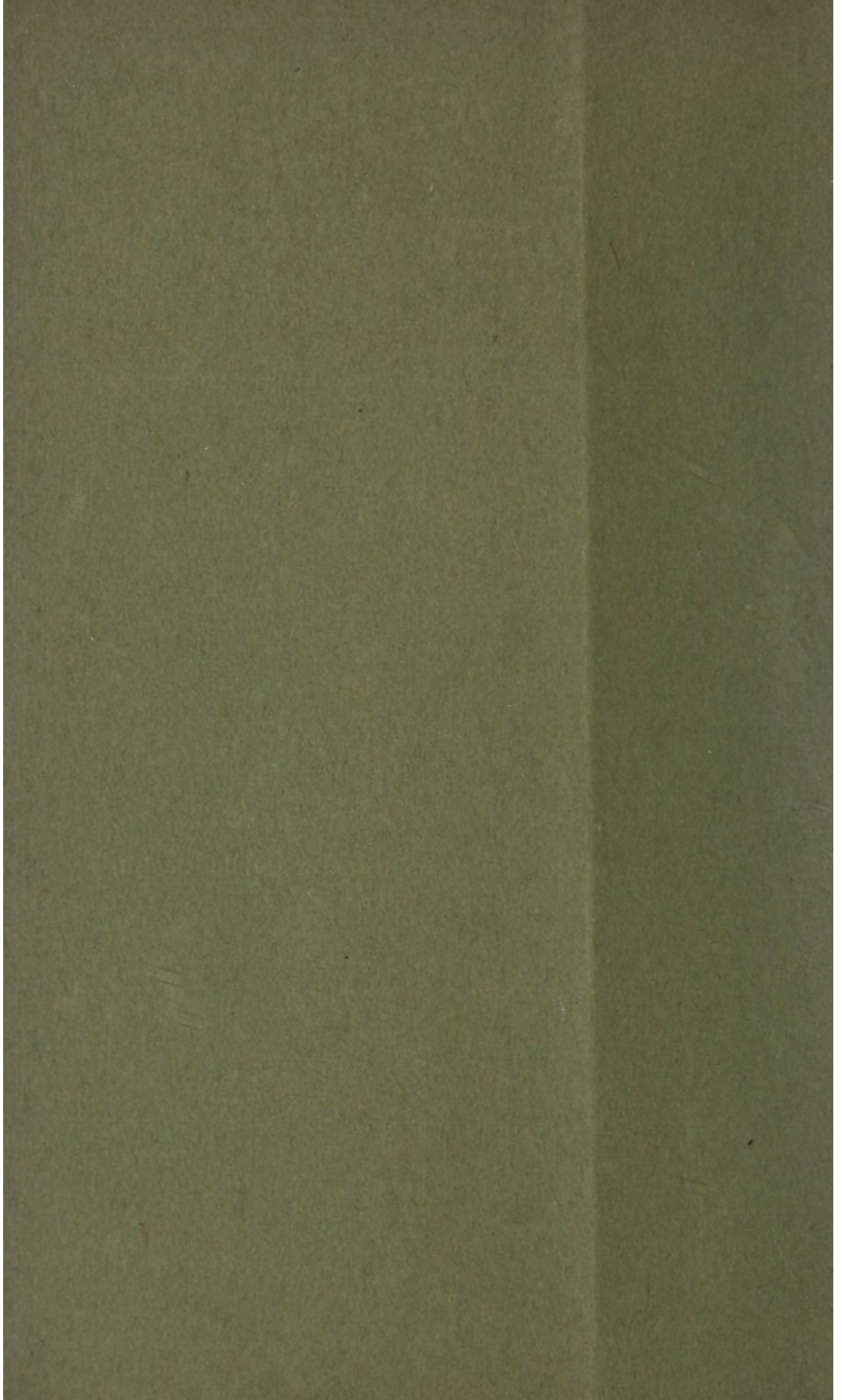
(SAMUEL FRAZER, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., &c.,

Fellow of the Royal Institute of Public Health)

FOR THE YEAR 1914.

