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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 1908.

BRENTWOOD:

WILSON AND WHITWORTH LTD., HIGH STREET.





# Brentwood Urban District Council.

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TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE URBAN DISTRICT  
COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with my statutory duty, I beg to submit my Tenth Annual Report on the Sanitary Administration of Brentwood, and in doing so, I should like to point out that primarily the Report is intended for the information of the Local Government Board and County Council, though it is hoped that it will prove to be of use to you, and to those whose interests (from a public health point of view) are committed to your charge.



It should therefore be kept in mind, that in order to make each Report complete in itself, it will be necessary to repeat in some instances what has been stated in previous Reports, and to make statements of the local circumstances, and of local sanitary questions which may seem superfluous to you, but which may often be needed by the Local Government Board and County Council.

It has been my usual custom for some years now to prepare my Annual Reports under certain headings, recommended in a Memorandum from the Local Government Board, and I propose to maintain this method of compilation, so that the several sections will be found to treat of the same subjects, and in the same order as on previous occasions.

#### 1.—*General Character of the District.*

The Urban District of Brentwood was constituted an Urban Authority in April, 1899, and consists solely of the Old Parish of Brentwood.

In 1901 there were 916 houses in the District, but that number has been increased to over 1,400 during the last eight years, so that, comparatively speaking, there is very little open space left for building in the District as now constituted. The parts of the parishes of Shenfield, South Weald and Great Warley, which adjoin Brentwood are thickly populated, forming with Brentwood practically a large town, and are under the Sanitary administration of three different Authorities, namely:—Brentwood Urban, Romford Rural, and Billericay Rural Councils.

Brentwood is situated on an elevated position, on the main road between London and Chelmsford, and has an area of 459 acres. A small brook which takes most of the surface water of the District, runs between Brentwood and the parishes of Shenfield and South Weald, eventually discharging into the Ingrebourne Brook, near Brook Street.

Brewing, the Manufacture of Agriculture Implements, and Brickmaking, are the principal industries. A large number of persons,



whose occupations are in London, reside in the District, the remainder being employed in the different places of business and workshops.

## 2.—*Housing of the People.*

House accommodation and the general condition of the dwellings of the working classes, have immensely improved during the last two or three years.

When one considers, that there have been about 500 new houses erected in the District during the last ten years, and that at the present time there are only 20 houses vacant, there is little difficulty in realizing how great the demand for houses has really been, and speaks well for the prosperity of the town, and the general confidence in the Sanitary Administration of the District.

The number of houses erected and completed during the year was 54. Of this number 52 are cottages, let at a rental of five shillings a week, of which 13 are unoccupied, but the majority of these are also let and will be occupied almost immediately. Fourteen new houses, which were unoccupied at the end of 1907, were speedily taken in the early part of the new year.

No case of overcrowding has been detected.

## 3.—*Sewerage and Drainage.*

The Sewerage system, which is the joint property of the Brentwood Urban and the Billericay Rural District Councils, is controlled by a Committee, consisting of nine members; six representing Brentwood and three representing Billericay. This dual control of a populous district for sanitary matters is complicated and unsatisfactory, and to my mind has been the means of causing very considerable delay in the advancement of urgent sanitary improvements.

In the Annual Report for the year 1906, I brought this question strongly to the front, in the hope that the Authorities would give the subject full consideration, and by consulting experts on Sanitary



matters, be enabled to adopt some means which would effectually remedy the unsatisfactory state of the sewerage system.

That Report brought forth a good deal of criticism, and those who did not see eye to eye with me, made some very trenchant comments on my assertions and deductions. However, there was no getting away from the truth, thus plainly placed before the Public, and the result was that the question was seriously taken up.

After much discussion and deliberation, the Authorities of both Districts decided upon a comprehensive scheme, to be carried out by an eminent firm of Sanitary Engineers, and having applied for a loan, are awaiting the sanction of the Local Government Board.

