

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL  
OF BROMLEY.

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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH

OF THE

Bromley Rural Sanitary District

FOR THE YEAR

1913,

BY

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

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

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1914.



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# BROMLEY RURAL DISTRICT.

## AREA OF POPULATION.

The following Tables give the area, population of the District, and other figures as shown by the census of 1911, and previous census years.

No. of Registration District.	Area in Statute acres.		Inhabited Houses.				Population.			
	Land and Inland Water.	Inland Water only.	1881	1891	1901	1911	1881	1891	1901	1911
42	28839	40	2770	3237	3655	4777	14303	16818	18808	21958

Civil Parishes.	Area in Statute acres (Land and Inland Water).	Families or Separate occupiers.		Population.				Institutions, Large Establishments, Vessels, etc., 1911 (included in Cols. 4 & 6).	
				1901	1911				
		1901	1911	Pers's	Pers's	Males	F'mas	No.	Popu- lation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Chelsfield ...	3,378	341	428	1,522	1,790	885	905	4	37
Cudham ...	5,925	234	389	1,111	1,604	832	772	5	21
Downe ...	1,652	145	164	610	649	285	364	2	40
Farnborough ...	1,429	284	508	2,262	3,210	1,708	1,502	5	1,096
Hayes ...	1,282	195	214	838	925	369	556	...	...
Keston ...	1,487	179	235	832	986	440	546	2	33
Knockholt ...	1,701	223	244	952	943	472	471	1	1
Mottingham ...	642	256	316	1,332	1,534	727	807	2	100
North Cray ...	1,484	147	140	661	655	303	352	1	19
Orpington ...	3,517	864	1,130	4,259	5,036	2,351	2,685	14	148
St. Mary Cray	2,028	439	457	1,894	1,857	872	985	...	...
St. Paul's Cray	1,654	256	301	1,207	1,467	676	791	5	71
West Wickham	2,660	264	294	1,328	1,302	610	692	2	32
Totals ...	28,839	3,827	4,820	18,808	21,958	10,530	11,428	43	1,598

The **Population** of the Bromley Rural District, estimated to the middle of 1913, was 22,736, being an increase of 349 on the estimated population of 1912, and of 778 on the census population of 1911.

The number of births registered in the District amounted to 491, including 257 of males and 234 of females. To this number are added 3 births which took place outside the District of children born of parents with a fixed place of residence in the District, while 12 births are deducted of children whose parents had a fixed place of residence elsewhere.

The nett number of births was therefore 482 (249 male and 233 female), which gives a **Birth-rate** of **21.2** per 1,000 of population, as compared with 19.8 in 1912 and 20.4 in 1911.

Three hundred and fifty deaths were registered in the District, 190 of males and 160 of females. To this number are added the deaths of 25 persons belonging to the District and who died outside its area, while 94 deaths are deducted of persons dying in the District and who had fixed places of residence elsewhere.

The nett number of deaths belonging to the District was 281 (146 male and 135 female) giving a **Death-rate** of **12.4** per 1,000 of population, as compared with 10.9 in 1912 and 11.2 in 1911.

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

Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under 2 years)	...	7
Diphtheria	... ..	2
Measles	... ..	12
Whooping Cough	... ..	1
Enteric Fever	... ..	1
Scarlet Fever	... ..	0
Small-pox	... ..	0
		—
		23
		==

The **Death-rate** from these **Epidemic Diseases** was **1.01** per 1,000 of population, as compared with 0.40 in 1912, and 1.59 in 1911.

The **Infant Mortality**, i.e., the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 registered births was 79 as compared with 56 in 1912 and 122 in 1911.

The Midwives Act, 1912, is administered by the Kent County Council direct.

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

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 1913—1912, the birth-rate in 1913 showed a decrease of 2.4 per 1,000.



The death-rate in 1913 was 13.7 per 1,000, which was 0.4 per 1,000 above the rate in 1912; compared with the average rate in the ten years 1903—1912, the death-rate in 1913 showed a decrease of 1.2 per 1,000.

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

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

	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Infant Mortality.	Epidemic disease death rate.
England and Wales .. ..	23.9	13.7	109	1.20
Bromley Rural .. ..	21.2	12.4	79	1.01

I regard the Birth-rate as fairly satisfactory as compared with that of the country generally, and as shown above the death-rate, infant mortality, and epidemic disease death-rate are respectively 1.3, 30, and 0.19 *below* the corresponding rate for England and Wales.

#### **A.—NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**

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

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

By a General Order of the Local Government Board, dated 19th December, 1912, the following Regulations, viz., the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908; the Public Health (Tuberculosis in Hospitals) Regulations, 1911; and the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1911, were revoked and substituted by the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912. These last named Regulations came into operation on 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, 113 cases were notified, as against 153 in the previous year, and comprised 14 of Diphtheria, 10 of Erysipelas, 43 of Scarlet Fever, 5 of Enteric Fever, 25 of Phthisis (consumption of the lungs), and 16 of other forms of Tuberculosis.

**Scarlet Fever.** Forty-three non-fatal cases were notified as against 50 cases and one death in 1912.

Locally the cases were reported from the following parishes:—

Chelsfield	...	...	...	3	St. Mary Cray	...	...	8
Cudham	...	...	...	5	St. Paul's Cray	...	...	10
Knockholt	...	...	...	7	West Wickham	...	...	1
Mottingham	...	...	...	3				—
North Cray	...	...	...	2	Total	...	...	43
Orpington	...	...	...	4				<u>43</u>

The parishes of Downe, Farnborough, Hayes and Keston were immune from disease throughout the year.

