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**Contributors**

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Annual Report of M.O.H.

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~~S.M.O. III.~~  
~~(93-II).~~


42 S.M.O. II.  
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S.M.O. IV.  
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## ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1925.

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TO THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF EAST KERRIER.

Gentlemen,

The annual Report for 1925 is to be a "Survey" Report, in which the measure of progress, and the extent and character of any changes that may have been made in the public health services during the past five years, as well as other matters, should be dealt with. The Circular issued by the Ministry of Health states that this Report should contain, as a minimum, information on matters specified in an appendix to that Circular, and in the order therein given. In a note the Ministry says that the size and scope of the Report may properly vary with the character of the area, and that the elaborate details in a Report upon a large town, will not be necessary for a Report upon a small Rural District such as this.

### NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres). . . . .	24319.
Population (census 1921). . . . .	8070.
Population (estimated 1925). . . . .	8455.
Number of inhabited houses (1921). . . . .	2073.
Number of families or separate occupiers (1921) :-	
Practically all separate families.	
Rateable Value. . . . .	£34,480.
Sum represented by a penny rate. . . . .	£143.





### PHYSICAL FEATURES, GENERAL CHARACTER AND SOCIAL CONDITION.

The district is essentially a rural one, containing no town within its borders. It comprises seven parishes, each with one or more villages of greater or less importance; but even between each village one cannot go any distance without encountering a house or group of houses. Thus it will be seen that although there are few villages of any size, the proportion of houses per acre is not a low one for a rural district.

The most striking feature of the district is its extreme hilliness. In the hills of at least three of the parishes the granite industry gives employment to a large number of men. Apart from this industry the district is mainly agricultural : the individual farms are not large, a considerable proportion being devoted to dairy farming. In those parishes which touch the sea or estuaries, oyster dredging and fishing are the predominating occupations. The remainder of the population find employment in market gardening, local laundries, factories &c, whilst a great many work at the Falmouth Docks. The climate of this district is mild, the vegetation in some parts being semi-tropical, and although the rainfall may be in excess of the average of England, we have a more than average amount of sunshine.





### VITAL STATISTICS.

		<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total.</u>	
	Legitimate.	56.	66.	127.	
<u>Births.</u>	Illegitimate.	3.	2.		<u>Birth-rate 15.02</u>
<u>Deaths.</u>		43.	52.	95.	<u>Death-rate 11.23</u>

#### Number of women dying in, or in consequence of child-birth.

From sepsis. . . . . nil.

From other causes. . . . . nil.

#### Deaths of infants under one year of age.

	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>
Legitimate. . . . .	6.	1.

Illegitimate. . . . .	--	--
-----------------------	----	----

Infantile death-rate per thousand births. . . . . 55.

### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

Hospitals. There are no hospitals of any kind within, or belonging to, the District. For Tuberculosis the Sanatorium at Tehidy is available, as also the hospitals at Truro, Redruth and Falmouth for general purposes.

Ambulance Facilities. There is no ambulance in the District, but ambulances can be obtained from Truro, Redruth and Falmouth.

#### Clinics and Treatment Centres.

For Tuberculosis :- one at Truro, and one at Tuckingmill.

For Venereal Diseases :- one at Tuckingmill.

All are provided by the County Council.



# VITAL STATISTICS.

<u>Deaths.</u>	42.	42.	42.	<u>Death-rate 11.21</u>
<u>Births.</u>	2.	2.	2.	<u>Birth-rate 10.04</u>
<u>Marriages.</u>	50.	50.	50.	<u>Total 107.</u>

Number of women dying in or in consequence of child-birth

From abortion

From other causes

Deaths of infants under one year of age

Infants dying in the first year of life

Infants dying in the second year of life

Infants dying in the third year of life

Infants dying in the fourth year of life

Infants dying in the fifth year of life

Infants dying in the sixth year of life

Infants dying in the seventh year of life

Infants dying in the eighth year of life

Infants dying in the ninth year of life

Infants dying in the tenth year of life

Infants dying in the eleventh year of life

Infants dying in the twelfth year of life

Infants dying in the thirteenth year of life

Infants dying in the fourteenth year of life

Infants dying in the fifteenth year of life

Infants dying in the sixteenth year of life

Infants dying in the seventeenth year of life

Infants dying in the eighteenth year of life

Infants dying in the nineteenth year of life

Infants dying in the twentieth year of life

Public Health Officers.

Medical Officer of Health : part time.

Sanitary Inspector : whole time.

