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# Annual Reports

for the Year 1906,

ON THE

## Malvern Urban District,

BY

G. H. FOSBROKE, D.P.H., Camb.,

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER;

AND


HENRY HILLYARD, Cert. San. Inst.,

SANITARY INSPECTOR.

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Malvern:

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## To the Malvern Urban District Council.

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MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my 12th Annual Report, which refers to the year 1906.

Copies will, as usual, be forwarded to the Local Government Board, Secretary of State, and the County Council.

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The following Tables, I., III., IV., and V. are given, as required by the Local Government Board.

Table II. is omitted, as it is not applicable to the Malvern Urban District.

TABLE I.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS registered in District.						Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-Residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Net Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.		Net Death Rate minus Deaths among Visitors.
		Number.	*Rate.	Under One Year of Age.			At all Ages.						Number.	*Rate.	
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Deaths registered.	6	Number.	7	8						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
†1896	8848	154	17.4	19	12.3	102	12.8								
1897	8848	146	16.5	13	8.9	112	12.6								
†1898	14838	347	23.4	28	7.9	196	13.2								
1899	16000	296	18.5	27	8.7	215	13.4								
1900	16300	312	19.1	31	9.9	217	13.3			10	227	13.9	18	12.7	
1901	16448	328	19.9	31	9.4	178	10.8			13	191	11.6	22	10.2	
1902	16448	312	18.9	29	9.2	194	11.7			18	212	12.9	16	11.9	
1903	16448	306	18.5	17	5.5	154	9.3			19	173	10.5	13	9.7	
1904	16448	286	17.3	27	9.3	178	10.8			22	200	12.2	21	10.8	
1905	17500	287	16.4	15	5.2	158	9.0			17	175	10.0	22	8.7	
Averages for years 1896-1905	14812	277	18.5	23	8.6	170	11.6	—	—	16	196	11.8	18	10.6	
1906	17500	293	16.7	30	10.2	196	11.2	5	5	13	204	11.6	16	10.7	

\*Rates calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.  
 (†) Malvern Wells was annexed in 1896, and Malvern Link District and Welland in 1898.



**TABLE III.**

**Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1906.**

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	At all Ages.	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.	Cases Re-moved to Hospital.
Smallpox ... ..								
Cholera ... ..								
Diphtheria ... ..	23	1	2	11	6	2	1	15
Membranous Croup								
Erysipelas ... ..	7							
Scarlet Fever ... ..	43		4	39				38
Typhus Fever ... ..								
Enteric Fever ... ..	2			2				1
Relapsing Fever ...								
Continued Fever...								
Puerperal Fever ...								
Plague ... ..								
Totals ... ..	75	1	6	52	6	2	1	54

TABLE IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during year 1906, referred to in Table I., Col. 12, as required by Local Government Board.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths in or belonging to whole District at subjoined Ages.						
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.
Smallpox ... ..							
Measles ... ..							
Scarlet Fever ... ..							
Whooping Cough ... ..	3	2		1			
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup							
Croup ... ..							
Fever { Typhus ... ..	1			1			
Enteric ... ..							
Other continued ... ..							
Epidemic Influenza ... ..							
Cholera ... ..							
Plague ... ..							
Diarrhoea ... ..	2	2					
Enteritis ... ..	1	1					
Puerperal Fever ... ..							
Erysipelas ... ..							
Other Septic Diseases ... ..							
Phthisis ... ..	9			1	1	6	1
Other Tubercular Diseases ... ..	4	1			1	2	
Cancer, Malignant Disease ... ..	20					8	12
Bronchitis ... ..	10	6				2	2
Pneumonia ... ..	8	1	2	1		3	1
Pleurisy ... ..	1					1	
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs ... ..	1					1	
Alcoholism ) Cirrhosis of liver )	5					5	
Venereal Disease ... ..							
Premature Birth ... ..	5	5					
Diseases and Accidents of parturition ... ..							
Heart Diseases ... ..	25				1	13	11
Accidents ... ..	2					2	
Suicides ... ..	1					1	
Senile Decay ... ..	22						22
All other causes ... ..	68	12	4	2	2	11	37
All causes ... ..	188	30	6	6	5	55	86

TABLE V.