In point of time the disease was spread over the year thus:—

January	...	...	...	2	September	...	...	—
February	...	...	...	2	October	...	...	—
March	...	...	...	4	November	...	...	8
April	...	...	...	—	December	...	...	15
May	...	...	...	1				—
June	...	...	...	2	Total	...	...	43
July	...	...	...	7				<u>43</u>
August	...	...	...	2				

The age-periods of the cases were as follows:—

1—5 years.	5—15 years.	15—25 years.	25—45 years.
<u>5</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
			=43 cases.

As was also the case in adjoining Districts no epidemic was threatened until the end of the year, 8 cases being notified in November, and 15 in December. These 23 cases, however, affected 5 parishes, viz., St. Paul's Cray 10 cases, St. Mary Cray 7 cases, Orpington 3 cases, Knockholt 2 cases, and North Cray 1 case, and it will be seen that only 2 parishes were affected to any great extent and at the end of the year I am pleased to say that the disease was well under control, and only one case was notified in January, 1914, in the whole district.

One of the cases notified on December 1st from St. Pauls Cray was undoubtedly an imported one. The patient was a servant at a house in an adjoining District and had been sent home ill with a rash on November 25th, and was peeling when notified.



The cause of the cases at St. Mary Cray was traced to a child notified on December 1st from Manor Cottages when a medical man was called in to see a sister of this child, and on discovering that the patient had Scarlet Fever examined the other and found that she was recovering from the disease, and notified both. No neglect could, however, be attributed to the parents.

**Diphtheria.** It is satisfactory to report that a comparatively small number of cases of this disease (14) were notified, two of which terminated fatally, as compared with 36 cases and 2 deaths in the previous year:—

They were notified thus:—

January	...	3 cases.	Downe 1, Farnborough 1, St. Mary Cray 1.
February	...	3 „	Knockholt 1, St. Mary Cray 1, Chelsfield 1.
March	...	2 „	Downe 1, Orpington 1.
April	...	3 „	Union Infirmary, Farnborough 3.
May	...	1 „	Farnborough 1.
June	...	1 „	Knockholt 1.
October	...	1 „	Keston 1.

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Total ... 14 cases.

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

1—5 years.	5—15 years.	15—25 years.	
<hr/> 4	<hr/> 8	<hr/> 2	= 14 cases.
2	—	—	= 2 deaths.

The first case was notified from Downe on January 9th, the patient being a girl aged 2 years. On November 16, 1912, this girl was notified as suffering from *Scarlet Fever*, admitted to Hospital the same day, and discharged on the 24th December following. She became unwell on the 31st of December and a sore throat followed on January 3rd, 1913, a medical man was called in on the 5th, a swab taken on the 8th and a positive result obtained, and the child was notified as suffering from *Diphtheria* on the 9th and re-admitted to Hospital the same day. She died on January 20th, death being certified as due to “post-scarlatinal diphtheria 1—2 months, phrenic paralysis 7 days, broncho-pneumonia 4 days.”

There were no other cases of Diphtheria or prevalence of sore throat in Downe when the child fell ill.

A somewhat similar case was notified from Knockholt on February 17th, in the person of a girl, aged 8 years, who had been treated in Hospital from December 30th, 1912, to February 11th, 1913, for *Scarlet Fever*. On the day following her discharge she

had nasal discharge, sickness, and complained of sore throat. Mr. Dunlop called in a medical man to see the child on the 13th February, a swab was taken on the 14th with a positive result, and the child notified as *Diphtheria* and sent back to Hospital on the 17th, and she was again discharged on April 5th.

There had previously been no case of *Diphtheria* in the village of Knockholt since 1909.

The case notified from Downe in March was undoubtedly an imported one. The patient was a young woman in service in an adjoining District who became unwell and went to see a doctor on the 8th March, when a swab was taken from her throat. She returned to her home at Downe the same day, and was subsequently attended by a local medical man who notified the case as one of *Diphtheria* on the 11th March.

The case notified in October was proved on inquiry to have been contracted in London, where the patient had been in contact with a *diphtheria* case 4 days before being notified.

The other fatal case was the one notified in March from Orpington. A girl aged 4 years who died in Hospital 6 days after admission.

**Enteric Fever.** Five cases were notified, with one death, as compared with 5 non-fatal cases in the previous year .

Case I. A young married woman, notified from Keston Mark on May 29th, and removed to Hospital same day. Origin doubtful, but possibly insanitary surroundings (which were remedied) were a predisposing cause. The case was mild.

Case II. was that of a young man residing at St. Mary Cray, notified on August 13th, and treated at home. The patient went to work to London daily, and this case was also of a mild type.

Case III. was a young woman notified from Chelsfield, admitted to Hospital on September 5th, where she died on the following day.

Case IV. was that of a man at St. Paul's Cray, notified on September 25th, and also removed to Hospital. The cesspools were in a bad condition and continually flowing on to the land near where the patient worked.

Case V. was that of a boy from Farnborough on December 6th. A sister had Enteric Fever at the same house in January, 1912, but the sanitation of the house was satisfactory.



**Erysipelas.** Ten cases with one death were reported, as compared with 11 cases (one fatal) in the previous year, and arose:— 1 in February at Chelsfield; 4 in April (2 at Orpington, and 1 each at Farnborough and Chelsfield); 2 in May (1 at Farnborough and 1 at St. Mary Cray); 1 in July at Green-Street-Green; and 2 in November (1 at Farnborough and 1 at St. Paul's Cray).

