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CORNWALL COUNTY COUNCIL



# ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH OF CORNWALL

*(Sanitary Circumstances, Sanitary Administration  
and Vital Statistics)*

FOR THE YEAR 1918,

With a Summary of Reports of District Medical  
Officers of Health,

BY

E. M. CLARKE, M.D. (LOND.),

*County Medical Officer of Health*

AND

*Principal Medical Officer to the Education Committee.*

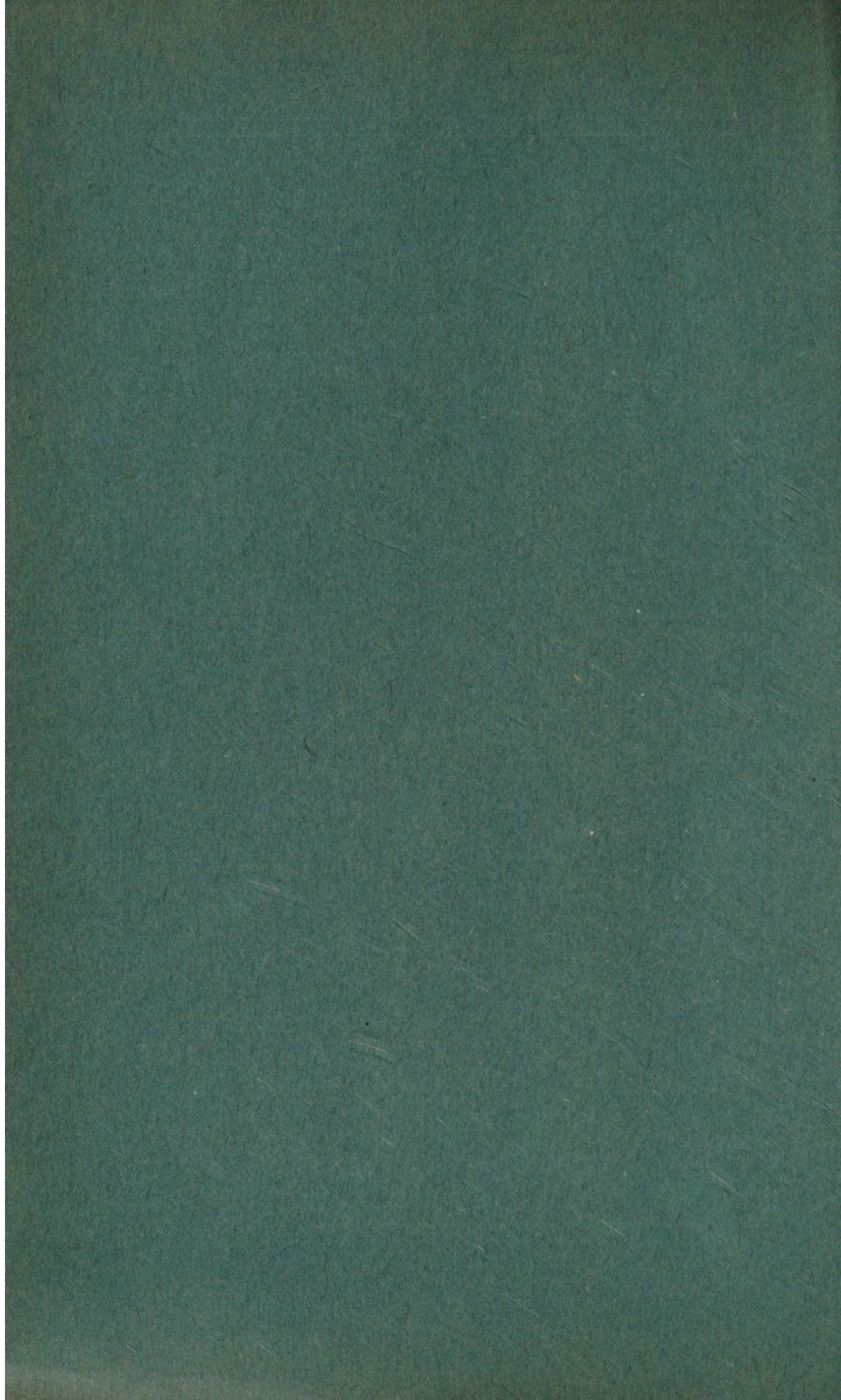
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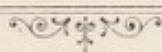


1918.

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# Annual Report

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of the

Medical Officer of Health


for the

Cottingham Urban District,

for the year 1918.







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# ••• Annual Report •••

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health for the Cottingham Urban District,  
for the year 1918.



*To the Chairman and Members of the  
Cottingham Urban District Council.*

Gentlemen,

I have to inform you that during the year 1918 the number of deaths registered in your district was 84; to this amount eight have to be added, as they died away in Institutions, which makes 92. From this 21 must be deducted viz., 20 died at the Tuberculosis Hospital, and one non-resident; this makes the deaths for Cottingham 71. The estimated population of the district being 4,462, this will make the death rate 16 per thousand.

The following were the ages at which the deaths took place:—

Under one year	...	...	...	...	9
One year and under five	..	...	...	...	1 (Accident)
Five years and under fifteen	...	...	...	...	1
Fifteen and under twenty-five	...	...	...	...	9
Twenty-five and under sixty-five	...	...	...	...	20
Over sixty-five	...	...	...	...	24
					<hr/> 64
Add eight for people dying outside	...	...	...	...	8
					<hr/> 72
Deduct one non-resident	...	...	...	...	1
					<hr/> 71
					<hr/>



There were 85 births registered, viz.:—Males, legitimate 38; females, legitimate 43; illegitimate, 2 males, 2 females; total 85.

The estimated population for the birth rate is fixed at 5,000 which makes the birth rate 17 per thousand births.

The number of cases of Infectious Diseases notified was 80, viz. —

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	5
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	6
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	17
Measles	...	...	...	...	16
Influenzal pneumonia	...	...	...	...	34
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	2
					<hr/>
					80

The two Pulmonary Tuberculosis cases both died.

I am sorry to say the village has gone through a very trying time. Influenzal Pneumonia was very prevalent during the latter four months of the year; it proved to be very fatal among the young adults, several dying in three or four days.

Dunswell was visited with this disease, but I am glad to say no case prove fatal. I do not think there was a house which was exempt.

The Midwives Act is now in vogue here.

Acute Pulmonary Pneumonia and Influenzal Pneumonia have been added to the list of notifiable diseases.

I am, yours faithfully,

Geo. H. Watson,

M.O.H.

# DETAILS OF SANITARY WORK CARRIED OUT DURING 1918.

Dwellinghouses inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	152
"          notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
New Houses built	...	...	...	...	...	...	none
Have Building Byelaws been adopted	...	...	...	...	...	...	yes
Date of confirmation	...	...	...	...	...	...	August, 1906
Dwellinghouses—disinfected after cases of ordinary Infectious							
disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
disinfected after cases of Phthisis	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Schools disinfected after cases of ordinary Infectious disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	none
Dwellinghouses found overcrowded	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
"          yards paved	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Number of defective privies and ashpits inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
"          "          "          "          "          remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Privies converted to W.C.'s	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
"          "          pail closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	none
New ashpits made	...	...	...	...	...	...	none
Ashpits covered...	...	...	...	...	...	...	none
New W.C.'s	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Number of house drains inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
"          "          remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
"          drains trapped or disconnected	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
"          drains relaid	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
"          drains better ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
"          new drains laid	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
"          cesspools inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
"          cesspools removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	none
New cesspools made	...	...	...	...	...	...	none
Nuisances from animals found	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
"          "          abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Offensive Trades inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	none
Number of notices served (statutory)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
"          "          "          (informal)	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
"          "          complied with	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Number of nuisances found	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
"          "          abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
Water Supplies—							
Houses newly supplied from water mains	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
New wells made	...	...	...	...	...	...	none
New bore wells made	...	...	...	...	...	...	none
Well closed, water unsafe	...	...	...	...	...	...	none
Samples of water sent for examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	none
Water certificates granted for new houses in Rural Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	none



DETAILS OF SANITARY WORK (Continued).

Dairies and Cowsheds—

Have Regulations been adopted?	...	...	...	...	yes
Date of adoption	...	...	...	...	February, 1914
Number of Dairies and Cowsheds on register	...	...	...	...	52
Visits to Cowsheds and Dairies	...	...	...	...	468
Defects found	...	...	...	...	23
„ remedied	...	...	...	...	23

Slaughter Houses—

Number on register...	...	...	...	...	8
Visits to	...	...	...	...	280
Number of defects found	...	...	...	...	2
„ „ remedied	...	...	...	...	2

Unwholesome Food condemned—Meat, fish, fruit and other foods none

Common Lodging Houses—Number on register, visits to, number

of defects found and remedied... none

Canal Boats inspected ... none

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT, 1909, HOUSING (INSPECTION  
OF DISTRICT) REGULATIONS, 1910.

(ARTICLE 5.)

Number of dwellinghouses inspected under and for the purposes of Section 17 of the Act of 1909	...	...	...	...	10
Number of dwellinghouses made fit for habitation without formal representation	...	...	...	...	none
Number of dwellinghouses found unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	none
Number of representations made to the Local Authority with a view to the making of Closing Orders	...	...	...	...	none
Number of Closing Orders made	...	...	...	...	none
Number of dwellinghouses in which the defects were remedied without the making of Closing Orders	...	...	...	...	none
Number of dwellinghouses which after the making of Closing Orders were put into a fit state for human habitation	...	...	...	...	none
Number of houses voluntarily closed by owners	...	...	...	...	none
Number of houses voluntarily demolished by owners	...	...	...	...	none





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*Richd. Johnson & Sons, Printers, Lowgate, Hull.*

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COUNTY HALL,  
TRURO,  
October, 1919.

