

Annual report on the health of the Foots Cray Urban Sanitary District for the year 1914.

Contributors

Foots Cray (England). Urban District Council.

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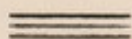


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Urban District Council

OF

FOOTS CRAY.



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH

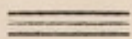
OF THE

Foots Cray Urban Sanitary District,

FOR THE YEAR 1913,

BY

JAMES SCOTT TEW, M.D., D.P.H.



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1914.



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FOOTS CRAY URBAN DISTRICT.

Area and Population.

The following Table gives the area, population of the District, and other figures, as shown by the Census of 1911:—

Cols. 1.	Area in Statute acres (Land & Inland Water).	Families or Separate Occupiers.		Population.				Institutions, large establishments, Vessels, etc., 1911 (included in Cols. 4 & 6).	
		1901.	1911.	1911.			No.	Popula- tion.	
				Persons.	Males.	Females.			
	2.	3.	4.	Persons.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
Foots Cray Urban District and Civil Parish.	2,043	1,478	1,725	8,493	3,656	4,837	11	670	

There are three detached portions of the District, viz. :—

Name of Civil Parish to which detached part belongs.	No. of Registration and Sub-district.	Names of Parishes surrounding the detached parts.	Area in Statute Acres (land and inland water).	Population.
Foots Cray (No. 1 detached part)	42·4	North Cray, Chislehurst, and St. Paul's Cray..	57·3	52
„ (No. 2 detached part)	„	St. Paul's Cray and Chislehurst	2·3	—
„ (No. 3 detached part)	„	Ditto.....	3·9	—

The **Population** of the Foots Cray Urban District, estimated to the middle of 1913, was 8,893, being an increase of 180 on the estimated population of 1912, and of 400 on the census population of 1911.

The number of births registered in the District amounted to 139, including 70 of males and 69 of females. To this number is added 1 birth, which took place outside the District, of a child born of parents with a fixed place of residence in the District, while no births are deducted of children whose parents had a fixed place of residence elsewhere.

The nett number of births was therefore 140 (70 male and 70 female), which gives a **Birth-rate** of 15·7 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 15·8 in 1912, and 17·5 in 1911.

Fifty-nine deaths were registered in the District, 23 of males and 36 of females. To this number are added the deaths of 19 persons belonging to the District and who died outside its area, while 5 deaths are deducted of persons dying in the District and who had a fixed place of residence elsewhere.

The nett number of deaths belonging to the District was 73 (30 male and 43 female), giving a **Death-rate** of 8·2 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 6·4 in 1912, and 9·4 in 1911.

Five deaths were certified as due to one or other of the following epidemic diseases, viz. :—

Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under 2 years).	1
Diphtheria.....	2
Measles	—
Whooping-cough	1
Enteric Fever	—
Scarlet Fever	1
Small-pox	—
	—
	5
	—

The **Death-rate** from these **Epidemic Diseases** was 0·56 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 0·34 in 1912, and 0·82 in 1911.

The **Infant Mortality**, i.e., the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 registered births, was 57, as compared with 36 in 1912, and 73 in 1911.

The Midwives Act, 1902, is administered directly by the Kent County Council.

The Notification of Births Act, 1907, has not been adopted.

No cases of Ophthalmia in the newly born have come to my notice.

The birth-rate in **England and Wales** in 1913 was 23·9 per 1,000 of the population, which is 0·1 per 1,000 above the rate in 1912, but lower than the rate in any other year on record. Compared with the average in the ten years 1903–1912, the birth-rate in 1913 showed a decrease of 2·4 per 1,000.

The death-rate in 1913 was 13·7 per 1,000, which was 0·4 per 1,000 above the rate in 1912; compared with the average rate in the ten years 1903–1912, the death-rate in 1913 showed a decrease of 1·2 per 1,000.

The rate of mortality among infants, measured by the proportion of deaths under one year of age to registered births, was equal to 109 per 1,000, which is 14 per 1,000 *above* the rate in 1912.

