

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
OF
CHISLEHURST.

ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE
HEALTH

OF THE
**CHISLEHURST URBAN
SANITARY DISTRICT**
FOR THE YEAR
1913

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

SIDCUP:
DISTRICT TIMES OFFICE, SIDCUP, KENT.
1914.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1913.

AREA AND POPULATION.

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

	Area in Statute acres(Land and Inland Water).	Families or Separate Occupiers.		Population.				Institutions, Large Establishments, Vessels, etc., 1911, (included in Cols. 4 and 6.)	
		1901	1911	1901	1911			No.	Popu- lation.
				Pers's	Pers's	Males	Fema's		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Chislehurst Urban District and Civil Parish	2,791	1,487	1,824	7,429	8,666	3,725	4,941	13	383
Wards :									
Lower Chislehurst ..	..		725	..	3,377	1,554	1,823	2	57
Upper Chislehurst ..	..	..	1,099	..	5,289	2,171	3,118	11	326

The **Population** of the Chislehurst Urban District, estimated to the middle of 1913, was 8,971, being an increase of 137 on the estimated population of 1912, and of 305 on the census population of 1911.

The number of **Births** registered in the District amounted to 159, including 82 of males and 77 of females. To this number is added one birth which took place outside the District born of parents with a fixed place of residence in the District, while no births took place in the District whose parents had a fixed place of residence elsewhere.

The nett number of births was therefore 160 (83 male and 77 female), which gives a **Birth-rate** of 17.8 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 16.9 in 1912 and 19.0 in 1911.

Thirty-eight deaths were registered in the District, 22 of males and 16 of females. To this number are added the deaths of 29 persons belonging to the District and who died outside its area, while no deaths occurred in the District of persons who had a fixed place of residence elsewhere.

The nett number of deaths belonging to the District was 67 (43 male and 24 female), giving a **Death-rate** of 7.5 per 1,000 of population, as compared with a similar rate in 1912, and 8.8 in 1911.

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

Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years) ...	0
Diphtheria	1
Measles	1
Whooping-cough	1
Enteric Fever	0
Scarlet Fever	0
Small-pox	0
	<hr/>
	3
	<hr/>

The **Death-rate** from these **Epidemic Diseases** was 0.33 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 0.11 in 1912, and 0.69 in 1911.

The **Infant Mortality**, i.e., the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 registered births, was 25 as compared with 54 in 1912 and 84 in 1911.

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

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 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
Chislehurst Urban	17.8	7.5	25	0.33

The rates for this District are again very favourable, indeed the death-rate, infant mortality, and the death-rate from the stated epidemic diseases are abnormally low, being 6.2, 84, and 0.87 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 Genral 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 the 1st of February, 1913, and had the effect of making all forms of Tuberculosis compulsorily notifiable on and after that date.

During the year 1913, 55 cases were notified, as against 23 in the previous year, and comprised 11 of Diphtheria, 5 of Erysipelas, 15 of Scarlet Fever, 1 of Enteric Fever, 11 of Phthisis (consumption of the lungs), and 12 of other forms of Tuberculosis.

Scarlet Fever.

Fifteen non-fatal cases were notified as compared with 2 (also non-fatal) in 1912.

They were notified as follows:—1 in March at Chislehurst Common; 2 in May, 1 at High Street and 1 at Elm Road; 4 in June, 3 at Albany Road and 1 at Green Lane; 3 in July, 1 at Chislehurst Common and 1 at Albany Road; 1 in August at South Hill Road; 3 in November at Cray Road, and 1 in December at the Park.

The cases were notified at the following age-periods:—

1—5	5—15	15—25	25—45
years.	years.	years.	years.
3	6	5	1 = 15 cases.

Twelve of the patients were treated at the Bromley and Beckenham Joint Isolation Hospital.

Two at least of the cases were imported ones. One was that of a young lady who came home from the continent in May, a few days before developing the disease and subsequent inquiries showed that she contracted it at the place whence she came. The other was that of a young man who contracted the disease in a northern town in November.

Five cases occurred in one family of seven children. One was notified on June 27th and two others on the 30th. The house was disinfected, the usual precautions carried out, and the children of school age excluded until July 20th. They commenced work at school on 21st, but on 24th two, aged 6 and 9 years, fell with the disease.

The three cases in November were also in one family—two being notified on 1st and one on the 3rd. This last case was in a peeling stage and was probably really the earliest case in this family, but owing to the absence of symptoms, the transient rash was ignored, and the existence of Scarlet Fever not recognised by the parents.