To the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary Committee  
of the Cornwall County Council.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present my Report on the Public Health of the County for the year 1918.

As in previous years, the report is short and does not include details of the sanitary arrangements in the various districts unless changes have been made. Full details are given in the report for the year 1914.

As in the previous year, the number of deaths (5086) exceeded the number of births (4664). This gives a natural decrease of 372 as compared with 79 in 1917. 591 deaths were returned as due to Influenza, and probably many more returned under the headings of Bronchitis and Pneumonia were due to the same cause. But for this disease there would have been a natural increase instead of a natural decrease of population.

The population, which in 1914 was estimated as 329,597, is now estimated as 316,675 including the men serving in H.M. Forces at home and abroad.

I am, Gentlemen,  
Your obedient Servant,  
E. M. CLARKE.



## PUBLIC HEALTH LEGISLATION DURING THE YEAR 1918.

### 1. The Public Health (Notification of Infectious Disease) Regulations, 1918.

These Regulations prescribe new forms for the notification of infectious diseases.

### 2. The Public Health (Cerebro-spinal Fever) Regulations, 1918

Under these Regulations the County Council are enabled to provide serum for treatment and to arrange for the examination of suspected cases and contacts.

### 3. The Public Health (Influenza) Regulations, 1918.

#### The Public Health (Influenza) Regulations (No. 2), 1918.

These Regulations limited the length of public entertainments to three hours (four hours for cinematograph entertainments), prescribed an interval of 30 minutes between any two entertainments, and directed that children should not be admitted to cinematograph entertainments when a school in the district was closed owing to an epidemic of influenza.

(Note : The Influenza Regulations were rescinded 17th June, 1919).

### 4. The Public Health (Acute Encephalitis Lethargica and Acute Polio-encephalitis) Regulations, 1918.

These Regulations made the diseases mentioned notifiable.

### 5. Milk (Mothers and Children) Order, 1918.

This Order enables the local authority to issue priority certificates for the supply of milk and food to expectant and nursing mothers, and of milk for infants and children under five years of age. In necessitous cases the milk may be provided at less than cost price or free.

### 6. Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918.

This Act gives the Council large powers in connection with the treatment and care of expectant and nursing mothers, and infants and children under five years of age.

### 7. The Education Act, 1918.

This Act makes it the duty of the L.E.A. to provide facilities for the treatment of school children.

### 8. The Midwives Act, 1918.

This Act came into operation on 1st January, 1919. It extends the provisions of the principal Act of 1902, and also makes it the duty of the County Council to pay, according to a definite scale, any medical practitioner called in by a registered midwife in a case of emergency.

### LEGISLATION DURING 1919.

During the present year, 1919, two important Acts have been passed:—

- (1) The Ministry of Health Act. 1919.
- ( ) The Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919.

### VITAL STATISTICS.

**Area.** Rural, 809,790 acres; Urban, 58,377 acres. Total, 868,167 acres.

**Population.** Civil, 282,629. This is used for calculating the death rate.

Total population, including the men in the services, 316,675. This is used for calculating the birth rate.

**Births.** 4,664, giving the same rate per 1,000 people living as for the previous year, viz., 14·7. The rate for England and Wales was 17·7. 283 births were illegitimate.

The rate for Cornwall in 1914 was 19·5 and that for England and Wales 23·8.

**Deaths.** 5,036, giving a crude death rate of 17·8. The rate for England and Wales was 17·6 and this may be compared with a standardised rate for Cornwall of about 15·4.

**Natural Decrease.** As the number of deaths exceeded the number of births there was a natural decrease in the population of 372. 591 deaths were due to Influenza and this accounts for the increased number of deaths.

**Infant Mortality.** There were 347 deaths of infants under one year of age, giving an infantile mortality rate of 74·4 per 1,000 births. The rate in England and Wales was 97.

The chief causes of these deaths were:—

Congenital debility	-	-	141
Respiratory diseases	-	-	76
Diarrhœa	-	-	25
Whooping cough	-	-	23
Influenza	-	-	20



**Children 1—5 years of age.** There were 276 deaths of children between the ages of 1 and 5 years. This is a high mortality; as a rule the number of deaths between these ages is only half the number between the ages 0—1.

The chief causes of death were:—

Respiratory diseases	-	-	73
Influenza	-	-	34
Whooping Cough	-	-	30
Measles	-	-	25
Diphtheria	-	-	19

It is difficult to see how some of these diseases can be prevented, but the case mortality is relatively very high among the working class population, and when this class is living under better conditions and provided with better facilities for nursing and treatment there should be less deaths from these diseases.

Further details may be found in Tables I, III, and IV.

Comparison of County rates with those for England and Wales:—

**Cornwall.**

	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Birth-rate	19'5	17'8	17'6	14'7	14'7
Death-rate (standardised)	11'8	13'8	13'6	14'2	15'4
Infant Mortality	79'4	91'2	80'5	85'6	74'4

**England and Wales.**

Birth-rate	23'8	21'8	21'6	17'8	17'7
Death-rate	13'7	14'8	14'0	14'4	17'6
Infant Mortality	105'0	110'0	91'0	97'0	97'0

The chief points of importance in the above statistics are:—

**Population.** Before the war the population was increasing slowly but during the War this has changed to a decrease.

	1892.	1914.	1918.
Population	320,886	329,597	316,675

This decrease is due to the diminished number of births and to the number of killed during the War. But although the total population was thus increasing, the number of school children was slowly diminishing, due to the diminishing birth-rate. For a time the improved "expectation of life" caused an increase in the population in spite of the smaller number of babies born each year.

**Births.** The rate has been falling throughout the country since 1875.

	1892.	1914.	1918.
Births in Cornwall	8,757	6,483	4,664

**Deaths.** The death-rate, which was falling before the war, has increased:—

	1892.	1914.	1918.
Death-rate ...	17'5	11'8	15'4

**Infant Mortality.** This has shown a decrease both before and during the war:—

	1892.	1914.	1918.
Infant Mortality	134'2	79'4	74'4

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Notifications are given in Table II. and deaths in Tables III. and IV.

**Enteric Fever.** 88 cases were notified, with 19 deaths. 43 of these cases were in the County Asylum; 10 were in Camborne.

**Diphtheria.** 541 cases were notified—274 in the urban and 267 in the rural districts. In 1917 there were 722 cases. There were 52 deaths, chiefly between the ages of 2 and 15 years. In only five urban districts and one rural district were there no cases during the year.

90 cases were notified in the Redruth Rural District, with three deaths. The next highest was Camborne U.D., with 44 cases and seven deaths. Under present conditions, with children congregating in Sunday and day schools and in picture palaces, there are ready means for the spread of the disease from child to child and from district to district. This is helped very largely by some careless parents who allow their children to infect others. Under present conditions cases will only become less frequent when the children have developed a higher degree of immunity to this disease.

**Smallpox.** There were no cases in the county; in England and Wales there were 63 cases.

**Tuberculosis.** 458 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified, and 156 cases of other forms of Tuberculosis, giving a total of 614.



The districts with the highest notifications were:—

	Pulmonary.	Other forms.	Total.
Camborne U.D.	76	82	158
Redruth R.D.	57	16	73
St. Austell R.D.	41	5	46
Redruth U.D.	37	3	40

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Deaths:—Pulmonary	230	189	419
Meningitis	22	19	41
Other forms	25	33	58
			<hr/> 518 <hr/>

A large number of the pulmonary deaths occurred between the ages of 15 and 45, most of the meningitis deaths between one and five years, whilst the deaths from other forms occurred equally in each age group.

**Scarlet Fever.** 293 notifications of this disease were received; there were two deaths.

This disease is a very mild one at present, very different in type to that seen some years ago.

**Cerebro-Spinal Fever.** Four notifications and three deaths. Last year there were 14 notifications and nine deaths; in 1915 there were 52 notifications, with 18 deaths.

**Poliomyelitis.** Two notifications and no deaths.

**Ophthalmia Neonatorum.** 16 notifications. Last year there were 11, and in 1916 there were 26.

The notification of this disease is very important as it is one of the chief causes of blindness.

**Puerperal Fever.** Four notifications and four deaths. Last year there were five notifications and three deaths; in 1916 there were 15 notifications and 11 deaths.

In past years Cornwall has had a bad record for deaths from Puerperal Fever, the death-rate being higher than that for England and Wales. This year it is one of the counties with the best records.

**Erysipelas.** 78 notifications and three deaths, compared with 112 notifications for last year.

**Measles and German Measles.** 2,602 notifications and 36 deaths. It is certain that all the cases of measles are not notified, and in some of the deaths from respiratory diseases Measles was the primary cause.

**Influenza.** There were 591 deaths from Influenza. The ages at which these occurred can be seen in Table IV. The 25-45 years age group was the most affected, and next the two age groups 15-25 years and 45-65 years.

Unlike most epidemic diseases which are so fatal in children, this epidemic was most fatal to people in the prime of life. Most of the deaths were caused by Broncho-pneumonia of a very virulent type. Much has been written about the nature of the virus causing the epidemic and the deaths, and it seems possible that although the primary infection is by the Influenza bacilli, the fatal complications are due to a filterable virus at present unknown.

**Whooping Cough.** There were 58 deaths from this disease, all in children under five years of age with the exception of five. Like Measles, this is a very fatal disease in the young children of the working classes.

**Infectious Diseases Attack Rates per 1,000 of the Population.**

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.
Cornwall	0.96	1.88	0.29	0.01	0.28
England & Wales	1.44	1.31	0.13	0.04	0.37

Infectious Diseases Death-rates per 1,000 of the Population.						Death-rate per 1,000 Births.
	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Measles.	Diarrhoea & Enteritis (under 2 years).
Cornwall	0.007	0.18	0.06	0.20	0.12	5.35
England & Wales	0.03	0.14	0.03	0.29	0.28	10.99



## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The County scheme includes the whole of the County except the Boroughs of Penzance, Falmouth and Launceston.