The fatal case was that of a man aged 48 years, who died at the Union Infirmary in April, having been admitted from Mottingham.

The patients were all adults.

**Puerperal Fever.** No cases were notified in this or the previous year.

**Small-pox.** It is satisfactory to record that no cases of this disease have occurred since April, 1908.

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

**Tuberculosis** in all its forms caused 32 deaths during the year, as compared with 35 in 1912, and 30 in 1911. Of these 32 deaths, 21 were certified as due to Phthisis (consumption of the lungs), as against 31 in 1912, and 24 in 1911.

The **Death-rate** from all forms of the Disease was 1.41, and the Phthisis death-rate 0.92 per 1,000 of population, as compared with rates of 1.56 and 1.38 in the previous year.

The following Table gives a comparison of the rates for this District, and the corrected 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
<b>TUBERCULOSIS (all forms) :</b>							
England and Wales ...	1.61	1.58	1.54	1.43	1.46	...	...
Death Rate ...	1.14	0.88	1.01	1.10	1.36	...	...
No. of Deaths ...	33	18	21	23	30	35	...
<b>PHTHISIS :</b>							
England and Wales ...	1.14	1.12	1.09	1.02	1.06	...	...
Death Rate ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of Deaths ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

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

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

(2) Every Medical Officer of Health shall cause to be entered in a Register to be kept by him for that purpose the full particulars contained in every notification received by him under those 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 authorized 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, 3 notifications of phthisis being received—1 under the “Tuberculosis in Hospitals,” and 2 under the “Tuberculosis” Regulations, 1911.

During the whole year 48 notifications were received relating to 41 persons, of whom 25 were suffering from pulmonary and 16 from other forms of tuberculosis. Of these 25 pulmonary cases 7 died during the year, and of the 16 other forms 1 died.

Of the total 32 deaths, 20 were males and 12 of females, and the fatal age-periods were as follows:—

Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and up- wards.
6	2	1	4	6	8	4	1

## **B.—NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**

**Measles** was the cause of 12 deaths, all of which occurred in the months of February and March, being spread over the District thus:—

Orpington 6, Chelsfield 3, St. Mary Cray, 1, Farnborough 1, St. Paul’s Cray 1. Five of the deaths were of infants under 12 months old, 4 under 2 years and 3 of children aged 2, 3 and 8 years respectively. It is a matter of regret that some parents still fail to recognise the danger of the after-effects of this disease, and for want of timely precautions and care allow children to contract bronchitis and pneumonia which so frequently causes a fatal result.

**Whooping-cough** caused only one death, that of a male child aged 5 months in January at the Union Infirmary.

**Diarrhoea and Enteritis** was fatal in regard to 7 children under the age of 2 years—1 in June at Farnborough, 2 in July and 1 in September at St. Mary Cray, 2 in November (1 at Orpington and 1 at North Cray), and 1 in December at the Dartford Union Work-house Infirmary of a child whose home was at Orpington.



**Influenza** caused 5 deaths, viz., 1 in February at Farnborough, 1 in March at Bromley of a resident belonging to Hayes, 1 in May at Orpington, 1 in August at Farnborough and 1 in December at Knockholt. Four of the deaths were of adults and one a child aged 8.

### C.—OTHER DISEASES.

**Cancer.** Reference to Table 3 will show that 33 deaths were due to this disease, equal to a rate of 1.45 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 1.25 in 1912.

The following Table shows the number of deaths and death-rates for this District for the years 1907—1913, with the comparative corrected 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		
Bromley Rural—							
Death-rate .. ..	0.54	1.76	0.92	0.96	0.91	1.25	1.45
No. of deaths .. ..	11	36	19	20	20	28	33

### HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION AND ADMINISTRATION.

Fifty-six cases of infectious disease were treated in the Bromley and Beckenham Joint Isolation Hospital, and were admitted as follows:—

	Cases.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.
January	4	3	1	—
February	4	2	2	—
March	5	2	3	—
April	3	3	—	—
May	3	1	1	1
June	3	1	2	—
July	7	—	7	—
August	2	—	2	—
September	2	—	—	2
October	1	1	—	—
November	7	—	7	—
December	15	—	14	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>4</b>

Three deaths occurred in the Hospital—2 from Diphtheria, and 1 from Enteric Fever, to which I have already referred under their respective headings.

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

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

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

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

28th July, 1913.

"Sir,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I am, Sir,  
Your obedient Servant,  
WALTER T. JERRED,  
Assistant Secretary.

**CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL AIDS TO  
DIAGNOSIS.**

Specimens examined.	Results.		Totals.
	Positive.	Negative.	
Diphtheria    ...    ...    ...    ...	9	69	78
Typhoid Fever        ...    ...    ...	3	5	8
Tuberculosis    ...    ...    ...    ...	2	12	14
Totals        ...    ...    ...    ...	14	86	100



Of these 83 were examined by the Clinical Research Association and 17 at the County Laboratory.

Those at the former institution included 68 of Diphtheria, 2 of Typhoid and 13 of Tuberculosis; at the latter 8 of Diphtheria, 7 of Typhoid and 2 of Tuberculosis.

