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RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
OF BROMLEY.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH

OF THE

Bromley Rural Sanitary District

FOR THE YEAR

1910.

BY

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

BROMLEY, KENT :
KENTISH DISTRICT TIMES CO., LTD., 39, EAST STREET.

1911.



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BROMLEY RURAL DISTRICT.

AREA AND POPULATION.

No. of Registration District.	Area in Statute acres.		Inhabited Houses.			Population.		
	Land and Inland Water.	Inland Water only.	1881	1891	1901	1881	1891	1901
41	28839	40	2770	3237	3655	14303	16818	18808

The above figures omit Chislehurst and Foots Cray, the former of which was constituted an Urban District on April 1st, 1900, and the latter on April 1st, 1902.

Sub Registration Districts.	Area in Statute acres.		Inhabited Houses.			Population.		
	Land and Inland Water.	Inland Water only.	1881	1891	1901	1881	1891	1901
2. Beckenham R.	3942	3	319	409	447	1657	2066	2166
Hayes	1282	..	143	160	188	694	804	838
West Wickham	2660	3	176	249	259	963	1262	1328
3. Orpington ..	21117	21	2038	2336	2607	10458	12138	13442
Chelsfield ..	3378	..	193	232	330	947	1122	1522
Cudham	5925	1	217	217	230	1029	1103	1111
Downe	1652	..	117	127	139	555	581	610
Farnborough ..	1429	...	237	258	285	1451	1627	2262
Keston	1487	8	151	150	171	731	746	832
Knockholt ..	1701	1	171	191	217	789	872	952
Orpington ..	3517	7	581	760	830	3050	4099	4259
St. Mary Cray ..	2028	4	371	401	405	1906	1988	1894
4. Chislehurst ..	3780	16	413	492	601	2188	2614	3200
Mottingham ..	642	..	130	172	219	779	1037	1332
N. Cray	1484	10	130	117	143	635	549	661
St. Paul's Cray	1654	6	153	203	239	774	1028	1207
Total for whole District.	28839	40	2770	3237	3655	14303	16818	18808

The Population of the Bromley Rural District estimated to the middle of 1910 was 20,858, showing an increase of 2,050 since the census of 1901, and of 232 on the estimated population of 1909.

The number of births registered during the year totalled 508, of which 271 were males, and 237 females, giving a **Birth-rate** of **24.3** per 1,000 of population, as compared with 25.4 in the previous year, and 25.8 in 1908.

Three hundred and twenty-two deaths were registered as compared with 326 in the two previous years, and 322 in 1907. Of this number 173 were males, and 149 females.

To arrive at a nett rate, 6 deaths must be added, viz., 2 in the Bromley Cottage Hospital; and one each in the Bromley and Beckenham Joint Isolation Hospital, Paddington Workhouse, Sevenoaks Cottage Hospital, and King's College Hospital, Westminster. There must also be deducted 96 deaths of persons dying in the District who belonged elsewhere, viz., 92 in the Union Workhouse, and 4 in the St. Paul's Cray Cottage Hospital, making a nett total of 232 deaths.

The **Death-rate** was **11.1** per 1,000 of population, as against 11.6 in the previous year, and 12.4 in 1908.

The **Principal Epidemic Diseases** include Small-pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping-cough, Fever (including the three principal forms, Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid Fever, and Pyrexia of uncertain origin), and Diarrhœa.

Of the total 232 deaths, 11 were caused by one or other of these diseases, viz., 1 by Scarlet Fever, 2 by Whooping-cough, and 8 by Diarrhœa (including Epidemic or Zymotic Enteritis).

The **Epidemic Disease Death-rate** was 0.52 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 0.33 in 1909, and 1.17 in 1908.

The **Infant Mortality**, *i.e.*, the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per each 1,000 registered births was 100, as compared with 64 in 1909, and 94 in 1908.

The birth-rate in **England and Wales** in 1910 was 24.8 per 1,000 of the population, which is 0.8 per 1,000 below the rate in 1909, and lower than the rate in any other year on record. Compared with the average in the ten years 1900-1909, the birth-rate in 1910 showed a decrease of 2.7 per 1,000.

The death-rate in 1910 was 13.4 per 1,000, which was 1.1 per 1,000 below the rate in 1909 and lower than the rate in any other year on record; compared with the average rate in the ten years 1900-1909, the death-rate in 1910 showed a decrease of 3.4 per 1,000.

The rate of mortality among infants under one year of age to 1,000 registered births was 106, which is 3 per 1,000 below the rate in 1909. The rate in 1910 was lower than in any other year

on record. Compared with the average in the 10 years 1900-1909, the rate of infantile mortality in 1910 showed a decrease of 26 per 1,000.

The epidemic disease death-rate was 0.99 per 1,000 living, against 1.28, 1.34, and 1.13 respectively in the three preceding years.

The vital statistics for the District for 1910 are very satisfactory, and, as shown by the following table compare favourably with the rates for England and Wales—the death-rate, the epidemic disease death-rate, and the infant mortality being respectively 2.3, 0.47, and 6 below the corresponding rates for the country generally.

	Death-rate.	Epidemic Disease Death-rate.	Infant Mortality.
England and Wales	13.4	0.99	106
Bromley Rural	11.1	0.52	100
	2.3	0.47	6

The birth-rate for this District was 1.1 below that of the previous year and 0.5 under that for the country generally.

A.—NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Under the provisions of 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, Enteric or Typhoid, Relapsing, Continued and Puerperal. These are the diseases mentioned in the Act without any additions.

During the year 1910, 60 cases of infectious disease were notified, as against 65 in the previous year, and included 31 cases of Scarlet Fever, 11 of Diphtheria, 13 of Erysipelas, 1 of Enteric Fever, and 4 of Puerperal Fever.

Small-pox. No cases occurred. The last cases of this disease were two, with one death, in 1908.