The home visiting under the Notification of Births Acts has been done by the district nurses and four whole-time Health Visitors.

**Midwives.** The following rural parishes are without midwives:—

### Bodmin Rural District.

	Population 1911.		Population 1911.
Blisland	539	Helland	209
Egloshayle	430	St. Endellion	1049
Lanivet	970	Warleggan	216
Temple	31		

### Launceston Rural District.

Boyton	286	Egloskerry	366
Laneast	185	St. Thomas the Apostle Rural	237
Tremaine	80	Treneglos	131
Tresmeer	191	Trewen	108
Warbstow	344		

### St. Germans Rural District.

Quethiock	407
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### Liskeard Rural District.

Linkinhorne	1450	St. Ive	1267
St. Veep	487	South Hill	444

### St. Columb Major Rural District.

Crantock Rural	308	Little Petherick	175
St. Ervan	265	St. Breock	730
St. Issey	441	St. Eval	205
St. Wenn	378	St. Merryn	464

### Truro Rural District.

Cornelly	79	Cuby	134
----------	----	------	-----

### West Penwith Rural District.

St. Buryan	1236	St. Levan	731
Sancreed	805	Sennen	644
Zennor	294	St. Michael's Mount	74
Morvah	105		

Thus there are 38 rural parishes without a resident midwife, with a population of 16,495.

The following urban districts are also unprovided with midwives:—

Pendeen (St. Just U.D.).  
 Newlyn (Paul U.D. & Madron U.D.).  
 Newquay U.D.  
 Looe U.D.

The great difficulty in establishing nurse-midwives in these districts is the lack of suitable women for training. A grant is made to the County Nursing Association to help in starting new district nursing associations in parishes previously unnursed.

During the year 3,871 births were notified by nurses and medical practitioners in the area included in the County scheme (There were 430 births in the other areas). 374 births were not notified and information was obtained from the Registrars.

Visits paid by Health Visitors to infants under one year of age: first visits, 3,283; total visits, 10,507.

Of these visits, 775 first visits and 1,651 total visits were made by the 4 whole time Health Visitors. The other visits were made by about 100 District Nurses.

#### MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

There are no Centres under the control of the County Council.

There are the following Voluntary Centres:—

Camborne Infant Welfare Centre.  
 Heamoor Llandithy Hall I.W.C.  
 „ St. Thomas Vestry I.W.C.  
 Truro Baby Welcome.  
 Wadebridge Mothers' and Babies' Welcome.  
 Liskeard „ „ „ „  
 St. Blazey I.W.C.  
 St. Austell „  
 Liskeard „

There are also Centres in Penzance, Falmouth and Launceston.

#### MILK (MOTHERS AND CHILDREN) ORDER, 1918.

The County Council undertake to carry out this Order in the districts in the County scheme. In many of the urban districts and some of the rural districts, the District Councils with their Medical Officers of Health are carrying out the work for the County Council.



Very few priority certificates have been required. It is now proposed to issue a "scale of necessity" so that the Order can be worked on more uniform lines throughout the County.

Large families account for most of the expenditure under the Milk Order.

### Report of Inspector of Midwives for the Year 1918.

The average number of Midwives available for work in the County in 1918, including those taking cases in emergency, was 149, viz.—*Trained, 133; Bona-fide, 16.*

1.—Trained Midwives working under Committees:—			
(a)	Under County Nursing Association	96	
	Notify to take cases in Emergency, under		
	County Nursing Association ...	12	
		—	108
(b)	Under Independent Associations ...		10
2.—Trained Midwives working on own account			
	Notify to take cases in Emergency, working		11
	on own account ...		4
			—
	TOTAL TRAINED		133
3.—Bona-fide Midwives (untrained) ...			
			16
			—
	TOTAL TRAINED AND UNTRAINED		149

The Trained Midwives may be grouped in Four Classes:—

(a)	Midwifery training only ...	15
(b)	Holt Ockley System (less than one year training)	8
(c)	Village Nurses (one year's training including	
	Midwifery) ...	92
(d)	Three years' Hospital and Midwifery Training	18
		—
	TOTAL	133

The total number of Midwives who notified their intention to practise in the County was 175—

Trained 156

Bona-fide 19

Of these, 23 Trained Midwives were appointed to fill vacancies of Midwives resigning, or to take holiday duty, thus making it necessary for two Midwives to notify their intention to practise in the same district; three bona-fide Midwives died; leaving 133 trained and 16 bona-fide Midwives available for work.

Of the 23 who resigned,

6 resigned for appointments in other counties.  
 9 „ to be married.  
 5 „ to take private work.  
 1 „ for home duties.  
 1 „ for ill-health.  
 1 death.

The following table shows an increase during the year of 303 cases attended by trained Midwives, and a decrease of 15 in cases attended by bona-fide Midwives:—

	1917.	1918.	Increase.
Cases attended by Trained Midwives	2,307	2,610	303
„ „ „ Untrained „	232	217	Decrease. 15
Cases attended by Nurses working under C.C.N.A.			2,138
As Midwife	1,254		
As Nurse	884		
Cases attended by Midwives working under Independent Committees	...	...	129
As Midwife	73		
As Nurse	56		
Cases attended by Midwives working on own account			343
As Midwife	208		
As Nurse	135		
Cases attended by bona-fide Midwives	...		217
As Midwife	136		
As Nurse	81		

During the year 497 inspections have been paid to Midwives, Routine 469, Special 28. The number of inspections are considerably less this year than in 1917, owing to shortage of staff.



**Summary of Work done by and Records received from all  
Midwives during 1918.**

		Trained.	Bona-fide.	Total.
Number of cases attended	...	2,610	217	2,827
(a) As Midwife	...	1,535	136	1,671
(b) As Nurse	...	1,075	81	1,156
Number of times Doctor sent for		212	18	230
(a) For Mother	...	174	16	190
(b) For Infant	...	38	2	40
Number of Still Births	...	89	8	97
(a) As Midwife	...	30	3	33
(b) As Nurse	...	59	5	64
Number of Deaths of Mother	...	15	2	17
(a) As Midwife	...	—	—	—
(b) As Nurse	...	15	2	17
Number of Deaths of Infants	...	40	2	42
(a) As Midwife	...	15	—	15
(b) As Nurse	...	25	2	27
Number of times last offices performed		88	2	90
(a) Own Patient	...	74	—	74
(b) In Emergency	...	14	2	16

*(Signed)* M. RIDEN,  
Inspector of Midwives.

**PUBLIC HEALTH (VENEREAL DISEASES) REGULATIONS,  
1916.**

In 1918 a Medical Officer was appointed for the Camborne Treatment Centre, and during the delay caused by the difficulty in altering the premises, a series of demonstrations was held in the larger towns in the County. The chief subject demonstrated was the administration of 914. In this way some medical practitioners in various parts of the County became qualified to use this drug, and cases of syphilis were treated which would otherwise have been left insufficiently treated.

During the year 311 doses of salvarsan substitutes were supplied to 11 medical practitioners at the cost of the County Council.

58 outfits for the collection of specimens were supplied to 14 medical practitioners.

58 specimens were examined by the Pathologist and reports sent to the medical practitioners concerned.

There were no Treatment Centres open during the year.



During 1919, a Treatment Centre was opened at the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital, Plymouth, where a whole time medical man has been appointed, and the out-patients clinics are as follows:—

Males.		Females and Children.	
Monday,	6 — 8 p.m.	Wednesday,	6 — 8 p.m.
Tuesday,	10 — 12 noon.	Thursday,	10 — 12 noon.
Wednesday,	3 — 5 p.m.	Saturday,	3 — 5 p.m.
Saturday,	6 — 8 p.m.		

There is also a Treatment Centre at Camborne, which is open on Thursday afternoons, particulars of which may be obtained from the County Medical Officer.

At both Treatment Centres a few beds are available at the discretion of the Medical Officer.

At both Clinics the work has been more than was expected. At the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital the Medical Officer was at first a part time man and attended for 3 sessions a week only. At Camborne it seems probable that 2 sessions will be required instead of one.

### TUBERCULOSIS.

The following table gives the number of cases examined by the Tuberculosis Officer, Dr. Roper:—

	New cases at Dispensaries.	Re-examinations and consultations at Dispensaries.	Cases seen at places other than Dispensaries.
1915	321	1867	196
1916	344	2294	212
1917	427	2703	183
1918	416	2488	311

In 1918 Dr. W. F. L. Day was appointed Assistant Tuberculosis Officer. The Dispensaries are at Penzance, Tuckingmill, and St. Austell. In 1919 another Dispensary was started at the Royal Cornwall Infirmary, Truro. A Dispensary will be started at Liskeard as soon as the premises are available; the premises were let during the war.

The numbers of notifications and deaths are given in the section on Infectious Diseases.

**Tehidy Sanatorium.** There will soon be accommodation for 50 patients, but for the present it has been found necessary to give the first call on the accommodation to discharged service men and the second to insured men. When more beds are available accommodation will be provided for insured women, and for uninsured patients. Owing to the fire in February 1919, soon after the Institution was opened for patients, the scheme has been further delayed.



## HOUSING.

There is nothing special to report during the year 1918.

During 1919 the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1919, has come into operation. Under this Act it is the duty of every urban and rural authority within the county to consider the needs of their area with respect to the provision of houses for the working classes, and within three months from the passing of the Act prepare and submit a scheme to the Ministry of Health for the exercise of their powers of providing houses for the working classes under Part III. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.

A special form (D89) has been issued by the Ministry for the survey of housing needs, and this form should have been sent to the Housing Commissioner by 31st October, 1919. In December, 1919, 12 District Councils had not submitted Form D89. 30 District Councils have submitted forms containing schemes for 2,783 houses. The classification of these schemes into "adequate" or "inadequate" has not yet been received.