### Inspection of District.

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

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

	Population at Census of 1911.			
Mottingham	...	...	...	1534
North Cray	...	...	...	655
Orpington	...	...	...	5036
St. Mary Cray	...	...	...	1857
St. Paul's Cray	...	...	...	1467
				<hr/> 10,549

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

Chelsfield	...	...	...	...	1790
Cudham	...	...	...	...	1604
Downe	...	...	...	...	649
Farnborough	...	...	...	...	2141
Hayes ...	...	...	...	...	925
Keston	...	...	...	...	986
Knockholt	...	...	...	...	943
West Wickham	...	...	...	...	1302
Union Workhouse, Farnborough	...	...	...	...	654
St. Joseph's Home, Farnborough	...	...	...	...	415
					<hr/> 11,409
					<hr/> <hr/> 21,958

The particulars as to the inspections made and work done by the Sanitary Inspectors as required by the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Order, 1910, are appended in Mr. Nightingale's and Mr. Dunlop's reports.

### Adoptive Acts.

The following portions of the Public Health Acts, Amendment Act, 1907, are 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, in the contributory places of New Chelsfield Special Drainage District, Downe, Farnborough, Keston, Knockholt, Mottingham, Orpington, St. Mary Cray, and West Wickham.

**Drainage and Sewerage.**

I have had occasion to report on the want of a drainage system in the parish of Keston, and in view of future requirements have advised the joint consideration of the matter with the adjoining parish of Hayes.

**Elementary Schools.**

The following is a list of schools closed with periods of closure during 1913 on account of the prevalence of infectious disease:—

School.	Disease.	From	To
St. Mary Cray Council ... ..	Measles	Jan. 7	Jan. 25
Cudham Church of England ... ..	Chicken Pox and Mumps	„ 6	„ 7
Orpington, Wellington Road ... ..	Measles	„ 30	March 8
Orpington, Chislehurst Road ... ..	Measles	Feb. 17	„ 8
St. Paul's Cray ... ..	Measles	„ 24	„ 15
Farnborough, Green-St.-Green ... ..	Measles	„ 15	„ 20
Chelsfield, Green-St.-Green ... ..	Measles	„ 25	„ 20
St. Mary Cray Roman Catholic ... ..	Measles	„ 27	„ 20
St. Mary Cray Council ... ..	Measles	„ 27	„ 8
Chelsfield Council ... ..	Measles	March 31	April 26
Farnborough Council (Infant's Dept.)	Measles	May 10	May 31
St. Mary Cray Council ... ..	Scarlet Fever	Jan. 5	Jan. 12

**Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909.**

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

1911	...	...	...	...	...	208
1912	...	...	...	...	...	301
1913	...	...	...	...	...	282
						<hr/> 791 <hr/>

Of the 208 houses inspected in 1911, the work required to remedy defects has in all cases been completed.

Of the 301 houses inspected in 1912, 281 had defects of some kind or other, and by the end of that year, 223 had been put into a proper state of repair, leaving 58 receiving attention. Forty of these houses are in one road at St. Paul's Cray, and the works asked for have in the main been satisfactorily carried out, but at the end of 1913 there were still minor requirements still outstanding, and until these are remedied to the satisfaction of your officials the houses are not to be considered as finally dealt with.

The remaining 18 houses outstanding from 1912 are in the parish of Knockholt. Six were being repaired at the end of the year, and the other 11 are those houses in Birlings Road on which I have already fully reported, and which, although unfit for habitation, cannot be closed owing to the lack of cottage accommodation in that village.

Last year I recommended that cottages should be provided at Knockholt to take the place of the above 11 which were considered to be unfit for habitation and which were not capable of being repaired. Several sites were considered and one—a very good one—has been selected. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Potter and Harvey, Architects, of Sevenoaks, for 8 working-class dwellings and at the end of the year the plans and estimates were nearly ready for presentation to the Local Government Board with a view of obtaining sanction for a loan for their erection.

It was considered that eight would be sufficient to meet the present requirements, but if these are not sufficient there is space on the site for the erection of an additional four cottages.

The Parish Council of Knockholt have approved of the undertaking and we have had the advantage of their valuable co-operation in the matter.

The following is a statement of work carried out under the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909, as required by Article V. of the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910:—

- |    |   |     |
|----|---|-----|
| 1. | Number of dwelling houses inspected under and for the purpose of Section 17 of the Act of 1909 ...  | 282 |
| 2. | Number of dwelling houses which on inspection were considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... .. | 5   |
| 3. | Number of representations made to the local authority with a view to the making of Closing Orders ... ..  | 5   |



4.	Number of Closing Orders made ... ..	0
5.	Number of dwelling houses the defects of which were remedies without the making of Closing Orders ... ..	163
6.	Number of dwelling houses which, after the making of Closing Orders, were put in a fit state for human habitation ... ..	0
7.	Number of dwelling houses not requiring remedy	46

In 236 of the 282 houses inspected in 1913 defects of some kind were found, the remaining 46 being in a satisfactory state of repair. By the end of the year the works asked for 163 of the houses had been completed to the satisfaction of your officials, the remainder being in hand.

I have again made an exhaustive analysis of the Inspectors' Reports for 1913, and again the defective paving of yards was most frequently noted—136 out of the 282 being unsatisfactory.

The water supplies were generally good, only eight houses having a supply deficient in quality or quantity.

Closets were defective structurally to the extent of 73, while the effects of bad usage were noticeable in 14.

In 78 drains or accessories to drains were in bad order; the ventilation of 28 being insufficient or absent, and 8 cesspools were unsatisfactory.

In six the natural light obtainable was insufficient, and also the ventilation of 28 living and 31 bedrooms.

Actual overcrowding was noted in only one case, but many houses contained more occupiers than is desirable.

Dampness occurred in 36 living, 40 bedrooms and 30 sculleries, and was due to defects in the following in order of frequency:—Roofs, walls, rainwater gutters, floor ventilation, rain water down pipes, chimneys, floor level and rain water disposal. Damp courses were noticeably absent in 91, but all these houses were not damp from this reason.

