

Medical Officer's report 1906 / the Maldens and Coombe Urban District Council.

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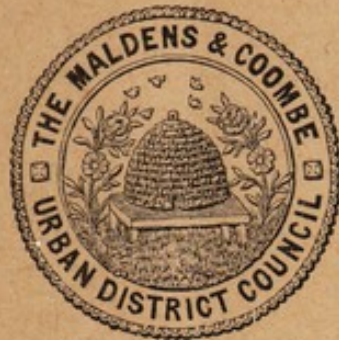
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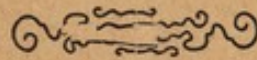
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THE MALDENS & COOMBE URBAN
DISTRICT COUNCIL. *Sum*



Medical Officer's Report,
1906.

NEW MALDEN :

PRINTED BY F. J. HAWKINS, MARKET PLACE.



TO THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
OF THE
MALDENS AND COOMBE.

VERNHAM,

NEW MALDEN,

March 1st, 1907.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the pleasure to submit to you my Report on the Health and Sanitary condition of the District under your care, for the year ending December 31st, 1906. This being the Tenth Annual Report since my appointment, I have added a resumé of the work during that period, and also the last two years of my predecessor's term of office.

Births and Deaths registered during 1906 were as follows:—

BIRTHS.

Males	...	...	...	98
Females	...	...	...	110
		Total	...	208

DEATHS.

Males	...	...	...	35
Females	...	...	...	42
		Total	...	77

Deaths were distributed in the three districts as follows:—

Coombe	...	...	...	8
Old Malden	...	...	...	7
New Malden	...	...	...	62
		Total	...	77

The total deaths at all ages belonging to the district are 80 ; three were non-residents, inmates of Public Institutions, and one was a visitor, making the net death rate of those residing in the district 76, and giving a percentage of 7·8 per 1,000.

One hundred and ninety-two houses have been built, and two hundred occupied during the year. Population estimated to be 9,684.

DEATHS OCCURED AS FOLLOWS:—

Under one year—

Diarrhœa ...	...	...	3
Bronchitis ...	...	...	1
Premature Birth	...	...	5
Convulsions	...	...	1
Suppurative Glands	...	...	1
Malnutrition ...	...	...	3
			—
	Total	...	14
			—

One year and under five—

Diarrhœa ...	...	...	2
Pneumonia ...	...	...	1
Tubercular Meningitis ...	...	...	1
			—
	Total	...	4
			—

Amongst other diseases—

Phthisis ...	...	...	2
Cancer ...	...	...	6
Bronchitis ...	...	...	5
Pneumonia ...	...	...	4
Heart Disease	...	...	17
Apoplexy ...	...	...	6
Acute Rheumatism	...	...	1
Senile Decay	...	...	8
Erysipelas ...	...	...	1
Epidemic Influenza	...	...	3
			—
	Total	...	53
			—

As will be seen from the following table the mortality from the seven chief Zymotic diseases was noteworthy because *no* death was recorded from Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, or Typhoid Fever.

DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES—

<i>M</i> Whooping Cough	...	...	0
Measles	...	...	0
Scarlet Fever	...	...	0
Diphtheria	...	...	0
Typhoid Fever	...	...	0
Erysipelas	...	...	1
Epidemic Influenza	...	...	3
			—
	Total	...	4
			—

The greatest age registered was that of a male, 94 years.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1906.

Fourteen deaths were registered under one year.

In the first month NINE occurred, namely:—

Premature Birth	...	...	5
Convulsions	...	...	1
Malnutrition	...	...	2

In the second month two deaths occurred—

Suppurative Glands	...	...	1
Malnutrition	...	...	1

In the fourth month ONE death—

Diarrhœa	1
----------	-----	-----	---

In the eighth month ONE death—

Bronchitis	1
------------	-----	-----	---

In the ninth month ONE death—

Diarrhœa	1
----------	-----	-----	---

In the eleventh month ONE death—

Diarrhœa	1
----------	-----	-----	---

All the deaths were certified.