## ANNUAL REPORTS FROM MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH.

The following have been received:—

**Bodmin Borough.** Dr. Norman Salmon reports that 41 cases of Enteric Fever were notified from the County Asylum; an Asylum attendant living in the town was also affected.

There were a large number of Influenza cases, with 11 deaths.

**Callington U. D.** Dr. H. Davis, Jr., reports that fully 300 people suffered from Influenza in an acute form; it was highly infectious, and not unfrequently whole households were infected. There were only two deaths from this disease.

**WATER SUPPLY.** "With a fair rainfall during the Summer months there was a good supply of water throughout the year."

(NOTE.—In 1919 with a dry Summer there has been insufficient water).

**HOUSING.** "Some houses which might be closed as unfit for human habitation are still allowed to remain occupied, and with the scarcity of houses there appears to be no alternative."

**Camborne U. D.** Dr. J. Telfer Thomas reports that Influenza of a severe type was very prevalent and caused 18 deaths.

55 deaths were caused by Tuberculosis.



**Falmouth Borough.** Dr. A. Gregor reports that the death rate was higher than the birth rate. 21 deaths were due to Influenza. 14 of the 22 deaths of infants under one year of age occurred in the congested areas of the town. One of the causes of the high death rate in the population is the congestion and bad housing in the slums.

A good report is given of the child welfare work.

33 houses were inspected under Section 17, and five were found to be unfit for habitation. No Closing Orders were made. This completes the housing inspection under the Act; in all, 1,269 houses have been inspected, and no less than 100 houses have been found unfit for habitation and should be demolished.

There were numerous complaints about the inefficiency of the collection of house refuse under the old contract system, so the Council determined to end the contract and carry out the work themselves from the 1st January, 1919.

**SPECIAL REPORT.** A special report is given on the Influenza epidemic. Evidence is given which suggests that one attack of Influenza confers immunity for a certain short period. Investigations are also given on the special incidence of the disease on persons engaged in particular occupations.

"For many years it has been an accepted fact among men working in gaseous fumes that they are practically immune from nasal catarrh and respiratory diseases in general." The results of the investigations support this statement because only a very small percentage of workers in fumes, such as gas workers, suffered from Influenza during the recent epidemics.

**Fowey Borough. WATER SUPPLY.** "Owing to the alterations at the jetties last year we have been able to supply very large quantities to the ships, and thus been able to fulfil the greatly increased demand this year."

**HOUSE INSPECTION.** "This has proceeded well, and about one third to one half the houses have been inspected."

**Hayle U. D.** Dr. Z. B. Mudge reports that it was necessary to increase the water supply by a temporary supply from Phillack.

**HOUSING.** Sufficient, no overcrowding.

The epidemic of Influenza was very mild although many people were attacked.



**Helston Borough.** Dr. F. F. White reports a serious epidemic of Influenza, causing 10 deaths. "At one time two of the three doctors within the district were laid up and there was the greatest difficulty in obtaining stimulants so important in the treatment of Influenza."

**DRAINAGE.** There was difficulty in obtaining labour for emptying the pits.

**FOOD.** Some of the frozen beef sent was unfit for human consumption.

**Launceston Borough.** Dr. C. G. Gibson reports as to improvement in drainage and states:—"The peculiarly hilly nature of Launceston with its groups of outlying dwellings has made a complete central system of drainage impossible, and it is comparatively recently that suitable schemes of drainage for small groups of dwellings have been devised. In former days such work was often faultily designed and badly constructed, and the owners of such property should now recognise that what passed muster 40 or 50 years ago is not and cannot be considered sufficiently sanitary for present requirements, this it may be remarked without taking into consideration the ravages which time and rats have made in old uncemented and otherwise botched up drains. I have no doubt there are real difficulties to be overcome, especially in regard to the disposal of the sewage, and without the willing co-operation of all the owners concerned it may be a difficult and even extensive business for this Council to see through."

The work of the infant welfare centre has been very successful.

In his report for 1917, Dr. Gibson suggested that the County Council should undertake the free examination of sputum for tubercle bacillus, and also of swabs from throats in suspected cases of Diphtheria. These examinations can be arranged for by the District Councils, and there would be no advantage in the work being paid for by the County Council until a County laboratory is provided.

**Liskeard Borough.** Dr. W. Nettle reports a widespread outbreak of Influenza, but only three cases were fatal although a considerable number of the inhabitants were seriously ill.

The housing question is receiving serious consideration. Attention is drawn to the necessity of dealing with the slum dweller in many instances as well as with the slums.



**Looe U. D.** Dr. A. Adams reports a large amount of sickness from Influenza, and seven deaths. Attention is drawn to the fact that the district nurse is not a midwife, and that there is no midwife available for the district.

**HOUSING.** "There is need for a large increase in the number of houses of all sizes, as many parts of the Town are greatly overcrowded."

**Lostwithiel Borough.** Dr. W. M. Thomas reports a widespread and severe epidemic of Influenza with two deaths. There was very little other infectious disease.

**Ludgvan U. D.** Dr. H. Russell Phillips reports that the epidemic of Influenza attacked the majority of the population. There were three deaths from the disease.

**Madron U. D.** Dr. Basil Page reports that the district has been remarkably free from cases of infectious disease.

There were no changes in the sanitary work.

**Newquay U. D.** Dr. A. Hardwick reports "The mortality was exceptionally heavy, the large number of deaths from Cancer, Phthisis and Influenza being the main features. 22 deaths occurred from these diseases alone, being equal to 36% of the total deaths."

**Padstow U.D.** Dr. F. Harvey reports that there was a large epidemic of Influenza which caused 7 deaths.

**HOUSING:** "More accommodation needed."

**Paul U. D.** Dr. H. Russell Phillips reports that the new well at Chyorne Grove, will increase the supply of water to Newlyn, thus giving an opportunity for a sanitary system for Newlyn.

There were many cases of Influenza, whole households being attacked.

**Penryn Borough.** Dr. J. Blamey reports a natural decrease of eight. Influenza became epidemic, many cases being of a severe nature.

**HOUSING.** 46 new houses are suggested under the new Act. Six houses are unfit for human habitation. 168 houses were inspected under the Housing and Town Planning Acts.

**Penzance Borough.** Dr. R. C. Lawry reports that there was a serious epidemic of Influenza towards the end of the year, causing 16 deaths.

**HOUSING.** Under the 1910 regulations, 12 houses were inspected and one was closed.

925 visits were made by the Health Visitor.



**Phillack U.D.** Dr. Z. Belling Mudge reports an epidemic of Diphtheria, many cases ending fatally.

"Now that we have obtained a water supply there is no reason why the drainage of the district should not be completed."

"Many houses are dilapidated, damp, ill-lighted, and badly ventilated."

**Redruth U. D.** Dr. Frank Hichens reports that the Influenza epidemic caused 13 deaths, each case being complicated with Pneumonia.

There were 26 notifications of Diphtheria, but no deaths. 25 deaths were due to Tuberculosis.

**HOUSING.** Number of houses, 2,813. Number of fresh and waste water closets, 1,368. Number of privies with fixed receptacles, 1,472. Premises supplied with water, 2,355.

**St. Austell U. D.** Dr. A. Shaw reports that plans for new houses under the new Act have been submitted to the Ministry of Health, and the Council are now waiting for receipt of help from the Government in providing the money.

**Saltash Borough.** Dr. H. G. Robinson reports that the only epidemic was the Influenza one, which was not so serious as in other districts.

**WATER SUPPLY.** "There has been some trouble, especially in the upper parts of the town owing to the pressure being low."

**HOUSING.** "The need of more housing in the Borough is going to be remedied, and the site at the back of Westbourne is to be built on as soon as the plans are approved."

**Stratton and Bude U.D.** Dr. T. A. King reports:—"During the year there was a considerable amount of sickness. Influenza was prevalent during the last six months, but in comparison with other districts this area escaped lightly. There were 6 deaths from influenza. The disease was "most marked in overcrowded and badly ventilated houses."

**HOUSING:** "No new houses have been built but a scheme is being put forward for the building of artisan houses in the district which is very much wanted as many houses in the Stratton Ward are in a deplorable condition."

**Torpoint U.D.** Dr. S. G. Vinter reports that the year was uneventful. No new work was undertaken.



**Truro City.** Dr. H. C. Sharp reports the lowest Infantile Mortality yet recorded in the City, viz., 53.4 per 1,000 births.

**INFECTIOUS DISEASES:** Of the 35 cases of Diphtheria notified, 27 were removed to hospital, with one death. One other death was recorded. Of the 16 cases of Scarlet Fever 11 were removed to hospital; all recovered.

**HOUSING:** Number of houses inspected under the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909—267. 42 minor defects found and remedied. 4 houses closed, one of which was subsequently reopened.

**Wadebridge U.D.** Dr. Probus Trinder reports as follows:—

**DRAINAGE:** The closets at Trenant still drain down the leat where the children play. The Trenant pond is still a nuisance, especially during the drought.

Scavenging is still done in a very inefficient manner producing much unpleasant and dangerous dust. The dust on the roads through the town has been appalling this Spring, 1919, and the streets ought to be tar-sprayed and much more frequently watered."

**HOUSING:** Still inefficient. There is no hospital accommodation in the town.

## RURAL DISTRICTS.

**Bodmin R.D.** Dr. A. G. Salmon reports that for the first time he has to report a higher death rate than birth rate.

**INFECTIOUS DISEASES:** Measles in the Spring and Influenza with pulmonary complications in the Autumn and early Winter months. Few families escaped from Influenza.