BRENTWOOD:

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BRENTWOOD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

(SAMUEL FRAZER, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., &c. Fellow of the
ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC HEALTH),

FOR THE YEAR 1914.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE URBAN DISTRICT
COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,—

I have now pleasure in submitting to you my Sixteenth Annual Report on the Sanitary condition and administration of the district, and I believe it will be found to contain all the information required by the Local Government Board and the County Council.

Certain of that information has to be repeated year by year, and this portion I propose to tabulate as far as possible and place at the beginning, where it can be regarded as a kind of introduction to the Report proper. It is the kind of information which is most frequently required for reference, and being placed at the beginning it will be convenient for this purpose.

The Report proper will be arranged under certain headings which were suggested in a memorandum from the Local Government Board on the preparation of Annual Reports.

General Information.

POSITION.—Situated on an elevated position on the main road between London and Colchester, six miles from Romford and eleven from Chelmsford.

SIZE.—The district is triangular in shape with a base of about a mile and the sides about one-and-a-quarter miles each. The total area is 460 acres and there are no rivers or streams in the district.

PHYSICAL AND GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS.—The whole area drains into the Ingrebourne Brook and the nature of the soil is varied, the Western and Northern parts being principally clay and the remainder mostly sand or gravel.

The highest point is close to the upper part of the High Street where it is 357 feet above Ordnance datum, and the lowest point is near Kavanagh's Bridge where the ground level is 202 feet above Ordnance datum.

Although there are nearly 250 acres in the district not built upon, yet there are only available really about 16 acres and eligible for building purposes. The greater part of this land is utilised as grounds connected with Institutions and large houses, allotment ground and brickfields.

POPULATION.—The following table shows the population and number of houses for the years 1901, 1911, and last year :—

	1901.	1911.	1914.
Population, including Institutions ...	4,932	6,923	7,028
" excluding " ...	4,014	5,525	5,575
Average number of persons per occupied house, including Institutions	5·4	5·7	5·06
Average number of persons per occupied dwelling house, excluding Institutions	4·4	4·2	4·04

	Houses.	Population.
Dwelling houses occupied (1914) ...	1,380	5,575
Houses used as shops, offices, storerooms, &c.	57	
Houses unoccupied ...	22	
Institutions ...	8	1,453
	1,467	7,028

The population of the Institutions is made up as follows :—

	Inmates.	Indoor Staff.	Total.
Hackney Branch Workhouse ...	517	36	553
Highwood Schools ...	275	71	346
St. Charles' Schools ...	200	29	229
Ursuline Schools ...	103	32	135
St. Helens Schools ...	60	34	94
Jewish Homes ...	40	6	46
Grammar Schools ...	24	4	28
Convalescent Home ...	19	3	22
Total ...	1,238	215	1,453

A large number of the residents have their occupations in London and the remainder are employed chiefly in the different places of business and workshops.

The principal industries are brewing, manufacture of agricultural implements and brickmaking.

Sanitary Administration.

The District Council consists of twelve members with Mr. J. J. Crowe, as Chairman, in which capacity Mr. Crowe has acted since the formation of the Urban Authority in 1899. The Council meets on the first Wednesday of each month and there are several Committees dealing with Public Health matters, but the principal Committee for the consideration of business connected with the sanitary administration is the Sanitary and Plans Committee, which meets on the Monday immediately preceding the Council meeting.—The reports of the different Committees are presented at the next meeting of the Council.—The Sanitary Officials are the Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Inspector (Mr. Meeson), who also acts as Surveyor. The duties of the Inspector being continuously increased he is assisted by Mr. Dutton (Assoc. R. San. Inst., Certified Meat Inspector, &c.)

The outfall sewers and the Sewage Disposal Works are under the control of the Joint Committee which is composed of nine members: six, representing Brentwood, and three representing Billericay Rural District Council.

There is no Isolation Hospital in the District but there is an understanding with the Billericay Authority whereby infectious cases are removed to the Isolation Hospital at Billericay.