Eleven were legitimate.

Three were illegitimate.

No death occurred from tuberculosis.

Dr. M. H. Taylor, H.M. Coroner for Surrey, held inquests on NINE cases, distributed as follows:—

Old Malden ...	...	...	1
New Malden...	...	...	8
Coombe ...	...	...	0
		Total ...	9

Verdicts returned were—

Natural Causes	...	...	3
Asphyxia ...	...	...	3
Accidents ...	...	...	2
Oxalic Acid Posioning	...	...	1
		Total ...	9

DISTRICTS.	Acres.	Population.	Houses Occupied.	Births.	Deaths.	Birth Rate per 1,000.	Death Rate per 1,000.
Coombe ...	1201	1338	160	13	8	10·2	6·3
Old Malden ...	843	585	110	8	7	13·7	12·0
New Malden ...	1056	7763	2038	187	61	23·9	7·8
TOTALS ...	3100	9686	2308	208	76	21·5	7·8

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

1897	...	...	10·3 per 1,000
1898	...	...	9·9 "
1899	...	...	9·2 "
1900	...	...	9·3 "
1901	...	...	10·2 "
1902	...	...	10·5 "
1903	...	...	9·1 "
1904	...	...	11·2 "
1905	...	...	7·1 "
1906	...	...	7·8 "

giving an average of 9·6 per 1,000 for the last ten years.

CASES NOTIFIED UNDER THE INFECTIOUS DISEASES ACT.

One hundred and sixteen cases were notified during the year, and were distributed as follows :—

	Scarlet Fever.		Measles.		Diphtheria.		Erysipelas.		Typhoid Fever.
Coombe ...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0
Old Malden ...	2	...	8	...	1	...	3	...	0
New Malden...	17	...	73	...	1	...	9	...	2
	—		—		—		—		—
	19		81		2		12		2
	—		—		—		—		—

SCARLET FEVER.

Scarlet Fever cases were pretty evenly distributed throughout the year.

February	...	...	...	2
March	...	...	...	2
April	...	...	...	1
May	...	...	...	2
June	...	...	...	1
August	...	...	...	1
September	...	...	...	4
October	...	...	...	1
November	...	...	...	1
December	...	...	...	4

Two cases occurred in adults, 24 and 32 years of age; eleven cases had no connection with each other; four cases occurred in one house, contagion being brought by one child from a neighbouring district, who was at once removed to the Infectious Hospital, the rooms disinfected, and the customary precautions taken. In spite of this three others were infected within five days. Two cases were notified simultaneously in one house. No return case was notified. Sixteen cases were treated at Tolworth Isolation Hospital; three in their own homes.

MEASLES.

Eighty-one cases were notified. Sixty-three cases occurred in the months of April, May, June, and July, in children attending the private schools. Sixteen cases occurred in children attending the National Schools, distributed pretty evenly during the various months of the year.

DIPHTHERIA.

Two cases occurred, one in Old Malden, which was closely connected, if not caused, by a similar disease in fowls. Many were

penned in a dirty yard at the rear of the house. One fowl, found dead, was examined by your Bacteriologist, and the specific Bacillus isolated. Cultures and microscopic slides from these cases were later submitted to other scientists in the Kingdom, and the finding of your officer was confirmed. Subsequently the M.O.H. for Kent, where fowl breeding is an important industry, reported a similar case. In the second case notified here, the house drainage was found to be defective, and the necessary repairs carried out.

ERYSIPELAS.

Twelve cases were certified; one death occurred in a male, aged 54.

TYPHOID FEVER.

Two cases occurred; one being caused by drinking polluted water in a neighbouring district; and one, probably, due to defective drainage.

CASES ADMITTED TO TOLWORTH HOSPITAL.