Diphtheria.

Cases of this disease increased from 2 non-fatal cases in 1912 to 11 cases with 1 death in 1913.

The district was free from the disease until June 26th, when a girl aged 4 was notified from Crown Lane. Inquiries showed that the patient and her brother were removed to Hospital from the Borough of Bromley, suffering from Diphtheria on March 24th, 1913, and when discharged stayed at her home at Bromley for about three weeks, after which she came to stay with relatives at Crown Lane. On the 14th June the patient had her tonsils excised and adenoids removed, and on that day her mother came from Bromley to see her child. The mother then complained of sore throat and fainted, and with difficulty returned to her home. On the 23rd June Mr. Powell received a telephone message from the Sanitary Inspector for Bromley that the woman had been notified as suffering from Diphtheria and had been removed to Hospital, and that the Medical Officer of Health suspected the condition of the child's throat. A swab was taken, which gave a positive result.

The next case was that of an infant, 18 months of age, notified on the 25th August from Blackhorse Road.

The next 6 cases occurred in November. On the 6th of that month a girl aged 7 years was notified, followed by her sister, aged 9, and a brother, aged 3, on the 8th of that month. In the case of the boy a swab was taken at the same time as the second girl, but with a negative result, but the case was notified, the medical man stating that the disease was well advanced. Two cases were then reported from an adjoining house on the 18th and 22nd, and these were undoubtedly the result of direct contact with the other family. The other case in this month was that of a girl residing in a large house at Sidcup Hill, in respect of which there is nothing specially to note.

The first of these six cases terminated fatally six days after admission to Hospital.

The first of the 3 cases in December was a youth, aged 18, notified on the 5th from Oxford Road, the second a maid at a house at Sidcup, and the third a boy from the next house to the three cases which occurred in November. In the last case direct contact with this family was the cause of the disease.

Ten of the patients were treated in Hospital.

The following were the age-periods at which the cases and death arose:—

1—5 years.	5—15 years.	15—25 years.	
5	4	2	= 11 cases.
—	1	—	= 1 death.

Enteric Fever.

Only one non-fatal case of this disease was reported, as compared with two cases and one death in the previous year. The patient was a middle aged woman, employed as a field hand, but enquiries at the farm failed to afford any cause to which the disease could be attributed. The home conditions were, however, very bad, the whole house being in a dirty and defective condition.

The case was a mild one and was discharged from Hospital cured after a stay of a fortnight.

Erysipelas. Five cases with one death were notified as against two non-fatal cases in 1912, and were reported:—1 in January at Suffolk Road, 1 in May at Summerhill Villas, 1 in June (fatal) at Victoria Road, 1 in November at Victoria Road, and 1 in December at Crown Lane. With the exception of the first case (which was that of a boy aged 11 years) all the patients were adults.

Table III. shows two deaths from this disease, the other being that of a resident belonging to this District, who died in the Union Workhouse, the case not being notified in this area.

Puerperal Fever. Again no cases have been notified; the last was in June, 1905.

Small-pox. It is also satisfactory to record that no cases of this disease have occurred since May, 1903.

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 11 deaths during the year, as compared with 3 in 1912, and 3 in 1911. Of these 11 deaths, 7 were certified as due to Phthisis (consumption of the lungs), as against 3 in 1912, and 3 in 1911.

The **Death-rate** from all forms of the disease was 1.23, and the Phthisis death-rate 0.78 per 1,000 of population, as compared with rates of 0.34 in the two previous years.

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		
Chislehurst Urban—							
Death-rate	0.87	0.73	0.97	0.35	0.34	0.34	1.23
No. of deaths.. ..	7	6	8	3	3	3	11
PHTHISIS.							
England and Wales	1.14	1.12	1.09	1.02	1.08		
Chislehurst Urban—							
Death-rate	0.75	0.49	0.72	0.35	0.34	0.34	0.78
No. of deaths.. ..	6	4	6	3	3	3	7

By a General Order of the Local Government Board (No. 59,247), dated 19th December, 1912, the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908; the Public Health (Tuberculosis in Hospitals) Regulations, 1911, and the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1911, were revoked, and the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912, substituted, these last making the notification of all forms of Tuberculosis compulsory on and after February 1st, 1913.

Notice of these 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.

Notification under the older Regulations continued through the month of January, 1913, four notifications of Phthisis being received—two under the “Tuberculosis in Hospital” and two under the “Tuberculosis Regulations, 1911.”

