

Medical Officer's report 1905 / the Maldens and Coombe Urban District Council.

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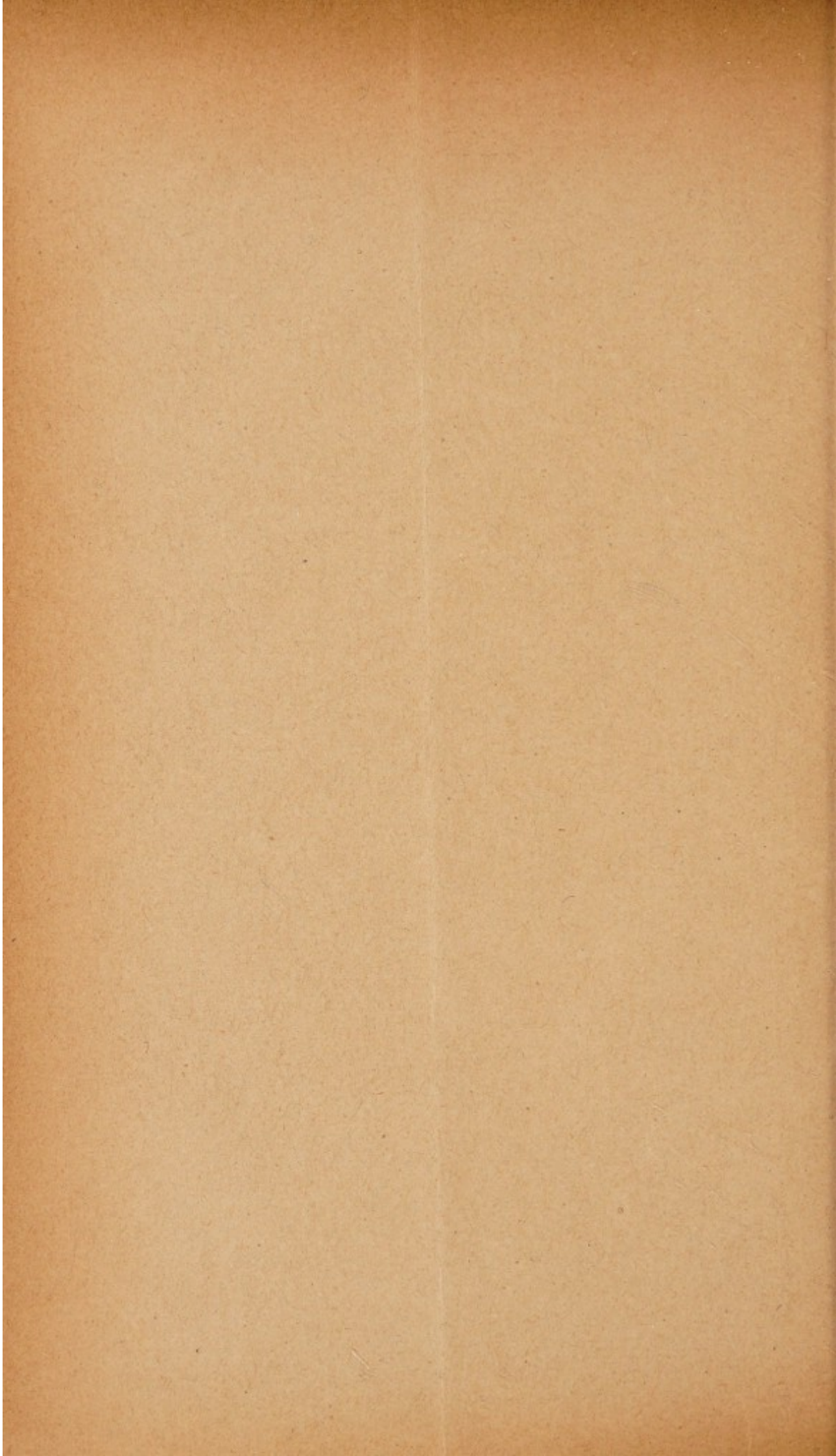
THE MALDENS & COOMBE URBAN
DISTRICT COUNCIL.



Medical Officer's Report,
1905.

NEW MALDEN :

PRINTED BY F. J. HAWKINS, MARKET PLACE.



TO THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
OF THE
MALDENS AND COOMBE.

NEW MALDEN,
March, 1906.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to lay before you my Report for The Maldens and Coombe District Council for the year 1905.