The following table gives a comparison between the rates for this District and those for England and Wales :—

	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Infant Mortality.	Epidemic Disease Death-rate.
England and Wales..	23·9	13·7	109	1·20
Foots Cray	15·7	8·2	57	0·22

The birth-rate is again very low, but the death-rate, infant mortality, and the death-rate from the stated epidemic diseases are also very low, being 5·5, 52, and 0·98 below the corresponding rates for the country generally.

(A.) Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

Under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Acts, 1889 and 1899, the following diseases are compulsorily notifiable in the District, viz., Small-pox, Cholera, Diphtheria, Membranous Croup, Erysipelas, the disease known as Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina, and the fevers known by any of the following names: Typhus, Typhoid or Enteric, Relapsing, Continued, and Puerperal.

By a General Order of the Local Government Board, No. 58,962, dated 15th August, 1912, the diseases known as Cerebro-spinal Fever and Acute Poliomyelitis were also made compulsorily notifiable.

By a General Order of the Local Government Board, dated 19th December, 1912, the following Regulations, viz., the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908; the Public Health (Tuberculosis in Hospitals) Regulations, 1911; and the Public Health (Tuberculosis)

Regulations, 1911, were revoked and substituted by the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912. These last-named Regulations came into operation on February 1st, 1913, and had the effect of making all forms of Tuberculosis compulsorily notifiable on and after that date.

During the year 1913, 71 cases were notified, as against 35 in the previous year, and comprised 18 of Diphtheria, 4 of Erysipelas, 30 of Scarlet Fever, 13 of Phthisis (consumption of the lungs), and 6 of other forms of Tuberculosis.

Scarlet Fever.—Thirty cases were notified, with one death, as compared with 14 non-fatal cases in the previous year.

Locally they were reported from the following localities :—

Woodside Crescent.....	6 cases
Birkbeck Road	4 „
Main Road	3 „
Cambridge Road	3 „
Bedford Road	2 „
Woodside Road	2 „
Longlands Park Road	2 „
Northcote Road .	2 „
Stafford Road	1 case
Priestlands Park Road	1 „
Clarence Road	1 „
Sidney Road	1 „
Shirley Road.....	1 „
Crescent Road	1 „
Total	30 cases.

In point of time they were notified :—

January	1 case
February	1 „
April.....	1 „
July	3 cases
September	1 case
November	8 cases
December	15 „
Total	30 cases

The first 2 cases were both in the same family, and there is no doubt that the February case was contracted from the one in January, as the latter was peeling when notified.

There is nothing calling for special comment in regard to the subsequent cases until the more numerous ones in November (8) and December (15).

The first of this batch of cases occurred on November 4th, at Sidney Road, and inquiries elicited that there had been Scarlet Fever in the family before they came to Sidecup, about a month before the case occurred, and I personally visited this home and others, and also examined children who were likely contacts at the Longlands School on November 7th. Other cases occurring I again visited the school on November 19th, when I found that the schoolmistress had

on the previous day written to a medical man to ask if two children resident in Cambridge Road had Scarlet Fever, and the doctor in question visited the home on the day of my visit and found one of them peeling and the other in bed with a Scarlet Fever rash. The child which was peeling had attended school in an infectious condition and had evidently given the disease to others, but I have no doubt that it was a genuine unrecognised case, and the parents were quite straightforward and open in their action and statements.

Another unrecognised case was that of a boy residing in Woodside Road who was examined by a medical man on November 20th, and excluded from school for 10 days on account of sore throat. He returned to school on December 1st, when the mistress noticed that he was peeling and called in a doctor who forthwith certified Scarlet Fever.

Contact in school with unrecognised forms of the disease was thus undoubtedly the cause of most of the cases.

The fatal case was that of the boy, aged 9 years, notified on February 5th from Main Road. He was treated at home, and subsequently the very serious complications of bright's disease, appendicitis, and general peritonitis set in, rendering an operation necessary, and the boy died on the 25th.