Contribution made to salaries of both.

Summary of Nursing Arrangements.

Practically for each parish of the District there is a nurse. Nursing Associations deal with each parish, providing nurses for the same. The several Nursing Associations, with one exception, are affiliated with the County Nursing Association, and the work of each nurse is subject to inspection by that Association. The nurses are supported by subscriptions from the several parishes, assisted by grants from the County Council.

Midwives. There are six nurses, and each is a certified midwife.

Legislation in Force. There are no bye-laws in the District, except for New Buildings.  
The Public Health Act (1880) was adopted in that year.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water.

The water supply of this district is exceptionally good, meeting the wants of the inhabitants generally, and within easy reach as a rule. In Budock, that portion of the parish adjoining Penryn, as well as the similar portion of the parish of St Gluvias, the supply is mainly derived from the mains of the Falmouth Waterworks Company, and is constant.

Public Health Officers.

Medical Officer of Health : part time.

Sanitary Inspector : whole time.

Contribution made to salaries of both.

Sanitary Inspector.

Practically for each parish of the District there is

a nurse. Nursing Associations deal with each parish.

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County Nursing Association, and the work of each nurse

is subject to inspection by that Association. The nurses

are supported by subscriptions from the several parishes,

assisted by grants from the County Council.

Midwives. There are six nurses, and each is a certified

midwife.

Registration is Free. There are no fees in the

District except for New Buildings.

The Public Health Act (1900) was adopted in that year.

Sanitary Organization of the Area.

Water.

The water supply of this district is exceptionally

good, meeting the wants of the inhabitants generally, and

within easy reach as a rule. In fact, that portion

of the parish adjoining Tisbury, as well as the station

portion of the parish of St. Giles, the supply is

being derived from the mains of the Tisbury Waterworks

Company, and is constant.



This Company also supplies a large number of houses which have of late years been built at other points of the parish of Budock, viz Glasney Terrace, the Tregenver Estate houses, Swanvale &c. The water supplied is regularly analysed, and the Analyst's report is invariably most satisfactory. The gathering ground of this Company extends over a large area, all of which is contained within the boundaries of this district. Some pollution of the collecting streams unavoidably occurs, as these streams on their way to the main reservoirs flow through highly cultivated and well manured fields, or through grazing lands with their herds of cattle. At all times, and especially after heavy rains, pollution from these sources must occur and cannot be prevented, but this is not pollution by human beings, and is such as can be dealt with by such up-to-date Waterworks as I believe the Falmouth Company's to be. The possible danger, however, to this water arises from the human habitations upon the collecting area, whether in the form of villages and hamlets, or as isolated farm-houses and cottages. That such a danger exists has long been recognised by this Council, and considerable attention has been paid to the prevention of any possible pollution from such sources. In the rest of the district the villages are either supplied from springs, the water being piped, with stand-pipes at intervals, or there are one or more public pumps in each village. The more rural parts depend for their own private supplies on deep wells, and considerable attention has been, and is being paid to all these to guard against pollution.



This Company also supplies a large number of houses which have of late years been built at other points of the parish of St. Andrew, viz. St. Andrew's Terrace, the Grosvenor Estate houses, &c. The water supplied is regularly analysed, and the analysis report is invariably most satisfactory. The collecting ground of this Company extends over a large area, all of which is contained within the boundaries of this district. Some pollution of the collecting stream undoubtedly occurs, as these streams on their way to the main reservoirs flow through highly cultivated and well-manured fields, or through grazing lands with their herds of cattle. At all times, and especially after heavy rains, pollution from these sources may occur and cannot be prevented, but this is not pollution by human beings, and is such as can be dealt with by such up-to-date waterworks as I believe the Belfast Company's to be. The possibility, however, of this water entering from the human habitations upon the collecting area, whether in the form of villages and hamlets, or as isolated farm-houses and outcrops. The such a danger exists has long been recognised by Sir John Ginnell, and considerable attention has been paid to the prevention of any possible pollution from such sources. In the rest of the district the villages are either supplied from springs, the water being kept with stand-pipes at intervals, or there are one or more public pumps in each village. The more rural parts require for their own private supplies to deep wells, and undoubtedly attention has been, and is being paid to all means to guard against pollution.