During the whole year 28 notifications were received relating to 23 persons, of whom 11 were suffering from pulmonary and 12

from other forms of Tuberculosis. Of these 11 pulmonary cases 3 died during the year and of the 12 other forms, 4 died.

Of the total 11 deaths 6 were of males and 5 of females, and the fatal age-periods were as follows:—

5—15 years.	15—25 years.	25—45 years.	45—65 years.
3	3	4	1 = 11

B. NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Measles. Only one death resulted from this disease, that of an infant 13 months of age in February, at Oxford Road.

Whooping-cough also caused the death of an infant of seven months at Jubilee Road in April.

Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under 2 years).

It is satisfactory to record that no deaths occurred from these diseases.

Influenza. No deaths.

C. OTHER DISEASES.

Cancer. Reference to Table 3 will show that 9 deaths were due to this disease, equal to a rate of 1.00 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 0.79 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		
Chislehurst Urban—							
Death-rate	1.37	0.61	1.46	0.36	0.69	0.79	1.00
No. of deaths	11	5	12	3	6	7	9

Hospital Accommodation and Administration.

Twenty-three cases of infectious disease were treated at the Bromley and Beckenham Joint Hospital, and were admitted as follows:—

2 in May (Scarlet Fever).
 4 in June (Scarlet Fever).
 2 in July (Scarlet Fever).
 3 in August (1 Scarlet Fever, 1 Diphtheria, and 1 Typhoid Fever).
 9 in November (3 Scarlet Fever, 6 Diphtheria).
 3 in December (1 Diphtheria).

Total 23 cases (12 Scarlet Fever, 10 Diphtheria, 1 Enteric Fever).

Bacteriological Aids to Diagnosis.

Copies of reports have been received on the examinations of 21 specimens, viz. :—

At County Laboratory:—

	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Diphtheria	3	9	12
Typhoid	1	—	1
Phthisis	1	5	6
Others	—	—	—
	<u>5</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>19</u>

By Clinical Research Association:—

	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Diphtheria	2	—	2
Typhoid	—	—	—
Phthisis	—	—	—
Others	—	—	—
—	<u>2</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>2</u>

Sanitary Inspection of District.

The figures and information required by the Sanitary Officers' (outside London) Order, 1910, are appended in Mr. Powell's report.

Adoptive Acts.

The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890, and the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, were adopted in 1900.

The following Parts of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, have been adopted by the Council and sanctioned by the Local Government Board and Home Office:—

Part 2. Streets and Buildings.	Order made by the Local Government Board on May 28th, 1909, and to come into operation on 16th July, 1909. Date of Order in London Gazette: June 11th and 18th, 1909.	
,, 3. Sanitary Provisions.		
,, 4. Infectious Disease.		
,, 5. Common Lodging Houses.		
Part 7. Police (Part of Sections 81).	Order made by the Home Office on April 2nd, 1909. Date of Order in London Gazette: April 16th, 1909.	
,, 8. Fire Brigades.		
,, 9. Sky Signs.		

Sanction for the adoption of Section 51 of the above Act (relating to power to declare a business to be an offensive business) was given under the Order of May 28th, 1909. The Council has declared a list of offensive trades, which after certain modifications was confirmed by a further Order of the Local Government Board.

Water Supply.

The whole of the District is supplied by the mains of the Metropolitan Water Board.

Refuse Removal.

Refuse Removal is carried out by the Council's own men and the material is sorted and the lighter parts burnt on the large area acquired by the Council some few years ago. So far this simple method meets the requirements of the District.

Bye-laws and Regulations.

The following is a list of the Bye-laws and Regulations in force in this District:—

Bye-laws with regard to Slaughter-houses, adopted October 7th and confirmed by the Local Government Board on December 30th, 1901.

Bye-laws with respect to New Streets and Buildings and the Alteration of Buildings, adopted September 2nd, 1907, and confirmed by the Local Government Board on the 8th November following.

Bye-laws for securing the Decent Lodging and Accommodation of persons engaged in Hop-picking or of the Picking of Fruit and Vegetables, adopted October 17th, 1907, and came into force November 28th, 1907.

Bye-laws for the Prevention of the Keeping of Swine on any premises within the Urban District of Chislehurst, so as to be injurious to Health, adopted September 7th, 1908, and allowed by the Local Government Board on October 28th, 1908.