## Infantile Mortality during the Year 1906.

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 1 Year
All Causes.	Certified ... ..	6	1	2	2	11	5	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	1			27
	Uncertified .. ..	3				3												3
Common Infectious Diseases	Smallpox ... ..																	
	Chicken-pox ... ..																	
	Measles ... ..																	
	Scarlet Fever ... ..																	
	Diphtheria : Croup ... ..																	
Diarrhoeal Diseases	Whooping Cough ... ..			1		1			1									2
	Diarrhoea, all forms .. ..							1			1							2
	Enteritis ( <i>not Tuberculous</i> ) .. ..																	
	Gastritis, Gastr -intestinal Catarrh ... ..											1						1
Wasting Diseases	Premature Birth... ..	5				5												5
	Congenital Defects ... ..																	
	Injury at Birth ... ..																	
	Want of Breast-milk ... ..																	
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ... ..				1	1	2		1					2				6
Tuberculous Diseases	Tuberculous Meningitis...																	
	Tuberculous Peritonitis : Tabes Mesenterica...																	
	Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..																	
	Erysipelas ... ..																	
	Syphilis ... ..																	
	Rickets .. ..																	
	Meningitis ( <i>not Tuberculous</i> )...																	
	Convulsions ... ..	2				2												2
	Bronchitis ... ..		1			1	2	1					1		1			6
	Laryngitis ... ..																	
	Pneumonia ... ..	1				1						1						2
	Suffocation, overlaying ... ..																	
	Other Causes ... ..	1		1	1	3	1											4
		9	1	2	2	14	5	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	1			30



**TABLE VI.**

Area in acres ... 4,777.

Estimated Population, 1906 ... 17,500

Births.		Nett Deaths.		Infantile Mortality.	
Number of.	Rate per 1,000 of population.	Number of	Nett Rate per 1,000 of Population, excluding deaths among Visitors.	Number of deaths under 1 year of age	Rate per 1,000. Births registered
293	16.7	188	11.2	30	102

**Cases of Infectious Diseases notified.**

	Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Observation Ward.
Cases .. ...		43	23	2	7		
Deaths .. ...				1			
Hospital Cases ...		38	15	1			
„ Deaths ...							

Table I. shows that 293 births were registered in 1906, and that the birth rate amounted to 16.7 per 1,000 of the population.

The birth rate in England and Wales in 1906 was 27.0 per 1,000 of the population, which is 0.2 per 1,000 below the rate in 1905, and lower than the rate in any other year on record. Compared with the average in the ten years 1896—1905, the birth-rate in 1906 shows a decrease of 1.7 per 1,000.

As you are aware, the birth-rate of Malvern has always been low, and the gradual decrease not only obtains there, but throughout England and Wales generally.

The Registrar General, in his 68th Annual Report, when discussing the birth rate, says:—

“ In the year 1876 the birth rate attained in this country the highest point on record, viz., 36.3 per 1,000 living; since that date the ratio has, with trifling exceptions, steadily fallen, until the year 1905 it was, as already stated, no more than 27.2 per 1,000 living.

“ Some of the consequences of the decreasing birth rate in this country are modified by a decreasing death rate. Still the fact is significant that if a comparison is made among European countries it is found that in the years 1880-2 there were no fewer than six States in which the fertility of wives was less than that recorded in England and Wales; whereas twenty years later (1900-2) the rate of fertility among married women in England and Wales was, with the exception of France, lower than that recorded in any other European country.

“ Some of the causes of the decreasing birth rate are easy to ascertain, while others are obscure.



“ Apart from deliberate restriction of child-bearing, and from any changes that have taken place in the physical, social, and economic conditions of the people, the principal factors that have an influence on the birth rate are :—

1. Variation in the proportion of women of conceptive ages in the population.
2. Variations in the marriage rate.
3. Variations in the age constitution of married women of conceptive ages.

“ Although a general decline in fertility has been in progress throughout the whole country, the amount of the decrease varies considerably in the several counties. On comparing the rates at the last census with those prevailing thirty years earlier (these periods are used to avoid errors due to estimates of population in intercensal years) it will be found that the decline was least in the mining counties and greatest in agricultural counties.”

Table I. shows that the total number of deaths registered in your district in 1906 was 196, and that the death rate upon this basis amounts to 11.2 per 1,000 of the population. On the other hand, the “ nett death rate ” arrived at by excluding “ deaths of non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the district ” and including “ deaths of residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the district ” who belonged to Malvern, equals 11.6.