	Coombe.	Old Malden.	New Malden.	Total.
Scarlet Fever ...	0	1	14	15
Diphtheria ...	0	1	1	2
Typhoid Fever ...	0	0	1	1
	—	—	—	—
	0	2	16	18
	—	—	—	—

Four cases of Scarlet Fever, and one of Typhoid, were treated in their own homes.

No case of Infectious Disease was notified from the Coombe District.

MILK.

Cowkeepers ...	...	7
Milk Shops ...	...	10

Two cowkeepers and four milk shops have been added to the register. The average number of cows in milk is 140.

COWSHEDS.

One new cowshed has been opened, which for light, ventilation, drainage and utility will compare favourably with any shed in the County. New regulations have been passed and issued, following closely those issued by the Local Government Board, which might still be improved by the insertion of some of the regulations of the Local Government Board for Scotland, especially as to handling milk immediately after milking.

All the Home-produced milk is cooled and strained before leaving the farm; all the sheds are in good sanitary condition, well lighted, ventilated and drained, and will bear favourable comparison with any in the County.

THE MILK SUPPLY TO THE DISTRICT.

The supply is largely met by Railway-borne milk. I have advocated for the last three years that the only method by which the supervision of Railway-borne milk can be obtained was by bacteriological examination, and advised that a Bacteriologist and an Inspector under the Food and Drugs Act of 1879, to take samples of milk for examination, be appointed. This has been done, and has worked in the most satisfactory manner for the last nine months.

Bacteriological examination of milk is able to prove, by microscopical examination and culture, that a sample of milk is clean or dirty. That it may contain the bacilli of Diphtheria, Tubercle, Typhoid, or other diseases.

The experiments made by the Royal Commission on Tuberculosis, and issued as an interim report, and, later, the publication of Dr. Nathan Raw's experiments, embodying a personal examination of over 4,000 cases of tubercle in the living human being, and 700 post mortem examinations, tend to prove that Bovine Tuberculosis is conveyed to man; that there is a distinction between Human and Bovine Tuberculosis. Dr. Raw, of Liverpool, also affirms that Bovine Tuberculosis infecting the human being produces certain definite types of tuberculous disease, as acute miliary tubercle, tubercular disease of joints and glands, and Lupus—in the cure of which our Queen is so interested. That Human Tuberculosis does not produce these diseases, but does produce Consumption, that is, tubercle of the lung and tuberculous disease of the larynx. And, though the general public does not know it, infection from Bovine Tubercle is responsible for more than half of the tubercular cases which the medical men of the country have to combat. Dr. Raw is strongly of opinion that compulsory examination of herds and milk is most important, and estimates that at a cost of about £2,500,000 tubercular disease of Bovine origin can be practically eradicated from this country.

By the D.C. and M.O. Order of 1899 tuberculosis was included amongst those diseases which Section 15 says "shall not be mixed with other milk. . . . Shall not be sold or used for Human food."

You will see by the following extract that bacteriological examination of 100 samples of milk taken from milk shops in this district has proved the presence of the Tubercle bacillus in seven

cases. All these cases were of Railway-borne milk, and form ten per cent. of the samples of that class of milk. No sample of locally produced milk contained this germ.

SAMPLES EXAMINED, 100.

Railway Borne	... 70.	Tubercle bacillus found in 7.
Locally Produced	... 30.	„ „ 0.

In these cases I have taken the best available means to guard against tuberculous milk coming into the district. The retailer has been interviewed, and advised what precautions to take; the wholesale vendor has been informed that Tubercle has been found in his milk, and that his milk would be regularly examined. The Medical Officer of the County in which the suspected farm is situated has been communicated with. This will go a long way to deter, but will not entirely prevent the sale of dangerous milk in the district.

Of the locally-produced milks, all were well above the average standard of fat, and were clean and well preserved.

It will thus be seen that farms under our own direct control supply pure and wholesome milk, and it is hard on these ratepayers to have to contend so largely against inferior milk coming from other districts. This will continue until additional powers are conferred on the sanitary authorities to enable them to prohibit within their own district the sale of tuberculous milk and milk from insanitary and unsuitable premises.