The cases and death occurred at the following age-periods :—

Years	Years	Years	Years	
1—5.	5—15.	15—25.	25—65.	
3	25	1	1	= 30 cases
	1			= 1 death.

Twenty-three of the cases were treated in Hospital.

Diphtheria rose from 5 cases (1 fatal) in 1912 to 18 cases with 2 deaths in 1913, which were notified as follows :—

August	2 cases		
October	2 „		
November	7 „	1 death.	
December	7 „	1 „	
	—	—	
Total	18 cases.	2 deaths.	
	—	—	

The cases were principally among children attending the Birkbeck Road School, to which I made several visits, examining children and taking swabs in conjunction with the school medical officials.

The first fatal case was that of a girl, notified on November 25th, from Clarence Crescent, and removed to Hospital the same day, where she died three days later. The other was a girl, notified on December 15th, from High Street, removed to Hospital the following day and dying on the 24th of that month.

The cases and deaths occurred at the following periods of life :—

Under	Years	Years	Years	Years	
1 year.	1—5.	5—15.	15—25.	25—45.	
1	5	10	1	1	= 18 cases.
		2			= 2 deaths.

All but one of the patients were treated in Hospital.

Enteric Fever.—No case is actually recorded against this district for the past year, but a notification was received on November 22nd of a woman who apparently had the disease. She was removed to

Hospital the same day, but subsequent developments showed that she was not suffering from Enteric Fever and she was discharged from Hospital.

Erysipelas.—Four non-fatal cases were notified, against 3 in the previous year :—

Case I.—An aged male was notified on March 25th from Birkbeck Road.

Case II.—A boy of 5 years, arose at Bedford Road on May 9th, and was removed to the Union Infirmary for treatment the same day.

Case III. was a girl aged 13, living in a fruit pickers' tent in Day's Lane, and was notified on July 7th.

Case IV. occurred on November 12th, the patient being an aged male notified from Lamorbey.

Puerperal Fever.—No cases of this disease occurred in this or the previous year.

Small-pox.—No cases have occurred in this District since it was made an Urban District on April 1st, 1902.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, and Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis are now by the General Order of the Local Government Board of August 16th, 1912, compulsorily notifiable, but during the past year no notifications have been received.

Tuberculosis in all its forms caused 3 deaths during the year, as compared with 3 in 1912, and 5 in 1911. Of these 3 deaths, 1 was certified as due to Phthisis (consumption of the lungs). There were no deaths in 1912, and 5 in 1911.

The **Death-rate** from all forms of the disease was 0·34, and the Phthisis death-rate 0·11 per 1,000 of population, as compared with rates 0·34 and nil in the previous year.

The following Table gives a comparison of the rates for this District and the rates for England and Wales for the five years 1907–1911, beyond which the comparative figures for the country generally are not at present available :—

	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
TUBERCULOSIS (all forms).							
England and Wales	1·61	1·58	1·54	1·43	1·46	—	—
Foots Cray Urban—							
Death-rate	0·62	0·83	0·56	0·42	0·58	0·34	0·34
No. of Deaths.....	5	7	5	4	5	3	3
PHTHISIS.							
England and Wales	1·14	1·12	1·09	1·02	1·08	—	—
Foots Cray Urban—							
Death-rate	0·49	0·35	0·33	0·42	0·58	—	0·11
No. of Deaths.....	4	3	3	4	5	nil	1

Notice of the 1912 Regulations coming into force was given to each medical practitioner in the area, and notification forms as prescribed were issued by your Clerk.

The duties of the Medical Officer of Health are laid down as follows :

ARTICLE XI.—(1) A Medical Officer of Health, on receipt of a notification which has been erroneously addressed to him by a Medical Practitioner, shall forthwith transmit the notification to the Medical Officer of Health to whom the notification ought, in pursuance of these Regulations, to have been addressed and shall at the same time inform the Medical Practitioner that he has done so, and shall give to him the name and address of the Medical Officer of Health to whom the notification has been sent.