Last year (Table I.) there were 13 deaths of residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the district, who belonged to Malvern, viz. :

Upton-on-Severn Workhouse	...	...	...	...	10
Powick Asylum	...	...	...	...	1
Worcester Infirmary	...	...	...	...	2

—  
13

If, however, the 16 deaths of “ visitors ” which took place in Malvern are excluded (as they certainly ought to be), then the “ corrected death rate ” is 10.7 per 1,000 of the population.

The death rate in England and Wales in 1906 was 15.4 per 1,000, which is 0.2 per 1,000 above the rate in 1905 : compared with the average rate in the ten years 1896-1905, the death rate in 1906 shows a decrease of 1.4 per 1,000.

The “ nett death rate ” includes three deaths from whooping cough and one from typhoid fever.

The “ infantile mortality ” of Malvern last year was 102, the standard of a “ healthy district ” being about 100.

The Registrar General, quoting Dr. Tatham (Supt. of Statistics, General Registry Office), in his 68th Annual Report, says :—

“ It has frequently been pointed out in these reports that although the general mortality in this country has steadily fallen in the course of the last half-century, nevertheless infants in the first year of life have not shared in the benefit.

“ Atmospheric and seasonal conditions cause frequent and at times great fluctuations in the rate of death among young children, but if



an average of several years be taken, it will be found that infants in their first year of life perish as rapidly now as they did half a century ago.

“Judging from the experience of last year, about one-fifth part of the total loss of life in the first year after birth takes place within a week of that event, whilst by the end of the first month the proportion reaches one-third, and by the end of the third month it exceeds one-half. The high mortality in the first week is mainly due to the decease of infants that either from immaturity or from debility at birth, can hardly be regarded as viable. Most of the deaths occurring at this early age are attributed either to wasting diseases, including prematurity congenital defects, atrophy, etc., or else to convulsions. In the second, third, and fourth weeks of life the mortality falls to less than a quarter of that in the first week. The same diseases still account for a large share of the mortality, but from diseases other than these, the mortality in successive weeks of the first month of life varies but slightly, being somewhat higher in the second than in the first half of that period. The first month past, the causes just specified become rapidly less fatal, but in their stead, diarrhoeal diseases, bronchitis, pneumonia, and whooping-cough become conspicuous in the death roll. From the first to the fourth month of life, diarrhoeal diseases steadily increase in destructiveness, after which month they become gradually less fatal, although they still contribute seriously to the death rate throughout the first year of age.

“It is in the second month of life that bronchitis destroys the largest number of victims, whilst pneumonia is most destructive in the later months of the first year. Among common infectious diseases the most fatal in early infancy are whooping cough and measles. The former disease shows almost uniformly high fatality from the second to the end of the twelfth month, and thereafter a rapidly diminishing fatality, whilst the latter disease attains its maximum fatality in the second year and then rapidly declines.

“Of the remaining common infectious diseases, both scarlet fever and diphtheria show a higher fatality in the later than the early months of the first year, and still higher fatality in each of the four years after the first. Tuberculous diseases cause more deaths in the second half than in the first half of the year of birth, and in that year they are more destructive than in either of the four years immediately succeeding. It is worthy of remark that of the total deaths from suffocation under one year of age one-sixth part occur within the first week after birth.

“The table on page cxxiii. further shows that in the second year of life, measles and pneumonia together account for more than one-third of the total mortality, which in that year amounts to 37.5 per 1,000 of those reaching one year of life. The death rate from whooping cough is still high, although lower than that from measles, diarrhoeal diseases, tuberculous diseases, and bronchitis continue to destroy a considerable number of victims, whilst diphtheria and scarlet fever now become prominent in the death roll, their fatality increasing somewhat throughout the next two years. By the fifth year of life the mortality under all but one of the headings in the table shows a decrease.

"Taking account of the four-year period 1—5 years, it will be seen that of all diseases incidental to this age, pneumonia is the most fatal, measles comes next in order of fatality, and afterwards tuberculous diseases, diarrhoeal diseases, whooping cough, bronchitis, diphtheria, scarlet fever, and meningitis."

Table VII. compares the death rates of the respective Zymotic diseases of Malvern in 1906 with the corresponding rates of England and Wales, and shows mortalities very favourable to Malvern.

**TABLE VII.**

	All causes.	(a) Principal Zymotic diseases.	Small pox.	Measles	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fever.	Diarrhoea.	Deaths under 1 year per 1000 births.
Malvern.	10.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.17	0.05	0.11	102
England and Wales.	15.4	1.73	0.00	0.27	0.10	0.17	0.23	0.09	0.87	133

(a) Smallpox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Fever, and Diarrhoea.