**HOUSING:** "As the new National Housing Scheme is coming into force, this subject will demand renewed attention. Very little improvement in the way of sanitation of the old cottages has been made during the war and building of new cottages or any class of house has been at a standstill. Generally speaking, the following hamlets will require building and restoring attention:—

ST. MINVER.	Houses at Stoptide.
AMBLE VILLAGE.	Imperfect and some beyond being restored to up to date cottages.
TREWETHERN.	Many old dilapidated houses.
LANIVET.	Some houses with sanitary defects.
FENTON PITS.	Houses with earth floors in some parts.
BRIDGES.	Houses with backs against the country and no free ventilation through.



PORT ISAAC.	Many houses without any closet accommodation whatever. Some parts of this hamlet really want new planning. In some parts the cottages are huddled together in much too small a space.
ST. MABYN.	Many old houses with sanitary defects. In this village there are a number of shallow wells.
ST. TUDY.	A number of old houses imperfectly lighted and ventilated.

There are only a few of the villages with inadequate house accommodation, but in the near future I hope to make a fuller report."

**Calstock R.D.** Dr. A. Bowhay reports a widespread but mild epidemic of Influenza in June and July causing two deaths, and a more severe epidemic with a high mortality, 9 deaths, in October and November.

**HOUSING:** There is sufficient housing accommodation for the working classes. A number of cottages have been occupied by private residents who have come into the District on account of scarcity of accommodation elsewhere.

Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations 1910.—Houses inspected, 27; repaired after notice, 6; repaired after Closing Orders, 2.

**Camelford R.D.** Dr. E. J. Jerome reports 22 deaths from Influenza. The epidemic appeared in October.

**DIPHTHERIA:**— 9 cases were notified in St. Breward where there was a serious epidemic in 1917.

**East Kerrier, R.D.** Dr. J. Blamey reports a natural decrease of 3 in the population.

**DIPHTHERIA:** There were 22 notifications, chiefly in Constantine and Budock; there were 2 deaths from this disease.

**INFLUENZA:** This disease was of a serious nature and caused 16 deaths.

**HOUSING:** A scheme for 63 new houses has been prepared. "A certain number of houses exist which are unfit for habitation and a number of others require structural alterations in order to meet up to date requirements."

There were 40 inspections under the Housing Act.



**Helston R.D.** Dr. F. Chown reports:—"The Influenza epidemic in the Autumn was widespread and resulted in the deaths of 26 persons, the majority of whom were between 15 and 53 years of age—the most vigorous period of life."

Attention is drawn to the fact that many farmers are now selling milk instead of butter but that very few have applied for registration with the Sanitary Authority.

**Launceston R. D.** Dr. C. G. Gibson reports:—

**INFLUENZA.** There were 23 deaths from Influenza, this accounting for more than one-fifth of the entire mortality. No less than 20 out of 23 deaths notified in the last quarter of the year were due to this disease.

**ENTERIC FEVER.** Five cases were notified. The mother of a family first developed the disease and two months later two daughters sickened and they were rapidly followed by a third daughter. "These facts point very clearly to the family having partaken of some article of diet unwittingly contaminated by the mother, who, though apparently well, was still in an infective condition." The mother was infected while attending the obsequies in another district of a person who had died from Enteric Fever.

**HOUSING.** "In order to render some assistance to a gentleman who was investigating on behalf of a Government Department as to the state of existing cottages available for agricultural labourers and other rural dwellers, I visited with him a number of cottages in South Petherwin and North Hill parishes.

"I showed what serious trouble had arisen from the old method of building houses without damp proof courses and also some of the methods used in the district for mitigating the evil, but of course once a house has been built without a damp proof course it is practically impossible to entirely eradicate this source of discomfort and ill health. In this damp and rainy district not merely damp proof courses, but, in exposed situations, cavity walls as well are required, and I have also come to realise the extreme importance of providing chimneys with a damp proof course. In South Petherwin village many of the chimneys have been in recent years heavily cemented in order to cure damp walls and good has resulted, but no matter how good the workmanship such cement work is pretty certain to become cracked or to give way around the chimney pots in the course of a few years and the evil recurs. I notice this is already happening in South Petherwin, so I hope the plans for such new cottages as are to be built in the district will show damp proof courses for the chimneys."



**WATER SUPPLY.** There was great inconvenience for many weeks at Coad's Green owing to the village pump being out of repair. There were complaints from Truscott as to insufficient quantity and bad quality of the water.

**MINES.** "Owing to renewed and bitter complaints from the School Authority and various private owners at Luckett I had again to investigate the cause of the persistent nuisance created by sulphurous fumes coming from a Mine close to the School. On this occasion I was able to have an interview with the Government Inspector of Alkali &c. Works after he had visited the mine. It was evident that he was doing all in his power to prevent any infringement of the Act relating to such Mines, and he explained to me wherein the management of this Mine has been defective and the steps taken to obtain abatement of the nuisance. He further wrote me as follows under date 26th September 1918 :—

'In reference to my interview with you I should like to place on record the fact that I believe no escape of arsenic has taken place at the Arsenic Works belonging to the New and West Great Consols Mining Co., Luckett, since they have extended their depositing chambers and flues and erected condensers. They have had difficulty in obtaining sufficient water for their Wash Towers and some acid gases have escaped. This difficulty is now overcome and my recent tests on the 24th September are satisfactory and their escapes for arsenic and acidity are well under the limit allowed by the Alkali &c. Works Regulation Act. I have pointed out to the Company that it is particularly needful that the standard they have now reached should be maintained.'

Since the date of this report no fresh complaints have been received by me."

**RABIES.** One man who had been bitten by a rabid dog went to Paris for treatment.

**Liskeard R. D.** Dr. W. Nettle reports that the Influenza epidemic caused 23 deaths. All these deaths were of people under 50 years of age and 20 of them were of people under 40 years of age.

**HOUSING.** "During the year 500 houses have been inspected and many of them were considered unfit for human habitation." A scheme has been prepared.



**Redruth R. D.** Dr. C. Rivers reports as follows:—

**DIPHTHERIA.** 89 notifications, but only three deaths owing to the use of antitoxin.

**INFLUENZA.** There was a serious epidemic and few households escaped. 19 deaths were due to this disease.

**ISOLATION HOSPITAL.** 26 patients were admitted, 21 from the rural area and five from the Urban District of Redruth.

**WATER SUPPLY.** Attention is drawn to the fact that although there is an abundant rainfall the mass of the population cannot easily obtain drinking water.

**REDRUTH AND ILLOGAN SEWERAGE.** “As you are aware, the sewage of Redruth empties itself into two large tanks at Tolgus, where the solid parts are caught and the liquid overflow is discharged into about a mile of trenches. The water leaving these trenches is fairly clean and free from solids. The solids retained in the tanks are, from time to time, when there is a fall of rain, let down through hatches or doors. This occurs about once a month. It then travels along the whole valley from Redruth to Portreath. The Redruth stream is joined at Bridge by the Illogan stream from Carnkie (about four miles) bringing down more sewage from works, houses, etc. It has been suggested that this stream be diverted, and an application has been made to the Tehidy Minerals Company to this purpose.”

“The discharge of sewage by the river at Portreath is an annoyance to the residents and, technically, a nuisance, and Portreath receives annually a large number of visitors who are likewise affected. It is proposed to divert the river at Bridgemoor through a tunnel which is to pierce a hill and discharge itself into the sea somewhere east of Portreath, and to carry the sewage from the tanks to the tunnel by means of a pipe. Unfortunately the cost of the pipe-line from Redruth to Portreath which, before the war, was estimated at £8,000 is now double that amount. It has therefore been suggested, as a temporary measure and pending the fall in the cost of materials, that the stream should be deepened in the centre to the extent of three feet in the shape of the letter V. The sewage would then be carried directly by the stream to the tunnel and through it to the sea. It is, however, uncertain whether this scheme would be approved by the Ministry of Health.”

**HOUSING.** “If we admit that there are many excellent houses in the district we must equally admit that in many parts the housing conditions are deplorable. Indeed, there are not a few houses now inhabited which are not fit for any respectable human being to live in. This is sometimes, at least in part, due



to the inhabitants themselves, but it is not always so. There are houses where the rooms are small, the ceilings low, the lighting deficient and ventilation absent. The inconvenience of carrying water (which is often by no means close at hand) is not conducive to habits of personal cleanliness, the lack of which is often so sadly apparent. An adequate system of drainage does not appear to exist at all."

"These facts have been fully reported by my predecessor, the late Dr. Permewan; they are matters of common knowledge. No small effort will succeed to alter the present state of affairs, for drastic and far reaching reforms are needed. First and foremost we need to encourage, if not create, a desire for cleanliness, for sunlight and fresh air; these are the essential factors without which we cannot hope to raise a healthy population."

**St. Austell R. D.** A special report on the water supply of St. Stephens parish has been received from Dr. C. Gibson.

St. Stephens parish has an area of 9,292 acres, and a population in 1911 of 4,831. "In the middle part of the parish the supply is very unsatisfactory both as to quantity and quality."

In 1912 the L.G.B. was asked to form Churchtown into a special area for water but they refused. Dr. Gibson suggests that a sufficient supply for Churchtown, High Street and Lanjeth should be obtained from Hensavisten.

**St. Columb R. D.** Dr. S. McMahon reports that the Influenza epidemic caused 15 deaths, and 21 deaths were caused by Pneumonia, the majority during the Influenza epidemic.

**Stratton R. D.** Dr. A. M. Braund reports that there was much sickness during the year, especially from Influenza. There were 20 deaths from this disease.

**Truro R. D.** Dr. T. M. Bonar reports that Influenza caused 22 deaths, and Pneumonia, a sequel to the former in many instances, caused 29 deaths.

**DAIRIES.** A number in Tregoney district from which milk was sent to Devonport were found not to be registered.

**SCAVENGING.** Scheme for Chacewater urgently needed. Mount Hawke, Perranporth and St. Agnes in need of improvements. The voluntary system of scavenging at St. Mawes not so satisfactory as in former years.