Bye-laws with respect to drainage of existing Buildings, adopted September 2nd, and allowed by the Local Government Board on November 8th, 1907.

Bye-laws with respect to the Management of the Cemetery provided by the Council and charges for the use of the same, adopted January 20th, 1913, and confirmed by the Local Government Board, March 18th, 1913.

Regulations made under the Public Health Act, 1875, as to the mode of Constructing and Laying-out of Drains, and their connection with the Public Sewage Sewer, adopted November 4th, 1907.

Regulations under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order of 1885, adopted June 8th, and came into force August 12th, 1903.

Schools.

I have not found it necessary to advise your Council to close any Elementary Schools during the past year under Article 57 of the Code for the prevention of infectious disease. Owing to the prevalence of Measles in the early part of the year, I received intimation from the School Medical Officer that it was necessary to close the following Schools for the undermentioned periods:—

Chislehurst Prickend—January 6th to January 25th.

Chislehurst Sidecup Hill Infants—January 28th to February 15th.

Chislehurst Church of England—March 11th to April 5th.

It is satisfactory to note that although this disease was widely spread, no deaths occurred in children of school age. This fact, I hope, points to more care and attention being given to children suffering from this complaint and that parents are realising the mortality which has prevailed from this disease and more particularly its complications—bronchitis, pneumonia, etc.

Foods.

Action taken under the Food and Drugs Act is detailed in the Sanitary Inspector's Report; also action with regard to seizures of fish and inquiries into the conditions under which ice creams are prepared.

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.

Regulations made under the 1885 Order have been in force in this District since 1903.

There are now 10 persons (occupying premises in the District) on the Register, as follows:—

Dairymen and Purveyors	...	...	...	...	3
Purveyors only	...	...	...	...	2
Cowkeepers	...	...	...	...	2
Cowkeepers and Purveyors	...	...	...	...	1
Cowkeepers and Dairymen	...	...	...	...	2
					<hr/>
					10
					<hr/> <hr/>

No action beyond the routine supervision of the premises has been needed.

Slaughter-houses.

There are now only three slaughter-houses being used—one in the Upper and two in the Lower Borough. I have only had occasion to recommend the destruction of part of a carcase in one instance of tuberculosis. The meat killed in the District is usually of excellent quality.

Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909.

The number of houses inspected under this Act since it came into force are as follows:—

1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104
1912	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	173
1913	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	233
								<hr/>
								510
								<hr/> <hr/>

Of these 104 houses inspected in 1911, the works have been completed in all but 8 cases, and in regard to these 8 houses certain works were carried out, but the dampness, which was the principal matter requiring attention, was treated by the application of a solution to the external brickwork and these houses are not considered to be finally dealt with until the winter's trial has shown that the work is effective.

Of the 173 houses inspected in 1912, 169 had defects of some kind or other, and by the end of that year, 62 had been put into a proper state of repair, and the whole of the remainder were satisfactorily dealt with during the year 1913.

All the 233 houses inspected in 1913 had defects in some form which required attention, and by the end of the year the works asked for in 55 of the houses had been completed to the satisfaction of your officials, the remainder being in hand.

The following will give the necessary figures required by Article V. of the Regulations:—

No. of dwelling-houses inspected	...	...	...	...	233
„ 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	...	...	...	...	3
„ representations made to the Council with a view to the making of Closing Orders	...	...	...	...	3
„ Closing Orders made	...	...	...	...	3
„ dwelling-houses the defects in which were remedied without the making of Closing Orders	...	...	...	...	55
„ dwelling-houses which, after making of Closing Orders were put into a fit state for human habitation	...	...	...	...	0

A summary of the defects is contained in Mr. Powell's appended report.

Generally speaking there is no actual shortage of housing accommodation for the working classes, but rents are very high, and cottages of a moderate rental are eagerly taken up as soon as empty. Of the 233 houses inspected in 1913 the rentals were as follows:—

2 at 2/6	20 at 7/6
2 at 3/6	42 at 8/-
2 at 4/-	5 at 8/6
5 at 4/6	2 at 9/-
28 at 5/-	1 at 9/6
5 at 5/3	1 at 10/-
36 at 5/6	1 at 12/-
11 at 6/-	
40 at 6/6	<hr/> 233
30 at 7/-	<hr/>

This gives an average of 6/6.

With few exceptions the cottage accommodation is well up to the average in quality.