There are no Local Acts relating to sanitary matters :

The Adopted Acts are :

- The Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889.
- The Infectious Diseases (Prevention of) Act, 1889.
- The Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1890.
- The Private Street Works Act, 1892.
- Part III., The Housing and Working Classes Act.
- Sect. 13 of the Local Government Act, 1894.

The Bye-Laws are :

1. Keeping of Animals, Removal of Refuse, &c.
2. Lodging-Houses.
3. New Streets and Buildings.
4. Slaughterhouses.
5. Regulations under Dairies and Cowsheds Order.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, GRADES, ETC :—There are fourteen factories besides the workshops and workplaces connected with the ordinary shops and places of business.

SCHOOLS.—The Medical inspection of school children is undertaken by Officials appointed by the County Council.

A. Social Conditions.

There are no large manufactories or works of any kind and most of the artizan class are employed in the different places of business and workshops. Many of these live in the Parishes immediately surrounding the Town.

There is no trade carried on which can be said to have a deleterious effect upon the Public Health or upon the health of the individual engaged therein.

The expenditure of Poor Law Relief for the year exclusive of Boarded out Children was £551 16s. 11¼d., as compared with £655 2s. 2d., the previous year.

There is no Institution in the District where gratuitous Medical Relief can be obtained.

The average number of persons per occupied dwelling house is only 4.04 and as there are very few tenements with less than four rooms, obviously there cannot be any serious overcrowding.

B. Sanitary Circumstances of the District.

WATER SUPPLY.—The Town has a constant supply of water from the South Essex Waterworks Company and there have been no complaints during the year. The water is much softer than it used to be, the Company being under an obligation to soften the water from the chalk at Grays. Samples are taken periodically and examined by the County Medical Official of Health.

In the case of five cottages which were previously supplied by three standpipes, two of the standpipes have been removed and the houses have had the water laid on in-doors.

Twenty-six tanks have been removed owing to having been placed in undesirable positions, and the water taken direct from the main, and nine other tanks have been repaired.

Twenty-seven of these came under the H.P.T. Act and eight under P.H. Act. Practically in all cases deriving the supply from the Waterworks Company, the water for drinking purposes is direct from the main. In two cases the water supply was cut off temporarily. One well has been closed, and the water obtained from the Company. Altogether there are eighteen houses in which the water is obtained from other sources than the Waterworks Company.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.—As before mentioned the Outfall Sewers and Sewage Disposal Works are under the control of a Joint Committee.

The surface water for the most part is discharged into a small brook running between Brentwood and the Parishes of Shenfield and South Weald and which eventually empties itself in the Ingrebourne Brook. Up to last year however a large quantity of the surface water went into the Sewerage System and this gave rise to some anxiety lest during a heavy rainfall the sewers would be found to be incapable of taking this increase of water. The Surveyor at a comparatively low cost has been able to divert this surplus water into proper surface drains and so removed all fear of surcharged sewers.

I am indebted to Mr. John Larkin of Crown Villa for the following data of the rainfall during the last five years :—

For the year	1910	...	24'55	inches.
" "	"	1911	...	23'17 "
" "	"	1912	...	26'22 "
" "	"	1913	...	22'63 "
" "	"	1914	...	24'53 "

The average rainfall for the month of December during the last five years was 3.97 inches. Last December the rainfall was 6.76 inches and constitutes the heaviest rainfall in one month on record in this District.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION. — Water closets with flushing apparatus are supplied in the large majority of the houses in the District.

Excluding Institutions there are 1,252 with proper flushing cisterns, and 357 are hand flushed, that is 22 per cent hand flushed water closets for the whole District.

Twenty-two flushing cisterns have been repaired or renewed. Eleven new water closets have been constructed and two others have had flushing cisterns fixed. Of these thirty-five water closets, twenty-nine came under the P.H. Act and six under the H.T.P. Act.

There have also been forty new pans or traps put in, twenty-six of which came under the provisions of the H.T.P. Act.

There are four pail closets and one privy in the District. The privy is connected with a manure pit well over 100 yards from any dwelling house and is used only for the accommodation of occasional workmen.