## PORT SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

**Falmouth and Truro Port.** Dr. J. Sydney Hicks reports that he paid 230 visits to vessels as compared with 281 in 1917, and 161 in 1916.

The main diseases, etc., in order of frequency were:—

Influenza	...	...	176
Injuries	...	...	38
Venereal Diseases	...	...	35
Malaria	...	...	30
Pneumonia	...	...	29
Disease of Lungs	...	...	23

With the exception of 2 cases of Enteric Fever no cases of an infectious nature were seen. There were 5 cases of Beri-beri.

**HOSPITAL:** For 8 months there were no patients. During the remaining 4 months 8 cases were admitted, 2 cases of Enteric Fever, 2 cases of Malaria, 3 cases of Influenza, and 1 of Pneumonia.

During the year the Sanitary Inspector visited 1,970 vessels. of which 994 were British and 976 were of foreign nationality. There were very few sanitary defects and these were promptly remedied by the masters.

**Fowey Port.** Dr. W. H. Boger reports 608 vessels visited the port during the year, 230 coastwise and 378 foreign.

526 vessels were inspected by the Sanitary Officer and 104 defects were found and remedied. Two vessels were in such an unsatisfactory condition that they were specially dealt with by the M.O.H. No cases of infectious disease were admitted to the isolation hospital. Influenza attacked some of the members of the crews of 100 vessels and in one case there were 3 deaths while the vessel was in port.

**Penzance (Hayle Division) Port.** Dr. Z. Belling Mudge reports that one foreign and 256 coastwise vessels visited the port. The vessels were found to be in a satisfactory condition.

"I would remind the Authority that steps should be taken to provide a hut with suitable hospital accommodation for any cases of infectious disease which may arrive at the port."



## DISTRICT MONTHLY RAINFALL—1918.

Stations	Altitude. feet.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Totals.
Launceston (Hex.)	446	5.75	2.95	1.98	2.52	0.82	1.74	4.43	3.79	6.77	2.90	4.48	6.81	44.94
Albaston	600	4.52	3.00	2.20	1.60	1.03	1.02	4.26	3.38	6.09	3.31	4.07	7.56	42.04
Pentillie Castle	150	6.24		3.01	1.19	1.06	1.82	5.15	2.68	9.20	4.79	5.51	10.26	50.91*
Liskeard (Trevillis)	320	5.57	4.16	2.42	2.00	0.89	1.88	4.50	3.54	7.55	4.26	4.55	8.47	49.79
Newquay	100	3.96	2.11	1.58	1.82	0.89	1.52	3.25	2.97	7.66	3.34	3.42	5.01	37.53
Plymouth (Devon)	117	3.86	2.32	2.28	1.41	0.84	1.07	3.46	2.09	7.44	2.74		6.36	33.87*
Cremyll	25	3.93	2.37	2.16	1.52	1.00	1.22	3.48	1.85	7.30	2.84	2.82	6.51	37.00
Fowey		4.01	2.17	1.47	1.92	0.90	0.67	3.95	2.54	6.57	3.09	2.71		30.00*
St Austell	300	4.97	3.61	1.77	2.63	1.11	1.46	5.10	2.60	7.95	4.13	4.63	7.59	47.55
St. Agnes	318	3.80	1.88	1.82	1.58	0.82	0.89	2.94	1.21	5.55			4.63	25.12†
Truro Water Works	71	5.13	3.62	2.01	2.43	0.84	1.26	3.46	2.48	6.95			7.37	45.20
Redruth (Cty. Sch.)	375										4.61	4.82	6.78	16.21§
Trevice	240	5.36	3.21	2.54	2.54	1.09	1.63	4.33	2.46	8.71	5.28	4.93	7.88	49.96
Phillack	70	2.94	1.82	1.80	1.93	0.98	0.92	3.30	1.56	7.39	4.39	2.89	4.48	34.40
Falmouth (Obs.)	169	5.32	3.66	1.84	1.98	1.11	0.90	3.10	2.30				7.94	28.15
Bosahan	240	3.33	1.94	1.44	1.16	0.86	0.78	2.94	2.17	5.40	2.66	3.36	4.52	30.56
Mullion		3.15	1.58	1.63	1.50	1.22	0.17	2.72	1.66	4.73	1.59		2.97	22.92*
Marazion	30	5.54	1.88	2.31	1.15	0.92	0.82	3.01	1.17	7.78	2.54	3.79	6.57	37.48
Penzance	55	4.61	2.59	1.81	1.99	1.12	1.08	3.80	1.56	7.87			7.44	33.78†

\* 11 months' total.      † 10 months' total.      § 3 months' total.      || 9 months' total.

### Temperature and Humidity—1918.

	Mean Tempera- ture	Mean Daily Range of Tempera- ture	Mean Extremes of Temperature		Mean Relative Humidity of the Air
			Highest	Lowest	
	°	°	°	°	saturation=100
January ...	42.72	8.32	53.74	22.90	89
February ...	46.37	8.21	56.48	32.32	88
March ...	45.24	11.51	62.55	28.92	85
April ...	46.77	13.14	66.09	31.95	78
May ...	54.85	14.95	73.40	41.24	79
June ...	57.23	16.40	75.49	40.98	75
July ...	60.70	13.85	77.10	45.95	81
August ...	62.61	12.87	75.57	47.70	83
September ...	56.64	10.92	69.49	43.10	82
October ...	50.36	10.98	59.20	36.90	87
November ...	45.98	9.61	55.47	29.82	88
December ...	47.48	7.12	56.24	33.84	91
Means ...	51.33	11.49	Highest 77.10	Lowest 22.90	84
(Means 1917)	(49.89)	(11.37)	(76.35)	(21.10)	(82)

### RAINFALL—1918.

	Mean Total Rainfall.	Mean No. of Days with rain (0.01 in. or more).	Mean Greatest fall in one day.
	Inches		Inches
January -	4.55	19	1.05
February -	2.63	17	0.46
March -	2.00	10	0.38
April -	1.82	14	0.34
May -	0.97	10	0.26
June -	1.15	9	0.54
July -	3.73	18	0.94
August -	2.33	13	0.77
September -	7.11	25	1.01
October -	3.57	22	0.62
November -	4.07	15	1.14
December -	6.61	29	0.76
Totals -	40.54	201	1.14
(Totals 1917) -	(35.78)	(180)	(1.21)



## SUMMARY.

### Temperature, Humidity, Rainfall, and Sunshine—1918.

STATIONS.	Mean Tempera- ture.	Mean Daily Range of Tempera- ture.	Mean Relative Humidity.	Total Rainfall.	Total hours of bright sunshine.	Authority supplying the Records.
	°	°	%	Inches.		
Launceston (Hexworthy)	50·43	14·35	...	44·94	...	Mr. R. B. Rogers
Albaston ...	...	...	...	42·04	...	Mr. N. R. Rosekilly
Pentillie Castle...	...	...	...	(a)50·91	...	Mr. W. T. Johnson
Liskeard (Trevillis)	...	...	...	49·79	...	Mr. L. C. Foster
Newquay ...	50·86	9·93	84	37·53	1719	Miss G. Kernick
Plymouth (Dev.)	(a)52·13	(a)10·38	(a) 82	(a)33·87	(a) 1641	Mr. H. V. Prigg
Cremyll ...	52·75	13·65	...	37·00	...	Mr. S. B. Wilcox
Fowey ...	(a)51·68	(a)14·36	...	(a)30·00	(b) 1659	Mr. C. I. Wellington
St. Austell ...	...	...	...	47·55	...	Mr. W. M. Coode
St. Agnes ...	...	...	...	(b)25·12	...	Dr. Whitworth
Truro Water Works	...	...	...	45·20	...	Mr. W. J. Lean
Redruth County School ...	(c)47·98	(c) 7·01	(c) 91	(c)16·21	...	Mr. E. H. Beard
Trevince ...	...	...	...	49·96	...	Mr. E. B. Beauchamp
Phillack ...	...	...	...	34·40	...	Rev. A. P. Hockin
Falmouth (Obs.)	(d)51·34	(d)10·99	(d) 87	(d)28·15	(d) 1433	Mr. J. B. Phillips
Bosahan ...	50·72	10·04	...	30·56	1841	Mr. T. Crawford
Mullion ...	(a)52·29	(a)11·98	...	(a)22·92	...	Mr. R. Thomas
Marazion ..	...	...	...	37·48	...	Mr. T. F. Michell
Penzance ...	(b) 53·15	(b) 9·39	(b) 80	(b)33·78	(b) 1583	Mr. C. H. Benn

(a) 11 months' figures. (b) 10 months' figures. (c) 3 months' figures. (d) 9 months' figures.

# REPORT OF ADMINISTRATION IN CONNECTION WITH THE PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK & CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1912.

Report for the year ended 31st December, 1918.

## 1. MILK; and CREAM not sold as Preserved Cream.

				(a) Number of Samples examined for the presence of a preservative.	(b) Number in which a preservative was reported to be present.
MILK	...	...	...	130	Nil.
CREAM	...	...	...	Nil.	Nil.

## 2. CREAM sold as Preserved Cream:—

- (a) Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis to ascertain if the statements on the labels as to preservatives were correct.
    - (i). Correct statements made ... Nil.
    - (ii). Statements incorrect ... Nil.
  - (b) Determinations made of milk fat in cream sold as preserved cream.
    - (i). Above 35 per cent. ... Nil.
    - (ii). Below 35 per cent. ... Nil.
  - (c) Instances where (apart from analysis) the requirements as to labelling or declaration of preserved cream in Article v. (1) and the proviso in Article v. (2) of the Regulations have not been observed ... Nil.
  - (d) Particulars of each case in which the Regulations have not been complied with, and action taken Nil.
3. THICKENING SUBSTANCES:—Any evidence of their addition to cream or to preserved cream ... Nil.
4. Other observations, if any ... Nil.