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

There are 8 Factories and 46 Workshops on the Register, descriptions of which are given in Mr. Powell's appended report. The work of inspection is in his hands, and in cases of difficulty I also inspect and report.

The Table giving the figures required by the Secretary of State is also appended.

No legal action during the year has been required to enforce the provisions of this Act; verbal or written requests have at once had the effect of rectifying any small defect or irregularity detected.

Mr. Powell's report of the work carried out by him during the year, the statistical tables required by the Local Government Board, and the table required 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 6th, 1914.

Table 1.—Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1913 and previous years.

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 per 1,000 Nett Births.	* Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1908	8,132	..	172	21.1	47	5.7	..	6	13	75	53	6.5
1909	8,235	..	183	22.2	64	7.7	..	13	12	65	77	9.3
1910	8,338	..	163	19.5	68	8.1	..	19	14	85	87	10.4
1911	8,666	163	165	19.0	61	7.0	1	17	14	84	77	8.8
1912	8,834	145	149	16.9	55	6.2	..	11	8	54	66	7.5
1913	8,971	159	160	17.8	38	4.2	..	29	4	25	67	7.5

Area of District in acres (land and inland water), 2,791.

At Census of 1911 :—Total population at all ages, 8,666 ; number of inhabited houses, 1,811 ; average number of persons per house, 4.8.

Table 2.—Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the Year 1913.

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 upwards.	
Small-pox .. .. .	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera and Plague ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Diphtheria (including Memb. croup) ..	11	...	4	5	2	...	...	10
Erysipelas	5	..	...	1	...	...	2	2
Scarlet Fever	15	..	3	6	5	1	...	12	
Typhus Fever .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Relapsing Fever and Continued Fever ..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever .. ..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis .. .. .	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	12	...	...	...	2	9	1	...
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	11	..	1	9	...	1	...	...
Totals	55	...	8	21	9	12	3	2	23

The Isolation Hospital.—Bromley and Beckenham Joint Hospital, in the area of the Borough of Bromley,

Table 3.—Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1913.

Causes of Death.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.									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.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
ALL CAUSES— Certified	67	4	2	1	7	4	10	19	20	..
Enteric Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping-cough ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria & Croup ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Influenza .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	7	..	..	..	..	2	4	1	..	..
Tuberculous Meningitis	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cancer, malignant disease	9	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	3	..
Rheumatic Fever ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Organic Heart Disease	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..
Bronchitis	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..
Pneumonia (all forms)	5	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea and Enteritis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Appendicitis and Typhlitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cirrhosis of Liver ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alcoholism .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nephritis and Bright's Disease .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy & Parturition	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..
Suicide	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Other Defined Diseases	20	..	..	1	2	..	1	7	9	..
Diseases ill-defined or unknown .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	67	4	2	1	7	4	10	19	20	..

Table 4.—CHISLEHURST URBAN DISTRICT.

INFANT MORTALITY. 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.	Total under 1 month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes—Certified	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	4
Small-pox
Chicken-pox
Measles
Scarlet Fever
Whooping Cough	1	..	1
Diphtheria and Group
Erysipelas
Tuberculous Meningitis
Abdominal Tuberculosis
Other Tuberculous Diseases
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)
Convulsions
Laryngitis
Bronchitis
Pneumonia (all forms)	1	1	2
Diarrhoea
Enteritis
Gastritis
Syphilis
Rickets
Suffocation, overlying
Injury at Birth
Atelectasis
Congenital Malformations
Premature Birth ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus
Other Causes
	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	4

Nett Births in the year—Legitimate, 157; Illegitimate, 3. Nett Deaths in the year of Legitimate Infants, 3; Illegitimate Infants 1.

Factories, Workshops, Workplaces and Homework.

1.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	12	—	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	108	—	—
Workplaces	—	—	—
Total	120	—	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of Cleanliness	8	8	..	..
Want of Ventilation .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Overcrowding .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Want of drainage of floors .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Other nuisances	3	3	..	..
Sanitary accommodation {	insufficient .. .. .	..	..	..
	unsuitable or defective	2	2	..
	not separate for sexes .. .. .	..	..	..
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	..	..	..	..
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bake-houses (ss. 97 to 100) .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Other offences .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Total	13	13	..	..

3.—HOMEWORK.

Two Lists of homeworkers engaged in the making of wearing apparel, were received from other Councils.