Scarlet Fever. Thirty-one cases (with one death) were reported, as against a similar number of non-fatal cases in 1909.

In point of time they were distributed over the year thus:—

January	...	...	...	...	7 cases.
February	...	...	...	...	4 „
March	...	...	...	...	4 „
May	...	...	...	...	2 „
June	...	...	...	...	2 „
August	...	...	...	...	3 „
September	...	...	...	...	1 case.
October	...	...	...	...	3 cases.
November	...	...	...	...	2 „
December	...	...	...	...	3 „
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>31 cases.</u>

The cases were distributed over the Rural area as follows:—

St. Paul's Cray	...	...	...	9 cases.
Orpington	...	...	...	9 „
Farnborough	...	...	...	4 „
Chelsfield	...	...	...	3 „
North Cray	...	...	...	2 „
West Wickham	...	...	...	2 „
Knockholt	...	...	...	1 case.
St. Mary Cray	...	...	...	1 „
Total	...	...	...	<u>31 cases.</u>

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

1—5 years.	5—15 years.	15—25 years.	25—65 years.	
<u>7</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	= 31 cases.
1				= 1 death.
				<u> </u>

The fatal case was that of a boy aged 4 years, notified from St. Paul's Cray at the beginning of February, and who died at the Isolation Hospital on the 18th February.

Twenty-seven of the cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

Diphtheria. Eleven non-fatal cases were notified, as against 18 in the previous year.

The cases were notified as follows:—

January	...	...	...	...	1 case.
February	...	...	...	...	2 cases.
March	...	...	...	...	3 „
June	...	...	...	...	1 case.
July	...	...	...	...	1 „
September	...	...	...	...	3 cases.
Total					<u>11 cases.</u>

Locally the cases arose:—

Orpington	...	...	...	...	8 cases.
Green-Street-Green	...	...	...	...	2 „
West Wickham	...	...	...	...	1 case.
Total					<u>11 cases.</u>

The following shows the age-periods of the cases:—

1—5	5—15	15—25	25—65	
years.	years.	years.	years.	
<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	= <u>11 cases.</u>

All the patients were treated at the Isolation Hospital.

On the 15th August, 1910, an Order, cited as “The Diphtheria Anti-toxin (Outside London) Order, 1910, was issued by the Local Government Board. This Order sanctions the provision by District Councils of a temporary supply of diphtheria anti-toxin, and of medical assistance in connection with the temporary supply of diphtheria anti-toxin, for the poorer inhabitants of their district, subject to the arrangements with respect to the keeping, distribution, and use of the diphtheria anti-toxin being made in accordance with the advice of the Medical Officer of Health.

I may here state that Diphtheria anti-toxin has been provided in this District free of charge in necessitous cases since 1899, when a resolution was passed by your Council that the Sanitary Inspector should keep a supply in readiness for use, medical men applying for same as occasion arose for use where persons were too poor to pay for it themselves.

The Council have also paid for bacteriological examination of throat material in suspicious cases.

In order to advise the medical men in the District of this Order, and to remind them of the conditions under which anti-toxin is provided, I addressed (with the approval of your Council) the following circular letter to all the medical practitioners in the District:—

“ Dear Sir,

THE DIPHTHERIA ANTI-TOXIN (OUTSIDE LONDON) ORDER, 1910.

“ In view of the fact now generally recognised, viz.,
 “ that in cases of Diphtheria—and more particularly in laryn-
 “ geal diphtheria or membranous croup—the chances of the
 “ patient’s recovery are vastly increased by the injection of
 “ anti-toxin at the earliest possible stage of the disease, the
 “ Bromley Rural District Council wish me to inform you that
 “ they intend at once to carry out the suggestions contained in
 “ the above Order.

“ A stock of Diphtheria Anti-toxin will be kept at the
 “ residence of either of the Sanitary Inspectors (Mr. H. Night-
 “ ingale, 7, Seaward Villas, Moorfield Road, Orpington, and
 “ Mr. A. Dunlop, Fernleigh, Wellbrook Road, Farnborough).

“ This will be for the injection of patients before they go
 “ to hospital and who are too poor to pay for so expensive a
 “ remedy themselves.

“ Any qualified medical practitioner can obtain a dose or
 “ doses on giving the name and address of the patient for
 “ whom it is intended. In some cases it may be more con-
 “ venient and may facilitate the early use of the remedy if the
 “ medical practitioner uses his own anti-toxin and later on
 “ either refunds it from the Council’s store, or sends an
 “ account (giving the names and addresses of the patients for
 “ whom it was used) to the Sanitary Inspector as early after-
 “ wards as convenient.

“ It must be clearly understood that the early administra-
 “ tion of anti-toxin shall in no way substitute prompt removal
 “ to the Isolation Hospital, but be an adjunct to such removal.

“ This free provision of anti-toxin as above suggested
 “ applies to poor persons and also those who are actually in
 “ receipt of parish relief.”

Erysipelas. Thirteen cases of this disease with two deaths were reported—the same number of non-fatal cases occurring in each of the two previous years—and were reported as follows:—1 in January at Cudham, 2 in February at Farnborough, 1 in May at

Mottingham, 1 in June at Farnborough, 2 in August at Orpington, 2 in September at Knockholt and Farnborough, 1 in October at Orpington, 1 in November at Farnborough, and 2 in December at St. Paul's Cray and Farnborough respectively.

The following shows the age-periods at which the cases and deaths occurred:—

5—15 years.	15—25 years.	25—65 years.	65 and upwards. years.
2	3	6	2 = 13 cases.
		1	1 = 2 deaths.

Both deaths occurred at the Union Infirmary—in May and December—and were of patients whose homes were at Mottingham and St. Paul's Cray respectively.

Enteric Fever. Only one non-fatal case of this disease was notified—there was also one non-fatal case in 1909. The patient, a young woman aged 25, was notified from Orpington on April 15th, removed to Hospital the following day, and discharged a month later. The case was a very mild one.