MILKSHOPS.

All the shops have been inspected frequently during the year. They are, like the cowsheds, well lighted, ventilated, drained, and clean.

During the year one retailer had to be proceeded against for contravening the Dairy, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order of 1885, which distinctly states that

“It shall not be lawful for any person to carry on the trade of cowkeeper, dairyman or purveyor of milk unless he is registered, or to begin to occupy as a dairy or cowshed any building not so occupied at the commencement of this order until provision is made to the reasonable satisfaction of the Sanitary Authority for the lighting and ventilation, including air space, and the cleansing, drainage and water supply, or without first giving one month's notice in writing to the Sanitary Authorities.”

The retailer in question was mulcted in costs and instructed to provide accommodation forthwith. This important Order does not seem to be generally known to dairymen.

In all cases in the district the dairymen, on being informed of the objects in view, have loyally supported me and given every facility to my officers.

WATER SUPPLY.

The whole of this district is supplied from the Lambeth Water Works of the Metropolitan Board, taken from the Thames. From their official report, a digest of which has been presented to you, it will be seen that this water ranks in the second class. And as the samples on which these reports are based were obtained at the water works themselves, it is reasonable to suppose that storage in tanks and cisterns in our houses, at present unavoidable owing to the lack of a constant supply, will cause at least some deterioration in the quality of the water, so it cannot be said that at present our supply is first rate. The urgent need of a constant supply is still felt, but I am of opinion that householders can do much to improve their drinking water if they will only take the simple precaution of having their cisterns cleaned regularly and thoroughly.

SEWAGE.

During the year the precipitation system of purification has still been in force, but your Council sanctioned the erection of an experimental bacterial bed on the slate debris system advocated by Mr. Dibdin, and an excellent one has been installed by the Surveyor. Your Council also ordered the Bacteriologist to examine and report on the effluents and influx of this bed, and his report was duly laid before you. It shows that in a shorter time, and with less monetary expenditure, a much higher percentage of purification is attained.

THE FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS' ACT, 1901.

The provisions of the Act have been carefully complied with. Visits of inspection have been made under the Public Acts Health Amendment Act, 1890.

Two cases of overcrowding in work rooms were reported to the Council, which were remedied by the owners. The out-workers have been located and visited when required.

All the bakehouses have been visited, and, generally speaking, were found to be kept clean and in good order. Cleansing and whitewashing had, however, to be ordered in one instance.

REVIEW OF PAST TWELVE YEARS.

This being the tenth time on which I have been called upon to report to you on the Public Health of the District, I think the time not inopportune to lay before you a brief resumé of the

improvements and progress which have been made during my decade of office. The steps by which perfection is reached are very gradual, and it is only by reviewing the labours and achievements of a lengthy period that any sound idea can be gained of the advance which we have made towards the realisation of an ideal Sanitary District.

Appended to this Report you will find an account of the Health Statistics of the District for the past 12 years, for I have thought it advisable to include the last two years' work of my predecessor to enable you to judge of the condition in which the work was entrusted to me, and of the benefit which the district has obtained by the action of the Council in adopting suggestions made for the general welfare of The Maldens and Coombe. To this schedule I have added a few notes showing what recommendations were made in different years, and showing the years when they were acted upon.

In 1894 the population of New Malden, then a single district, was 3,800 souls, with a birth rate of 28·9 per thousand and a death rate of 10·7 per thousand. In that year there were 14 cases of Diphtheria, 3 of Typhoid Fever, and 15 of Scarlet Fever. Measles and Erysipelas were not then included in the Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

In the following year, namely 1895, Old Malden and Coombe were added to this district, and the population was found to be 5621 as a result of a house-to-house census made by Dr. Childs. The birth rate fell to 20·1 per thousand, and the death rate rose to 10·49 per thousand. In that year Measles and Erysipelas were added to the list of infectious diseases of which the Medical Officer took cognisance, and in all he had to report upon 38 cases, of which 26 were Measles. These cases occurred at the end of the year, and formed the advance guard of a series of mild epidemics which extended over the following year, and were only conquered in the beginning of 1897.