Both at Ponsanooth and at Laity Moors, in the parish of St Gluvias, great improvement in the public supplies have been effected and at considerable expense. Steps are being taken to provide a sufficient storage at Trebarvah, to secure the village of Constantine against shortage in times of drought. At Mawnan, the work for a supply to Carlidnack is now in hand, and a long-felt want will thereby be met. This supply in its course will be made available for the eastern side of Mawnan Smith. At Flushing the supply is at present sufficient, owing to the springs being high, but owing to the growth of the village in recent years it has been felt that when the springs subside the present supply will not be sufficient to meet the wants of the inhabitants. Shafts have therefore been sunk in the Kersey and water has been struck; measurements will be taken in June in order to find out if this supply is likely to be sufficient. If so it will then be piped into the big reservoir. I may say that in all these instances, Carlidnack, Trebarvah and Flushing, inquiries have been held by the Ministry of Health at each place.

#### Rivers and Streams.

Beyond the river in Budock (Penryn) and the stream at Swanvale there is no pollution of any of the rivers of the district. That at Swanvale is receiving attention and will be remedied shortly.

work at Ponnasoori and at Lally Moot, in the period  
 of 25 years, great improvement in the public supplies  
 have been effected and at considerable expense.  
 Steps are being taken to provide a sufficient storage at  
 Ponnasoori to secure the village of Combarthi against  
 shortage in times of drought. At Ponnasoori the work for a  
 supply of drinking water is now in hand, and a long-term  
 will thereby be met. This supply in the future will  
 be made available for the eastern side of Ponnasoori.  
 At Ponnasoori the supply is at present sufficient, owing to  
 the springs being high, but owing to the growth of the  
 village in recent years it has been felt that when the  
 spring subsides the present supply will not be sufficient.  
 To meet the wants of the inhabitants, this has  
 therefore been done in the Kasey and water has been stored  
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 Health at each place.

### River and Stream

Beyond the river in Ponnasoori (Ponnasoori) and the stream  
 at Ponnasoori there is no pollution of any of the rivers  
 of the district. That at Ponnasoori is receiving  
 extension and will be remedied shortly.



#### Drainage and Sewage.

Most of the villages have drainage of a kind, dealing with certain parts of the village, the pipes discharging into settling tanks or pits, to be emptied at intervals; or, when it is safe to do so, discharging on a field. The chief drainage work, which is now being actively proceeded with, is that of Swanvale in the parish of Budock. Prior to the adoption of this scheme an inquiry was held by the Ministry of Health. When completed this scheme will take in, beside Swanvale itself, a large number of houses on Penmere Hill and the Tregenver Estate. The question of a main drainage scheme for the village of Constantine as a whole has again arisen. I say "again", because in past years I have more than once advocated such a scheme. It has now been decided to call in an expert engineer to advise this Council upon this matter.

#### Closet Accomodation.

This district being a rural one, the prevailing type of closet hitherto has been the privy-midden. although this type is less of a danger in rural districts than in urban, every effort, where there are a number of houses congregated together, should be directed towards substituting pails or earth-closets for the old type. Accumulations which now stand in middens for a considerable time to pollute the atmosphere in and near dwellings, forming foci for flies to settle on and to breed upon, infecting neighbouring larders, dairies &c would be abolished.



Drainage and Sewerage

Most of the villages have drainage of a kind, dealing with surface water of the village. The pipes discharging into cesspits tanks or pits, to be emptied as necessary, or even it is left to run, discharging on a field. The chief drainage work which is now being actively proceeded with, is that of Burmabul in the parish of Burdock. Prior to the adoption of the scheme, largely was held by the Ministry of Health. When completed this scheme will take in, beside Burmabul itself, a large number of houses on Burmabul Hill and the Tregent Estate. The question of a main drainage scheme for the village of Constantinian as a whole has again arisen. I say "again", because in past years I have more than once advocated such a scheme. It has now been decided to call in an expert engineer to advise this Council upon this matter.

Electric Lighting

This district being a rural one, the prevailing type of electric lighting has been the private system, although this type is less of a danger in rural districts than in urban, every effort, where there are a number of houses concentrated together, should be directed towards substituting public or co-operative for the old type. Accomplishments which are being made in this direction are considerable and especially the advantages to and from electricity. Looking for the future to still be made more upon electric lighting, and especially in the matter of electric power.

The good following this doing-away-with cess-pits and adopting pails is well exemplified in Flushing where the pail system has become very general in recent years. In this village in days of old enteric fever &c were practically endemic, whereas for some years now there has not been a single case of the kind in the place. In those parts of the district where houses have been recently built, and especially in the parish of Budock where on the Tregenver Estate, Swanvale &c large numbers have been erected, the water-carriage system is general.