In March the following communication with regard to Enteric Fever was received through the Secretary of the Bromley and Beckenham Joint Hospital:—

ENTERIC PATIENTS.

“ The Medical Superintendent reports that certain patients
 “ alleged to be suffering from Enteric Fever recently admitted
 “ to the Hospital for treatment were subjected to the usual
 “ test with the result that it was proved that they were not
 “ suffering from the disease in question, and he draws the
 “ Board's attention not only to the expense which must neces-
 “ sarily be involved in the opening of a ward for the reception
 “ of such a patient in the event of no case of a similar nature
 “ being under treatment at the time, but to the serious risk
 “ patients incur from being infected on admission to a ward in
 “ use for the treatment of the disease referred to.”

“ It is Resolved: That the facts before mentioned be trans-
 “ mitted to the various Constituent Authorities expressing the
 “ hope that they will take such action as they deem necessary
 “ to ensure that patients are actually suffering from the certi-
 “ fied disease before they are notified for removal to the Board's
 “ Hospital.”

I made a lengthy report on this matter to your Council dated 14th March, 1910, although from the above facts, viz., that only two patients were notified in two years, it is clear that only actual cases of Enteric were sent into the Hospital from this District.

Puerperal Fever. Four cases of this disease were notified as compared with two in the previous year. The first case occurred at Farnborough in January and was treated at home. The patient was attended by a certified midwife, and a report was made by me to the County Medical Officer of Health, who supervises midwives.

The second case was reported on 27th February from St. Mary Cray, and the surroundings not being satisfactory, the patient was removed to the Union Workhouse Infirmary. An uncertified midwife was in attendance, and a report was also made to the County Medical Officer. The third case was notified in March at the Union Infirmary, having been admitted from Bromley Common, outside this District. The fourth case occurred in June at Mottingham.

All the patients recovered.

Tuberculosis in all its forms caused 23 deaths during the year, as compared with 21 in 1909. Of these, 19 were certified as due to Phthisis (consumption of the lungs), as against 18 in 1909. The death-rate from all forms of the disease was 1.10, and the Phthisis death-rate 0.91 per 1,000 population.

The death rate in this District from all forms of the disease in **1909** was 1.01, and the Phthisis death rate 0.87 per 1,000 of population, as compared with rates of 1.52 and 1.08 for England and Wales in that year. The comparative figures for 1910 are not yet available.

Only one notification was received by me under the voluntary system of notification adopted by the Council in this District—a person resident at St. Paul's Cray.

Fourteen notifications under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1909, of poor persons suffering from the disease were received. Twelve were of persons in the Bromley Union Infirmary, and two of persons leaving public Institutions outside the District to become resident within the area of this District.

House disinfection is carried out where necessary, and advice given and literature circulated, both where cases come to the notice of your officials by notification, and after the death of persons whether notified or not. The necessary information is obtained by me from the death returns and I keep the Sanitary Inspectors informed of all Phthisis deaths.

Hospital Isolation.

Thirty-eight cases of infectious disease were removed to the Bromley and Beckenham Joint Isolation Hospital for treatment and were admitted as follows:—

January.	8 cases	(1 Diphtheria, 7 Scarlet Fever).
February.	5 „	(2 Diphtheria, 3 Scarlet Fever).
March.	6 „	(3 Diphtheria, 3 Scarlet Fever).
April.	1 case	(Enteric Fever).
May.	2 cases	(Scarlet Fever).
June.	2 „	(1 Diphtheria, 1 Scarlet Fever).
July.	1 case	(Diphtheria).
August.	2 cases	(Scarlet Fever).
September.	4 „	(3 Diphtheria, 1 Scarlet Fever).
October.	2 „	(Scarlet Fever).
November.	2 „	(Scarlet Fever).
December.	3 „	(Scarlet Fever).

Total 38 cases (26 Scarlet Fever, 11 Diphtheria, and 1 Enteric Fever).

One case on the borders of the District was removed to the Otford Isolation Hospital of the Sevenoaks Rural District Council in error, the medical man attending the case being under the impression that the house was situate in that District.

There were three cases of Scarlet Fever in hospital at the end of the year.

B.—NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Diarrhœa (including Epidemic or Zymotic Enteritis) caused 8 deaths during the year—1 in May at Orpington, 1 in June at St. Paul's Cray, 1 in July at Orpington, 3 in September at Orpington, and 2 in October at Orpington and Mottingham respectively. Six of the deaths were of infants of 10 months of age and under, and the others aged 12 and 20 months.

Influenza was responsible for 3 deaths—2 in February (1 at Green-Street-Green, and 1 at St. Paul's Cray), and 1 in April at Farnborough. Two of the patients were aged females, and the other a boy 10 years of age.

Whooping-cough. Two deaths were caused by this disease on July 26th at Green-Street-Green, the affected children being of the same family, and aged one and 15 months respectively.

Measles. No deaths resulted.

Inspections.

The District, which now includes 13 parishes, is divided into two parts for the purposes of inspection, viz. :—

No. 1 District (Mr. Nightingale) includes the parishes of:—

	Population at Census of 1901.
Orpington	4259
St. Mary Cray	1894
Mottingham	1332
North Cray	661
St. Paul's Cray	1207
	<hr/>
	9353
	<hr/> <hr/>

No. 2 District (Mr. Dunlop) includes the parishes of:—

Hayes	838
West Wickham	1328
Chelsfield	1522
Cudham	1111
Downe	610
Farnborough	2262
Keston	832
Knockholt	952
	<hr/>
	9455
	<hr/> <hr/>

In addition to ordinary visit in connection with cases of infectious disease, and inspections of the Dairies, Cowsheds, Milkshops, Bakehouses and Slaughterhouses, special visits of inspection have been made during the year in connection with the following matters:—Mumps at North Cray School; various visits re dilapidated buildings at Farnborough and Orpington; surface water drainage at Perry Hall Road; drainage at West Wickham; insanitary dwellings at Mottingham; damp house and well at Farnborough; drainage at Keston; diseased meat at Farnborough; &c.; and in connection with preparing for the work to be done under the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909.