SCAVENGING :—The present arrangements for removal of house refuse is still working very satisfactorily.

A Contractor has engaged to remove the refuse once a week and take it clear out of the District finding his own dumping ground. The Council provide covered vans and disinfecting powder for sprinkling in the dust bins. Any large accumulation of house refuse is never found, and sanitary dust bins are generally provided. During the year 105 were renewed, 33 of these dust bins came under the H.T.P. Act.

About twenty tons of house refuse have been removed outside the District every week.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.—To give details of all the systematic inspections carried out would take up as much space as can be afforded for the whole report. Systematic inspection is carried out throughout the year and the Inspector makes detailed notes of every defect found. The Inspector has prepared the following Table which gives all the information required by the Local Government Board.

Summary of Work done through the Sanitary Inspector in the Urban Sanitary District of Brentwood during the year ending December 31st, 1914.

					TOTAL NUMBER FOR YEAR.
1.	Complaints received	...	...	...	26
	" groundless deduct	...	...	...	3
2.	Nuisances detected without complaints	...	...	...	692
	" left over from past year	...	..	...	228
			Total	...	943
3.	Nuisances abated	...	...	...	921
4.	Nuisances remaining unabated	...	...	...	22
5.	Formal Notices served	...	...	...	87
6.	Summones taken out	...	...	...	2
7.	Convictions obtained	...	...	...	2
8.	Lodging-houses inspected.	Frequency of Inspection	...	...	3 quarterly
9.	Slaughter-houses inspected.	Frequency of Inspection	...	...	6 monthly
10.	Bakehouses inspected.	Frequency of Inspection	...	...	9 monthly
11.	Dairies and Milk Shops inspected.	Frequency of Inspection	...	...	5 monthly
12.	Cowsheds inspected.	Frequency of Inspection	...	...	none in district
13.	Number of Samples of Milk taken for examination for cleanliness, tubercle bacilli, etc.	...	...	...	Nil
	By County Inspector	...	...	...	17
14.	Filthy houses cleansed, sect. 46 Public Health Act, 1875	...	...	...	Nil
	Houses cleansed under H.W.C.	...	...	...	51
15.	Houses disinfected	...	...	...	30
16.	Overcrowding abated	...	...	...	6
17.	Houses erected or re-built for which Water "Certificates" were applied	...	...	...	3
18.	"Certificates" granted	...	...	...	3
19.	" deferred	...	...	...	—
20.	Public Wells, total number in District	...	...	...	none in use
21.	Improved supplies of Water afforded	...	...	...	1
22.	Wells cleansed or repaired	by owners as required, but none by notice	...	...
23.	Wells closed	...	...	...	1
24.	Privies, number in District	...	...	...	1
25.	" number abolished during the year	...	...	...	1
26.	Pail Closets, number in District	...	...	...	4
27.	Water Closets, number in District without flushing cistern	...	...	...	357
28.	Water Closets, with flushing cisterns	...	...	...	1252
	includes Villas which have two W.C.'s				
29.	W.C.'s repaired; W.C.'s supplied with water				
	New pans to W.C.'s	...	...	...	40
	F. cisterns fixed	...	...	...	13
	F. cisterns repaired or renewed	...	...	...	22
30.	Water cisterns cleansed, repaired or covered	...	...	...	9
	Tanks removed and supply now direct	...	...	...	26
	Standpipes removed and supply laid indoors	...	...	...	5
31.	Animals improperly kept removed	...	...	...	4
32.	Samples of water taken for Analysis	...	...	...	Nil
33.	Compensation paid for destruction of infected bedding	...	...	...	Nil
34.	Seizures of unsound Meat, &c.	...	...	...	Nil

A. JAMES MEESON, *Sanitary Inspector,*

Mem. Institute of Municipal and County Engineers,
and Mem. The Royal Sanitary Institute.

The majority of the nuisances are abated after the service of an informal report. If not abated, each case is brought before the Sanitary Committee for instructions which usually are to serve formal notice. If the nuisance is not then abated the Clerk is requested to write to the owner, agent or tenant as the case may be, and this almost invariably produces the desired result. The Sanitary Committee report to the Council who have always supported the action of the Committee.