H. B. PROTHEROE-SMITH, LIEUT.-COLONEL,  
*Chief Constable of Cornwall.*





*Truro :*  
*Oscar Blackford, F.J.I.,*  
*Royal Printeries.*  
1919.









Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875—1907.

A record of the work done in the County is given here, but this work is under the control of the Chief Constable of the County.

Name of Article.	Number of Samples taken.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Remarks.
Milk ... ..	122	103	19	28.5%, 27.8%, 25%, 23.4%, 21.2%, 17.3%, 16.4%, 16.1%, 16%, 14.9%, 14.2%, 10.1%, 9.6%, 8.8% and 4% added water. 33.3%, 2 of 30%, 13.3% deficient in fat.
Scald Milk ... ..	12	11	1	9.3% added water.
Butter ... ..	6	6	...	
Margarine ... ..	13	13	...	
Lard ... ..	16	16	...	
Lardine ... ..	1	1	...	
Beef Fat ... ..	1	...	1	25% Cotton Seed Oil.
Tea ... ..	10	10	...	
Coffee ... ..	1	1	...	
Coffee & Chicory ... ..	1	1	...	
Cocoa ... ..	3	3	...	
Cocoa Butter ... ..	1	1	...	
"Spread on" ... ..	1	1	...	
Sugar ... ..	7	7	...	
Chocolate ... ..	1	1	...	
Pepper ... ..	11	11	...	
Mustard ... ..	2	2	...	
Saffron ... ..	2	2	...	
Rice ... ..	3	3	...	
Ground Rice ... ..	1	1	...	
Tapioca ... ..	3	3	...	
Arrowroot ... ..	1	1	...	
Flour ... ..	9	9	...	
Dried Eggs ... ..	1	1	...	
Egg Substitute ... ..	5	5	...	
Baking Powder ... ..	10	10	...	
Self-raising Flour ... ..	5	5	...	
Bun Flour ... ..	3	3	...	
Sponge-Cake Powder ... ..	1	1	...	
Plain Buns ... ..	3	3	...	
Corn Flour ... ..	4	4	...	
Turban Pudding ... ..	1	1	...	
Cream Custard ... ..	2	2	...	
Custard Powder ... ..	5	5	...	
Blanc Mange Powder ... ..	3	3	...	
Soup Powder ... ..	1	...	1	0.31% Iron Oxide, contained large number of animal organisms (mites).
Jam ... ..	1	1	...	
Yeast ... ..	1	1	...	
Cake ... ..	1	1	...	
Lemon Cake ... ..	1	1	...	
"Bisto" ... ..	1	1	...	
Ginger ... ..	1	1	...	
Ice Cream ... ..	3	2	1	33½% of milk.
Green Peas ... ..	1	1	...	
Licorice ... ..	1	1	...	
Vinegar ... ..	8	5	3	49%, 36% and 29.5% deficient in Acetic Acid.
Malt Vinegar ... ..	8	8	...	
Brandy ... ..	1	1	...	
Total ... ..	300	274	26	





TABLE I.—Total Number of Births and Deaths in each District during the year 1918.

DISTRICT.	POPULATION.		BIRTHS.						DEATHS.					
	Total for District.	Civil Population only.					Total.	Rate.	Under 1 Year.			At all Ages.		
			Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.	Rate.			Number.	Total.	Rate per 1,000 births	Number.	Total.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
URBAN.														
Bodmin - - -	4,055	3,619	M. 31 F. 28	M. 1 F. 2	62	15.29	M. 3 F. 1	4	64.51	M. 32 F. 38	70	19.34		
Callington - - -	1,724	1,539	10 16	.. 1	27	15.66	.. 2	2	74.07	12 9	21	13.64		
Camborne - - -	16,637	14,849	122 119	9 5	255	15.33	19 12	31	121.57	133 136	269	18.11		
Falmouth - - -	12,554	11,204	102 82	11 8	203	16.17	19 3	22	108.37	124 111	235	20.98		
Fowey - - -	2,002	1,787	14 12	1 1	28	13.98	.. 1	1	35.71	16 19	35	19.58		
Hayle - - -	1,124	1,003	15 8	.. ..	23	20.46	1 ..	1	43.48	4 9	13	12.96		
Helston - - -	3,033	2,707	16 20	2 2	40	13.19	1 ..	1	25.00	22 22	44	16.25		
Launceston - - -	3,963	3,537	17 12	.. 3	32	8.07	2 1	3	93.75	18 29	47	13.29		
Liskeard - - -	4,427	3,951	31 24	1 4	60	13.55	.. 1	1	16.66	24 38	62	15.69		
Looe - - -	2,605	2,325	24 13	.. ..	37	14.20	.. ..	..	..	16 25	41	17.63		
Lostwithiel - - -	1,330	1,187	3 11	1 1	16	12.03	.. 1	1	62.50	13 15	28	23.59		
Ludgvan - - -	2,167	1,934	17 14	1 ..	32	14.76	1 1	2	62.50	19 14	33	17.06		
Madron - - -	3,090	2,758	23 22	1 1	47	15.21	1 1	2	42.55	20 36	56	20.30		
Newquay - - -	4,941	4,410	22 27	4 2	55	11.13	3 1	4	72.72	28 39	67	15.19		
Padstow - - -	2,061	1,839	16 16	1 1	34	16.49	3 2	5	147.06	13 18	31	16.85		
Paul - - -	5,485	4,895	39 29	3 1	72	13.12	3 2	5	69.44	37 41	78	15.93		
Penryn - - -	2,992	2,670	24 15	2 1	42	14.03	3 ..	3	71.43	32 18	50	18.72		
Penzance - - -	13,272	11,846	84 77	3 11	175	13.19	7 3	10	57.14	83 88	171	14.44		
Phillack - - -	4,043	3,608	34 31	.. 3	68	16.82	5 6	11	161.76	43 33	76	21.06		
Redruth - - -	11,121	9,925	77 97	7 7	188	16.90	11 8	19	101.06	86 84	170	17.13		
St. Austell - - -	3,098	2,765	20 18	5 1	44	14.20	.. 1	1	22.72	17 34	51	18.44		
St. Ives - - -	6,574	5,867	51 39	1 1	92	13.99	5 1	6	65.21	58 71	129	21.98		
St. Just - - -	5,429	4,845	40 34	7 1	82	15.10	5 4	9	109.75	50 43	93	19.19		
Saltash - - -	3,878	3,461	29 29	3 1	62	15.98	4 ..	4	64.51	16 19	35	10.11		
Stratton and Bude - - -	3,126	2,790	16 19	2 3	40	12.79	2 1	3	75.00	25 26	51	18.28		
Torpoint - - -	4,604	4,109	39 36	3 1	79	17.16	3 1	4	50.63	29 35	64	15.57		
Truro City - - -	10,390	9,273	68 52	4 7	131	12.60	5 2	7	53.43	62 94	156	16.82		
Wadebridge - - -	2,357	2,104	14 11	2 ..	27	11.45	.. 1	1	37.03	19 11	30	14.26		
TOTALS - - -	142,082	126,807	998 911	75 69	2,053	14.44	106 57	163	79.39	1,051 1,155	2,206	17.39		
RURAL.														
Bodmin - - -	9,809	8,754	91 53	6 5	155	15.80	6 1	7	45.16	64 75	139	15.88		
Calstock - - -	4,625	4,128	24 31	2 2	59	12.75	3 1	4	67.79	43 43	86	20.83		
Camelford (including Boscastle) - - -	7,219	6,443	54 54	2 1	111	15.37	2 2	4	36.03	63 57	120	18.62		
East Kerrier - - -	7,800	6,961	57 42	5 2	106	13.59	4 ..	4	37.73	54 55	109	15.66		
Helston - - -	16,149	14,413	100 116	5 6	227	14.05	6 4	10	44.05	114 126	240	16.65		
Holsworthy (part of) - - -	326	291	4 1	.. ..	5	15.33	.. ..	..	..	3 3	6	10.31		
Launceston - - -	6,801	6,070	54 57	2 2	115	16.91	2 ..	2	17.39	48 62	110	18.12		
Liskeard - - -	14,628	13,055	121 95	10 2	228	15.58	11 11	22	96.49	117 111	228	17.47		
Redruth - - -	17,958	16,027	155 168	6 9	338	18.82	20 13	33	97.63	158 171	329	20.52		
St. Austell - - -	28,901	25,795	178 187	9 13	387	13.39	13 18	31	80.10	210 237	447	17.33		
St. Columb - - -	11,717	10,457	70 78	5 3	156	13.32	10 6	16	102.56	77 77	154	14.72		
St. Germans - - -	12,350	11,022	101 96	4 8	209	16.92	8 7	15	71.77	96 92	188	17.06		
Stratton - - -	4,994	4,457	32 41	.. 3	76	15.22	1 3	4	52.63	50 56	106	23.78		
Truro - - -	18,716	16,704	127 117	8 10	262	14.10	8 5	13	49.62	173 185	358	21.43		
West Penwith - - -	10,677	9,529	77 72	5 3	157	14.71	11 6	17	108.28	93 95	188	19.73		
Scilly Isles - - -	1,923	1,716	11 8	.. 1	20	10.40	1 1	2	100.00	10 15	25	14.57		
TOTALS - - -	174,593	155,822	1256 1216	69 70	2,611	14.95	106 78	184	70.47	1,370 1,460	2,830	18.16		
Whole County - - -	316,675	282,629	2254 2127	144 139	4,664	14.73	212 135	347	74.39	2,421 2,615	5,036	17.82		

Rates calculated per 1,000 of the population. The Birth-Rate is calculated on the population given in Column 2, and the Death Rate on the population in Column 3.