Common Lodging Houses.

There is only one Common Lodging House in the District, and this has been inspected at intervals, and is kept in a satisfactory condition.

Bye-laws for the registration of premises of this description have been in force since 1902.

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.

I am pleased to report a continued improvement in the conditions all round. New systems of drainage have been carried out in three instances, and various other improvements made, in addition to periodical limewashing, which latter work is done more readily.

Regulations have been in force for the control of these premises since 1907.

There were at the end of the year 51 persons on the register, classified and situated in the District as follows:—

No. 1 District.

Cowkeepers, Dairymen and Purveyors ...	4	
Cowkeepers only	7	
Dairymen and Purveyors	2	
Cowkeepers and Purveyors	3	
Purveyors only	4	
		— 20

No. 2 District.

Cowkeepers, Dairymen, and Purveyors ...	13	
Cowkeepers only	15	
Dairymen and Purveyors	2	
Purveyors only	1	
		— 31

Total	51	
		=====

The milk supply of the District is mostly from farms inside the District, and I regard it as well above the average.

Slaughter-houses.

There are 16 slaughter-houses in the District, situated as follows:—

In No. 1 District.

Orpington	5	
St. Mary Cray	5	
		— 10

In No. 2 District.

Downe	1	
Farnborough	1	
Hayes	1	
Knockholt	1	
West Wickham	2	
		— 6

Total	16	
		=====

Mr. Nightingale, Sanitary Inspector, attends at the weekly Cattle Market at Orpington, and as will be seen on reference to his report his attendance is justified. The selling of old cows at the ridiculously low prices of from a few shillings to £3 is a certain sign that the animals are not in a fit condition either for milking purposes or slaughtering, but as Mr. Nightingale says, little can be done unless the animals are slaughtered in the District or sold to a cowkeeper.

I have no reason, however, to suspect the general quality of the meat supply of the District. All shops supplying meat, fish, rabbits, &c., are kept under observation, as are also the hawkers of fish, &c. A box of fish and the carcasses of two pigs were seized and destroyed, but otherwise the meat supply has been found good.

There is no inspector acting for this District who has a special Certificate in meat inspection.

Factory and Workshops Act, 1901.

The following table shows the state of the register at the end of the year:—

PARISHES OR OTHER DEFINITE LOCALITIES.	FACTORIES.					WORKSHOPS.					WORK PLACES.
	Bakehouses.	Other Trades connected with Foods or Drinks.	Laundries.	Other Trades connected with Clothing.	Various.	Bakehouses.	Other Trades connected with Foods or Drinks.	Laundries.	Other Trades connected with Clothing.	Various.	Various.
Orpington	2	..	5	5	..	3	7	15	2
St. Mary Cray	6	2	..	..	4	7	2
Mottingham	1	1	..	3	3	5	1
North Cray	1	..	3	..
St. Paul's Cray	3	3	..	1	..	..	..
Hayes	6	..
West Wickham	1	..	4	..	8	..
Chelsfield	3	..	1	..	6	..
Cudham	2	..	..	..	4	..
Downe	2	..	..	..	4	..
Farnborough	2	..	2	4	..	2	..	8	..
Keston	1	2	..	2	..	4	..
Knockholt	1	2	..	1	..	7	..
Totals	4	..	19	27	..	18	14	77	5
			23			136				5	

The premises have been found on inspection to be in a satisfactory condition with a few exceptions, and a few necessary improvements have been made, and minor defects remedied on request.

Refuse Removal.

House refuse is collected weekly in the Parishes of Orpington, St. Mary Cray, St. Paul's Cray, Mottingham, Farnborough, and Hayes; and fortnightly in the Parishes of North Cray, Chelsfield, Keston, and West Wickham.

The work is done by contract.

Bye-laws and Adoptive Acts.

The following Bye-laws, Regulations, and Adoptive Acts are in force in the District:—

Bye-laws with regard to Common Lodging Houses, adopted 24th June and confirmed by the Local Government Board, July 10th, 1902.

Bye-laws with regard to Slaughter-houses, adopted January 4th and allowed by the Local Government Board, 30th January, 1901.

Bye-laws with respect to tents, vans, sheds, and similar structures used for human habitation, adopted 6th November and allowed by the Local Government Board, 27th November, 1906.

Bye-laws for securing the decent lodging and accommodation of persons engaged in hop-picking or in the picking of fruit and vegetables, adopted 24th February, 1899, and allowed 7th March, 1899.

Bye-laws with respect to New Streets and Buildings in the following portions of the Rural District which comprise the contributory places of:—West Wickham, Chelsfield, New Chelsfield Special Drainage District, Cudham, Farnborough, Keston, Knockholt, Orpington, St. Mary Cray, and Mottingham.

Regulations with respect to Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops, adopted 15th January, 1907, and came into force 1st March, 1907.

On the 8th March the Council finally resolved to apply to the Local Government Board for sanction to adopt certain portions of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, and subsequently the Board issued an Order conferring upon the Council the powers contained in the following parts of the Act to be in force in the whole of the Rural District:—

Part 2 (Streets and Buildings). Sections 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 29, 31, 32, and 33.

Part 3 (Sanitary Provisions). Sections 36, 37, 38, 43, 44, and 45, 49 and 51.

Part 4 (Infectious Disease). Sections 52 to 68 (both inclusive).

and Part 2 (Streets and Buildings). Sections 15, 16, 17, 18, and 27, to be in force in the contributory places of New Chelsfield Special Drainage District, Downe, Farnborough, Keston, Knockholt, Mottingham, Orpington, St. Mary Cray, and West Wickham.

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

Fruit Picking and Fruit Pickers' Accommodation.