During the year there were twenty-six complaints of nuisances received, three of which were groundless, and a great many of the others were of a minor nature.

There were 715 nuisances detected during the year and 228 remaining from previous years making in all 943 nuisances to receive attention. The great majority of those remaining from previous years were of a minor nature, such as soiled walls, ceilings, etc., which are usually abated without adopting stringent measures. Of the whole number of nuisances 921 have received attention and the remaining 22 are being attended to.

The following table distinguishes those occurring under the H.T.P. Act from the general nuisances.

		Nuisances	Abated.	Unabated.
Occurring under H.T.P. Act	...	615	593	22
General	... ..	328	328	
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	...	943	921	22

Of the 615 occurring under the H.T.P. Act, 183 were from previous years and as stated above were not of a serious nature. Forty-five of the 328 general nuisances belonged to previous years and these have been attended to.

There were four instances of animals being improperly kept in which the owners had them removed without notices being served.

Eighty-seven notices were served involving one-hundred-and forty-nine houses and premises as follows:—

P.H. Act, 1875, Sect. 36	...	31 notices for 36 houses or premises.
" " " 49	...	10 " " 10 " "
" " " 94	...	22 " " 43 " "
" " " 160 (3)	1	" " 1 " "
H.T.P. Act, 1909, Sect. 15 (3)	22	" " 58 " "
" " " 15 (2)	1	" " 1 " "
		<hr/>
Total	...	87 149

Three summonses were taken out. In two cases the work was carried out at once and the summons withdrawn. In the other case a conviction was obtained and a fine of £1 and costs imposed.

There were thirty houses and premises inspected in consequence of infectious diseases, 311 in the course of general inspection and 110 under the provisions of the H.T.P. Act, 1909.

Besides these inspections the Inspector made 1,086 re-visits making in all 1,537 inspections.

Thirty-eight yards have been paved or defective paving remedied, and it was necessary in one other case to take proceedings when a conviction was obtained. Thirty-one of these occurred under the H.T.P. Act and seven under the P.H.A., 1875.

Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Byelaws or Regulations :—

There are no cellar dwellings, no offensive trades and no cowsheds in the District.

There are three Common Lodging Houses, nine bakehouses (of which two are underground), six slaughterhouses, five dairies and milkshops, and eighty-two factories, workshops and other workplaces besides the bakehouses.

All these have been periodically inspected and found satisfactory. One of the underground and one other bakehouse have not been used for some months.

The information required under the provisions of the Factory and Workshops Act 1901, is given in the Home Office Table at the end of this report.

SCHOOLS.—The Schools are visited as a matter of routine during the general inspection. The sanitary arrangements and water supply are all satisfactory. The Medical Inspection of children is undertaken by Officials appointed by the County Council. When there is any prevalence of infectious disease in the District the Schools are visited to ascertain the names of the children who are absent, and every suspicious case is visited, and any advice necessary is tendered. The homes of children suspected of coming from dirty houses are promptly visited when such cases are reported to me. If a School has been closed on account of the prevalence of any infectious disorder the Inspector sees to the thorough disinfection of the premises, etc., directly it is closed, so that they may be well cleaned and aired before being re-opened.

FOOD.—There are no dairy farms in the District, and the milk is supplied principally from the three dairies which are regularly inspected. There has been no complaint of dirty milk or untidy milkmen.

Systematic Inspection of foods exhibited for sale is made, and when slaughterhouses are visited any carcasses or parts thereof in the slaughterhouse, or in the shop are examined. Several lungs were found to be slightly affected with *Strongylus Rufescens* and were destroyed by request (this would not affect the soundness of the carcass). No complaint of unsound meat being sold has been received. Cleaning up after slaughtering and prompt removal of offensive matters, are, on the whole satisfactory. Altogether the slaughterhouses are fairly well maintained and the Bye-laws complied with.