Sinks were defective or absent in 26. Refuse disposal unsatisfactory in 78. Vermin were visibly present in 10.

In Cudham the Parish Council have advocated the building of cottages, but I am not in a position to advise a building scheme until I am satisfied, which I am not at the present time, that there is actual want of cottages for the permanent villagers.

**Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.**

There are in the whole District 24 premises coming under the denomination of factories and 141 workshops and workplaces.

It will be seen from the Inspectors' Reports that a considerable amount of supervision of the workshops has been undertaken although the work required has been carried out with but few statutory notices and with no recourse to legal action.

The reports of the work carried out by the Sanitary Inspector, the statistical tables required by the Local Government Board, and the Table provided by the Secretary of State for recording action taken under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, are appended.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES SCOTT TEW.

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. 8	† Of Residents not registered in the District. 9	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			10	11	12	13
1908	20,397	..	528	25.8	326	15.9	78	6	50	94	254	12.4
1909	20,626	..	525	25.4	326	15.8	86	..	34	64	240	11.6
1910	20,858	..	508	24.3	322	15.4	96	6	51	100	232	11.1
1911	21,953	469	450	20.4	322	14.6	102	28	55	122	248	11.2
1912	22,387	461	444	19.8	307	13.7	91	27	25	56	243	10.9
1913	22,736	491	482	21.2	350	15.4	94	25	38	79	281	12.4

Area of District in acres (land and inland water), 28,839.

At Census of 1911 :—Total population at all ages, 21,958 ; number of inhabited houses, 4,777 ; average number of persons per house, 4.6.



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

Notifiable Disease.	Number of Cases Notified.							Total cases Notified in each Locality. (Parish or Ward) of the District.											Total cases removed to Hospital.			
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						Chelsfield.	Cudham.	Downe.	Farnborough.	Hayes.	Keston.	Knockholt.	Mottingham.	North Cray.	Orpington.	St. Mary Cray.		St. Paul's Cray.	W. Wickham.	
		Under 1.	1 to 3.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.															65 and upwards.
Small-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera and Plague ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Memb. croup) ..	14	4	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	2	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	13
Erysipelas .. ..	10	..	..	..	3	6	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..
Scarlet Fever .. ..	43	5	34	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	2	4	8	10	1	..	39
Typhus Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever .. ..	5	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	4
Relapsing Fever and Continued Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poliomyelitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	25	..	2	6	11	6	..	..	..	2	..	5	1	3	2	1	5	3	2	1	..	..
Other forms of Tuberculosis ..	16	1	6	5	4	..	..	..	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	2	5	1	..	..	..
Totals .. ..	113	10	51	18	21	12	1	9	10	2	17	1	5	9	5	3	16	19	15	2	56	

Isolation Hospital or Hospitals, Sanatoria, &c. } Bromley & Beckenham Joint Hospital, Bromley Common, Kent.  
 } Joint Small Pox Hospital, Skym Corner, Bromley, Kent. Both in 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 .. ..	281	38	11	11	9	13	20	59	120	152
Enteric Fever .. ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Small-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .. .. .	12	5	4	2	1	..	..	..	.	..
Scarlet Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping-cough ..	1	1	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	1
Diphtheria & Croup..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Influenza .. .. .	5	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	..
Erysipelas .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) .. ..	21	1	..	..	2	5	8	4	1	13
Tuberculous Meningitis .. ..	4	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Other Tuberculous Diseases .. .. .	7	3	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	5
Cancer, malignant disease .. .. .	33	..	..	..	..	..	2	8	23	19
Rheumatic Fever ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Meningitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Organic Heart Disease	22	..	..	..	..	..	3	7	12	12
Bronchitis .. .. .	18	2	..	1	..	..	..	3	12	15
Pneumonia (all forms)	17	5	3	1	..	1	..	5	2	10
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1
Diarrhœa and Enteritis .. ..	7	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Appendicitis and Typhlitis .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Cirrhosis of Liver ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Alcoholism .. .. .	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Nephritis and Bright's Disease .. .. .	7	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	3	6
Puerperal Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy & Parturition	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth .. .. .	10	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide ..	10	..	..	3	1	1	..	3	2	8
Suicide .. .. .	5	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	1
Other Defined Diseases .. .. .	88	3	..	1	1	..	5	16	62	50
Diseases ill-defined or unknown .. ...	1	...	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	281	38	11	11	9	13	20	59	120	152

Table 4.—BROMLEY RURAL 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.
<b>All Causes—Certified</b> .. ..	4	3	1	..	8	5	7	8	10	38
Small-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5
Scarlet Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Whooping Cough .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Meningitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Abdominal Tuberculosis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4
Other Tuberculous Diseases .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
Meningitis ( <i>not Tuberculous</i> ) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Convulsions .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Laryngitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Bronchitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	5
Pneumonia (all forms) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	1
Diarrhoea .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	5
Enteritis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Gastritis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Syphilis .. ..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Rickets .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation, overlying .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Injury at Birth .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atelectasis .. ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Congenital Malformations .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Premature Birth .. ..	3	1	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	5
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus .. ..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	4
Other Causes .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	4	3	1	..	8	5	7	8	10	38

Nett Deaths in the year of Legitimate Infants, 34; Illegitimate Infants 4.

Net births in the year Legitimate:- 455  
 Illegitimate:- 27  
 = 482.



## FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

**FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES AND  
HOMEWORK.****I.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND  
WORKPLACES.**

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors  
of Nuisances.