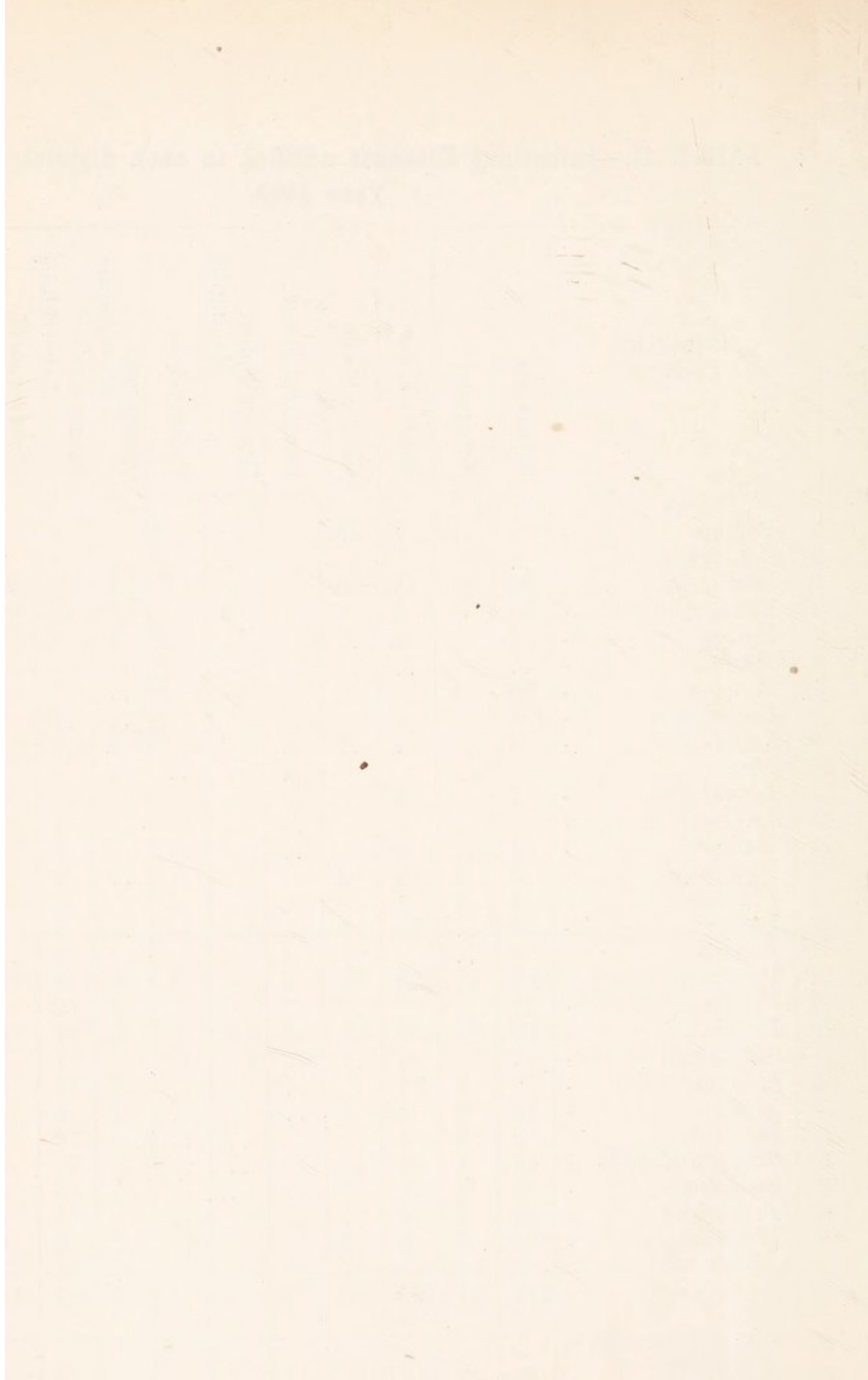




**TABLE II.—Infectious Diseases notified in each district during the  
Year 1918.**

	SANITARY DISTRICT	Diphtheria	Erysipelas	Scarlet Fever	Enteric Fever	Puerperal Fever	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	Poliomylitis	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other forms of Tuberculosis	Measles	German Measles	Totals.
URBAN														
1	Bodmin	2	1	1	43	..	..	..	..	6	1	19	1	74
2	Callington	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	8
3	Camborne	44	17	15	10	..	..	1	1	76	82	468	..	714
4	Falmouth	31	1	2	1	..	2	..	..	14	4	156	..	211
5	Fowey	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	53	..	63
6	Hayle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	3
7	Helston	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	23
8	Launceston	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	6	..	17
9	Liskeard	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	3	224	..	239
10	Looe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	49	..	51
11	Lostwithiel	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	..	15
12	Ludgvan	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	3
13	Madron	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	11
14	Newquay	5	3	12	2	..	..	..	..	9	..	70	..	101
15	Padstow	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	8
16	Paul	8	..	12	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	26
17	Penryn	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	12
18	Penzance	2	..	24	1	..	..	..	1	19	1	19	..	67
19	Phillack	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	41	..	72
20	Redruth	30	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	37	3	38	..	113
21	St. Austell	11	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	10	..	25
22	St. Ives	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	15	3	26	..	49
23	St. Just	19	3	2	1	..	..	..	1	6	..	2	..	34
24	Saltash	8	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	35	..	53
25	Stratton & Bude	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	28
26	Torpoint	1	4	31	1	..	..	..	..	15	4	4	..	60
27	Truro City	35	2	16	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	139	..	195
28	Wadebridge	3	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	5	3	2	..	17
	TOTALS	274	41	137	62	1	2	1	9	242	118	1404	1	2292
RURAL														
29	Bodmin	18	3	4	..	2	2	..	3	13	..	71	..	116
30	Calstock	3	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	18	3	12	..	67
31	Camelford (including Boscastle)	10	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	10	..	27
32	East Kerrier	22	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	61	..	98
33	Helston	16	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	14	1	106	..	158
34	Holsworthy (part of)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	Launceston	4	7	3	4	..	..	..	..	5	4	12	..	39
36	Liskeard	4	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	21	3	115	..	148
37	Redruth	90	5	8	2	..	..	..	2	57	16	296	..	476
38	St. Austell	34	7	16	4	1	..	..	..	41	5	151	..	259
39	St. Columb	20	2	9	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	135	..	170
40	St. Germans	14	1	21	8	..	..	..	..	23	6	94	..	167
41	Stratton	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	8
42	Truro	22	4	7	..	..	..	1	2	9	..	83	..	128
43	West Penwith	9	1	20	4	..	..	..	..	6	..	48	..	88
	TOTALS	267	36	156	26	3	2	1	7	216	38	1197	..	1949
	Whole County	541	77	293	88	4	4	2	16	458	156	2601	1	4241





**TABLE II.—Infectious Diseases notified in each district during the  
Year 1918.**

	SANITARY DISTRICT	Diphtheria	Erysipelas	Scarlet Fever	Enteric Fever	Puerperal Fever	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	Poliomyelitis	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other forms of Tuberculosis	Measles	German Measles	Totals.
<b>URBAN</b>														
1	Bodmin	2	1	1	43	..	..	..	..	6	1	19	1	74
2	Callington	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	8
3	Camborne	44	17	15	10	..	..	1	1	76	82	468	..	714
4	Falmouth	31	1	2	1	..	2	..	..	14	4	156	..	211
5	Fowey	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	53	..	63
6	Hayle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	3
7	Helston	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	23
8	Launceston	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	6	..	17
9	Liskeard	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	3	224	..	239
10	Looe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	49	..	51
11	Lostwithiel	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	..	15
12	Ludgvan	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	3
13	Madron	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	11
14	Newquay	5	3	12	2	..	..	..	..	9	..	70	..	101
15	Padstow	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	8
16	Paul	8	..	12	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	26
17	Penryn	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	12
18	Penzance	2	..	24	1	..	..	..	1	19	1	19	..	67
19	Phillack	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	41	..	72
20	Redruth	30	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	37	3	38	..	113
21	St. Austell	11	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	10	..	25
22	St. Ives	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	15	3	26	..	49
23	St. Just	19	3	2	1	..	..	..	1	6	..	2	..	34
24	Saltash	8	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	35	..	53
25	Stratton & Bude	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	28
26	Torpoint	1	4	31	1	..	..	..	..	15	4	4	..	60
27	Truro City	35	2	16	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	139	..	195
28	Wadebridge	3	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	5	3	2	..	17
	TOTALS	274	41	137	62	1	2	1	9	242	118	1404	1	2292
<b>RURAL</b>														
29	Bodmin	18	3	4	..	2	2	..	3	13	..	71	..	116
30	Calstock	3	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	18	3	12	..	67
31	Camelford (including Boscastle)	10	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	10	..	27
32	East Kerrier	22	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	61	..	98
33	Helston	16	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	14	1	106	..	158
34	Holsworthy (part of)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	Launceston	4	7	3	4	..	..	..	..	5	4	12	..	39
36	Liskeard	4	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	21	3	115	..	148
37	Redruth	90	5	8	2	..	..	..	2	57	16	296	..	476
38	St. Austell	34	7	16	4	1	..	..	..	41	5	151	..	259
39	St. Columb	20	2	9	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	135	..	170
40	St. Germans	14	1	21	8	..	..	..	..	23	6	94	..	167
41	Stratton	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	8
42	Truro	22	4	7	..	..	..	1	2	9	..	83	..	128
43	West Penwith	9	1	20	4	..	..	..	..	6	..	48	..	88
	TOTALS	267	36	156	26	3	2	1	7	216	38	1197	..	1949
	Whole County	541	77	293	88	4	4	2	16	458	156	2601	1	4241





TABLE III.—Causes of Death in each District during the year 1918.

(M = Male, F = Female)