Bakehouses are kept as clean as can be expected, considering that the ordinary oven which is generally used necessitates stoking in the bakehouse. Whitewashing and cleansing are regularly and satisfactorily done.

The provisions of the "Sale of Foods and Drugs Act" are carried out by the County Council, whose Inspector is Mr. Arthur Horsnell to whom I am indebted for the following particulars.

The samples of foodstuff taken in Brentwood during the year were as follows :—

Milk 17 ; Butter 16 ; Sugar 3 ; Sausages 1 ;
and Medical Prescriptions 1.

The prosecutions were :—

Milk	13	per cent	deficient	in	fat:	Conviction.
"	16	"	"	"	"	"
"	35	"	"	"	"	"
"	10	"	"	added	water :	"
"	11	"	"	"	"	"

HOUSING.—The housing of the people on the whole is in a satisfactory condition but there is still some demand for cottages at a rent of five to six shillings a week.

There were six complaints of overcrowding, three of which were groundless and the remaining three cases were remedied, as well as three others which were detected during inspection.

The number of houses, average number of persons per house, Institutions, etc., have been given under "General Information" at the beginning of the report.

There is no property of the "Slum" type, no back to back houses, and no obstructive buildings.

Generally speaking, there is a sufficiency of open space about the houses and the general sanitary condition of the surroundings fairly satisfactory.

Fifty-one houses were found to be in a dirty condition, requiring cleansing and limewashing. Forty-eight of these came under the H.P.T. Act.

There were four new buildings erected, namely:—Three dwelling houses and one Co-operative Stores.

There were additions made to one dwelling house, a Public School and a Chapel.

Temporary Buildings. There were two, a Motor house and a Workplace.

Six cottages were closed by the Council, which they had purchased for the purpose of improvements.

The following table is prepared in accordance with the instructions relating to the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910:—

1.	Number of houses inspected	...	...	...	110
2.	Number of Inspections made	...	...	...	550
3.	Houses represented as unfit for habitation	...	...	...	Nil
4.	Closing orders made	...	...	...	"
5.	Closing orders become operative	...	...	...	"
6.	Defects remedied without Closing Order (Occurring in 96 houses)	..	...	...	410
7.	Defects remedied after Closing order	...	...	...	Nil
8.	Closing orders determined	...	...	...	"
9.	Orders to execute work (Sect. 15)	...	...	...	22
10.	Work executed under Sect. 15 (houses)	...	...	...	58

Of the remaining 52 cottages, 30 were dealt with under P.H.A., 1875; 15 by letter or interview; and at the remaining seven no nuisances or defects were found.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE DISTRICT. — The inspections necessary under the Housing Acts, Dairies and Cowsheds Order. The Tuberculosis and other Orders, as well as the disinfections after infectious diseases are most assiduously carried out.

The inspection of nuisances take a good deal of time, but more time is taken up for re-visits to see that the nuisances are satisfactorily abated.

The question for Isolation Hospital Accommodation is not at present properly settled, but I believe the undertaking by the Billericay Rural Council to take in cases of Infectious Disease from the Urban District is still in force.

The following is the number of Infectious Cases which were removed to hospital during the last ten years :—

Years	Total Cases.		Where removed to.		
	Notified	Removed	Billericay	London	Romford
1905	28	17	1	16	
1906	58	19	15	4	
1907	17	10	6	4	
1908	54	33	25	4	4
1909	87	47	31	1	15
1910	20	16	13	3	
1911	14	8	8		
1912	14	8	7	1	
1913	11	4	4		
1914	25	15	8	7	
10 Years	328	177	118	40	19

It will be observed from the above Table that of the whole number of cases notified 54 per cent were removed to Hospital and 46 per cent were treated at their homes. There is no doubt that the reason so many were treated at their homes was want of accommodation at the Isolation Hospital. Every effort was made to find hospital accommodation but it was only possible to find accommodation at Billericay for 36 per cent of the cases.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF ACUTE INFECTIOUS CASES.—Of the ordinary notifiable cases (not including Tuberculosis and Chicken Pox) twenty-five cases have been reported.