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.
Bakehouses	7
Laundries	5
Trades connected with the making or sale of Clothing	10
Others—various	24
Total number of workshops on Register	46

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133) ..	..
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5 1901)	{ Notified by H.M. Inspector Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector .. }
Other	
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	..
Certificates granted during the year .. .. .	..
In use at the end of the year .. .. .	..

J. S. TEW,

Medical Officer of Health.

6th April, 1914

January, 1914.

**To the CHAIRMAN and MEMBERS of the
CHISLEHURST URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.**

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my 13th Annual Report for the year 1913.

Visits. The number of visits and re-visits made to premises during the year has been 7,560 and 106 nuisances have been discovered, but this latter number does not include the nuisances discovered under the Inspection of District Regulations, for which see special report appended.

Complaints. I am pleased to say that only 16 complaints were received and investigated this year, being a decrease of four over the number of the previous year. Of these, two related to accumulations of house refuse, one to smell from sewer gratings (this nuisance was afterwards found to arise from decaying fish in adjoining premises), three to accumulations of offensive matter, two to defective drains and water-closets, seven to defective and unhealthy dwelling-houses, and one to the bad condition of a back approach.

All the nuisances complained of were rectified.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases. The number of Notifications received and dealt with during the year under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Acts, 1889—1899, was 32, being an increase of 22 over last year. The cases notified were

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	15
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	11
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	5
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	...	...	1
						<hr/> 32 <hr/>

Fifteen of these cases occurred in Upper Chislehurst and 17 in Lower Chislehurst as follows:—

Upper Chislehurst:	10	Scarlet Fever.
	1	Diphtheria.
	4	Erysipelas.
	<hr/> 15 <hr/>	

Lower Chislehurst:	5	Scarlet Fever.
	10	Diphtheria.
	1	Erysipelas.
	1	Typhoid Fever.

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It was found necessary to remove 23 of the cases to the Isolation Hospital, which was an increase of 17 cases over the previous year.

I am glad to say that the parents have readily consented to the removal of their children to the Isolation Hospital, while the Medical Practitioners have also rendered valuable assistance by telephoning immediately they have become aware of a case, this enabling the patient to be removed to the Hospital as speedily as possible. The Hospital Authorities now possess Motor Ambulances, which is also a great help in this direction.

The following Table shows the number of Notifications of Notifiable Diseases which have been notified since the formation of the Urban District in 1900 and also the respective Districts in which they have occurred, viz. :—

Year				Upper	Lower	Total.
				Chislehurst.	Chislehurst.	
1900*	...	...	51	31	82
1901	...	...	21	12	33
1902	...	...	74	34	108
1903	...	...	50	18	68
1904	...	...	50	25	75
1905	...	...	21	17	38
1906	...	...	19	26	45
1907	...	...	15	28	43
1908	...	...	58	18	76
1909	...	...	23	45	68
1910	...	..	23	46	69
1911	...	...	7	11	18
1912	...	...	5	5	10
1913	...	...	15	17	32

* This is for a period of 8 months only.

Tuberculosis. During the year 23 cases of Tuberculosis were notified. This number is an increase of 10 over the cases notified in 1912.

Seven of the cases notified during the year under review proved fatal and two patients notified in 1912 also died during the past year.

Sputum utensils have been supplied to those patients in needy circumstances.

Disinfection. Twenty-nine premises, consisting of 45 rooms, were sprayed and fumigated during the year, and the owners and occupiers readily assisted by cleansing the rooms as soon after disinfection as possible.

The fumigation was carried out by means of Formalin Fumigators and the clothing, etc., disinfected in a solution of Izal.

The walls and bedding were sprayed with an Equifex Spray Pump, the solution used for this purpose being Formic Aldehyde as a 2 per cent. solution.

Disinfecting Fluid, etc., has been supplied gratis where required during the year.

Drainage. The drainage of 15 premises was examined and tested during the year, all of which were found to be in a more or less defective condition.

Six of these were entirely reconstructed and two repaired, and the re-drainage of the remaining seven houses was under consideration at the end of the year.

Ash-pits. Two premises were provided with properly covered moveable receptacles for house refuse during the year.

Houses unfit for Human Habitation. See Special Report on Housing and Town Planning.

Temporary Shelters. The Shelters for Fruit Pickers in the District have been regularly inspected during the season.

Only seven out of the 26 shelters were occupied during the year. Of the 20 shelters at Town Court Farm three were occupied and of the six at Thongs Farm four were occupied.

The Shelters were occupied by five men, five women, and five children under the age of 14 years.