(2) Every Medical Officer of Health shall cause to be entered in a Register to be kept by him for that purpose the full particulars contained in every notification received by him under these Regulations and relating to a person whose place of residence or place of destination is situate within the District for which he is Medical Officer of Health. The said Register shall be kept in the custody of the Medical Officer of Health and shall not be open to inspection by any person other than a person specially authorised by resolution of the Local Authority, the Medical Officer of Health for the Administrative County within which the District is situate, a School Medical Inspector for any area within which the District is situate, or an Officer of any Government Department authorised in that respect by that Department.

Every notification and every document relating to a person notified under these Regulations shall be regarded by the Medical Officer of Health, and by every person who has access thereto, as confidential.

(3) The Medical Officer of Health shall, as soon as practicable after the end of each week, send to the Medical Officer of Health for the Administrative County within which the District is situate a statement of every notification received by him during the week in pursuance of these Regulations and relating to a person whose place of residence is situate within the District for which he is Medical Officer of Health. The statement shall show on which Form the notification was made, and shall contain the information in regard to each person which was given in the notification.

(4) Any expenses incurred by a Medical Officer of Health in carrying out the duties imposed upon him by this Article shall be defrayed by the Local Authority of the District for which he is Medical Officer of Health.

ARTICLE XII.—Upon the receipt of a notification under these Regulations the Medical Officer of Health or an Officer of the Local Authority acting under the instructions of the Medical Officer of Health, shall make such inquiries and take such steps as are necessary or desirable for investigating the source of infection, for preventing the spread of infection, and for removing conditions favourable to infection :

Provided that nothing in this Article shall be deemed to authorise a Medical Officer of Health or other Officer to take any of the steps herein mentioned at any Institution other than one belonging to the Local Authority, except with the consent of the Managers of that Institution.

During the whole year 23 notifications were received relating to 19 persons, of whom 13 were suffering from pulmonary and 6 from other forms of tuberculosis. Of these 13 pulmonary cases 1 died during the year, and of the other forms 1 also died.

The age-periods of the cases notified were :—

	Years 1—5.	Years 5—15.	Years 15—25.	Years 25—45.	Years 45—65.	
Phthisis	—	—	4	6	3	= 13
Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	3	1	1	—	= 6
	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1	3	5	7	3	= 19
	—	—	—	—	—	—

The fatal cases were :—

(1) Female, aged 50 years, on March 11th, at Priestlands Park Road, from Tubercular Peritonitis.

(2) Girl, aged 5 years, on May 18th, at Bedford Road, from Tuberculosis of the Meninges.

(3) Male, aged 57 years, on June 7th, at the Bromley Union Infirmary (home address, Alma Road), from Phthisis.

B.—Non-Notifiable Acute Infectious Diseases.

Measles.—No deaths were attributed to this disease.

Whooping-cough.—Caused the death of an infant, 5 months of age, in March, at Main Road.

Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under 2 years).—Only one death is scheduled under this heading, that of an infant of 2 months, which occurred in October at Woodside Road.

Influenza.—No deaths.

C.—Other Diseases.

Cancer.—Reference to Table III. will show that 9 deaths were due to this disease, equal to a rate of 1.01 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 0.68 in 1912.

The following Table shows the number of deaths and death-rates for this District for the years 1907–1913, with the comparative

rates for England and Wales up to 1911, beyond which year the latter are not at present available :—

	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
England and Wales	0.91	0.92	0.96	0.97	0.99	—	—
Footscray Urban—							
Death-rate	0.75	0.18	1.01	0.85	1.41	0.68	1.01
No. of Deaths.....	6	10	9	8	12	6	9

Hospital Accommodation and Administration.—Forty cases of infectious disease were removed to the Bromley and Beckenham Joint Hospital, and were admitted as follows :—

April.....	1 case (Scarlet Fever)
July.....	2 cases (Scarlet Fever)
August.....	1 case (Diphtheria)
October.....	2 cases (Diphtheria)
November.....	14 „ (7 Diphtheria, 7 Scarlet Fever)
December.....	20 „ (7 Diphtheria, 13 Scarlet Fever)
	—
Total.....	40 cases (23 Scarlet Fever, 17 Diphtheria).
	—

A case of suspected Enteric Fever was also admitted, to which I have already alluded.