### III.—The extent, distribution, and causes of notifiable disease.

Details of these cases are given in Tables III. and VI.

#### Smallpox.

No cases occurred during the year.

#### Measles.

Measles is not notifiable, but I have no reason to think it was prevalent, as no school was closed, nor did any death from this disease take place.

#### Scarlet Fever.

Table VIII. gives the monthly incidence of scarlet fever during 1906.

**TABLE VIII.**

No. of Cases in each Month.	Total.	Date of Fatal Cases.
January (8), February (16), March (4), May (2), June (4), September (2), October (2), November (3), December (2)	43	

This Table shows that scarlet fever has appeared in nine of the twelve months of the year, but that it was prevalent only in the months of January and February, when 24 of the 43 cases were notified. Of these 43 cases, 20 occurred in a private institution at West Malvern, 4 being reported in January, 15 in February, and 1 in June. The outbreak was due to mild cases which caused much anxiety to those



in charge of the place, and had it not been for the vigilance of the Medical Superintendent of the Institution, a much larger outbreak would probably have ensued.

38 of the 43 cases were treated at your Isolation Hospital, and Table III. shows that the whole of them were children. The disease was throughout of a mild type, and no death occurred. The usual precautions were taken. In one instance the disease appeared at a dairy, consequently the sale of milk was stopped until the premises were free from infection.

## Diphtheria.

Table IX. shows the monthly incidence of diphtheria.

**TABLE IX.**

No. of Cases in each Month.	Total.	Date of Fatal Cases.
January (3), February (3), March (5), April (2), May (2), June (3), September (1), October (1), November (1), December (2) ... ..	23	

This Table shows that the 23 cases extended over ten months of 1906, and that there was no special prevalence at any time during the year. The attacks were mild and no death occurred. In all probability some of the cases would not have been heard of had it not been for the facilities in the county for making bacteriological tests free of charge. These tests have been of great assistance to medical men, as by early recognition of cases, outbreaks have been suppressed. I have reason to believe that antecedent sore throat was the cause of several of these outbreaks.

## Enteric Fever.

Table X. shows the incidence of typhoid fever in 1906.

**TABLE X.**

No. of Cases in each Month.	Total.	Date of Fatal Cases.
May (1), November (1)	2	5th November, 1906

Table X. shows that the district has, as usual, been very free from typhoid fever, two cases only having been notified during the year. One of these occurred in May on the confines of the district, the well water in use being polluted. Subsequently town water was laid on and the premises re-drained.

With regard to the case reported in November, and who died on the 5th of that month, I would say that it was not notified until the day after death occurred, because I understand there was doubt as to the nature of the disease. There was nothing on the premises which could have caused it.

The non-fatal case was treated in the Isolation Hospital.

## Whooping Cough.

Whooping cough is not now notifiable in your district, but Table IV. shows that three deaths were attributed to it during the year. It was so prevalent among the scholars at Malvern Link National School that it became necessary to close the school from 27th March to April 23rd.

## Tuberculosis (Consumption).

Table IV. shows that nine deaths occurred during 1906, and these give a rate of 0.5 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 0.7, the average rate in the county for the years 1896-1905.

The tuberculosis rates for the four previous years were as under:—

1905	...	0.4	1903	...	0.5
1904	...	0.8	1902	...	0.4

Your Inspector, following his usual practice, disinfected nine houses where consumptive persons lived.

## Isolation Hospital.

Table III. shows you that 54 patients were treated in your Isolation Hospital during the year. Thirty-eight of these suffered from Scarlet Fever, 15 from Diphtheria, and one from Enteric Fever. In addition to these, three other patients were admitted for observation purposes, but ultimately their illnesses turned out to be non-infectious.

Besides these 54 infectious cases, three others were admitted from the Martley District, (one Scarlet Fever, one Diphtheria, and one for observation), one from Ledbury District (Scarlet Fever), and two from Upton-on-Severn (Diphtheria), so that altogether during the year, including the "observation" cases, 64 were treated, viz.:—

Scarlet Fever .....	41 cases.
Diphtheria .. .. .	18 cases.
Enteric Fever .....	1 case.
Observation .....	4 cases.

One of the Scarlet Fever cases was a wardmaid at the Hospital; but as the Hospital is outside your District her illness is not included in the Malvern Notification Returns.