A number of special inspections have been made of the tubs and baskets in which fruit is packed for market, and although some complaints have been received of the dirty state of tubs, we have not been able to substantiate the complaints, as the majority of the fruit growers in the District are very careful in this respect.

On the whole there has been a general improvement both in the accommodation provided and in the cleanliness of the pickers, and the existing Bye-laws have proved very useful in dealing with this industry. The huts are closed from November to February (both months inclusive) and previous to re-occupation are limewashed and repaired.

Water Supply.

Most of the District is supplied by the Metropolitan Water Board. I have received 16 notices of the water supply to houses having been cut off during the year. Where wells are in use the water is generally of good quality; imperfect construction of the top is one of the commonest causes of deterioration in these well supplies. In several cases when the tops have been opened up and cemented and the brickwork carried up in cement for a course or two above the ground level, the top well covered, and a pump put down, the quality of the water has been improved 20% to 30%.

Elementary Schools.

The North Cray Church of England School (Mixed and Infants' Department) was closed on my advice from January 5th to January 21st on account of the prevalence of Mumps. Other Schools in the District have been closed on the advice of the School Medical Officer.

The Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Order, 1910.

On the 13th December, 1910, the Local Government Board issued a General Order and Regulations revising the regulations relating to Medical Officers of Health and Inspectors of Nuisances of Urban and Rural Districts.

This Order reproduces certain of the provisions contained in the Orders of 23rd March, 1891, and prescribes some new provisions.

The two Orders of 23rd March, 1891, referred to are rescinded, and the provisions of the new Order were to come into operation on 1st January, 1911, except those of Article 10, relating to tenure of office, which takes effect on the 1st April, 1911.

The principal changes made by the new Order are as follows:—

Article 1 sets out the circumstances under which it will be necessary for the Council to submit to the Board the Schedule of particulars required by the Board on the appointment of a Medical Officer of Health or Inspector of Nuisances.

Article 3 requires that notice of appointment to be by advertisement.

Article 7 enables the Council to make a new appointment immediately notice has been given to determine an existing appointment.

Articles 10 and 11 prescribe new conditions as to tenure of office.

Article 19, sub clause (13) requires a Medical Officer of Health to furnish the Board with a weekly list of all cases of infectious disease, and to furnish the County Medical Officer of Health with a duplicate of such list.

„ Sub clause (15) requires a Medical Officer of Health to report to the Board any cases of Plague, Cholera, or Small-pox.

„ Sub clause (16) requires a Medical Officer of Health to supply the Board with three copies of his Annual Report and one copy of any special report, and urges Councils to have these former reports printed.

Article 20 deals with the duties of Inspectors of Nuisances.

I addressed a letter to the Board on the subject of sending the weekly returns of infectious disease, and on receiving their reply made an arrangement for sending these returns which should prove satisfactory.

In return the Board furnishes the Sanitary Inspectors and myself with a weekly summary of the main contents of the returns for all sanitary Districts in England and Wales.

Reports during Year.

Reports have been made by me to your Council during the year on the following subjects:—Cowsheds at Downe, West Wickham, and Chelsfield; dilapidated and insanitary cottages at Farnborough and Orpington; admission of enteric fever patients to the Isolation Hospital; surface water at Perry Hall Road, Orpington; drainage to premises at Farnborough; the Local Government Board's Order re Plague and Destruction of Rats.

The **Health Conditions of the District** at the end of the year were satisfactory.

The reports of the work carried out by each of the Sanitary Inspectors, the statistical table 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.

March 14th, 1911.

BROMLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

No. 1 District.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,

ORPINGTON,

16th January, 1911.

To the **CHAIRMAN** and **MEMBERS** of the
BROMLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my annual report for the year ending December 31st, 1910.

The number of visits paid to the respective parishes in the District are as follows:—Orpington, 220; St. Mary Cray, 177; St. Paul's Cray, 103; North Cray, 65; Mottingham, 61.

Infectious Disease. During the year 37 cases of Infectious Disease were notified, namely:—Scarlet Fever, 21; Diphtheria, 8; Typhoid Fever, 1; Puerperal Fever, 2; Erysipelas, 5; being an increase of 9, compared with the previous year, which was the lowest on record for this District.

The cases occurred in the respective parishes as follows:—Orpington, 21; St. Paul's Cray, 10; St. Mary Cray, 2; North Cray, 2; Mottingham, 2.

Twenty-nine houses or parts of houses were fumigated with "Sulphume" or Formaldehyde, the owner or occupier cleansing and limewashing afterwards.

Complaints. Seventy-one complaints were received and investigated; 23 related to defective drains, 16 to offensive accumulations, 14 to dirty houses, 5 to overcrowding, 5 to animals, 7 to sewer smells, and 1 to a smoke nuisance.

Drainage. The drains in connection with 37 houses were examined and tested with the smoke test. At 29 houses the drains were taken out and relaid.

Insufficient Waterclosets. Flushing cisterns with water laid on thereto have been provided to the W.C.'s at 10 houses.

Insufficient Ashpits. Sixty-four houses have been provided with moveable sanitary dustbins.

Dirty and Defective Dwelling-houses. Eighty-one houses have been generally repaired, cleansed and limewashed.

Fourteen houses were reported upon as being unfit for human habitation; these were closed by your Council's closing order, and the buildings were subsequently demolished by the owner.

Overcrowding. Seventeen cases of overcrowding in dwelling-houses were discovered and abated during the year.

Common Lodging House. The Common Lodging House at Orpington was frequently visited during the year.

Slaughter-houses. There are ten slaughter-houses in the District; these were frequently visited, and I found the Bye-laws were generally observed.

I have also regularly attended the weekly Cattle Market at Orpington. Now and then "screwy" looking cows are brought into this Market, and sold at figures ranging from ten shillings to £3, and I regret to state that unless the cow is slaughtered in my District, or sold to a registered dairyman, I can do but little in the matter. I am, however, of opinion that some of these animals are slaughtered at isolated farms outside the District.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops. There are 20 persons on the Register as Cowkeepers and Purveyors of Milk, and the premises where trade is carried on are frequently inspected.