The Births and Deaths registered were as follows :

Births.				
Males ...	...	...	...	96
Females	...	...	...	97
			Total	193
				<hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>
Deaths.				
Males ...	...	...	...	28
Females	...	...	...	35
			Total	63
				<hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>

The total deaths occurring in the district during the year were 69—four were visitors, and six inmates of Public Institutions. The number of deaths of persons actually residing in the district was 62, giving a net death rate of 7·1 per 1000.

One hundred and sixty-three houses have been built and occupied; 17 built in 1904 have been occupied this year; 30 have been passed as fit for habitation but not yet occupied; 62 are in course of construction, giving a total of 196 houses built during the year.

The population was officially estimated up to the middle of 1905 to be 7679. If the number of new houses erected and occupied is taken as 180, and an average of four allowed to

each, together with the increase of births over deaths—which is 130—and 80 children now at the scattered homes in Kingston Road, the addition to be made would make the population 8642.

Deaths occurred as follows :—

Under 1 year—

Whooping cough	...	...	...	1
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	1
Premature birth	...	...	...	4
Heart disease	...	...	...	2
Convulsions	...	...	...	6
				—
				14
				—

One year and under 5 years—

Malnutrition	...	...	...	1
Suppurative Tonsilitis	...	...	...	1
				—
				2
				—

Amongst other diseases—

Cancer	...	...	...	2
Influenza	...	...	...	2
Phthisis	...	...	...	3
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	3
Pneumonia	...	...	...	4
Bronchitis	...	...	...	1
Disease of kidneys	...	...	...	2
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	1
Senility	...	...	...	3
				—
				21
				—

The three cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis came into the district in an advanced stage of that disease.

The mortality from the seven chief epidemic diseases was the same as last year, viz., five.

Whooping cough	...	...	...	1
Epidemic Influenza	...	...	...	2
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria	...	...	...	1
				—
				5
				—

The greatest age registered was that of a female, 92.

Infantile Mortality during the year, 1905.

Fifteen deaths were registered under one year.

During the first month nine occurred, due to malformation or weakness at birth.

During the second month three occurred, due to heart disease, diarrhoea, and convulsions.

During the seventh month one occurred, due to convulsions.

During the eighth month two occurred, due to whooping cough and convulsions.

All the deaths were certified.

All were legitimate.

No death due to tuberculosis.

One death might have been due to improper feeding.

Inquests were held in eleven cases.

Old Malden	...	...	...	2
New Malden	...	...	...	8
Coombe ...	...	...	...	1
				—
				11
				—

In seven of these a verdict was returned of death from natural causes, two from injuries received on the railway (suicide), one due to alcoholism, and one due to constriction of air passages by a cord.

DISTRICTS.	Acres.	Population.	Houses Occupied.	Births.	Deaths.	Birth Rate per 1,000.	Death Rate per 1,000.
Coombe ...	1201	1242	145	5	2	4.0	1.6
Old Malden	843	584	110	2	6	3.4	10.3
New Malden	1056	6816	1853	186	54	27.3	8.1
TOTALS	3100	8642	2108	193	62	22.3	7.1

Death rate during the last ten years of persons actually residing within the District:—

1896	...	...	...	7.5 per 1,000
1897	...	...	...	10.3 „
1898	...	...	...	9.9 „
1899	...	...	...	9.2 „
1900	...	...	...	9.3 „
1901	...	...	...	10.2 „
1902	...	...	...	10.5 „
1903	...	...	...	9.1 „
1904	...	...	...	11.2 „
1905	...	...	...	7.1 „

giving an average rate of 9.4 per 1,000 for last ten years.

Cases notified under the Infectious Diseases Act.

One hundred and eleven cases have been notified during the year, viz. :—

	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Typhoid Fever.
Coombe ...	1	20	2	—	—
Old Malden	—	—	4	—	—
New Malden	28	40	5	9	2
	—	—	—	—	—
	29	60	11	9	2
	—	—	—	—	—

Scarlet Fever.

Twenty-eight of the 29 cases occurred in New Malden. Six cases were treated in their own homes. No case was attributed to what are now known as return cases.

Measles.

In May, Measles were epidemic in Coombe—twenty cases, mostly among children attending the National Schools, which were closed. In November twenty-one cases were notified in New Malden, among children attending private schools.

Diphtheria.