Of the twenty-five cases, nineteen were Scarlet Fever, one Diphtheria, four Erysipelas and one Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Besides the above there were notified five cases of Tuberculosis and twenty-nine of Chicken Pox. Of the nineteen cases of Scarlet Fever removed to hospital, eight went to the Isolation Hospital at Billericay, seven to London and four were treated at their own homes. When a case is notified the house is visited immediately and in case the patient is removed to hospital, the premises are at once disinfected and cleansed. Should the case remain at home, the premises are disinfected on notification from the Medical Attendant of the patient's convalescence.

Disinfection of houses is carried out by means of a Spray Apparatus and Alformant Lamps, whilst infected articles are subjected to disinfection by means of Thresh's Portable Disinfectant.

Anti-toxin is supplied free by the Council, in cases of Diphtheria, on application by the Medical Attendant.

There were thirty houses and premises disinfected in consequence of infectious diseases, and there were 781 articles disinfected by means of the portable disinfectant, and three articles destroyed.

Of these 784 articles, 349 belonged to the neighbouring Rural Districts.

The arrangement about School closure in this County is, that the School Medical Officer closes the Schools for non-notifiable Infectious Diseases and the Sanitary Authority for the notifiable ones.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS.—During the year there were four cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and one of Tuberculous Meningitis. Three of the four Pulmonary cases were treated at home and one was removed to Billericay Infirmary. The other case was under treatment as an out-patient at the London Hospital.

There is no hospital or other provision made in the District for Phthisis cases. As already stated the matter is dealt with by the County Council.

INVESTIGATION OF OTHER DISEASES.—Chicken Pox was rather prevalent in the Autumn but otherwise there has not been an excessive prevalence of any particular disease during the year. No case of food poisoning has been reported.

MEANS FOR PREVENTING MORTALITY IN CHILDBIRTH AND IN INFANCY.—The Midwives Act is administered by the County Council. There is only one woman registered as residing in the

District, but there are two or three others living in surrounding districts who practice in Brentwood.

On the whole, lying-in women are well attended, and as after birth the great majority of mothers suckle their infants, the infant mortality is low (see Vital Statistics).

The Notification of Births Act 1907, has not been adopted, nor is it thought necessary to adopt it. The copies of the births registered suffice for my purpose and I have not used these for anything but Statistical purposes. During very hot, dry weather, inquiries are made throughout the District concerning the prevalence of Infantile Diarrhœa, and if necessary the danger incident to hot, dry weather, is made known through the medium of the Press or otherwise and the importance of clean fresh milk, the prevention of accumulations of filth and the disease bearing nature of flies are especially emphasised.

No action has been taken by any local association and no health visitors are employed.

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE DISTRICT:—BIRTH RATE.—There were 113 births registered in the District and five children born outside whose parents belong to the District, making a total of 118 births for the year. Fifty-eight were boys and sixty girls and three were illegitimate. The birth rate was 16·7 per 1000 of the estimated gross population. This is also the average for the last five years.

GENERAL DEATH RATE.—During the year fifty-six deaths were registered in the District but fifteen were persons not belonging to the District. There were however eleven deaths of persons belonging to the District but who died outside it. Fifty-two is therefore the correct number for statistical purposes and is equivalent to a death-rate of 7·4 per 1000 persons living.

It is important to notice that in estimating the birth and death rates, I have included the whole population, but if the number of inmates of the different Institutions is deducted, then the net population would be 5575 making a net birth rate of 21·1 and a net death rate of 9·3 per 1000.

ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE.—Four deaths from Measles were the only deaths from the seven principal Zymotic diseases and is equivalent to a death rate of ·56 per 1000 of the whole population.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—Three children under one year of age died during the year and as 118 births were registered the Infant Mortality was at the rate 25·4 per 1000 births. The average for the last five years was 48. Death in two of these cases was due to

Congenital Debility showing that Ante-natal conditions were the chief factors in the early mortality. There were two Inquests during the year, the cause of death in one case being rupture of Aortic Aneurism and in the other case fractured spine due to falling down some stairs.