In my Special Report on the Isolation Hospital (dated 21st July, 1906) presented to the County Council—a copy of which was sent to you—I mentioned that: "Much difficulty is experienced in getting hot water for baths, etc., in fact I am assured an adequate supply is quite the exception."

Since that report was made the hot water apparatus has been re-arranged, with the result that a good bath service can now be obtained in the Administration Block.

In the same report I said: "Many Hospital Authorities, including the Stourbridge and Halesowen, and Bromsgrove Medical Superintendents, appreciate the possibility of Scarlet Fever patients occasionally carrying the infection to their homes, consequently when discharging them, issue precautionary instructions and advise that such patients be kept away from other children and from attendance



at school for at least four weeks after their return home, and also that they should not sleep in the same bed, and if possible not in the same room, with children who have not had the disease."

"As the Malvern Hospital Committee have not adopted this course I think they would be well advised to do so." Since this was written, such "precautionary instructions" have been issued.

### **Disinfection.**

As in former years, the disinfection of all infected articles has been very thoroughly carried out; the infected clothing having been passed through the "Thresh Disinfector."

Your Inspector has disinfected 76 houses during the year.

### **Schools.**

The following Schools were closed:—Malvern Link National, from 27th March, 1906 to the 23rd April, 1906, owing to the prevalence of Whooping Cough, and Cowleigh Schools from 9th April to 14th May, 1906, for drainage alterations.

### **House Accommodation.**

During the year two cottages in the Old Hollow have been closed.

There is one other house which is being dealt with in the same way. Mr. Hillyard's report also deals with this subject.

### **New Houses, etc.**

During the year there have been constructed:—

New Houses .....	30
Additions to New Houses .....	20
Institute .....	1
Gymnasium .....	1
Motor Garage .....	2
Rifle Range (covered) .....	1

### **House Drainage**

If you will refer to Mr. Hillyard's report you will see that much good house drainage work has been done during the year.

Forty-two applications were received for "Sanitary Certificates," but only 22 were granted, for I am glad to say your Inspector never advises that they should be issued, unless the drainage is thoroughly efficient, and the sanitary appliances quite up to date.

### **Excrement Disposal.**

As you are aware, the excrement disposal of Malvern is mainly effected by w.c.'s; but during the year 16 privies were discovered and abolished. You may recollect that to enable Mr. Hillyard to give evidence in support of your Water Act, he visited several hundred houses in the Link, North Malvern and Upper Howsell districts, and as the result estimated that at the time there were 700 to 800 closets without proper means for flushing. During the past year 95 of these closets have been provided with efficient apparatus, but at the present moment there must be between 600 and 700 so-called water-closets in the District without the proper means for flushing.



Now therefore that you have an abundant supply of water on the constant system, I would again bring this fact to your notice, with the hope that during the coming year a large number of these insanitary closets may be swept away. I am sorry to learn that in some cases where water has been "laid on" to the closets, the occupiers subsequently cut it off on account of the water charges. This is one of the drawbacks of supplying water by meter. I would, therefore, ask you to consider whether or not it would be practicable, by framing a bye-law, or otherwise, to prevent this being done.

## **Water Supply.**

Your Surveyor, Mr. Thorp, has obliged me with the following statement:—

"During the last twelve months a continuous and ample supply has been maintained in spite of the dry season, which has extended now for a period of over three years.

"Over 60 million gallons were pumped from Bromsberrow during the summer, where the new works have proved an unqualified success, without which the condition of Malvern would indeed have been serious.

"An exceptionally dry winter will necessitate continued pumping through the greater portion of the coming year, as there is every prospect of the early failure of the hill supply.

"A new water main has been laid to supply the Wells House School, Malvern Wells, at a cost of £330, and other small extensions carried through.

"The number of new water services connected to the Town mains amounts to 74 during the year.

"A new main to supply the village of Colwall has been commenced."

During the year 18 samples of well-water were examined by the County Analyst. Sixteen of these were unsatisfactory, so Town water was 'laid on.'

## **Sewerage and Drainage.**

Mr. Thorp writes: "No extension of any magnitude has occurred during the past year, but several lengths have been relayed, notably at Court Road and West Malvern. Six additional manholes have been constructed; and the regular inspection of sewers has been regularly and systematically maintained.

## **Sewage Disposal Works.**

"The Malvern Wells and West Malvern Farms continue to give satisfactory results, and no complaints have been received except in the case of an unavoidable overflow of sludge during the intense frost, due to the choking and freezing of one of the sludge valves.