Diphtheria was pretty evenly distributed in the three districts. Drainage was found defective in nine out of the eleven cases ; one was contracted in a neighbouring district. Three cases were treated at home, and eight in the Isolation Hospital.

Erysipelas.

Nine mild cases were reported in New Malden.

Typhoid Fever.

Two cases were reported; one proved fatal. Careful investigation was made in each case. In one case no cause could be discovered; in the other the drainage was defective. Both cases were treated at home.

Cases admitted to Tolworth Isolation Hospital.

	Coombe.	Old Malden.	New Malden.	TOTAL
Scarlet Fever ...	1	—	21	22
Diphtheria ...	—	3	4	7
TOTALS ...	1	3	25	29

One death occurred from Diphtheria.

Occupation of Inhabitants.

The majority are business men, going to London, and may be classed as residential. The working class is made up of Builders, Mechanics, Brickmakers, Bricklayers, Labourers, Gardeners, Grooms, etc.

House Accommodation.

For residential, ample; for the working man the rents are far above his income, which tends to overcrowding. To lessen the rent two families will occupy one house, or take in lodgers.

Sewage and Drainage.

All the drainage laid down under the new Bye-laws is excellent, but in houses drained and connected with the sewer before 1896, the drains require relaying with a 4-inch pipe on a foundation of concrete, and bedded half up the pipe. This has been done when an opportunity occurred, but there are many owners of property who have houses drained on the old system.

Pollution of Streams.

Beverley Brook has for the last five years been free from pollution. No complaints have been received of the Hoggs Mill Stream as it passes through the district.

House Refuse.

House refuse is removed weekly by the Council carts to the sewage works, where it is burnt.

Water Supply.

Water is taken from the Thames and supplied to the whole district by the London Water Board (Lambeth Works). The supply is intermittent, but a constant supply has been applied for.

Places over which Council has supervision.

Slaughter Houses, Dairies, Milkshops, Cowsheds, Bakeries, Brickworks, Workshops have been reported on separately.

Bye-Laws.

Buildings and those under Dairies and Cowsheds Act have been revised.

Two cases have been before the Magistrates' Court at Kingston; convictions were obtained in each case.

Nuisances.

Nuisances have all been abated. One householder was proceeded against and fined at the Magistrates' Court at Kingston, for having his house and premises in an unsanitary condition and injurious to health.

Methods of dealing with Infectious Diseases.

Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever and Typhoid are received into Tolworth Isolation Hospital.

Small-Pox: provisions are made by the County for isolation.

The houses in which the notifiable cases of infection occurred are disinfected by Formaline; the bedding is disinfected at Tolworth Hospital or at Lacey's, Wandsworth.

Houses in which Phthisis and Cancer occur are disinfected free of charge on application.

Diphtheria, Measles, Scarlet, Typhoid, and Puerperal Fever, Small-Pox, Erysipelas, and Cholera are notifiable.

Cowsheds and Dairies.

Two Milkshops and one Cowshed have been added to the Register.

Cowkeepers	...	...	...	5
Cowkeepers and Retailers of Milk	...		...	2
Milkshops	...	...	...	6
			TOTAL	13

Average number of Cows in milk, 125

One Milkshop was vacated a few weeks after occupation.

Cowsheds.—With one exception the lighting, ventilation, drainage, and flooring fulfilled all the requirements of the Act.

One cowshed was occupied which contravened all the regulations of the Public Health Act. When inspected in September last, it was found to be in a dirty, delapidated, unsanitary condition; the drainage was bad, no provision was made for washing the churns, and the whole surroundings were filthy and unwholesome.

The occupier was warned that he had rendered himself liable to a heavy penalty by occupying as a cowshed buildings that were in an unsanitary condition, and likely to be injurious to the health of the cows stalled therein; that he had not registered as a cowkeeper; that he had not given to the Sanitary Authority one month's notice that he was about to occupy buildings as a cowshed.

After my inspection in October, as nothing had been done, a written notice was sent to him, detailing the necessary requirements under the Act, and, further, that they were to be carried out to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Authority. Failing to comply with this written notice, the Sanitary Authority summoned the occupier to appear before the Magistrates' Court at Kingston. The defendant's Solicitor, on giving an undertaking that the work, as set out in the written notice, should forthwith be carried out, obtained an adjournment for one month. At the expiration of that period a further adjournment was obtained, on the plea that a portion of the work had been done, and that the other portion was being proceeded with.