I have every reason to believe that the scheme will be approved by the Local Government Board, and if only the unsatisfactory condition of dual control could be removed, the result would create a marked improvement in the Sanitary condition of the district, promote the well-being of the people, and secure confidence in the Sanitary administrations of this Council.

#### 4.—*Excrement Disposal.*

A great many of the owners of the old cottage property have substituted modern w.c.'s for the old hand-flushing closets, and all the new houses have been provided with the most modern sanitary arrangements.

#### 5.—*Removal of House Refuse.*

The arrangement is the same as has been in vogue for several years.

A Contractor is engaged to cart the refuse away about once a week, in a closed van provided by the Council, and to find a suitable dumping ground.

This finding a suitable dumping ground is sure, before very long, to become a matter of difficulty, and it will then be found necessary to provide a destructor. Under present conditions the expediency of doing this would be a subject for serious consideration.

#### 6.—*Water Supply.*

The Town is supplied with water by the South Essex Waterworks Company, and there has been no cause for complaint during the year.

#### 7.—*Places over which the Council have supervision.*

No offensive trades are carried on in the District.

There is only one common lodging house, which, with the bake-houses and slaughter-houses, have been regularly inspected, and found in a fairly sanitary condition.

Workshops and Workplaces have been periodically inspected.

One firm has provided a bath, and extra lavatory basin, and w.c. for the employees. which works out at one w.c. for each ten persons.

There are three dairies in the district, which have been regularly inspected, and found fairly satisfactory, though in one case there is still room for improvement.

#### 8.—*Nuisances.*

Twenty-five complaints of nuisances were received, the majority of which related to delay in the removal of house refuse.

This delay is, in some measure accounted for, by the greatly increased number of houses, and as the town grows so will greater facilities be required for the removal of refuse.

There were 313 nuisances detected in the course of inspection and there were 56 left over from the previous year, making in all 394 nuisances for the year—of these, 392 were abated, and the remaining



two are receiving attention. There were four notices served, which were complied with, without having to resort to more stringent measures.

This satisfactory result in dealing with nuisances is, I think, principally due to the tact displayed by the Inspector, who had no less than 128 interviews with the different owners or agents, for the purpose of getting nuisances abated with the least possible friction.

The number of houses and premises inspected was 411.

Besides this number there were 425 repeat visits, to ascertain that the nuisances were satisfactorily attended to, making altogether 836 visits of inspection.

#### 9.—*Bye-Laws.*

The bye-laws with respect to new houses are very fairly enforced, and there are scarcely any plans sent in which do not conform to their requirements.

#### 10.—*Method of dealing with Infectious Diseases.*

There is no Isolation Hospital in the district, so that the cases have to be removed to Billericay, Dagenham (in the Romford Rural District, or to London).

Of course, there is still the same arrangement with the Rural Authority of Billericay, whereby, Infectious cases are received into the Isolation Hospital at Billericay, but this arrangement although good as far as it goes, has proved inadequate, and gets more so year by year.

During last year more than one-third of the whole number of infectious cases had to remain under treatment at home, chiefly as a result of want of accommodation at the hospital.

And I have not the slightest doubt that the spread of infection was facilitated thereby.

There is only one real remedy for this state of affairs, and that is the provision of an Isolation Hospital for this District, but this is a matter which must obviously be taken into consideration with a scheme for enlarging the area.

In cases where the patients are not removed to hospital, every precaution is taken to prevent the spread of the disease, and when convalescence is notified, all infected articles are disinfected by means of Thresh's Portable Disinfector. The walls, ceilings, &c., are washed with a disinfectant solution, and the furniture, &c., disinfected by means of a spray apparatus and fumigation with formaldehyde.

There were 49 houses and premises disinfected in consequence of infectious disease, and there were 1119 articles disinfected by means of the Portable Disinfector.

In cases of diphtheria, anti-toxin is supplied free to medical men.