"At Barnard's Green, large septic tanks, constructed of Ferro concrete, to hold 500,000 gallons, have been completed and are now in working order. Bacteria filters capable of dealing with the dry weather flow are now in regular use, whilst the



remainder are being hurried on as rapidly as the supply of clinker and other material will permit. A large detritus chamber and automatic screen have also been provided, and other necessary works constructed to ensure a satisfactory result being obtained. The cost will be well under 10s. per head of population, which, considering that the average works cost anything between 20s. and 40s. per head, the Council will have obtained Disposal Works at Barnard's Green at a remarkably low figure."

## **Removal and Disposal of House Refuse.**

Scavenging is still satisfactorily carried out as described in my last Annual Report.

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

### **Common Lodging Houses.**

I have previously stated that three patients were sent from the District into the Observation Ward of the Hospital. One of these was an inmate of this Lodging House who came there seriously ill with an ill-defined ailment, but which, I am glad to say, ultimately turned out to be non-infectious.

This is an evidence of the utility of the "Observation Ward," for had the illness turned out to be infectious and remained at the Lodging House until accurately diagnosed, other inmates would probably have been affected.

The Inspector's report shows that the lighting, ventilation, and yard paving of the Lodging House has been improved during the year.

### **Slaughter houses.**

As in 1905, there are 11 registered or licensed Slaughterhouses in the district, and these have been duly inspected and cleansed. Your Inspector found that the butchers conducted their businesses fairly well.

### **Dairies and Cowsheds.**

At the present time there are 45 persons engaged in the Milk Trade in Malvern whose names are entered in the Register; but only 14 of these keep cows within the District.

During the past year the floors of two cowsheds have been relaid and the majority have been whitewashed at the request of your Sanitary Inspector.

On one occasion as there was evidence that an ill-defined form of "sore throat," which affected the boys at a Private School in your District, might have been caused by the use of milk supplied by a Cowman outside the District, I obtained the authority of the Chairman of the Sanitary Committee for the cows to be examined by a Veterinary Surgeon, as you are empowered to do so by Sect. 4 of the Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890, and the latter found that two of the cows had diseased udders.

The owner of these readily consented to at once withdraw them from his herd.

### **Factories and Workshops.**

The inspection of the Factories and Workshops in the District has entailed a good deal of work on your Inspector, and if you will refer to his report, you will see that no less than 52 insanitary conditions have been dealt with.

Seven complaints were received from the Inspector of Factories, and I would say that these complaints are always welcome as they assist in the discovery and abolition of insanitary conditions.

During 1906 an important circular letter with regard to "out-workers" was issued by the Home Secretary, but so far as I can gather there is only one "outworker" in the District, viz., a Gloveress.

### **Bye-laws.**

In 1904 I reported that new Byelaws had been framed and sent to the Local Government Board for approval. I regret, however, to say that even yet these Byelaws are not in force, and apparently will not be for some little time to come.

I append an interesting report of your Sanitary Inspector, which shows the important work he superintends so efficiently.

Your obedient servant,

G. H. FOSBROKE,

D.P.H. CAMB.,

County Medical Officer.

Malvern Council Offices,  
March, 1907.



# Annual Report of Sanitary Inspector.

SANITARY DEPARTMENT,  
COUNCIL OFFICES,  
MALVERN, Feb., 1907.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Council.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting to you my Tenth Annual Report, this being for the year 1906.

The complaints received and reported to the Sanitary Committee related to the following, viz. :—

Defective Drains .....	27
Stopped Drains .....	12
Defective Water Closets .....	11
Animals kept in such a state as to be a nuisance ...	4
Unsatisfactory Supplies of Water .....	20
Offensive Privies .....	1
Accumulations of Offensive Matter .....	10
Offensive Pools and Ditches .....	3
Dampness in Dwellings .....	4
Dirty and Dilapidated Dwellings .....	7
Overcrowding .....	1
Complaints of Breaches of Act, etc., in Workshops	8
Various Nuisances .....	13
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>121</b>

Each of the above complaints has been investigated and with the exception of a few instances that were receiving attention at the end of the year has been successfully dealt with.

## Sanitary Certificates.

Forty-two applications for Sanitary Certificates have been received, and of this number twenty-two have been issued. These were issued in respect to the following :—

Private Schools .....	2
Boarding Houses .....	6
Residences .....	14
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>22</b>

Applications for copies of three Certificates previously issued have been made and granted. In some of the instances in which the Certificates have been refused the work of carrying out the necessary improvements in accordance with my instructions is now in hand.