One Shelter was found to be overcrowded with inmates, having regard to the cubic capacity of same, and the overcrowding was at once abated, and the usual limewashing and cleansing in respect of all the occupied Shelters have been carried out.

Slaughter-houses. The three occupied Slaughter-houses in the District have been systematically inspected during the year, and the quarterly limewashing carried out in accordance with the Regulations.

One Slaughter-house is still vacant.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops. These premises have been regularly inspected and have been kept in good condition, and the limewashing of the Cowsheds has been carried out.

During the year the premises at Frogpool Farm were connected to the Water Board's supply.

One Registered Milkseller left the District during the year and the premises are still vacant, and one Milkseller's business was re-registered in the name of another person.

Unsound Food. On information received I inspected the carcase of a cow in Lower Chislehurst which had been slaughtered outside our District, and found the fore-quarters and offal affected with Tuberculosis. I at once communicated with your Medical Officer of Health on the matter, who confirmed my opinion.

The diseased portions of the meat were voluntarily surrendered by the owner and afterwards destroyed.

During the year also 18 mackerel were seized as being unsound or unwholesome or unfit for the food of man. These were taken from a man giving a name and address at Deptford, which on investigation were found to be incorrect.

The fish were subsequently taken before a Justice of the Peace, who gave an Order for their destruction under the provisions of Sec. 117 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

The fish were subsequently destroyed and no further action taken in the matter.

It was found that ice cream was being made in unsuitable premises at Lower Chislehurst, and on the occupier being informed this would not be allowed the premises were put into proper condition.

Factories and Workshops. These premises were periodically inspected during the year, the total number of visits being 120, and attention was paid to the cleanliness and sanitary accommodation of the persons employed therein.

The following are the chief defects that were found, and on the whole the Workshops and Factories in the District are well kept:—

Dirty rooms	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Dirty or defective W.C.s and appliances	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective flushing cisterns	.....	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective or absence of eaves gutters	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective roofs	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Workshop not sealed off from Stables	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

The whole of the defects found were remedied without legal proceedings being taken.

One organ builder was registered during the year and one cycle maker and one dressmaker was re-registered in respect of new premises.

The occupier of one factory removed into an adjoining District, another factory was closed and one farrier's business was given up during the year.

The corrected list of Workshops is as follows:—

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Laundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Dressmakers and Milliners	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Carpenters, Joiners, Builders and Plumbers...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Farriers, Coachbuilders and Wheelwrights	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Saddlers	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Basket Makers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cycle Makers	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Bootmakers	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tailors	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Upholsterers	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Organ Builder	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
							<hr/>
							46
							<hr/>

The list of Factories is as follows:—

Brickworks	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Printers	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mineral Water Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Electric Light Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Motor Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Laundry	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Builder	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
							<hr/>
							8
							<hr/>

Distribution of Leaflets. The annual distribution of leaflets containing information with reference to the notification, causes, symptoms, etc., of Scarlet Fever and other Infectious Diseases was carried out during the year, according to the resolution of the Council.

Food and Drugs. In order to avoid overlapping, the Kent County Council, as in former years, undertook to send the Council quarterly reports on the samples of food, etc., taken in this District.

by their Inspector. During the past year 50 samples were taken as follows:—

Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Butter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Lard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Jam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Whisky	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Brandy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
									<hr/>
									50
									<hr/>

On analysis the sample of whisky was found to be 0.41 degree below the limit fixed by law, and in the case of the sample of brandy this was found to be 0.03 degree below the legal limit, and in both these cases the vendors were cautioned.

The other samples taken were found to be satisfactory.

During the year the County Inspector also made 17 examinations of the weights of sacks of coal, all of which were found to be correct.

House Refuse Removal. The collection of the house refuse by our own workmen has again worked well and the refuse has been collected regularly. Only two complaints were received of the delay in the removal of the dust.

The total number of loads of house refuse removed from inhabited houses in the District during the past year was 2,300½, as compared with 2,231½ the previous year.

The following shows the amounts expended on the removal and disposal of House Refuse since the year 1906:—

				£	s.	d.
Expenditure to	31st March,	1906	...	472	9	2
do.		1907	...	448	2	6
do.		1908	...	450	19	0
do.		1909	...	486	19	5
do.		1910	...	476	7	0
do.		1911	...	488	11	3
do.		1912	...	537	12	1
Expenditure to	Estimated Expenditure					
22nd January, 1914	to 31st March, 1914					
£407 0 10	£92	9 2		500	0 0	

Extermination of Vermin. During the year rats have been destroyed on the Refuse Shoot.