#### 11.—*Prevalence of Infectious Disease.*

During the year there were 54 cases of Infectious diseases notified.—

With the exception of 1906, this is the largest number notified in any one year since the formation of the Urban District. The increase was due to the large number of cases of Scarlet Fever. The cases were spread over the whole year and practically over the whole district.



The following table shows the streets, and number of houses in each street, in which the disease occurred, also the number of cases in each house :—

Name of Street.	Number of houses infected.	Number of cases in each house.	Total No. of cases.
Western Road	5	1, 1, 3, 6, 2	13
London Road	1	3	3
Robinhood Road	1	1	1
High Street	3	1, 2, 2	5
Queens Road	1	1	1
Westbury Road	1	1	1
Hart Street	2	1, 6	7
North Road	1	1	1
Ongar Road	4	1, 1, 1, 1	4
Alfred Road	2	1, 1	2
Warescot Road	1	1	1
North Road Avenue	2	1, 1,	2
Railway Square	3	1, 1, 2	4
Coptfold Road	1	2	2
Wellesley Road	1	3	3
Totals ..	29		50

And the cases were spread over the whole year as follows :—

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
4	1	2	2	6	2	6	5	6	9	3	4

As I have already premised, I believe that want of sufficient accommodation at the Isolation Hospital was chiefly the cause of the continued presence of the disease in the district, and though the Isolation Hospital at Billericay might be enlarged, yet, I think this would not prove nearly so satisfactory as a hospital provided wholly for this district, and under the sole control of the Urban Authority.

The other four cases of Infectious disease were all diphtheria ; two occurring in High Street, one in Crown Street, and one in Kavanagh's Road.

#### 12.—*Vital Statistics.*

There were 51 deaths registered in the District, and there were 10 deaths of persons belonging to the District but occurring outside it, making a total of 61 deaths, which, on an estimated population of 7,747 gives a death rate of 7·8 per 1,000 persons living.

Of the total number of deaths 31 were males and 30 females, and there were 23 deaths of persons above 70, and 13 above 80 years of age, the oldest being 88.

#### 13.—*Zymotic Death-rate.*

There were only 3 deaths from diseases classified as specific Febrile, or Zymotic, all being caused by diarrhoea. This is equivalent to an Zymotic Death-rate of ·38 per 1000.

The following are the figures for the last five years.

1904	·49
1905	·32
1906	·93
1907	·26
1908	·38
Average for 5 years.	·47

#### 14.—*Infantile Mortality.*

Eight children under one year of age died during the year, and as 130 births were registered, the mortality was at the rate of 61·5 per 1000 births registered. This is the lowest rate of Infantile mortality since the formation of the Urban District. The average for the last five years is 79·1.



15.—*Birth-rate.*

There were 130 births registered during the year, 66 boys and 64 girls.

This is equivalent to a birth-rate of 16·7 per 1000 of the whole population.

If however we deduct from the whole population, an average of 1000 children living at the Highwood, St. Charles' and Hackney Schools, which obviously should not be reckoned in making out the birth-rate, we get a corrected birth-rate of 18 per 1000.

The following table shows the death, birth, and zymotic rates, and Infantile mortality

Population, census of 1901	4432
Population, estimated to middle of 1908	7747
Deaths registered in the District	51
Corrections	*10
Death rate	7·8
Zymotic Death-rate	·38
Birth-rate, on whole population	16·7
Birth-rate, excluding Schools	18
Infant mortality	61·5

Before closing the report there are two points to which I wish to make particular reference.

1st.—With regard to the improvements made in the District.

2nd.—As to the removal of the Conditions under which certain Sanitary defects still obtain.

With regard to the first point, I think it is generally acknowledged that the greatest credit is due to the Council for many sanitary improvements which have been effected in the District, notably amongst which may be enumerated:



New system of scavenging.  
 Supplying of disinfectants in infectious cases.  
 Provision of ash receptacles facilitated.  
 Provision of a Mortuary.  
 Better supply of water at a cheaper rate.  
 Improved footpaths, macadamising and steam rolling of the  
 Streets, thus increasing the cleanliness of the town, and  
 The removal of the dangerous corner in King's Road, thus  
 giving free access of air and light.