#### Scavenging.

In each village of the district a man is appointed to scavenge regularly, and to disinfect when required. Disinfectants are also supplied for private use when asked for. In Budock (Penryn) and in Flushing the scavenging was done by contract, but is now done by this Council. For the emptying of sewage tanks, cess-pits &c a sewage pump is used, and is available for any part of the district. For the emptying of privies, ash-pits &c, where such exist, the work is done either by the tenants or by local farmers.

#### Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Bye-Laws or Regulations.

There is no offensive trade in this district, except in the Parish of St Gluvias, where there is a gut-cleaning industry. This is so situated that with the exercise of due care and supervision it can be of no offence to anyone.

The good following this being very close and  
adapting itself to well exemplified in winning where the  
ball system has become very general in recent years.  
In this village in days of old contests were so rare  
that they were almost unknown, whereas now there has  
not been a single one of the kind in the place.  
In those parts of the district where there have been  
recently built, and especially in the town of Budeau  
where on the opposite side, Budeau is a large number  
have been started, the whole district is

Controlled.  
In each village of the district a man is appointed  
to receive regularly, and to distribute when required.  
Distilleries are also supplied for private use when  
called for, in Budeau (Budeau) and in Budeau the  
arranging was done by contract, but is now done by this  
Council. For the supply of sewage tanks, some of the  
in a sewage tank is used, and is available for any part  
of the district. For the supply of private, and for  
the, where such exist, the work is done either by the  
Council or by local farmers.

Provision and Distribution of water can be controlled by  
the Council or by local farmers.  
There is no separate trade in this district, except  
in the town of Budeau, where there is a separate  
arranging. This is no different from what is  
arranged of the town and surrounding it can be of no  
allowance to anyone.

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the Council or by local farmers.  
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in the town of Budeau, where there is a separate  
arranging. This is no different from what is  
arranged of the town and surrounding it can be of no  
allowance to anyone.



### Schools.

The sanitary condition and water-supply of the schools in this district are good, with one exception, and that is the Girl's School at Constantine.

I have reported to this Council more than once that this school for many reasons is very unsatisfactory, and I think the time has arrived for more suitable premises.

### SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

#### "Tabular Summary of Sanitary Work".

Total number of visits and inspections. . . . .	3530.
House to House Inspections. . . . .	29.
Re-Inspections. . . . .	32.
Inspection of work in progress. . . . .	721.
Interviews with owners, builders &c. . . . .	236.
Visits to Slaughter-houses. . . . .	984.
. . . . . Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops. . . . .	138.
. . . . . Factories & Workshops. . . . .	62.
. . . . . Bakehouses. . . . .	51.
. . . . . Schools. . . . .	22.
. . . . . Offensive trades premises. . . . .	19.
. . . . . Butchers' shops, carts &c. . . . .	129.
. . . . . re Cases of Infectious Diseases. . . . .	
Rooms fumigated and sprayed. . . . .	63.
Complaints received and attended to. . . . .	173.
Preliminary notices served. . . . .	29.
Statutory notices served. . . . .	5.
Letters re notices. . . . .	19.
Cases of overcrowding. . . . .	1.
Wells cleansed. . . . .	8.
Plans deposited and approved. . . . .	35.
New Houses. . . . .	98.



# Schools

The sanitary condition and water-supply of the schools in this district are good, with one exception, and that is the Girl's School at Constantine.

I have reported to this Council more than once that this school for many reasons is very unsatisfactory, and I think the time has arrived for more suitable premises.

## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

### "Tableau Summary of Sanitary Work"

Total number of visits and inspections	2,550
Houses to which inspections	1,250
Inspections	52
Inspection of work in progress	75
Interviews with owners, builders &c.	250
Visits to slaughter-houses	60
Visits to dairies, cowsheds and milking-sheds	125
Visits to bakeries & confectioneries	62
Inspections of public houses	51
Schools	25
Offensive trades premises	10
Butchers' shops, caris &c.	150
Cases of infectious diseases	1
Houses fumigated and sprayed	65
Complaints received and attended to	175
Preliminary notices served	20
Statutory notices served	2
Letters re notices	10
Cases of overcrowding	1
Wells cleaned	5
Plans deposited and approved	25
New Houses	50

Alterations and additions. . . . .	19.
Drains tested, water and smoke. . . . .	.301.
New pail closets provided or repaired. . . . .	32.
Houses re-drained. . . . .	12.
Cess-pits cleansed and emptied. . . . .	421.
Drains unchoked and repaired. . . . .	37.
Public pumps repaired or renewed. . . . .	19.