### **Housing of the Working Classes.**

Two cottages have been closed and are now unoccupied. These are both situated in the Old Hollow. In the one case a Closing Order was served, and in the other the owner being advised that the house was not worth the expense that the repairs would demand, has allowed the same to remain empty.

Your Medical Officer of Health has inspected these houses with me and considers them entirely unfit for occupation.

Several other cottages have also been renovated and cleaned, and the sanitary arrangements thereof put into order.

### **Drainage and Closet Accommodation.**

The drainage works that have been carried out, and of which some details will be found in the summary, include the re-drainage of two farmyards and surrounding buildings, one public and two private schools, one public institution, and a large number of business and other premises. Improvements have also been made to a large number of sanitary appliances, and a considerable number of new and additional urinals, sinks, and water closets have been brought about by requests from the Council.

### **Factories and Workshops.**

The following insanitary conditons and breaches of the Factories and Workshops Act have been discovered and dealt with, viz. :—

Neglect in regard to periodical limewashing of bakehouses .....	12
Dirty Condition of Laundries .....	13
Workrooms in Bad Repair .....	4
Absence of notice fixing cubic capacity and number to be employed in workrooms .....	7
Defective Closet Accommodation .....	7
Want of additional Closet Accommodation .....	2
Want of separate Closet Accommodation for Females .....	1
Defective Drains .....	4
Overcrowding .....	1
Other Defects .....	1
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>52</b>

Seven complaints have been received from H.M. Inspector of Factories and Workshops.

These complaints had reference to defective closet accommodation at two of the factories, the limewashing of four workrooms, and the fixing of a notice relating to cubic capacity and number to be employed in a certain workroom. The defects have now been remedied.



Thirteen formal notices of occupations of workrooms have been received from H.M. Inspector, and one notice relating to the conversion of a workshop into a factory. Five of these had, however, been previously registered; the others are newly occupied.

The number of work places, etc., now under inspection is 125.

### **Outworkers.**

An urgent notice issued by the Home Secretary has also received the attention of your Medical Officer and myself. The notice pointed out the provision of the Act with regard to Outworkers, drew attention to the laxity with which these provisions were enforced, and called upon Sanitary Authorities to carry out the responsibilities imposed upon them.

I therefore made a considerable number of enquiries, but so far, I am only aware of one outworker who comes under the provisions of the Act.

### **Cowsheds, Dairies, and Workshops**

There are now 45 Cow-keepers, Dairymen, and Purveyors of Milk on the Register. Of this number 14 Cow-keepers and six Dairymen and Purveyors reside within the District. The others come from the surrounding districts.

Two of the Cowsheds have been improved, the floors have been relaid and the drainage thereof has been reconstructed. Twenty-two separate Cowsheds and Dairies have been limewashed at my request.

Another Cowshed has been partially pulled down at the option of the owner, and efforts have been made by the Medical Officer and myself to obtain as light and well ventilated a building as possible in its place.

Action has been taken in regard to two supplies of milk, and steps taken for preventing the spread of infection.

### **Slaughter-houses.**

The eleven Slaughterhouses have been fairly well managed, and I have had no complaint from the public to record against either of them.

The improvements that were commenced by my request at the end of last year at the Slaughterhouse and adjacent buildings at Malvern Wells were completed in February. The work done has not only rendered the premises more sanitary, but has also prevented the further possibility of the fouling of a stream into which the drainage had occasionally discharged.

### **Common Lodging House.**

Requests by the Medical Officer and myself for better means for ventilating and obtaining more light to an inner room have led to two bedrooms being converted into one. The yard, passage, and wash-house have also been repaved, with the result that the sanitary state of the premises has been greatly enhanced.

Notice of the illness of a child who had just arrived was immediately given by the Medical Attendant and also the Keeper, with the result that the patient was quickly removed to the Hospital



for observation purposes. The rooms were also disinfected and the patient kept at the Hospital until it was proved that the illness was non-infectious.

The establishment has been well conducted during the whole of the year.