The Report for the year 1896, delivered to you in February, 1897, was the first I had the pleasure of submitting. From this we see that the population had slightly increased; the birth rate increased in proportion, but the death rate fell to 7·5 per thousand, a figure which has only once been touched in this part of England, namely in 1905, when the death rate for our district, with a population then of over 8,500, reached the abnormal figure of 7·1 per thousand, a fact which attracted the attention of the London Press. Infectious diseases during 1896 scored high, for we had 109 cases of Measles and 10 of Diphtheria.

In the following year we still had the Measles outbreak to reckon with—168 cases—all, fortunately, very mild, being recorded in the early part of 1897. The population had risen to 5,720; 56

new houses had been erected and occupied; the birth rate was 22·5 and the death rate 10·4 per thousand. The total death rate of England in that year was 18·7 per thousand, so Malden was not behind hand at all. Still, having then had time to grasp the needs of this district, I laid before you several suggestions for the improvement of the Public Health of the place. Beverley Brook was an unmitigated nuisance at the time, and it was proposed that it should be cleaned out, and the nuisance abated, by proper representations being made to a neighbouring Council. This was effected in 1899. Next, as we had had 11 cases of Diphtheria in the district, I urged on the Council to provide for the examination of swabs by a public institution, free of cost to the doctors or ratepayers, and the free supply of antitoxin. The Council at once granted this. We had no facility for treating our infectious cases then, for Tolworth Isolation Hospital could not take our patients from the newly added wards. After representations the Council gained admission for all our cases in the summer of the following year. A mortuary for the district was urgently needed, not only for the reception of cases requiring post mortem examinations, but also for the proper custody of the bodies of those who had died from infectious diseases. Kingston was a long way to have to take the dead. Happily we now have a mortuary second to none in Surrey. One more suggestion I made to the Council in that year, namely the obtaining of a constant supply of water for the area under their control. Of all the many recommendations which I have made during the last ten years, this is the only one which has not been realised; but we have hopes of it being accomplished in the near future.

Following on the free distribution of Antitoxin, and on the increased facilities granted to medical men for getting doubtful cases of sore throats examined for diphtheria, we find an immediate drop in the number of cases of this disease recorded in the following year. The death rate went down again, and the birth rate rose, while the population was increased by 300, with 60 new houses added to the district.

Next year, namely in 1899, we again had a drop in the death rate, with an increased population. Beverley Brook was cleansed, and a source of infection thus removed. It was during this year that I urged on the Council the appointment of a local Bacteriologist, to enable time to be saved in the examination of doubtful cases of disease, and thus prevent spread of infection. In 1905 it was found possible to provide such an official. The investigations of Medical Officers of Health all over the country brought into great prominence the dangers which arise from the improper storage and carriage of milk, the grave peril caused by tuberculous milk, and the urgent necessity for stringent regulations regarding the management of dairies and cowsheds. From this year till 1906 I repeatedly brought the matter to your notice, and gradually every proposal which was laid before you has been accepted, with the result that to-day no finer milk is obtainable than that sold from our local farms.

In 1900 the population of the district had reached 6232, with a birth rate of 20.66 and a death rate of 9.3 per thousand. Infectious disease was very low, there not being a single case of Typhoid, only one of Diphtheria, and five of Scarlet Fever. Measles returned 32 cases, which is about the normal for a place of this size, when there are no epidemics.

In the following year, however, we had an outbreak of Measles, caused by infection having reached the Kingston Scattered Schools in Acacia Grove. The form taken was very mild, but, in spite of precautions, the mischief was too deeply rooted when first notified, and, in all, 284 cases were reported. It was in this year that the New Sewage Scheme was completed, and the drainage of the district reduced to sound order.