Premises.	Inspections.	Number of Written Notices.	Prosecu- tions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ...	45	0	0
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) ...	296	42	0
Workplaces (other than Outworker's pre- mises included in Part 3 of this Report)...	13	0	0
Total ... ..	<u>354</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>0</u>

**2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND  
WORKPLACES.**

Nuisances under the Public Health  
Acts:—\*

Particulars.	No. found.	No. Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	No. of Prosecu- tions.
Want of cleanliness ... ..	40	40	0	0
Want of ventilation ... ..	1	1	0	0
Other nuisances ... ..	16	16	0	0
Sanitary accommodation unsuitable or defective ... ..	2	2	0	0
Total ... ..	<u>59</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

\* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Fac-  
tory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public  
Health Acts.

**3.—HOME WORK.**

Nil.

**4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.**

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.	
Workshop Bakehouses ... ..	28
Other Workshops ... ..	108
Workplaces ... ..	5

Total number of Workshops on Register ... 141

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshops Acts (s. 5, 1901):

Notified by H.M. Inspector	...	...	...	...	1
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	...	...	...	...	1

J. S. TEW, Medical Officer of Health.

April 28th, 1914.

# BROMLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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## No. 1 District.

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SANITARY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,

“ AINTREE,”

ORPINGTON,

29th January, 1914.

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

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report for the year ending 31st December, 1913.

**Infectious Disease.** During the year 37 cases of infectious disease were notified, namely:—4 Diphtheria, 27 Scarlet Fever, 2 Typhoid Fever, 4 Erysipelas. The cases occurred in the various Parishes as follows:—Orpington 9, St. Mary Cray 11, St. Paul's Cray 12, North Cray 2, Mottingham 3.

Twenty-nine cases were removed to Bromley and Beckenham Joint Hospital.

Disinfection of infected room and articles of clothing was immediately carried out after patient's removal to Hospital.

Disinfection was also carried out, and visits made, in connection with fifteen cases of Tuberculosis.

**Epidemic Diarrhœa.** Special visits were made in the working class district during the hot weather. A list of births is received weekly from the Registrars, and cards giving advice to mothers in the care and feeding of infants are delivered or sent to the homes.

**Complaints.** Sixty-seven complaints were received and investigated; seventeen hundred inspections were made, and 354 nuisances dealt with.



Many complaints were made of the bad smell arising from the emptying of cesspools on the Knoll Estate, Orpington, and in consequence of such complaints, Dr. Tew investigated the conditions of sewage disposal on this estate, and made a special report in October last, urging the necessity of taking immediate steps to provide for the sewerage of the roads, and pointing out that a continuance of the present system will cause increased nuisance and become a menace to the health of the inhabitants. I regret to state that the matter is still in abeyance.

**Drainage.** The drains in connection with eighty-three houses were examined and tested with the smoke test. The drains at 46 houses were entirely relaid; all new drainage done under my department is inspected by me personally and subjected to a severe water test before being covered in. It is most essential that house drainage work should be carried out under competent supervision, as some workmen are apt to "fake" the joints, and in other ways skimp the work, consequently the drains soon become leaky, dangerous to the health of the occupier and considerable expense to the owner of the house.

**Insufficient Water Closets and Ash-pits.** Flushing cisterns with water laid on thereto have been provided to the W.C.'s of nine houses, and forty houses have been provided with moveable dustbins.

**Overcrowding.** Four cases of overcrowding came to my notice during the year, and were abated upon preliminary notice.

**Water Supply.** Ten houses have been provided with a "constant" supply of water from the Metropolitan Water Board's main.

The water supply to newly erected houses has also received my attention, and certificates issued.

Nine shallow wells have been closed, or the use of water for dietetic purposes discontinued.

**Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.** There are 18 persons on the Register as cowkeepers and purveyors of milk, and the cowsheds and milkshops were frequently inspected.

A large barn has been converted into an excellent cowshed to hold 30 cows at Mount Mascal Farm, North Cray.

Notices are sent to the cowkeepers in May and October reminding them of the requirements of the Regulations as to lime-washing and cleansing.

**Slaughter-houses.** There are ten slaughter-houses in the District, and these were frequently visited during the process of slaughtering or immediately after. One complaint of cruelty to sheep in a licensed slaughter-house was received and investigated, and the occupier cautioned.

I have also attended the weekly Cattle Market at Orpington, and the destination of any suspicious looking animal was noted.

In one instance a cow was put in the Market with a very bad udder, and the animal had every appearance of being affected with Tuberculosis, and was evidently in great pain.

The auctioneer would not offer the animal for sale. I learned afterwards that the cow was taken to London and slaughtered; the fore quarters and offal were diseased and destroyed, and the hind quarters sold for 3½d. per lb.

The R.C.P.C.A. took proceedings against the owner for cruelty by driving the animal on the road, and heavy fines and costs were inflicted.

**Food Inspection.** The butchers' shops, fish shops, hawkers' carts, etc., were frequently inspected during the year, and the food supply generally was found to be satisfactory. A trunk of fresh fish was examined on its arrival from London, and found to be unfit for food; this was surrendered to me and destroyed.

One important matter is overlooked by some of the shop-keepers, namely, the protection during the fly season of cooked ham, beef, cheese, pastry, etc.

The tubs used for conveying strawberries and raspberries to London and elsewhere were inspected before being filled with fruit, and generally found to be reasonably clean.

**Fruit Pickers' Huts.** There are about 400 huts and tents occupied by persons engaged in fruit picking during the summer months, and these were frequently visited.