The greater part of the milk retailed in the District is produced locally, and I am pleased to say there is a steady improvement in the conditions under which the milk is produced and distributed.

Food Inspection. The butchers' shops, fish shops, hawkers' carts, etc., were frequently inspected during the year. The carcasses of two pigs and a trunk of fish were surrendered and confiscated. A portion of a wild rabbit was brought to me, and subsequently sent to London for examination; the flesh appeared to be affected by a parasite allied to the coccidium, commonly found in rabbits.

The strawberry and raspberry tubs used for conveying the fruit to market were inspected by me before being filled at the farms, and complaints from London Authorities alleging that fruit was

put into dirty tubs, was investigated. I may add that the majority of the fruit growers are careful in washing the tubs before they are used, but there are a few who are indifferent to cleanliness in this respect.

Fruit Pickers' Huts. The huts for temporary accommodation of persons engaged in fruit picking were frequently visited during the season, and I found the Bye-laws were generally observed.

Factory and Workshops Act, 1901. The Register required to be kept under this Act contains entries of 17 Factories, 11 Workshop Bakehouses, 52 other Workshops, and 5 Workplaces. These have been inspected and the sanitary provisions of the Act duly observed. Improvements have been carried out at Francis's bakehouse, Orpington, and Smallwood's bakehouse, St. Paul's Cray.

Summary of Work Done.

Number of Inspections	1605
Number of Nuisances discovered	268
Number of Statutory Notices served	21
Number of letters, reports and School notices sent...	675
Reports to Orpington Parish Council	8
Reports to St. Mary Cray Parish Council	7
Houses at which drains were examined	37
Houses at which drains were relaid	29
Houses generally repaired and cleansed	81
New flushing cisterns provided and water laid on...	10
New dust bins provided	64
Back yards paved	28
Complaints received and investigated	71
Cowsheds, Milkshops, Bakehouses and Slaughterhouses cleansed	44

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

HENRY NIGHTINGALE,

(Cert., Royal Sanitary Institute),

Sanitary Inspector.

BROMLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

No. 2 District.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,

FARNBOROUGH,

January 18th, 1911.

To the **CHAIRMAN** and **MEMBERS** of the
BROMLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my thirteenth annual report.

During the year 1910 the number of visits made in the several Parishes is as follows:—Chelsfield, 114; Cudham, 36; Downe, 44; Farnborough, 162; Hayes, 42; Knockholt, 44; Keston, 36; and West Wickham, 80.

Complaints. Thirty-four complaints were received and investigated. Of these, 20 related to cesspools, 10 to defective drainage, and 4 to animals kept in a dirty state.

Infectious Disease. Twenty-three cases of infectious disease were dealt with, viz., Scarlet Fever, 10; Erysipelas, 8; Diphtheria, 3; and Puerperal Fever, 2; being a decrease of 14 as compared with last year and the lowest on record for 12 years past. It was found necessary to fumigate 14 houses with "Formalin." Several applications were again made to have the bedding stoved, but they could not be acceded to, owing to the absence of a suitable apparatus.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Twelve cases of this disease were notified under the Public Health Act (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908, *i.e.*, inmates of the Bromley Union Infirmary.

The disinfection of rooms was carried out and literature distributed at houses where fatal cases occurred, and a large number of illustrated bills with printed instructions for prevention of the disease were also distributed in each parish.

Drainage and Drain Testing. The drains in connection with 60 houses were found defective; of this number 43 were drained into the sewers available, and 17 into properly constructed cesspools. New drains were subjected to a quarter-of-an-hour's water test, the "soil pipes" being tested with smoke, under pressure.

Water Supply. Seven notices were received from the Metropolitan Water Board of supplies to houses being cut off in consequence of leakages, etc., at Chelsfield 4, Farnborough 1, Downe 1, and Knockholt 1. The supply has since been reinstated.

The two public wells at Well Hill, Chelsfield, were thoroughly cleansed, and paved as a prevention against surface pollution.

This spring water is of excellent quality, and has been used for dietetic purposes, for very many years.

Nuisances Discovered. The number of nuisances discovered and abated was as follows:—114 related to cesspools, 60 to defective drains, 38 to closets of various kinds, and 44 to animals.

The nuisances from animals for which the occupiers of houses are responsible are the keeping of fowls, ducks, and rabbits in wooden structures in back yards of insufficient area. Many of these structures are built against the houses regardless of the health of the occupiers thereof.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops. There are 31 persons on the Register as follows:—

Cowkeepers, Dairymen and Purveyors of Milk	13
Cowkeepers only	15
Dairymen and Purveyors	2
Purveyors only	1

31

The cowsheds were cleaned and whitewashed twice during the year in accordance with the Regulations, and new systems of drainage were carried out at Wickham Court Farm, West Wickham, and Northend Farm, Downe.

Bakehouses. There are 16 registered bakehouses, which were regularly cleansed and whitewashed as required by Section 99 of the Factory and Workshops Act of 1901.

Yards were paved at Batchelor's, Farnborough; Abbott's, Downe's, and Peter's, West Wickham.

Slaughter-houses. There are six slaughter-houses distributed over the following Parishes:—

West Wickham	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Farnborough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Downe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Knockholt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hayes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
								6
								6

These were regularly inspected and the Bye-laws were generally complied with. On the 10th of August, at one of the slaughter-houses, the occupier voluntarily surrendered to me the carcase of a cow, which (after slaughter) was found to be infected with far advanced Tuberculosis. The whole of the carcase was subsequently destroyed.

The animal was purchased at Dartford Market on the day previous for the sum of £18 10s. 0d.

Food Inspection. Strict observation has been kept upon the hawkers of fish, rabbits, etc., who frequent the District, but article of food was discovered sufficiently unsound to warrant seizure.