Petroleum. Nine person were licensed during the year for the Storage of Petroleum in respect of amounts varying from 50 to 1,500 gallons. About 30 visits have been made in connection with

the Private Petroleum Stores, and the Traders' Stores have been regularly inspected.

Carbide of Calcium. Three persons were licensed during the year for the Storage of Carbide of Calcium in respect of amounts varying from 112 to 336lbs.

Summary of Work carried out during the year (not including works carried out under the Housing and Town Planning Act, for which see special report):—

Number of complaints received and investigated	...	16
Nuisances discovered	... ..	121
Nuisances abated without report	... ..	119
Nuisances abated after report	... ..	—
Nuisances outstanding	... ..	12
Legal Notices served	... ..	2
Preliminary Notices served	... ..	—
Notices served for insufficient ash-pits	... ..	—
Notices served for insufficient water-closets	... ..	—
Number of letters written, reports made, School Notices and other minor notices	... ..	497

Character of Work carried out (not including works carried out under Housing and Town Planning Act):—

Houses cleansed and generally repaired	... ..	11
Cowsheds, slaughter-houses and bakehouses cleansed	...	26
Water laid on to water-closets or defective flushing cisterns	... ..	3
Dust-bins provided	... ..	3
Houses at which drains were examined and tested	...	15
Houses at which drains were found defective	...	13
Houses at which drains have been reconstructed	...	6
Houses at which drains have been cleansed, venti- lated, trapped or repaired	... ..	30
Offensive accumulations removed	... ..	5
Infectious houses cleansed and fumigated	... ..	29
Drinking water cisterns covered and cleansed	...	2
Houses found with defective roofs, eaves, gutters and rainwater down-pipes	... ..	2
Premises on which animals were so kept as to be a nuisance	... ..	2
Defective floors, steps, etc.	... ..	9

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING.

During the year 233 houses were inspected under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, and at the end of the year the defects at 151 were remedied and at the other houses the work is well in hand,

The repairs in many instances were proceeded with very slowly, and in the case where cementing of walls, etc., is reported upon in the winter months, this work has to stand over until the spring, when it can be more effectually carried out.

The matter found requiring most attention was that of dampness, and this arose from various causes, such as the want of proper damp-proof courses, defective eaves, gutters, roofs, rain-water down-pipes, pervious brickwork, etc.

This latter defect was one of the chief causes of the dampness, and it is a very open question whether 9-inch solid walls built in exposed positions do not require cementing or provided with some impervious surface to prevent this defect arising. The outer surface of the walls of several houses were cemented during the year for dampness, and those houses without damp-proof courses were provided with proper slate and cement courses.

It was found necessary in seven cases to issue Statutory Notices before the required works were carried out, and after these were served the necessary defects were remedied without further trouble.

Houses unfit for Human Habitation. It was found necessary for your Medical Officer of Health to inspect three premises known as Thorn Cottage, Fern Cottage and Picketts Cottage, situate in the High Street, Foots Cray, owing to their bad condition, who reported same as being unfit for human habitation, and the necessary Closing Orders under Section 17 of the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, were served, but a decision as to rendering the houses fit for human habitation or otherwise has not yet been arrived at.

Summary of Defects. The following is a Summary of the defects found and matters reported upon under these Regulations:—

Dampness, caused by the want of or insufficient damp-proof courses, porous brickwork, defective eaves, gutters and rainwater down-pipes, defective roofs, etc., etc.	598
Dirty or defective W.C. pans and traps	51
Insufficient flush of water to W.C.'s and defective flushing cisterns	30
Defective drainage appurtenances	123
Dirty walls and ceilings	633
Defective floors and interior paving	74
Defective or insufficient yard paving and surface water drainage	179
Drinking water cisterns in a dirty or defective condition or not properly covered	22

Absence of or defective dust-bins	...	...	...	...	53
Defective or absence of floor ventilation	...	...	...	...	80
Drains unventilated	...	...	...	...	37
Defective interior walls and ceilings	...	...	...	...	145
Rooms in a verminous condition	...	...	...	...	33
Miscellaneous defects: steps, washing coppers, fire-places, absence of handrails, etc., etc.	...	...	...	...	306

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM GEORGE POWELL,
(Assoc. and Cert. Royal Sanitary Inst.),
 Inspector of Nuisances.