In consequence of “return” cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria, and also cases of cross infection (*i.e.*, of patients admitted to Hospital suffering from one disease subsequently developing another) occurring in the constituent areas sending patients to the Bromley and Beckenham Joint Isolation Hospital, and of the consequent complaints made to the different District Councils and also to the Local Government Board, the Board directed an informal inquiry to be held in the month of April, which was conducted by S. M. Copeman, Esq., M.D., D.P.H., F.R.S., and J. R. Prior Esq., M.D., D.P.H., two of the Board’s Medical Inspectors. The Clerks to the authorities and representatives of the Joint Hospital Board attended this meeting.

It was suggested by the Local Government Board that a further meeting of the Medical Superintendent of the Hospital and the Medical Officers of Health of the constituent areas should meet, and this meeting took place on May 8th.

I had further interviews with Dr. Prior of the Local Government Board and others, and provided information required by the Board at great length, going into the details of each case of cross infection or return case individually with statistics for some years past.

The ultimate result of these inquiries and conferences is best shown by the following letter addressed by the Local Government Board to the Secretary of the Bromley and Beckenham Joint Hospital Board :—

“ 28th July, 1913.

“ SIR,—I am directed by the Local Government Board to advert to your letter of the 27th March last and to state that the Board have had under consideration the report of their Inspectors, Dr. Copeman and Dr. Prior, after the informal inquiry held by them at Bromley in April last with reference to the administration of the Hospital belonging to the Bromley and Beckenham Joint Hospital Board.

“ While the report of the Inspectors does not indicate any marked failure in the administration of the Hospital or neglect of duty by the Medical Superintendent, the Board consider that there are some points to which attention should be drawn.

“ Alteration of the ordinary routine of administration of the Hospital might with advantage be adopted in the following respects with a view to the prevention of ‘ cross infection ’ with another disease, or persistence or recurrence of the same infection :—

“ (a) Patients should be *bathed* on the *night before* discharge rather than on the following morning.

“ (b) Patients should be finally examined by the Medical Superintendent on the *day of discharge* instead of as at present on the previous day.

“ (c) Increased air space per bed in the convalescent wards would be desirable.

“ (d) Arrangements should be made on the discharge of a patient to inform the Medical Officer of Health of the District in which the patient resides.

“ (e) In the event of any abnormal condition, such as enlarged tonsils, or any form of chronic discharge, persisting in a patient at the time of discharge, both the Medical Officer of Health and the Medical Attendant should receive notice of the fact.

“ (f) Before transferring a nurse or ward-maid from a diphtheria block to a scarlet fever block ‘ swabs ’ should be taken from her throat and nose in order to determine whether or not the diphtheria bacillus is present.

“ (g) With a view further to minimise the risk of cross infection, the admission paper for each patient should specify in regard to each of the common infectious diseases whether the patient was stated to have previously suffered from them and whether there has been recent prevalence of any of these in the same household.

“ I am, Sir,

“ Your obedient Servant,

“ WALTER T. JERRED,

“ Asst. Secretary.”

Bacteriological Examinations.—Thirty-seven specimens were submitted to the Clinical Research Association for examination, viz. :—

	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Diphtheria swabs	8	21 =	29
Tuberculosis specimens	2	6 =	8
	—	—	—
	10	27 =	37
	—	—	—

Adoptive Acts.