The mortality and sickness statistics for the year are on the whole very satisfactory but circumstances over which we have no control may occur any year and cause an excessive mortality from many diseases.

However sanitation has been advancing slowly but surely, and the increased knowledge especially of the part played by bacteria in the causation of disease has shown that many diseases not of an infectious character in the popular acceptance of the term are due to these minute organisms invading the system. So long as the body remains in a perfectly healthy condition the bacteria are to a large extent harmless and infection is resisted. Bacteria thrive best in the absence of light and in the presence of dirt. Everything therefore which promotes cleanliness and lets in the sunlight and fresh air tends to produce conditions which not only diminish the number of bacteria but also favour bodily health and vigour, and renders the whole system more capable of resisting infection.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

SAMUEL FRAZER,

Medical Officer of Health,

U.D.C., Brentwood.

February 1915.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1914 and previous Years.

Year.	Popula- tion estimated to middle of each Year	Births.		Total Deaths Regis- tered in the District.		Transferable Deaths		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.				
		Un- corrected Number.	Nett. Number.	Rate	Number.	Rate	of Non- residents registered in the District.	of Resi- dents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age		At all ages.	
									Number.	Rate		Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett births.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1909	8095	123	123	14.0	78	9.6	12	7	10	81.3	73	9.6
1900	8105	135	135	16.6	72	8.8	12	13	6	44.4	73	9.0
1901	6923	115	117	16.9	60	8.6	10	19	13	111.0	69	9.96
1912	6939	106	113	16.2	37	5.3	9	15	1	8.7	43	6.18
1913	7025	117	120	17.0	67	9.5	17	17	6	50.0	67	9.5
1914	7028	113	118	16.7	56	7.9	15	11	3	25.4	52	7.4

Area of District in acres
(land and inland
water). } 460

Total population at all ages ... }
Total families or separate occupiers ... }

6923 }
1350 }
At Census
of 1911.

TABLE II.
Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the Year 1914,
in the Brentwood Urban District.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.								Total cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years							
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwds.	
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including membranous croup)	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	4	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...
Scarlet fever	19	...	12	4	3	...	...	...	15
Typhus fever... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neanatorum	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmon'y Tuberculosis	4	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox	29	...	22	7	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	59	1	22	19	6	8	2	1	15

Isolation Hospital at Billericay, belonging to Billericay Rural District Council.

TABLE III.
Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1914.
Brentwood Urban District.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.									Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the District.
	All ages	Under 1 yr.	1 & Under 2	2 & Under 5	5 & Under 15	15 & Under 25	25 & Under 45	45 & Under 65	65 & Up-wds.	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	II
All Causes { Certified (c) Uncertified	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Enteric fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	4	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Tuberculosis Meningitis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	...
Rheumatic fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Organic Heart Disease	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	3
Bronchitis	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	2
Pneumonia (all forms)	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	3
Other diseases of respiratory organs	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Diarrhœa and Enteritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Alcoholism ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nephritis & Bright's disease	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Puerperal fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Suicides ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Defined Diseases	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	12	5
Diseases ill-defined or unknown ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All causes... ..	52	3	1	3	...	...	6	13	26	13

TABLE IV.
Infantile Mortality during the Year 1914.

Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Total deaths under 1 year.
All Causes (certified ... (un-certified
Tuberculous Meningitis	1	1
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	3

Births in the year, legitimate, 115.
 " " illegitimate, 3.

Nett Deaths in the year, legitimate infants, 3.
 " " " illegitimate infants, 0.

Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces.

I.—INSPECTION.

	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	25		
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	146	1	1
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	13		
Total	187	1	1

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

	Found.	Remedied.
Want of cleanliness	2	2
Other nuisances	14	14
Sanitary accommodation, unsuitable or defective ...	1	1
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses ...	3	3
	20	20

3.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

There are 14 Factories, of which one is a Laundry; There are 9 Bakehouses of which 2 are underground, 55 Workshops and 13 Workplaces, none of which have 40 employees. Total number on Register 91.

4.—OTHER MATTERS.

Underground Bakehouses in use at the end of the year.	1
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