The following table gives the approximate totals of matters that have received attention, and also of works and improvements carried out, viz. :—

Prevention of infectious disease under the directions of Medical Officer of Health	Cases enquired into	...	...	...	...	75
	Houses disinfected and cleansed	...	...	...	...	76
	Patients removed to Hospital	...	...	...	...	63
	Loads of bedding disinfected	...	...	...	...	47
	Loads of bedding destroyed	...	...	...	...	1
Houses closed, improved, etc.	Closed as unfit for habitation	...	...	...	...	2
	Over crowding abated	...	...	...	...	2
	Cleansed, limewashed, etc.	...	...	...	...	24
	Repaired, dampness abated, etc.	...	...	...	...	30
	Roofs, eaves, gutters, etc., repaired	...	...	...	...	18
Drainage improvements,	House drains reconstructed	...	...	...	...	77
	House drains repaired	...	...	...	...	21
	Drains unstopped	...	...	...	...	29
	Yard and stable drains reconstructed	...	...	...	...	86
	Yard and stable drains cleansed and repaired	...	...	...	...	12
	Rain-water pipes disconnected from drains and defective traps abolished	...	...	...	...	195
	Inlets to drains removed from the inside of houses and buildings	...	...	...	...	33
	Inspection chambers constructed	...	...	...	...	143
	Gullies and intercepting traps fixed	...	...	...	...	281
	Ventilating shafts and anti-syphonage pipes fixed	...	...	...	...	117
	Soil pipes constructed	...	...	...	...	17
	Soil pipes, etc., repaired	...	...	...	...	16
Improvements in closet accommodation.	Additional water closets built	...	...	...	...	14
	Water closets built in place of those faultily placed or found dilapidated	...	...	...	...	17
	Water closets repaired, ventilated, or cleansed	...	...	...	...	77
	Water closets refitted with modern appliances	...	...	...	...	97
	Water closets provided with water supply	...	...	...	...	95
	Privies abolished	...	...	...	...	16
Improvements in connection with sinks, waste pipes, urinals, etc.	New sinks provided	...	...	...	...	53
	Waste pipes and traps fitted to baths, sinks, lavatories, etc.	...	...	...	...	99
	Rain-water cisterns removed from inside houses	...	...	...	...	4
	New urinals built	...	...	...	...	3
	Urinals fitted with modern appliances	...	...	...	...	3
Miscellaneous nuisances abated.	Accumulations of manure, filth, etc., removed	...	...	...	...	29
	Nuisances from pig-keeping etc., abated	...	...	...	...	5
	Nuisances from dampness, etc.	...	...	...	...	30
	Yards paved or repaired	...	...	...	...	36
	Cesspools abolished	...	...	...	...	5
	Defective sewers reported and remedied	...	...	...	...	3
Water supply.	Samples of well water submitted to Analyst	...	...	...	...	18
	Samples of water condemned	...	...	...	...	6
	Samples of water reported unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	10
	Town water laid on to houses	...	...	...	...	16
Smoke nuisances.	Smoke nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	1
Factories and Workshops.	Number on Register	...	...	...	...	125
	Certified for limewashing	...	...	...	...	13
	Number of insanitary conditions dealt with	...	...	...	...	37
	Number employing young persons reported to Medical Officer of Health	...	...	...	...	1
	Overcrowding discovered	...	...	...	...	1

Slaughterhouses.	Registered or licensed	...	...	...	...	11
	Regularly inspected	...	...	...	...	11
	Repaired, limewashed, or cleaned	...	...	...	...	11
	Drainage reconstructed	...	...	...	...	1
Dairies, cowsheds, and milkshops.	Number of persons engaged in milk trade now on Register and under supervision	...	...	...	...	45
	Number of contraventions of Acts, Orders, and Byelaws dealt with	...	...	...	...	28
Common lodging houses.	Number on Register	...	...	...	...	1
	Cleansed and repaired	...	...	...	...	1
Food and Drugs Act.	Samples taken	...	...	...	...	4
	Certified genuine	...	...	...	...	1
Clerical work.	Number of official letters	...	...	...	...	603
	Statutory Notes served	...	...	...	...	8
	Notices under Housing of Working Classes Act	...	...	...	...	1
	Sanitary Certificates issued	...	...	...	...	25
	Miscellaneous written notices	...	...	...	...	169
	Number of insanitary premises entered in record of defects	...	...	...	...	261
	Number of entries in Register of infectious disease	...	...	...	...	75
	Number of entries in Register of Workshops...	...	...	...	...	9
	Monthly and special reports to Sanitary Committee...	...	...	...	...	12
	Number of entries in Record of Complaints	...	...	...	...	101
	Number of premises on which insanitary conditions have been dealt with	...	...	...	...	221

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY HILLYARD,

CERT. SANI. INST.

Sanitary Inspector.