Laundries. There are 12 registered laundries, which were regularly inspected, and found to be kept generally clean and free from overcrowding during business hours.

Insanitary Dwellings. Two cottages at Farnborough were closed under the Housing and Town-planning Act of 1909, as being unfit for human habitation.

Thirty-two other dwellings were generally repaired, cleansed and limewashed.

Overcrowding. Only three cases of overcrowding came under my notice and which were abated in compliance with notice.

Fruit Pickers' Shelters. Thirty-six visits were paid to these during the fruiting season, and the Bye-laws were generally complied with. I observed a general improvement in the class of people engaged.

There are about 200 huts and several disused tramcars. They are closed during the winter, and repaired and limewashed before the fruiting season commences.

Factory and Workshops Act, 1901. A new Register under this Act has been made out which contains the names of six factories and 73 workshops. These were regularly inspected and the nuisances discovered have been abated.

Insufficient Ashpits. Forty-four houses have been provided with sanitary dust-bins.

Insufficient Water-Closets. Flushing cisterns, with water supply and soil-pans, have been provided in connection with 36 houses.

Summary of Work Done.

Number of complaints received	34
Number of nuisances discovered and abated	114
Number of houses re-drained	60
Number of inspections in course of new drainage work	120
Number of yards paved	40
Number of water-closets provided	36
Number of earth-closets provided	16
Number of dust-bins provided	44
Number of cesspools constructed	17
Number of urinals cleaned and limewashed	44
Number of houses repaired, cleansed and limewashed	32
Number of cesspools cleansed	136
Number of privies cleansed	48
Dust removal—Number of communications received and attended to	16
Legal proceedings, <i>i.e.</i> , Summonses	0
Number of preliminary notices served and complied with	82
Number of statutory notices served and complied with	12
Number of letters written	418
Number of notices issued, <i>i.e.</i> , infectious diseases...	120

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ANDREW DUNLOP,

(Cert., Royal Sanitary Institute),

Sanitary Inspector.

Table 1.—For Whole 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 the District.		Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.		Net Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Under One Year of Age.		At all Ages.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate.*	
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births Registered.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13				
1900	32,923	850	25.8	89	125	465	14.1	139	39	13	439	13.3				
1901	24,625	642	26.0	59	91	325	13.1	100	55	8	278	11.2				
1902	25,225	530	21.0	57	107	333	13.2	92	56	8	285	11.2				
1903	19,287	511	26.4	48	93	289	14.9	108	51	...	238	12.3				
1904	19,504	483	24.7	64	132	314	16.0	118	71	3	246	12.6				
1905	19,723	492	24.9	31	63	288	14.6	121	57	...	231	11.7				
1906	19,946	533	26.7	61	114	332	16.6	121	50	3	285	14.2				
1907	20,172	489	24.2	55	112	322	15.9	116	72	1	251	12.4				
1908	20,397	528	25.8	50	94	326	15.9	123	78	6	254	12.4				
1909	20,626	525	25.4	34	64	325	15.8	126	86	..	240	11.6				
Averages for Years 1900-1909.	22,242	558	25.0	54	99	232	15.0	116	61	.4	274	12.2				
1910	20,858	508	24.3	51	100	322	15.4	143	96	6	232	11.1				

* Rates in Columns 4 and 8 should be calculated per 1,000 of the estimated gross population. In districts in which large public institutions seriously affect the statistics, the rates in Column 13 may be calculated on a net population, obtained by deducting from the estimated gross population the average number of inmates not belonging to the district in such institutions.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The "Public institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made should be given on the back of this Table.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) 29,557.
At Census of 1901:—Total population at all ages 24,625. Number of inhabited houses, 4,819. Average number of persons per house, 5.

Table 2.

Names of Localities.	Bromley Rural. (Whole District).				Beckenham Sub. Registration District.				Orpington Sub-Registration District.				Chislehurst Sub-Registration District.			
	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
Year.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.
1900	32,923	850	439	89	1,617	21	17	6	...	...	...	...	4,390	43	20	5
1901	24,625	642	278	59	2,165	40	11	1	13,442	356	151	28	9,017	246	116	30
1902	25,225	530	285	57	2,174	49	24	3	13,597	355	178	41	9,454	126	83	13
1903	19,287	511	238	48	2,189	53	23	7	13,749	369	177	30	3,349	89	38	11
1904	19,504	483	246	64	2,199	43	27	4	13,888	347	176	52	3,417	93	43	8
1905	19,723	492	231	31	2,210	44	28	5	14,026	358	156	18	3,487	90	47	8
1906	19,946	533	285	61	2,220	45	42	6	14,168	403	197	41	3,558	85	46	14
1907	20,172	489	251	55	2,230	35	31	6	14,311	373	198	43	3,631	81	22	6
1908	20,397	528	254	50	2,241	42	23	3	14,451	392	187	41	3,705	94	44	6
1909	20,626	525	240	34	2,252	44	17	..	14,593	387	188	24	3,781	94	35	10
Averages of Years 1900-1909.	22,242	558	274	54	2,149	41	24	4	14,025	371	178	35	4,778	104	49	11
1910	20,858	508	232	51	2,262	27	17	1	14,738	391	175	39	3,858	90	40	11

NOTES.—(a) The separate localities adopted for this table should be areas of which the populations are obtainable from the census returns, such as wards, parishes or groups of parishes, or registration sub-districts. Block I. may, if desired, be used for the whole district; and blocks 2, 3, etc., for the several localities. In small districts without recognised divisions of known population this Table need not be filled up.

(b) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions beyond the district are to be included in sub-columns c of this table, and those of non-residents registered in public institutions in the district excluded. (See note on Table I. as to meaning of terms "resident" and "non-resident.")

(c) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are to be allotted to the respective localities according to the addresses of the deceased.