The next three years are not noteworthy, save for the fact that, in spite of the rapid increase in the population, the number of infectious cases did not rise proportionately. In 1904 there was another mild epidemic of Measles, doubtless caused by overcrowding in our schools, an evil which has been remedied to a great extent.

In 1905, with a population of over 8,600, the death rate fell, as already mentioned, to 7.1 per thousand. In that year we were provided with our new buildings, and with them the much wanted mortuary. The milk question seriously engaged the attention of the Council, and a Bacteriologist was appointed to examine milk and water samples, and report thereon; the appointment being ratified in the following year. At the suggestion of the Council Sewage Works at Devizes were examined and reported upon, with the result that last year an experimental bacterial bed was established at the Sewage Farm, a report on the operations of which you have had presented to you.

During the ten years I have been Medical Officer of Health to the district the population has increased by more than 4,000 persons, and upwards of a thousand houses erected. Only 28 deaths from Phthisis, four from Typhoid Fever, and none from Small-pox have occurred during the whole of this time.

CASES NOTIFIABLE UNDER THE ACT.

YEAR.	NUMBER NOTIFIED IN EACH YEAR.						NUMBER OF DEATHS.						CASES TREATED AT TOLWORTH ISOLATION HOSPITAL & AT HOME.						Population.	Year.		
	Diphtheria.		Scarlet Fever.		Typhoid.		Measles.		Erysipelas.		TOTAL.		Diphtheria.		Scarlet Fever.		Typhoid.				TOTAL.	
c 1895	1	8	2	26	...	37	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5621	1895 c
1896	10	24	...	109	7	150	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5698	1896
1897	11	11	5	169	2	198	2	1	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5728	1897
a 1898	1	8	...	92	1	102	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6074	1898 a
d 1899	2	17	3	32	6	60	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6180	1899 d
b 1900	1	6	...	32	6	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6243	1900 b
1901	4	12	3	284	2	305	1	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6322	1901
f 1902	14	46	2	40	3	105	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6647	1902 f
1903	2	38	1	29	7	77	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7199	1903
1904	2	27	2	145	12	188	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7675	1904
e 1905	11	29	2	60	9	111	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8642	1905 e
1906	2	19	2	81	12	116	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9684	1906
Total..	61	245	22	1399	67	1494	10	4	10	2	30	28	148	7	183	3	23	3	29			

- a. Diphtheria, Antitoxin and Bacteriological Examination free to Medical Men throughout the District.
- b. Tolworth Infectious Hospital available to the Three Districts.
- c. Combined District formed.
- d. Advised local Bacteriological Laboratory should be instituted.
- e. Council appointed its own Bacteriologist.
- f. Bath and Fumigating Chamber erected.

HOUSES BUILT AND OCCUPIED.

		Occupied.		Built.
1897	...	1134	...	56
1898	...	1203	...	69
1899	...	1265	...	62
1900	...	1494	...	230
1901	...	1662	...	167
1902	...	1737	...	76
1903	...	1830	...	93
1904	...	1927	...	159
1905	...	2108	...	196
1906	...	2308	...	192

In conclusion, gentlemen, I take this opportunity of thanking all the Members of the Council, my Colleagues in the Medical Profession, and my Brother Officers for the ready assistance, consideration and courtesy I have ever received when carrying out the duties of my office.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

RASHELL DAVISON, M.D., M.R.C.S.,

Medical Officer of Health.

COUNCIL OFFICES,
NEW MALDEN,

7th January, 1907.

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

DEAR SIR,

I have pleasure in submitting to you my Fourth Annual Report for the year ending 31st of December, 1906.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE.

Premises inspected	...	...	...	...	190
Visits to slaughter-houses	...	...	...	...	8
Visits to schools	...	...	...	...	4
Visits to dairies, cowsheds, and milkshops	...	...	...	...	56
Visits to factories and workshops	...	...	...	...	30
Visits <i>re</i> infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	21
Drains examined and tested	...	...	...	...	48
Notices served in respect to 82 premises					
Houses and premises disinfected...	...	...	...	...	38
Complaints received...	...	...	...	...	12

DESCRIPTION OF NUISANCES DEALT WITH.