In one or two instances the closet accommodation was found to be unsatisfactory, and suitable places for cooking and drying clothes were not provided; one case of overcrowding was discovered. These matters were attended to after service of Statutory Notices.

**Factory and Workshops Act, 1901.** The register which is required to be kept under this Act contains entries of 17 factories, 11 workshop-bakehouses, 52 other workshops, and 5 workplaces. To these 198 visits were made. In two instances Statutory Notices



were served in respect of accumulations of offensive matter kept too near bakehouses.

One complaint was received from H.M. Inspector of Factories, relating to the limewashing of a bakehouse, alleged to be overdue.

A complaint was also received with reference to the doors of W.C.'s in connection with a factory laundry, which had no inside fastenings.

### **Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909.**

### **Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910.**

During the year 131 houses were inspected, and defects were recorded at 123 houses.

At the end of the year defects at 93 houses had been remedied, at 29 houses the repairs were in hand, the remaining one being vacant, and will no doubt be pulled down by the owner, owing to its dilapidated condition.

The houses were inspected in the various Parishes as follows:—

Parish.	Houses Inspected.	Number Defective.	Number Remedied.	Outstanding as in hand.
Mottingham ... ..	10	10	10	—
Orpington ... ..	28	25	25	—
St. Mary Cray ... ..	62	60	41	19
St. Paul's Cray ... ..	31	28	17	11

The more serious defects discovered were in the drainage systems; at 43 houses it was found necessary to take out and relay the drains.

I am pleased to state that the old and defective drains in Orpington and the Crays are fast becoming abolished.

Four houses in North Cray Parish, inspected in 1912, were rendered vacant by the owners in June last, and are still unoccupied.

Five very old houses at Crockenhill, at the extreme end of St. Mary Cray Parish, have been demolished by the owners, and new houses are being built on the site.

**Common Lodging House.** The registered Common Lodging House at Forderoft, Orpington was frequently visited during the year, and the premises were found to be clean and well ordered.



**Summary of Work Done.**

Number of complaints received	...	...	...	...	67
Number of inspections made	...	...	...	...	1720
Number of nuisances discovered	...	...	...	...	354
Number of Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	...	29
Number of preliminary notices served	...	...	...	...	198
Houses at which drains were examined	...	...	...	...	83
Houses at which drains were entirely relaid	...	...	...	...	46
Houses generally repaired and cleansed	...	...	...	...	146
Flushing cisterns provided and water laid on to W.C.'s	...	...	...	...	8
Dust bins provided	...	...	...	...	40
Back yards paved	...	...	...	...	33
New waterclosets built	...	...	...	...	7
Overcrowding cases abated	...	...	...	...	4
Number of inspections made to workshops	...	...	...	...	198
Number of houses supplied with water from main...	...	...	...	...	10
Number of letters, reports, etc., written	...	...	...	...	1257

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

HENRY NIGHTINGALE, M.S.I.A.,

(Cert. Royal Sanitary Institute),

*Sanitary Inspector.*

# BROMLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

## No. 2 District.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,

FARNBOROUGH,

January 27th, 1914.

**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, 1913.

During the year the number of visits made in the eight Parishes is as follows:—

Chelsfield	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102
Cudham	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Downe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Farnborough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135
Hayes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Keston	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Knockholt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
West Wickham	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>411</u>

**Complaints.** One hundred and twenty complaints were received and investigated; of these, 30 related to defective drains, 21 to water closets, 18 to cesspools, 16 to offensive accumulations, 10 to premises in an insanitary state, 12 to non-removal of house refuse, 6 to overcrowding, 4 to animals kept in a foul state, 2 to smoke nuisance, and 1 to fish frying nuisance.

**Infectious Disease.** During the year 35 cases were notified as follows:—Scarlet Fever 16, Diphtheria 10, Erysipelas 6, and Enteric Fever 3.

Twenty-nine rooms were fumigated with formaldehyde vapour, and the clothing disinfected with a solution of Izal, 1-40 strength. In each case the rooms were thoroughly cleansed by the owner.

**Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912.** Inasmuch as *all* cases of Phthisis became compulsorily notifiable on and after the first of last January, 19 cases were notified during the year.

Spittoon cups were given to patients and rooms sprayed with Izal, 1 in 50 strength. Investigations were made relative to source of infection, search for contacts, and inquiry into housing conditions.

Printed instructions were also distributed specifying how best to prevent the infection from spreading to other inmates.

**Water Supply.** Five houses were found to be without an available supply of wholesome water, and these are now connected with the Metropolitan Water Board's main. Certificates of water supply were granted in respect of the erection of seven new houses, distributed over the Parishes of Cudham, Downe, and Farnborough.

**Dilapidated and Insanitary Dwellings.** Since my last report, the premises known as Nos. 1 to 11, Chapel Row, Knockholt, have become more dilapidated and the roofs, which let in the wet freely, are liable to fall in at any moment.

It is therefore urgent that the proposed erection of the new cottages by your Council should be commenced without further delay.

The premises which were known as Nos. 1 to 5, Jessup's Cottages, Knockholt, have been demolished by the owner—voluntarily—as they were beyond repair.

In further reference to Nos. 1 to 4, Eade's Cottages, Green-Street-Green, all windows and entrances have been barricaded up as a protection against nuisance committed by tramps.

**Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.** There are 28 persons on the Register, classed as follows:—

Cowkeepers only	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Cowkeepers, dairymen and purveyors of milk							7
Purveyors of milk only	...	...	...	...	...		3
							<hr/> 28 <hr/>

All the cowsheds and dairies were cleansed and limewashed twice during the year in compliance with preliminary notices issued reminding the cowkeepers of the time due for the work to be carried out.