The fact remains that the occupier, by the assistance of his Solicitor, had for four months put off the work that the law required him to do, and had continued to sell milk in the district

from a farm known to be in an unsanitary condition. (The condition has never been disputed.)

There is no regulation to prevent a repetition of this offence, unless the Court, before whom the offender is summoned, is given the power to prohibit the sale of milk from a farm which is clearly in an unsanitary condition. At present there are only two methods of procedure to prohibit the supply of milk:—

I.—*Under the Infectious Disease Prevention Act, 1890.*

The Medical Officer of Health can, if he can satisfy himself that infectious disease is caused by the consumption of milk, go before a Justice and ask for an order to prohibit the sale of that milk, but only in his own district.

II.—*Under Public Health Act, 1875.*

Milk, if exposed for sale or if intended for the food of man, may be seized, if in the opinion of the Officer it is unsound and unfit for food.

In both cases the Officer must wait till disease or unsoundness has declared itself.

Postscript, February 22nd, 1906.—Occupier was convicted by Magistrates' Court for contravening the Act, and ordered to pay a fine and costs of the action.

Milk Supply of the District.

Milk comes from three sources:—

Home-produced.

Railway-borne.

Milk from adjacent district, retailed from carts in the street.

Home-produced.—Milk produced in the district is above the average; the quality is good. The sheds in which the cows are stalled have been frequently inspected; all (with the exception already referred to), fulfil the requirements of the Act as to lighting, ventilation, and drainage; all the floors are paved with an impervious material; all have water laid on from the Metropolitan Water Board's Works. No well water is used.

The farmers do their utmost, by cooling and straining, to market their milk in as clean and wholesome condition as possible.

The cows are in a good healthy condition, but the farmers, with one exception, do not realize the advantage to themselves

by systematic grooming, and careful attention to the cleanliness of the hands of the milkers.

It is a well-known fact that in the act of milking the milk receives from the udder, from the soiled hindquarters of the cows, and the dirty hands of the milker, dirt containing not only germs of disease, but germs that produce putrefaction, sourness, and changes of a mixed nature that produces diarrhœa, especially in infants.

Pure Milk.—The question of pure milk is of such enormous importance as regards public health, that when revising the regulations under the Cowsheds and Dairies' Act, I advised that a bacteriological examination should be made of samples of all milk sold in the district. The Council at once appointed a gentleman to act as Bacteriologist, and applied to the Local Government Board for authority to take samples. This has not as yet been granted. I was gratified, however, to find that, at the same time, Dr. Colingridge, Medical Officer of Health for the City of London, was endeavouring to acquire from the Local Government Board similar privileges. His report states that from 39 samples, taken by permission of the vendors of the milk, supplied to the City of London from 22 Counties, bacteriological examination proved that

48·7	per cent.	were pure.
7·9	per cent.	were infected with tubercle.
17·9	per cent.	were infected with pus germs.
25·5	per cent.	were infected with bacillus, producing
—		epidemic diarrhœa.
100·0		
—		

So that, roughly speaking, 50 per cent., or half the supply, was unfit for human food. I quite agree with his comments, which are: "These results are sufficiently striking, and clearly point to the grossest carelessness, amounting, in fact, to criminal negligence, in dealing with so important an article of food. One-third of the samples were unfit for use, while 7·9 per cent. were infected with tubercle bacillus."

Surely the time has come for the Sanitary Authority to acquire the power to deal with this evil.

We have delivered daily in this district not less than 230 gallons of railway-borne milk—83,950 gallons a year. This supply is drawn from districts similar to those supplying the City of London, therefore we may fairly argue that half the supply, viz., 41,975 gallons, is contaminated, and dangerous to the health of the district.

You, as Sanitary Authority, know well that however successfully you may safeguard from contamination the milk produced in your own district, there will always remain a large quantity of railway-borne and other milk, which, from contamination and unclean methods of marketing, must be a danger to the health of the public. Over this portion you have no control, and are powerless to prohibit its sale.

At present all the resident Cowkeepers, Dairymen, and Purveyors of Milk are registered.

The quantity, and place of origin of every gallon of railway-borne milk brought into the district is known to the Sanitary Authority. Two regulations are necessary to obtain control of the whole supply.

- I.—The power to make bacteriological examinations of all milk sold within the district.
- II.—Registration of all resident and non-resident retailers of milk.