Overflowing cesspools abolished and drains connected with sewer	...	...	...	...	6
New W.C. pans provided	...	...	...	...	36
Defective flush tanks repaired	...	...	...	...	17
Defective flush tanks replaced by new ones	...	...	...	...	7
Soil pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	6
New soil pipes fixed	...	...	...	...	4
Defective rain water pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	9
Defective roofs made watertight	...	...	...	...	6
Accumulations of manure removed	...	...	...	...	2
Nuisances from animals improperly kept	...	...	...	...	1

Yards paved with an impervious paving	...	...	13
Yards cleansed	...	...	3
Defective gullies replaced by new ones	...	...	24
House drainage cleared and cleaned	...	...	14
House drainage entirely relaid	...	...	40
House drainage partially relaid	...	...	6

HOUSE DRAINAGE.

I have examined and tested the drains at 54 houses under the power of section 41 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

In 44 cases I found the drains were in such a condition as to cause a nuisance and be injurious to health, and notices were served to have the drains relaid or repaired as was requisite in each case.

Three combined drains have been relaid by the District Council, one at the rear of Haven Terrace, Sycamore Grove; one at the rear of No. 1 to 29, Grafton Road; and one by the side of "The Lindens," Elm Road.

DRAINS RELAID.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, Haven Terrace, Sycamore Grove, and Clayland Cottage, Sycamore Grove; Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, Gloucester Road; Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, and 29, Grafton Road; Burlington House, Acacia Grove; "The Lindens" and "The Kraal," Elm Road; "Tintara," Kingston Road; Sunview Villa, Chestnut Grove; No. 4, Orchard Villas, Poplar Grove; "Harrowdene," Kingston Road; 1, Park Villas, Kingston Road; "Balmoral," Poplar Grove; 1 and 2, Turpin Villas, Cambridge Road.

Coombe.—"Coombe Croft," George Road; and "Coombe Neville," Coombe Warren.

Malden.—Manor Farm, Church Road; and "Railway Hotel," Worcester Park.

DRAINS REPAIRED.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, Malden Cottages, Old Malden; 4, Cambridge Terrace, Kingston Road; and Ransom's stable yard drain, New Malden.

CHOKED DRAINS CLEARED AND CLEANSED.

Nos. 38, 39, 41, and 43, George Road; "Woodville," "Burpham," "Combyne," and Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Hedge's Terrace, Elm Road; 1, 2, 3, and 4, St. John's Cottages, St. John's Road.

CESSPOOLS ABOLISHED AND DRAINS CONNECTED WITH THE MAIN SEWER.

Sun View Villa (1), Chestnut Grove, New Malden; "Coombe Croft" (2), George Road, Coombe; "Coombe Neville" (2), The Warren Road, Coombe; and Manor Farm (1), Malden.

DUST RECEPTACLES.

Fourty-four houses have been provided with new sanitary galvanised iron dustbins, under the provision of Section 26 of the Public Health Act of 1875.

DISINFECTION.

Thirty-eight houses have been disinfected after cases of infectious disease have occurred, by means of Formalin.

In only one instance was the bedding removed for steam disinfection.

OVERCROWDING.

Only one case of overcrowding have I found in my inspection of houses in this district. This occurred in a cottage having only two rooms, one bedroom and one living room, each being of very small size, and being occupied by four adults and five children. Notice was served upon the occupier, and he removed to a larger cottage.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS & MILKSHOPS.

Periodical inspection of the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops have been made, and I am pleased to be able to report that I have generally found them all in a cleanly and sanitary condition.

A great improvement has been carried out at Manor Farm, Malden, where a new cowshed has been constructed to replace the old one. The cesspool which used to take the drainage has been abolished, and entirely new drainage has been laid, which has been connected with the main sewer.