These improvements, I think, tend to show, that the Council take a lively interest in the sanitary well-being of the district, but there are other public improvements to which I am anxious to direct their attention, and the attention of the County Council.

This brings me to the second point to which I wish particularly to refer. Foremost amongst the improvements, which are still most desirable I would mention :—

- 1st. The improvement of the Sewerage System.
- 2nd The provision of an Isolation Hospital.
- 3rd The provision of an Ambulance.
- 4th The provision of a Refuse Destructor.

The first of these, has been under the consideration of the Council, in conjunction with the Billericay Rural Authority, and, as I have already stated, a scheme has been agreed to, and referred to the Local Government Board for approval. There is only one disadvantage in this proposal, and that is, the system will be under the dual control of two Councils, with the same result at heretofore, namely unnecessary and possibly a dangerous delay when urgent need for reform becomes evident. As regards the provision of an Isolation Hospital, I would remind the Council that in 1902 an enquiry was held by the County Medical Officer of Health, under the provisions of the Isolation Hospital Act, as to the accommodation, &c., of the Billericay Isolation Hospital, for the cases of infectious disease, from both districts. His report tended to show that the requirements



necessary for the two districts were not fulfilled, by the hospital at Billericay. Moreover it has been a just cause for complaint amongst the people of the Rural District when it has happened that they cannot have their own cases removed in consequence of their hospital being occupied by patients from a neighbouring District. I pointed out at the time that the Brentwood District, as then and now constituted, was not large enough to maintain an Isolation Hospital of its own. I am still of that opinion, but the danger of the spread of infectious disease, by patients who are under treatment at their own homes, has been made so indisputably clear to me this year, that I feel I should be failing in my duty if I neglected to bring the subject forward in as forcible a manner as I can possibly do.

The provision of an Isolation Hospital, the provision of an Ambulance, and the provision of a Refuse Destructor, all come in the same category, and are all vital points in the Sanitary administration of the district.

Being quite aware that, under existing circumstances, the Brentwood Urban Council have done their utmost to mitigate these crying evils, I have, therefore, taken some trouble to find out the feelings of those immediately concerned, regarding what is generally conceded to be the one and only remedy for the non-existence of these three indispensable requirements in the populous district in and surrounding the town of Brentwood. The extension of the area of the Urban District, so as to include the adjoining populous parts of the neighbouring parishes, would enable the Council to provide these absolute necessities. To those who know the neighbourhood, it must appear incomprehensible that the present state of confusion should be allowed to exist, and when one finds that the people, living in the populous parts referred to above, are not only willing, but that the great majority are anxious, to join Brentwood, it is surely incumbent on some person or Authority to take such action as would remove the present anomalous, unsatisfactory, and dangerous conditions under which serious sanitary defects prevail.



I am informed that the Romford Rural District Council would have no objection to being relieved of that part of Great Warley which lies in the Special Drainage District. In all my enquiries the only tangible excuse I could ever get for the continuance of the present faulty arrangement of the Districts, was from a prominent member of the Billericay Authority, who was afraid that the few people living in the outlying parts of South Weald might have to pay more for maintaining their own roads. Of course, until comparatively recent years, before the populous area existed, the roads were maintained without a murmur, but now that there has practically a town sprung up, this town must remain Rural in order to help to pay the rates of those outside.

It seems to me that this argument is to the effect that the general welfare of a populous district must be ignored and neglected, in order that a few people living miles away may have their roads maintained to a great extent, by the ignored, neglected, and deluded people of the populous area.

In a multitude of counsel there may be wisdom, but in a multitude of "Councils" there certainly is confusion, especially when it happens that the self-interests of a few more or less influential individuals do not appear to absolutely coincide with a reform which would conduce to the prosperity of a district, and the welfare of its inhabitants.