Bacteriological examination is able to prove if milk is fit or unfit for human consumption. If it is not fit, the law, as at present, can deal with it.

Compulsory registration of the "outside" retailer will bring under control the whole of the supply.

The present regulations are not an inducement to the home-producer to market his milk in a clean and wholesome condition. He knows better than the inspector that railway-borne milk is inferior to his own; but milk is milk to the public, who will not pay a higher price for the uncontaminated article. Therefore the home-producer has to compete with milk grown under less stringent regulations, and which can be produced at less cost. If every producer knew that his milk would be examined bacteriologically at any period before it is delivered to the consumer, it would equalize the conditions under which it is produced, and tend to produce uniformity in the whole supply of milk, which would be an advantage to the consumer, and an inducement to all to market their milk in a clean and wholesome condition.

Sewage Outfall Works.

These works have been inspected on several occasions, and bear witness to the care and skill bestowed on them by the Surveyor. Last year negotiations for the purchase of additional land adjacent to the present works were in progress; they have been brought to a successful issue by the purchase of 12 acres, which will provide accommodation for the treatment of sewage for some years to come.

The treatment to be adopted is still *sub judice*. Mr. Simmons, your Surveyor, and myself, have on three occasions brought to your notice the large amount of labour, care, and expense which is required to turn out a satisfactory effluent by the precipitation method now in use at our works; at the same time drawing your attention to the satisfactory results obtained by the bacterial treatment at the Cheam works in the Epsom Rural District.

In my Report for the year 1897 I reported that Beverley Brook, from its polluted condition, was a nuisance, annoyance, and expense. It had the appearance of a black stinking stream of water, almost entirely formed by the effluent from the Cheam Sewage Works. After repeated complaints had been made, the Epsom Sanitary Authority determined to try the bacterial treatment as recommended by Mr. Dibdin, with the result that in the year 1900 I was able to report that the Beverley Brook had once again been restored to its natural clear condition; no sign that an effluent from the sewage works discharged into it remained. Beverley Brook, being a tributary of the Thames, has for the last five years been passed by the Thames Conservancy as in a satisfactory condition.

Taking these facts as a basis, we, with some confidence, recommended the Council to adopt the bacterial system at our own works; but although the scheme was thought of favourably, its adoption was postponed owing to the feeling that it did not get rid of the obnoxious smell that would prove a nuisance to anyone living in proximity to the works, and that the expense of installation would be too great.

In July last, with Mr. Simmons' assistance, I explained to the Council an improvement made by Mr. Dibdin at Devizes, and by your instruction we went down to Devizes and examined the works in operation.

Devizes is a town of a similar population to New Malden, but where the sewage of New Malden is simple household, that of Devizes is more complex, containing the refuse of Breweries, Slaughter-houses, Milk factories, &c., and therefore more difficult to treat. We found large tanks filled with coarse slate built in honey-comb fashion, into which the crude complex sewage was discharged; after resting for two hours it was passed through fine clinker beds into a stream, the effluent was clear and free from smell. I have made several inquiries from those connected officially with the works and have received the same answer, that the effluent was satisfactory. We returned fully convinced that the improved slate method as installed at Devizes made the bacterial treatment of sewage so perfect that:—

- It produced no smell;
- It leaves no sludge;
- It produces a satisfactory effluent;
- It is most economical;
- It can be adapted with very little expense to any precipitation tank.

We have laid before you a scheme by which this system can be adopted at our works, not only at a small cost but a saving of expense to the district of some £400 per annum, being fully convinced that it will prove capable of turning out a more satisfactory effluent, and that it will fulfil all the requirements that have been claimed for this method of sewage treatment.

Factories and Workshops' Act, 1901.

The Factories, Workshops and Workplaces have all been inspected during the year. All fulfill the requirements of the Act. No case of infectious disease has been connected with any of them during the year.

Sanitary Work.

In my last year's report I recommended the treatment of the main road in front of the shops with some kind of "dust-laying" material, dust not only being a well-known carrier of septic matter but destructive to goods in the adjacent shops. The dust nuisance is intolerable from the end of Acacia Grove through the railway arch to the termination of The Pavement, and is not to be overcome except by continuous waterings; a portion of this might be treated as an experiment. It is probable that it will prove more economical than constant watering.