## HOUSING.

(1). The general housing conditions of the district are fair. There may be some shortage, but this is not acute. The wonder is that there should be any shortage at all, for look where one will houses and bungalows of one type or another appear to be springing up in all directions. Whilst this applies to the District as a whole, it is in the parish of Budock where by far the great majority of new houses have been erected, and especially at Swanvale and on the Tregenver Estate, where practically new towns have sprung up, where only two or three years ago one could only see green fields.

### (2). Overcrowding.

An occasional case of overcrowding comes to notice, and is dealt with as far as it is possible to remedy matters; but the great difficulty, seeing that as a rule in these cases the people are poor, is to obtain a house large enough for their needs, and at the same time of a rental which they can meet.

### (3). Fitness of houses.

The general standard of housing in this district is good.





## HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1925.

Number of new houses erected during the year.

- (a). Total. . . . . 96.
- (b). With State Assistance and the Housing Acts
  - (1). By the Local Authority. . . . . nil.
  - (2). By other bodies or persons. . . . . 83.

### (1). UNFIT DWELLING-HOUSES.

Inspection. (1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts). . . . . 29.

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations 1910, or the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925. . . . . 29.

(3). Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation. . . . . 29.

(4). Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably unfit for human habitation. . . . . nil.

### (2) REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers. . . . . nil.



HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1932

Number of new houses erected during the year.

(1) Total.

(2) With State assistance and the Housing Act.

(3) By the Local Authority.

(4) By other bodies or persons.

(A) DWELLING HOUSES.

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected.

(2) Number of dwelling-houses found to be

(a) satisfactory.

(b) in need of repair.

(c) in need of structural repairs.

(d) in need of other improvements.

(e) in need of other improvements.

(f) in need of other improvements.

(g) in need of other improvements.

(h) in need of other improvements.

(i) in need of other improvements.

(j) in need of other improvements.

(k) in need of other improvements.

(l) in need of other improvements.

(m) in need of other improvements.

(n) in need of other improvements.

(o) in need of other improvements.

(p) in need of other improvements.

(q) in need of other improvements.

(r) in need of other improvements.

(s) in need of other improvements.

(t) in need of other improvements.

(3). ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

Proceedings under section 3 of the Housing Act 1925.

- (1). Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which  
notices were served requiring repairs. . . . . 19.
- (2). Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered  
fit after service of formal notices :-
  - (a). By owners. . . . . 19.
  - (b). By Local Authority in default of owners. . . . . nil.
- (3). Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which  
Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of  
declarations by owners of intention to close. . . . . nil.

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

- (1). Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which  
notices were served requiring defects to be  
remedied. . . . . 10.
- (2). Number of dwelling-houses in which defects  
were remedied after service of formal notices :-
  - (a). By owners. . . . . 10.
  - (b). By Local Authority in default of owners. . . . . nil.

C. Proceedings under section 11, 14 and 15 of the  
Housing Act 1925.

- (1). Number of representations made with a view to the  
making of Closing Orders. . . . . nil.
- (2). Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which  
Closing Orders were made. . . . . nil.
- (3). Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which  
Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-  
houses having been rendered fit. . . . . nil.

ARTICLE VII. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

- (a) This Act shall be known and may be cited as the "Public Health Act".
- (b) The provisions of this Act shall apply to all persons and entities within the jurisdiction of the State.
- (c) The provisions of this Act shall be deemed to have been in force from the date of the commencement of the Act.

SECTION 2. INTERPRETATION.

- (a) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, the following definitions shall apply:
- (b) "Public Health Officer" means a person appointed by the State to exercise powers conferred by this Act.
- (c) "Person" includes any individual, firm, company, association, partnership, corporation, or body corporate.
- (d) "Premises" means any building, structure, or place, whether or not enclosed, and whether or not used for any purpose.
- (e) "Contaminated" means the presence of any substance in or upon any premises, which substance is likely to cause or spread disease.

SECTION 3. POWERS OF PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICER.

- (a) A Public Health Officer may, for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this Act, do all or any of the following things:
- (b) Enter any premises at any time for the purpose of inspecting the same.
- (c) Require any person to produce any document or information in his possession or control.
- (d) Require any person to take such measures as may be necessary to prevent the spread of disease.
- (e) Close any premises or part thereof if it is found to be contaminated.
- (f) Remove or destroy any substance which is found to be a source of contamination.
- (g) Take such other measures as may be necessary to protect the public health.

SECTION 4. PENALTIES.