The following are in force :—

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 (Parts 2 and 3). The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890.	}	Adopted January 14th, and came into force March 1st, 1904.
The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907. Parts II. to VI. (both inclusive), Part X. (Section 95). Part VII. (Sections 81 and 86), Parts 8 and 9.	}	Order of the Local Government Board of December 24th, 1909. Order of the Secretary of State, dated November 12th, 1909

Bye-laws and Regulations as under are in force :—

Regulations with respect to Allotments. Bye-laws with respect to Common Lodging Houses. Regulations with respect to Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops. Bye-laws with respect to Slaughter-houses. Bye-laws as to Whirligigs and Swings, Firearms in Shooting Galleries, &c.	}	Adopted 18th July, and allowed by the Local Government Board on the 6th September, 1906.
Bye-laws with respect to New Streets and Buildings.	}	Adopted 21st February, and allowed by the L.G.B. on the 2nd April, 1906.
Bye-laws with respect to the Mortuary, Cemetery, and the drainage of existing buildings.	}	Adopted 15th November, 1911, and allowed by the L.G.B. on the 11th January, 1912.

Schools.—The following Schools were closed on account of the prevalence of infectious diseases among the scholars :—

Foots Cray Longlands (Infants' Department), from January 7th to January 25th, on account of Measles.

Foots Cray and Chislehurst (Infants' Department), February 17th to March 8th, on account of Measles.

Sidecup Church of England (Infants' Department), from January 24th to February 22nd, on account of Measles and Whooping-cough.

Longlands Council, from January 12th to January 24th on account of Scarlet Fever.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.—Regulations made under the 1885 Order have been in force in the District since September 1st, 1906.

Six names or firms are on the Register—one of these occupies three separate premises.

Two purveyors of milk live outside the District.

The premises have been well kept, and attention has not been called to any matter requiring my interference.

Slaughter-houses are the same in number as last year (4), and are also satisfactory. They have been controlled by bye-laws since 1906.

Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909.—The following is a statement of the information and particulars required in accordance with Article V. of the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910 :—

1913.

1. Number of dwelling-houses inspected.....	60
2. Number of dwelling-houses which, on inspection, were considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.....	0
3. Number of representations made to the local authority with a view to the making of Closing Orders.....	0
4. Number of Closing Orders made	0
5. Number of dwelling-houses the defects of which were remedied without the making of Closing Orders	46
6. Number of dwelling-houses which, after the making of Closing Orders, were put into a fit state for human habitation	0
7. Number of houses dealt with under section 15 of the Act	0
8. Number of houses dealt with under the Public Health Acts	46
9. Number of houses dealt with by informal notice.....	0
10. Number of houses in which no action was required.....	5

Of the 12 houses inspected and reported on under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, during November and December, 1912, notices were served under the Public Health Act, 1875 in respect of 6 of the houses, and the majority of the notices were complied with in about three months, and all of them by June, 1913. With regard to the other 6, which were in a very unsatisfactory condition, notices were served to render reasonably fit for habitation, but, not being worth repairing, they were voluntarily closed in the early part of the year. There were, therefore, no houses inspected in 1912 which were not finally dealt with in 1913.

Of the 60 houses inspected in 1913, 55 required something to be done—in some the matters being small, while in others, somewhat extensive repairs were needed.

At the end of the year only 9 out of the 55 had outstanding repairs to be finished and, having regard to the fact that some were inspected quite late in the year, this is very satisfactory, as several visits are involved in the majority of cases. I may also state that the records are very complete and well kept.

With reference to the general defects found on inspection, the following matters may be noted :—

The water supplies (Metropolitan Water Board) were very satisfactory, but in 17 cases the cisterns were not covered or the covering was insufficient.

In 22 the closets were structurally defective, and 24 showed evidence of bad usage or were not kept in a cleanly condition.

The drainage was good—only 4 having any defects requiring remedy.

The ventilation in 19 bedrooms and 3 living rooms was insufficient.

No exception was taken to the amount of natural light obtainable

Overcrowding was only obvious in 1 case, which was abated by using a downstairs room as a bedroom.

Dampness occurred in 7 living rooms, 12 bedrooms and 1 scullery. Guttering was defective in 5, and the roofs of 3 houses were unsatisfactory.

Uncleanliness of the household was only noted in 1 case.

Numerous defects existed with regard to the condition of the internal walls, ceilings and floors of the living rooms, bedrooms and sculleries.