The report of the Sanitary Inspector shows great care and attention to many defects bearing on public health, especially in the re-drainage of the old houses and testing and examination of any defective drains brought to his notice. The disinfection of houses after infectious disease has been promptly carried out with satisfactory results.

I append his report, and at the same time thank him for his continued valuable support and assistance, always cheerfully rendered, during the year.

RASHELL DAVISON, M.O.H.,

M.D., M.R.C.S.

COUNCIL OFFICES,
NEW MALDEN.

January, 1906.

RASHELL DAVISON, ESQ., M.D.,
Medical Officer of Health.

DEAR SIR,

I have pleasure in submitting to you my Third Annual Report for the year ending 31st December, 1905, showing the inspections made to premises and the sanitary improvements carried out under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1875, the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, and the Local Bye-Laws.

Summary of Work Done.

No. of premises inspected	...	...	...	210
„ Visits to dairies, cowsheds and milkshops	...	...	...	50
„ Visits to schools...	...	...	...	3
„ Visits to slaughterhouses	...	...	...	10
„ Visits <i>re</i> infectious disease	...	...	...	32
„ Visits to factories and workshops	...	...	...	40
„ Visits to works in progress	...	...	...	800
„ Drains examined and tested under Section 41 of the Public Health Act, 1875	...	...	...	48
„ Notices served	...	...	...	60
„ Houses and premises disinfected	...	...	...	48
„ Complaints received	...	...	...	16

Description of Nuisances dealt with.

Overflowing cesspools abolished and drains con- nected to the sewer	...	...	...	4
W.C. pans repaired and cleansed	...	...	...	6
New straight-back wash-down W.C. pans provided	...	...	...	17
Defective flush-tanks repaired	...	...	...	13
Defective flush-tanks replaced by new ones	...	...	...	1
Soil pipes repaired	...	...	...	6
New soil-pipes fixed	...	...	...	14
Storage cisterns cleansed	...	...	...	2
Sink waste-pipes disconnected from drains and made to discharge over trapped gullies	...	...	...	5

Defective rain-water pipes repaired	...	...	3
Defective roofs made watertight	...	...	2
Dirty houses cleansed and whitewashed	...	...	3
Accumulations of Manure removed	...	...	10
Receptacles for manure provided	...	...	2
Nuisance from animals improperly kept	...	...	2
Yards paved with an impervious paving	...	...	20
Yards cleansed	...	...	2
Defective gullies replaced by new ones	...	...	17
House drainage entirely relaid	...	...	20
House drainage partially relaid and repaired	...	...	23
Choked drains cleared and cleansed	...	...	7

House Drainage.

Under Section 41 of the Public Health Act, 1875, the drains of 48 houses were examined and tested.

In all but one case the drains were found to be defective, and notices were served requiring the drains to be relaid or repaired as the case required; and I am pleased to be able to report that, generally speaking, the notices were complied with promptly.

Early in December the drains of 20 houses were examined and found defective, but the notices are being held over until the Council have relaid the combined drains at the rear of the houses for which they are responsible.

The combined drain at the rear of Nos. 1 to 5 Wakefield Terrace, Burlington Road, has been relaid by this Council, also a combined drain at the side of No. 4, Arthur Villas, Cambridge Road.

Drains relaid.—"Lockington," Malden Road; 1, 2, 3, 4, Arthur Villas, Cambridge Road; Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, Wakefield Terrace, Burlington Road; 1, Edith Villas, Acacia Grove; 47 and 49, Grafton Road; 1 and 2, Cleveland Road; "Tasman," Westbury Road; "Beaconsfield," Old Malden; Malden Green Farm; "Parkfield," Kingston Hill; "The Holmwood," Kingston Hill; "South Esk," Rodney Road; "Sleepy Hollow," Kingston Road.

Drains repaired.—2 and 3, Beaconsfield Terrace, Kingston Road; "Orchardside," Elm Road; 28, Northcote Road; "Briarwood," Worcester Park; "Fairleigh," Montem Road; 3, Elm Road; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, Burlington Road; "The Homestead"; 1 and 2, Croft Villas; 1 and 2, North View Villas, Burlington Road.

With regard to the Burlington Road houses, the repairs to the drainage here and the providing of new manhole interceptors and fresh air inlets was occasioned by the widening of the road carried out by the Tramway Company, and all the cost was borne by them.