(d) Care should be taken that the gross totals of the several columns in this Table respectively equal the corresponding totals for the whole districts in Tables I. and IV.; thus the totals of sub-columns a, b, and c should agree with the figures for the year in the columns 2, 3, and 12, respectively, of Table I.; the gross total of the sub-columns c should agree with the total of column 2 in Table IV., and the gross total of sub-columns d with the total of column 3 in Table IV.

Table 3.—Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the Year 1910.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases Notified in Whole District.						Total cases Notified in each Locality.			No. of Cases Removed to Hospital from each Locality.			Total cases removed to Hospital.				
	At all Ages.	At Age†—Years.												Becken-ham.	Oryng-ton.	Chisle-hurst.	Becken-ham.	Oryng-ton.	Chisle-hurst.
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.										
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Memb. croup)	11	3	6	1	1	...	1	10	...	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	11
Erysipelas	13	...	2	3	6	2	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	31	7	20	1	3	...	2	18	...	11	2	1	15	...	11	...	27
Typhus Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Relapsing Fever... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	4	...	...	3	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Voluntary Cases... ..	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poor Law Cases... ..	14	...	...	1	12	1	...	13	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals... ..	75	10	28	9	25	3	3	56	16	2	26	11	39				

NOTES.—The localities adopted for this table should be the same as those in Tables II and IV.

State in space below the name of the isolation hospital, if any, to which residents in the district, suffering from infectious disease, are usually sent, and the accommodation, available for the district, afforded by it. Mark (H) the locality in which it is situated, or if not within the district, state where it is situated, and in what district. The name of the authority by whom the Hospital is provided should also be given. Mark (W) the locality in which a workhouse is situated.

† These age columns for notifications should be filled up in all cases where the Medical Officer of Health, by inquiry or otherwise, has obtained the necessary information.

Bromley and Beckenham Joint Isolation Hospital, Bromley Common, Kent—Total beds available, 113; number of diseases that can be concurrently treated, 5. Small Pox Hospital—Total available beds, 33; number of diseases that can be concurrently treated, 1.

Table 4.—Causes of, and Ages at, Death during 1910.

Causes of Death.	Deaths in whole District at subjoined Ages.							Deaths at all ages of "Residents" belonging to localities whether occurring in or beyond the District.			Total deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Public Institutions in the District.
	All ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Becken-ham.	Orping-ton.	Chisle-hurst.	
Small-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Typhus Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic Influenza ..	3	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	2	1	..
Whooping-cough ..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3
Diphtheria, Membranous Croup .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croup .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asiatic Cholera .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhœa, Dysentery ..	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..
Epidemic or Zymotic Enteritis	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..
Enteritis	4	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	..
Other continued fevers ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Erysipelas	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	2
Puerperal Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other septic diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Intermittent Fever & Malarial Cachexia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis of Meninges	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	1
Tuberculosis of Lungs ..	19	..	..	2	1	14	2	..	13	6	8
Other forms of Tuberculosis	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1
Alcoholism .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cancer	20	..	..	..	..	6	14	1	16	3	12
Premature Birth	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	..
Developmental Diseases	18	18	..	..	..	..	..	1	12	5	8
Old Age	28	..	..	..	..	..	28	2	21	5	47
Meningitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inflammation and Softening of Brain ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Organic Diseases of Heart	13	..	..	..	..	3	10	3	9	1	1
Acute Bronchitis	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1
Chronic Bronchitis ..	19	..	..	..	..	3	16	2	15	2	16
Lobar (Croupous) Pneumonia	4	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	4	..	..
Lobular (Broncho-) Pneumonia	8	7	..	..	..	1	..	1	5	2	..
Diseases of Stomach ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2
Obstruction of Intestines .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cirrhosis of Liver .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	..
Tumours and other Affections of Female Genital Organs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidents and Diseases of Parturition	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Deaths by Accidents or Negligence	11	1	..	2	1	6	1	2	9	..	5
Deaths by Suicide	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	2
Deaths from Ill-defined causes .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other causes	48	3	2	1	3	19	20	3	38	7	31
All causes	232	51	9	8	5	61	98	17	175	40	143

Table 5.—BROMLEY RURAL DISTRICT.

Infantile Mortality during the Year 1910.—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.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
	All Causes—Certified	14	3	2	3	22	7	2	3	2	2	2	8	1	..	1	1
Uncertified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. Common Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Whooping Cough ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2. Diarrhoeal Diseases.—(See Notes to Table 4).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea, all forms ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	6
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
3. Wasting Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Premature Birth ..	..	..	..	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Congenital Defects (See Notes to Table 4) ..	8	1	..	..	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ..	2	2	2	1	7	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
4. Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases (See Notes to Table 4) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Other Causes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rickets ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis (not Tuberculosis) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convulsions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Pneumonia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	1	7
Suffocation, overlying ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other Causes ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Total	14	3	2	3	22	7	2	3	2	2	2	8	1	..	1	1	51

District of Bromley Rural—Population, estimated to middle of 1910, 20,858.
 Births in the year—Legitimate, 470; Illegitimate, 38. Deaths in the year of Legitimate Infants, 44; Illegitimate Infants, 7.
 Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 232.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

**FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES, AND
HOMEWORK.**

I.—INSPECTION,

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Inspections.	Number of Written Notices.	Prosecu- tions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ...	19	0	0
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	225	23	0
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	6	0	0
Total	<u>250</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>0</u>

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	No. Found.	No. Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	No. of Prosecu- tions.
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—*				
Want of cleanliness	31	31	0	0
Overcrowding	3	3	0	0
Want of drainage of floors	9	9	0	0
Other nuisances	16	16	0	0
Sanitary accommodation insufficient	1	1	0	0
Total	<u>60</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

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

3.—HOMEWORK.

Nil.

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.	
Workshop Bakehouses	27
Other Workshops	109
Workplaces	5
Total number of workshops on Register	<u>141</u>

J. S. TEW,

Medical Officer of Health.

March 14th, 1911.