Sinks were absent or defective at 3 houses; paving was bad in 15, and the refuse disposal arrangements were unsatisfactory in 10.

There is no great shortage of cottage accommodation, but the rents are relatively high for *bonâ fide* working-class dwellings. Of the 60 houses reported on the rents were as under:—

	s.	d.	
20 at	6	0	per week.
4 „	7	0	„
19 „	7	6	„
14 „	8	0	„
2 „	8	6	„
1 „	9	0	„
<hr/>			
60			
<hr/>			

This gives an average of 7s. 1½d. per week.

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.—There were 44 workshops on the Register at the end of the year, a decrease of 4 on the 1912 figures.

They comprise:—

Bake-houses	6
Laundries	4
Other trades connected with Clothing..	15
Various	19
<hr/>	
Total.....	44
<hr/>	

There are also 7 “factories” in the District, 3 of which are laundries employing power. No infringements of the Act have come to my knowledge during the year.

Mr. Farnham’s report of the work carried out by him in his department, the statistical tables required by the Local Government Board, and the Table provided by the Secretary of State for recording action taken under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, are appended.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES SCOTT TEW.

April 21st, 1914.

Foots Cray Urban District Council.

Report of Sanitary Inspector for Year 1913.

GENTLEMEN,—During the past year the District has not only been systematically inspected from time to time, but also many specific cases of nuisances have been investigated and measures successfully taken to remedy same. In all cases I am pleased to report this has been done without the necessity for legal proceedings.

The work involved under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, has been carried out by my department, and is set out in detail in the Medical Officer of Health's Report. These requirements have necessitated a considerable amount of unnecessary work, owing to the difficulty experienced in getting the defects remedied, and, in nearly every case, the period prescribed by the notice has been exceeded, and in some cases trebled, thereby involving many fruitless visits of inspection. In illustration of this, I would state that with 60 houses inspected no less than 587 visits have been paid, this latter number including outstanding notices from the previous year.

With reference to Nos. 2 to 12 inclusive, Woodside Road, on which Closing Orders were made during 1912, I am pleased to state that the property ultimately changed hands, was put into a good state of repair, and the Closing Order determined.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Every opportunity has been taken by the local medical practitioners of submitting specimens for analysis to the Clinical Research Association, and no less than 37 analyses, 29 for Diphtheria and 8 for Tuberculosis, have been made; of the former 8 were positive and 21 negative, and of the latter 2 were positive and 6 negative. A stock of swabs and other means of taking specimens have been supplied from my office and Diphtheria Anti-toxin has been supplied free from the same source.

The last two months of the year were marked by serious epidemics of Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever. These involved a very large amount of work in the shape of supervising the removal of patients to the Hospital, ensuring proper isolation of those remaining at home, disinfection of premises, and investigations to ascertain the origin of the disease, a large percentage of which was performed outside the recognised office hours.

There are 2 cowkeepers, 4 dairymen, 4 purveyors of milk, 4 slaughter-houses, and 6 bakehouses within the District. There are also 57 factories and workshops, which are confined to the following trades: Bakehouses, Laundries, Trades connected with Clothing, and Various, practically the whole of which are domestic in character, catering for the requirements of a residential district. The whole of the premises have been inspected systematically, and found in a generally satisfactory condition.

SCHEDULE OF NUISANCES REMEDIED DURING THE YEAR.

Nuisances on vacant land.....	3
Defective drains and fittings	14
Provision of proper ash bins	42
Nuisances in back yards	13
Paving to back yards	12
Defects in dairies, cowsheds and milkshops.....	3
Other nuisances	48
	—
Total	135
	—

MATTERS SUPERINTENDED DURING THE YEAR.