Cesspools abolished and drains connected to the main sewer.—“Lockington,” Malden Road, Malden; “Parkfield” and “Holmwood,” Kingston Hill, and Malden Green Farm, Malden.

Choked Drains cleared and cleansed.—“Ajax” and “Belmont,” Blagdon Road; 37, George Road; 32, Albemarle Gardens; 2, Cleveland Road; “Tintara,” Kingston Road, and “Rosslyn,” Chestnut Grove.

Dust Receptacles.

Under Section 36 of the Public Health Act, 1875, eight houses have been provided with portable galvanized iron dustbins to replace defective ones.

Overcrowding of Dwelling Houses.

I am pleased to be able to report that I have only found two houses in an overcrowded condition.

The nuisances arising from this overcrowding were speedily abated upon notices being served.

It is rather remarkable, considering the number of cottages and small villas inhabited by two families, owing to the scarcity of cottages let at a rental that labouring men can afford and keep for themselves and families without sub-letting, that there is not more overcrowding in this district.

Disinfection.

Forty-eight houses have been either wholly or partially disinfected as was required where cases of infectious disease occurred.

They were fumigated by means of the Alformant Lamp and Formaline tablets, and recently the method of spraying the walls and ceilings with a two per cent. solution of Formaline has been done as an additional prevention against the spread of infectious disease.

In three cases, under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health, the bedding was removed for steam disinfection.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.

All the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops within the district have been inspected quarterly, and I have generally found them to be in a thoroughly cleanly and sanitary condition.

Some little trouble has been given owing to dairymen and cow-keepers coming into the district and carrying on their trade without giving the statutory notice to the local authority and becoming registered.

Two dairymen recently opened milkshops without having any adequate accommodation for the storage of milk or for the cleansing of cans, but, upon notice being given them, this accommodation was speedily provided.

At Malden Green Farm buildings were used as cowsheds which were totally unfit for such purpose, as they were.

Notice was served upon the occupier to do certain works (paving, lighting, ventilation, draining and limewashing) and, as these were not complied with within the specified time, a summons was issued and at present stands adjourned, by order of the Justices, for the necessary works to be completed, which I am pleased to say are now practically finished.

It is a great pity that people taking up this branch of trade do not make themselves conversant with the law regulating this subject before they start, as it would be very beneficial to themselves and also save trouble to the Local Authority.

Factories and Workshops' Act, 1901.

All the Factories and Workshops, numbering in all eleven, have been periodically visited during the year, and on no occasion after my visit did I find it necessary to serve any notice with regard to the sanitary condition of such premises.

Bakehouses.

There are six Bakehouses within this District, all of which are built above ground with the exception of one, which is only partially underground.

These upon my visits I have always found clean and sanitary, and quite in agreement with the law regulating them under the Factory and Workshops' Act, 1901.

Slaughter-Houses.

There are only two Slaughter-houses within the District, and these have frequently been inspected by me, and have been found, generally speaking, clean.

One complaint only was received of the bad smells proceeding from one of the Slaughter-houses owing to the offal not being removed as soon as it should have been after slaughtering.

The weather at this period was very hot and there certainly was a nuisance existing, but upon my visiting the premises the occupier forthwith had the offending matter removed.

Complaints.

During the year I have received sixteen complaints relating principally to manure accumulations, choked drains, and foul ditches.

In fourteen of these cases I found just cause of complaint, but in the remaining two I failed to find any nuisance at all.

Legal Proceedings.

In three cases legal proceedings had to be taken to enforce compliance with notices served—(1) for paving insanitary yards, (2) for cleansing insanitary premises, (3) for paving, draining, limewashing, lighting, etc., Cowsheds, and in two cases a verdict was given in favour of the Council, while in the third instance the summons stands adjourned for the work to be completed.

New Buildings.

Owing to a large increase in the number of Buildings being erected in this District, a greater proportion of my time has been taken up inspecting these.

During the year 216 buildings, including additions, have been erected within the District.

I have certified 180 houses as fit for habitation, and these are occupied.

Thirty have been passed, but are not yet occupied, while there are at present 62 in course of erection.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

ALFRED W. HOBBS, A.R. SAN. I.

Sanitary Inspector and Building Surveyor.