Further, under my appointment as Inspector of Foods and Drugs, I have taken 44 samples of milk for bacteriological examination.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

All the factories and workshops have been inspected quarterly, and have been found to be in a thoroughly clean condition and sanitary.

In one or two instances it was found that hardly sufficient cubic air space had been allowed for the number of persons employed in the workroom, but upon the owner being informed of this the defect was soon remedied.

BAKEHOUSES.

All the bakehouses I have found to be kept in a thoroughly sanitary condition, the requisite limewashing, cleansing, etc.. I have advised having been done at the necessary times.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

The two slaughter houses have been frequently inspected. At one of them improvements have been carried out with respect to the paving, a new impervious floor having been laid, and the walls rendered with cement and sand, so making that that thoroughly impervious and more easily cleaned.

COMPLAINTS.

Only twelve complaints have I received this year, the majority of which were in respect to bad drainage, manure accumulations, and foul ditches.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

I am pleased to be able to say that in only one case was it found necessary to take legal proceedings to enforce the compliance of a notice. The offender has now complied with our requirements.

NEW BUILDINGS.

There is still a large amount of building going on within this district, which demands a large proportion of my time.

During the year two hundred new houses have been inhabited, one hundred and ninety-three in New Malden and seven at Coombe.

At the present time there are 69 in course of erection.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

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

Sanitary Inspector and Building Surveyor.

TABLE I.—*Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1906 and Previous Years.*

NAME OF DISTRICT.—THE MALDENS AND COOMBE.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of 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.				
1896	5698	122	21.4	12	98	43	7.5	2	...	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	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	5	...	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	12	...	90	10.4
1905	8642	193	27.3	15	77.7	62	7.1	6	...	62	7.1
Averages for years 1896-1905.	6638	151	22.7	16	106	65	9.8	3	...	76	7.8
1906	9686	208	21.5	14	67.3	76	7.8	3	...	76	7.8

TABLE II.—Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1906 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.
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	70	24	588	5	3	1	1211	7	8	2
1905	8642	193	62	15	6816	186	54	14	584	2	6	...	1242	5	2	1
Averages of Years 1896 to 1905.	6638	151	65	16	4866	135	55.7	14.7	577	6	3.3	.3	1195	10	6	1
1906	9686	208	76	14	7763	187	61	13	585	8	7	...	1338	13	8	1

TABLE III.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1906
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 ...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...
Erysipelas ...	12	...	...	1	2	8	1	9	3	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	19	...	1	15	2	1	...	17	2	...	13	2	...
Enteric Fever	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...
Measles ...	81	...	17	49	11	4	...	79	2	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	116	1	19	67	15	13	1	108	8	...	15	3	...

Tolworth Isolation Hospital is available for all Infectious Cases.

TABLE IV.—*Causes of, and Ages at, Death during year 1906 in the Maldens and Coombe Urban District.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTI- TUTIONS.			TOTAL DEATHS.
	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.	
Epidemic influenza ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Diarrhœa ...	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Erysipelas ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Phthisis ...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
Other tubercular disease ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cancer, malignant disease ...	6	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	6
Bronchitis ...	5	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	5
Pneumonia ...	4	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	4
Premature birth...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Heart diseases ...	17	...	...	...	...	11	6	...	...	1	18
Accidents ...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Suicides ...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Senile Decay ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	8
Apoplexy ...	6	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	6
Acute Rheumatism ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2
All other causes...	8	4	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	9
All causes ...	77	14	4	...	1	30	28	...	2	1	80

TABLE V.—*Infantile Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age during the year 1906 in the Urban District of the Maldens and Coombe.*

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	2 to 3 Weeks.	3 to 4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1 to 2 Months.	4 to 5 Months.	8 to 9 Months.	9 to 10 Months.	11 to 12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
Diarrhoea ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3
Premature Birth ...	4	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
Convulsions ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Other causes ...	1	...	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	4
Total ...	6	1	2	9	1	1	1	1	1	14

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