Patients removed to Isolation Hospital	40
Premises disinfected after infectious diseases including Tuberculosis	71
Premises disinfected for other sanitary reasons	20
Visits paid in connection with Tuberculosis notifications	36
Inspections of Factories and Workshops	222
Defects found and remedied in ditto	22
Building plans inspected and approved	16
ditto disapproved.....	1
Proceedings taken to enforce compliance with Building Bye-laws	1
Other sundry plans inspected and approved.....	8

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Serant,

W. AUGUSTUS FARNHAM, M.R. San. Inst.
Sanitary Inspector.

TABLE I
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1913 and previous years. Foots Cray Urban.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.				
		Un-corrected Number	Nett.	Number	Rate	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of age.		At all Ages.		
								Number	Rate	Number	Rate	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1908	8,430	—	138	16.3	52	6.1	—	8	4	29	60	7.1
1909	8,873	—	131	14.7	61	6.8	3	8	8	61	66	7.4
1910	9,338	—	107	11.4	64	6.8	6	9	8	74	67	7.1
1911	8,493	146	149	17.5	73	8.5	6	13	11	73	80	9.4
1912	8,713	137	138	15.8	46	5.3	2	12	5	36	56	6.4
1913	8,893	139	140	15.7	59	6.6	5	19	8	57	73	8.2

Area of District in acres (land and inland water, 2,048
 Total population at all ages, 8,493.
 Number of inhabited houses, 1,714.
 Average number of persons per house, 4.9.

At Census of 1911.

TABLE II.
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1913 in
Foots Cray Urban District.

Notifiable Disease.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.								Total Cases removed to Hospital.
	At all ages.	At Ages—Years.							
		Under 1.	1-5.	5-15.	15-25.	25-45.	45-65.	65 and upwards.	
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)...	18	5	10	1	1	1	—	—	17
Erysipelas	4	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—
Scarlet Fever	30	3	25	1	1	—	—	—	23
Pulmonary Tuberculosis .	13	—	—	4	6	3	—	—	—
Other forms of Tuberculosis	6	1	3	1	1	—	—	—	—
Totals	71	9	40	7	9	4	1	1	40

Isolation Hospital, Bromley and Beckenham Joint Isolation Hospital,
 Skym Corner, Bromley Common.

Joint Small-pox Hospital, Skym Corner, Bromley Common.
 Both in Borough of Bromley.

TABLE III.

Causes of, and Ages at Death, during Year 1913, in the Foots Cray Urban District.

Causes of Death.	DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.									Total Deaths whether of Residents or Non-Residents in Institutions in the District.
	All Ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
All causes { Certified	73	8	—	1	6	1	13	15	29	4
{ Uncertified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping-cough	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Croup	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Other Tuberculous Diseases	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1
Cancer, malignant disease	9	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	4	—
Rheumatic Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Organic Heart Disease	9	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	4	—
Bronchitis	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—
Pneumonia (all forms)	5	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis of Liver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alcoholism	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	4	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—
Suicide	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Defined Diseases	28	3	—	—	1	1	5	3	15	—
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All causes	73	8	—	1	6	1	13	15	29	4

TABLE IV.

Foots Cray Urban District.—Infantile Mortality during the Year, 1913. *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.	1 Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
All Causes Certified	2	—	—	—	2	1	4	—	1	8
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Atelectasis	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Malformations	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Premature Birth	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Other Causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	2	—	—	—	2	1	4	—	1	8

Births in the year: Legitimate, 139; illegitimate, 1. Deaths in the year: Legitimate infants, 7; illegitimate infants, 1.

Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces, & Homework.

1.—INSPECTION.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS
OF NUISANCES.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	32	5	—
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	190	17	—
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report).	—	—	—
Total	222	22	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			
	Found.	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	Number of Prosecutions.
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts.				
Want of cleanliness	4	4	—	—
Want of ventilation	3	3	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	6	6	—	—
Other nuisances	9	9	—	—
Total	22	22	—	—

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.	Class.	Number.	
Bakehouses	6	Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories— Notified by H.M. Inspector	—	
Laundries	4		Reports sent to H.M. Inspector	—
Other Trades connected with Clothing	15		Underground Bakehouses (s. 101)	—
Various	19			
Total	44			

April 21st, 1914.

J. S. TEW,

Medical Officer of Health.