TABLE I.—*Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1905 and Previous Years.*

NAME OF DISTRICT.—THE MALDEN'S AND COOMBE.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	NET DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
		Number	Rate.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.			Number.	Rate.
				Number.	Rate per 1000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.			
1895	5621	113	20.1	15	132.7	59	10.49	...	59	10.49
1896	5698	122	21.4	12	98	43	7.5	...	43	7.5
1897	5728	127	21.8	4	31	60	10.4	...	60	10.4
1898	6047	138	23	22	160	60	9.9	...	60	9.9
1899	6180	130	22	16	129	57	9.2	...	57	9.2
1900	6243	129	22	11	80	66	10.9	...	66	10.9
1901	6322	146	23.1	18	123	70	11.1	...	70	11.1
1902	6647	170	25.7	18	106	73	10.5	...	73	10.5
1903	7199	195	27.1	15	77	67	9.3	...	67	9.3
1904	7675	164	22.9	27	107	90	10.4	...	90	10.4
Averages for years 1895-1904.	6336	143	22.9	16	114.3	64	9.9	...	64	9.9
1905	8642	193	27.3	15	77.7	62	7.1	...	62	7.1

TABLE II.—Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1905 and previous years in The Maldens and Coombe Urban District.

YEAR.	THE MALDENS & COOMBE.				NEW MALDEN.				OLD MALDEN.				COOMBE.			
	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
1895	5621	113	59	15	3890	97	51	14	563	11	1	1	1168	5	7	...
1896	5698	122	43	12	3957	97	30	10	565	11	1	...	1170	14	10	2
1897	5728	127	60	4	3981	111	52	4	565	3	1	...	1174	13	9	...
1898	6074	138	60	22	4299	119	50	20	569	8	4	...	1181	11	4	2
1899	6180	130	57	16	4422	112	46	16	574	6	3	...	1184	12	8	...
1900	6243	129	66	11	4485	118	55	11	575	4	3	...	1183	7	8	1
1901	6322	146	70	18	4551	126	62	16	576	6	6	2	1195	14	2	...
1902	6647	170	73	18	4866	151	64	18	582	9	3	...	1199	10	6	...
1903	7199	195	67	15	5411	182	61	13	586	7	3	...	1202	6	3	2
1904	7675	164	90	27	5876	164	79	24	588	5	3	1	1211	7	8	2
Averages of Years 1895 to 1904.	6336	143	64	16	4574	126	55	14.6	574	7	3	.4	1187	10	6	1
1905	8642	193	62	15	6816	186	54	14	584	2	6	...	1242	5	2	1

TABLE III.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1905
in the Maldens and Coombe Urban District.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.			NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.		
	At all Ages.	At Ages.						New Malden.	Old Malden.	Coombe.	New Malden.	Old Malden.	Coombe.
		Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards						
Diphtheria ...	11	1	3	6	1	...	...	5	4	2	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	9	...	1	...	1	7	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	29	...	7	19	3	...	...	28	...	1	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	60	2	18	37	2	1	...	40	...	20	...	...	...
Totals ...	111	3	29	62	7	10	...	84	4	23	...	...	...

Tolworth Isolation Hospital is available for all Infectious Cases.

TABLE IV.—*Causes of, and Ages at, Death during year 1905 in the Maldens and Coombe Urban District.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN LOCALITIES AT ALL AGES.			DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.
	All Ages.	Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	New Malden.	Old Malden.	Coombe.	
Whooping-cough Epidemic	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
influenza ...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...
Diarrhœa ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Enteritis ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Phthisis ...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...
Other tubercular disease ...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease ...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...
Bronchitis ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	
Pneumonia ...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...
Premature birth...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
Heart diseases ...	6	2	...	...	...	2	2	6	...	...
Neuritis ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Cerebral diseases	4	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	...
Senility ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...
Convulsions ...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
Malnutrition ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Inquests ...	11	1	...	...	...	7	3	8	2	1	
Kidney diseases...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...
All other causes...	7	...	1	...	...	2	4	4	2	1	
All causes ...	63	15	2	3	1	26	16	55	6	2	

TABLE V.—*Infantile Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age during the year 1905 in the Urban District of the Maldens and Coombe.*

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1 to 2 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1 to 2 Months.	6 to 7 Months.	7 to 8 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
Whooping cough	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Premature Birth *	4	...	4	...	...	...	4
Congenital Defects	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Convulsions	2	1	3	...	1	1	6
Other causes	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Total	8	1	9	3	1	2	15

RASHELL DAVISON, M.D., M.R.C.S., ENG.
Medical Officer of Health.