Tables of mortality and sickness compiled in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Board's instructions are appended, together with a table relating to Factories and Workshops; also a summary of the work done through the Inspector.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL FRAZER.

*Medical Officer of Health.*

LANSDOWNE HOUSE,  
BRENTWOOD.



**TABLE I.**  
**VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1903 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.**  
**BRENTWOOD URBAN DISTRICT.**

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public In- stitutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public In- stitutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all ages belonging to the District.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 yr. of age.		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1898.												
1899.	5,270	84	15.9	13	154.7	57	10.8	4	4	7	60	11.3
1900.	5,355	135	27.9	12	88.8	62	11.5	1	1	8	69	13.5
1901.	4,957	82	16.5	10	121.9	48	9.6	0	0	5	53	10.69
1902.	5,157	91	17.6	12	131.8	44	8.5	0	0	12	56	10.8
1903.	5,657	106	13.7	9	84.9	53	9.3	4	4	5	54	9.56
1904.	6,098	102	16.7	8	78.4	58	9.5	1	1	10	68	11.1
1905.	6,243	108	17.8	10	92.6	46	7.3	0	0	9	55	8.8
1906.	6,438	116	18	10	86.2	53	8.2	2	2	10	63	9.8
1907.	7,542	130	17.	10	76.9	46	6	0	0	14	60	7.9
Aver- ages for years 1898- 1907	5,857	106	18.4	10.4	101.8	52	9	1.3	1.3	9	60	10.3
1908.	7,747	130	16.7	8	61.5	51	6.5	0	0	10	61	7.8

\* Rates in columns 4, 8, and 13, calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water), 459

Total population at all ages, 4,932.....

Number of inhabited houses, 916 .....

Average number of persons per house, 5.5 ..

At Census of 1901.

TABLE III.  
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1908, IN THE  
BRENTWOOD URBAN DISTRICT.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							Total Cases removed to Hospital
	At all Ages.	AT AGES—YEARS.						
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.	
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	4	...	1	1	2	...	...	2
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ... ..	50	1	7	31	7	4	...	31
Typhus Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
• ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ... ..	54	1	8	32	9	4	...	33

Isolation Hospital at Billericay. Total available beds—16.

Number of Disease that can be concurrently treated—3.



TABLE IV.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1908. BRENTWOOD URBAN DISTRICT.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING IN OR BEYOND THE DISTRICT							DEATHS IN OR BELONG- ING TO LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES)				TOTAL DEATHS WHETHER OF "RESI- DENTS" OR "NON-RESI- DENTS" IN PUBLIC INSTITU- TIONS IN THE DISTRICT.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and up- wards.					
Small-Pox ... ..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Measles ... ..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Enteric ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Other contin'd ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza ... ..	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	..	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Diarrhœa ... ..	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other tubercular Dis- eases ... ..	5	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer, Malignant Disease ... ..	6	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ... ..	4	...	...	...	..	1	3	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia ... ..	6	1	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Res- piratory Organs ..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism Cirrhosis of Liver { ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...
Venereal Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart Diseases ... ..	7	...	..	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...
Accidents .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suicides... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Defects ... ..	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apoplexy ... ..	3	...	..	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
Old Age ... ..	12	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
All other causes ... ..	7	...	1	1	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...
All Causes ... ..	61	8	5	4	0	14	30	...	...	...	...	...