The regulations were generally complied with.



**Drainage and Drain Testing.** The drains and sanitary arrangements of 48 premises were examined and tested; of this number 26 were reconstructed and 22 repaired.

**Insanitary Ponds.** The village ponds at Farnborough and West Wickham having become so foul and in such a state as to be a nuisance, I therefore reported the matter to your Council and each pond was thoroughly cleansed for the following tenders accepted, i.e., Farnborough, Messrs. J. West and Sons, £11 10s. 0d.; West Wickham, Mr. Geo. Coote, £40 0s. 0d.

**Food Inspection.** During the year, 52 visits were paid to butchers' shops and slaughter-houses, and hawkers' carts were frequently inspected. The carcase of a cow was voluntarily surrendered in March, and also one at the same slaughter-house in December last. With the exception of the hind quarters in each case (which were sound and allowed to pass) all the other parts, being affected with Tuberculosis, were destroyed.

**Slaughter-houses.** There are seven slaughter-houses distributed over the following Parishes:—Farnborough 1, Downe 1, Hayes 1, Cudham 1, Knockholt 1, and West Wickham 2. All the licences have been renewed for another year.

**Bakehouses.** There are seventeen registered bakehouses, and these were regularly cleansed and whitewashed, as required by Section 99 of the Factory and Workshops Act of 1901. Two complaints were received from the Home Office.

Notices are now issued reminding the bakers of the time due for the necessary cleansing and whitewashing of each bakehouse.

**Insufficient Water Closets.** Flushing cisterns and water supply have been provided in connection with 32 houses.

**Insufficient Ash-pits.** Fifty-six houses have been supplied with moveable receptacles.

**Removal of House Refuse.** It is intended to contract for the removal of house refuse (weekly) for the whole of Hayes Parish in April next.

During the year the dust contractors in the different Parishes have carried out their duties satisfactorily, comparatively few complaints having been received.

**Fruit Pickers' Shelters.** There are two hundred of these distributed over the different Parishes and frequent visits were made during the fruiting season.

At Drew's, Devine's and Wallace's fruit grounds, Cudham, the bye-laws were contravened as follows:—Shelters not cleansed before occupation, insufficiency of clean straw for bedding, and defective closet accommodation. Similar conditions existed at Miller's grounds, Chelsfield, and the defects were remedied upon notice.

A complaint having been received by the Local Government Board concerning Miller's shelters, Dr. Manby was sent to investigate and I accompanied him to the grounds on the 3rd of July; but inasmuch as I had made a visit during the week previous, the sanitary improvements were already being carried out. It was, however, suggested to the fruit growers the necessity of their appointing a responsible man in their employ to regularly supervise the shelters, with a view to preventing nuisances which constantly arise through the carelessness of a certain class of people engaged.

I am of opinion that if this suggestion was generally adopted, it would tend to bring about a much desired improvement.

**Overcrowding.** Six cases of overcrowding were discovered and abated upon notice.

**Nuisances Discovered.** The number of nuisances discovered and abated was as follows:—136 related to cesspools, 30 to blocked drains, 42 to closets of various kinds, 22 to animals kept in a filthy condition, 12 to urinals, and 10 to overcrowding; total 252.

**Factory and Workshops Act, 1901.** The Register contains the names of seven factories and seventy-three workshops. These were regularly inspected and thirty-seven nuisances of various kinds were found and remedied upon notice.

#### **Diseases of Animals Acts.**

**Tuberculosis Order of 1913.** Twenty-two notices were received from the County Council relative to the examination by veterinary inspectors of twelve cows in milk at the different farms. Two animals were found to be suffering from tuberculosis with emaciation and two from maminitis. Instructions were given to the owners as to all necessary precautions to be taken against the contamination of the milk supply.

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

#### **Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910.**

During the year, one hundred and fifty-one houses were inspected, distributed over the following Parishes, viz.:—

Chelsfield	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Cudham	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Downe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Farnborough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Hayes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Keston	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Knockholt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
West Wickham	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7



Sanitary repairs, etc., were carried out in connection with the above as follows:—

Number of rooms cleansed and whitewashed	...	...	120
Number of roofs repaired	...	...	28
Number of back yards paved	...	...	32
Number of sinks provided	...	...	12
Number of rooms ventilated	...	...	16
Number of drains relaid	...	...	24
Number of floors repaired and ventilated underneath	...	...	22

The premises known as Nos. 1 to 3, Biggin Hill Cottages, Cudham, were closed as unfit for human habitation, and being beyond repair, they still remain unoccupied.

#### Summary of Work Done.

Number of inspections made	...	...	1252
Number of nuisances discovered and abated without complaint	...	...	252
Number of nuisances discovered and abated on complaint	...	...	120
Number of houses, premises, etc., inspected	...	...	622
Number of houses at which rooms were cleansed and whitewashed	...	...	162
Number of houses redrained, etc.	...	...	48
Number of back yards paved	...	...	32
Number of new dust bins provided	...	...	46
Number of houses supplied with water from the "Main"	...	...	5
Number of houses (parts of) disinfected after infectious disease	...	...	29
Number of cases of overcrowding abated	...	...	6
Number of letters, notices, and reports written	...	...	1150
Number of preliminary notices served	...	...	15
Number of statutory notices served	...	...	16

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ANDREW DUNLOP,  
(Cert. Royal Sanitary Institute),  
*Sanitary Inspector.*