**TABLE V.**  
**INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR, 1908.**  
**DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES IN WEEKS AND MONTHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.**

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	8-9 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
<b>All Causes</b>	{ Certified .. Uncertified ..			1		1	1	2	2				2		8
Common Infectious Diseases.	{ Small-pox ..														
	{ Chicken-pox ..														
	{ Measles ..														
	{ Scarlet Fever ..														
	{ Diphtheria : Croup ..														
Diarrhoeal Diseases.	{ Whooping Cough ..														
	{ Diarrhoea, all forms ..							1					1		2
	{ Enteritis, Muco-enteritis ..														
	{ Gastro-enteritis ..														
Wasting Diseases.	{ Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh ..														
	{ Premature Birth ..														
	{ Congenital Defects ..			1		1	1	2							4
	{ Injury at Birth ..														
	{ Want of Breast-milk ..														
Tuberculous Diseases.	{ Starvation ..														
	{ Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ..														
	{ Tuberculous Meningitis ..														
	{ Tuberculous Peritonitis ; Tabes Mesenterica ..								1						1
Other Causes.	{ Other Tuberculous Diseases ..														
	{ Erysipelas ..														
	{ Syphilis ..														
	{ Rickets ..														
	{ Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ..														
	{ Convulsions ..														
	{ Bronchitis ..														
	{ Laryngitis ..														
	{ Pneumonia ..												1		1
	{ Suffocation, overlying ..														
	{ Other Causes ..														
TOTAL ..				1		1	1	2	2				2		8

Population estimated to middle of 1908, 7,747.  
 Births in the year, legitimate, 130 ; illegitimate, none.  
 Deaths in the year, legitimate, 8 ; illegitimate, none.  
 Death from all causes at all ages, 61.



# FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

## REPORT FOR 1908.

Fourteen Factories, 71 Workshops, and 5 Workplaces were inspected during the year.

Nine defects were found, which were remedied.

One Address of Out-worker, received from other Councils.

One Inspection of Out-workers' Premises.

There are 9 Bakehouses, 2 of which are underground.

There are 14 Factories, 2 of which are Laundries.

None of the premises have more than 40 Employees.

One Firm has provided a bath, extra lavatory basin, and w.c. for the Employees, which works out at one w.c. for each 10 persons.

Total Number of Workshops on Register, 76.

Two Certificates for underground Bakehouses in use at end of year.

Summary of Work done through the Sanitary Inspector  
in the Urban Sanitary District of Brentwood during the year  
ending December 31st, 1908.

	Total Number for year.	Notes, Results of Inspection, &c.
1 Complaints received ..	25	
2 Nuisances detected with- out complaint	313	
Left over from last year..	56	
3 Nuisances abated ..	336	
Total ..	392	
4 Notices served ..	4	
Interviews instead ..	128	
5 Summonses taken out ..	None	
6 Convictions ..	None	
7 Cottages and Premises inspected ..	411	
Revisits to work, etc. ..	425	
8 Lodging-houses inspected	1	
9 Slaughter-houses inspected	7	
10 Bakehouses inspected ..	9	
11 Dairies and Milk Shops inspected	3	
12 Cowsheds inspected ..	None	
13 Workshops inspected ..	90	
14 Filthy houses cleansed, sec. 46 Public Health Act, 1875	5	
15 Houses disinfected ..	49	
16 Overcrowding abated ..	None	
17 Houses placed in habit- able repair ..	10	



		Total Number for year.	Notes, Results of Inspection, &c.
18	Houses closed . . . .	None	
19	Houses erected . . . .	54	
20	Building Inspections . .	220	
	Additions or alterations to Houses . . . .	2	
21	Additions to Public Build- ings . . . .	1	
	Temporary Buildings . .	3	
22	Wells sunk or improved supplies of Water afforded	See No. 26	
23	Wells cleansed or repaired	2	
24	Wells closed . . . .	None	
25	Houses connected with sewers	57	
26	Houses connected with water mains	56	
27	Earth, pail, or improved Privies constructed, or existing Privies altered	None	
28	Privies and W.C.'s re- paired ; W.C.'s supplied with water	51	
29	Cisterns cleansed, repair- ed, or covered	23	
30	Animals improperly kept removed	7	
31	Samples of water taken for Analysis	None	
32	Compensation paid for destruction of infected bedding	None	
33	Seizures of unsound Meat, &c.		

(Signed) A. JAMES MEESON,

Sanitary Inspector.