- (a) Any person who contravenes any provision of this Act shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$100 and not more than \$500.
- (b) Any person who obstructs or hinders a Public Health Officer in the exercise of his duties shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$50 and not more than \$200.
- (c) Any person who fails to comply with any order issued by a Public Health Officer under this Act shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$50 and not more than \$200.
- (d) Any person who is guilty of an offence under this Act shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.
- (e) The provisions of this section shall apply to any person who is found guilty of an offence under this Act, whether or not he is a resident of the State.



- (4). Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which  
Demolition Orders were made. . . . . nil.
- (5). Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance  
of Demolition Orders. . . . . nil.

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Milk Supply.

The regulations under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order are in force. The dairies throughout the District are well kept, and show a distinct improvement in many ways upon past years. The quality of the milk produced and its wholesomeness are very good.

All slaughter-houses are inspected weekly and their condition is good.

A periodical inspection is made of all places where food is stored or prepared or exposed for sale, including bakehouses, butchers' shops, carts &c, the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924 being adopted and carried out.

The following is a tabular statement of the number of private slaughter-houses in use in the district at the dates mentioned :-

	In 1920.	In January 1925.	In December 1925.
Registered.	7.	10.	18.
Licensed.	--	--	--
	7.	10.	18.

... ..

- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which  
sanitary orders were made. . . . . all.  
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance  
of Sanitation Orders. . . . . all.

...

With Summary.  
The regulations under the Public Health Act, 1875, and the Sanitation Orders, 1875, have been in force. The sanitary conditions of the district are well kept, and the health of the population is maintained. The water supply is pure and the drainage system is efficient. The streets are clean and the houses are well ventilated. The public health is maintained at a high level. The following table shows the results of the sanitary work done during the year.

The following is a summary of the results of the sanitary work done during the year.

In 1905, in January 1905, in December 1905

Registered	10
Sanitary	10
Water	10
Drainage	10
Streets	10
Houses	10

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts and Milk and Cream Regulations.

Samples taken and analysed :-

Lard.	1.	
Butter.	1.	All genuine.
Vinegar.	1.	

New Milk 1. 54 per cent added water. Fined 15/-

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Of notifiable infectious diseases since 1920 there have been 22 cases of Diphtheria, 50 of Scarlet Fever, and 2 of Enteric Fever.

The majority of the cases of Diphtheria occurred in 1921, and most of these were in Flushing. Up to within a few years ago there were certain insanitary conditions in this village which favoured the development of such diseases as Diphtheria and Enteric Fever. But of latter years its sanitary condition has greatly improved, with the result that there has not been a case of any of the notifiable infectious diseases for a considerable time.

The cases of Scarlet Fever were more or less scattered, though Mawnan was the chief sufferer. Owing to the absence of any means of Isolation, such as a hospital, the possibility of controlling the spread of such a complaint, when once it appears, is but small. In some cases one can get fair isolation at home, but in the majority of the houses in which cases occur it is useless trying.

The cases of Enteric Fever were of sailors, removed to the Port Sanitary Hospital at Kergilliack. Both cases ended fatally.





The Council supplies Diphtheria antitoxin, as well as other sera, to persons who are not in a position to pay for the same.

The examination of pathological and bacteriological specimens is carried out at the Laboratories for Public Health &c, 6, Harley Street, and at the Council's expense. No use has been made of the Schick test for Diphtheria, or of the Dick test for Scarlet Fever.

Of non-notifiable infectious diseases the chief one that has visited us during the past five years is Influenza, which complaint has been practically an annual <sup>visitant</sup> ~~assailant~~, with eight deaths in all.

Other diseases of this class which have appeared every now and then are Measles, Whooping Cough, Mumps &c.

When these complaints are about I regularly receive "school intimations" of their presence from the Headmasters of the several schools in the District, and these I find very helpful.

During the past five years there have been 53 deaths from Cancer in this district. Eleven of these were in the Union Infirmary : of these nine were of persons outside our District, so that of people actually belonging to our District there were 44 deaths from Cancer since 1920.

The Council supplies bacteriological assistance, as well

as other advice to persons who are not in a position to

pay for the same.

The examination of pathological and bacteriological

specimens is carried out at the Laboratory for Public

Health at 2, Harley Street, and at the Council's expense.

No fee has been made of the Council's test for typhoid.

or of the test for scarlet fever.

It has been found that infectious diseases are the most

that have increased in during the past five years in England

which are caused by some bacteria or virus.

with eight deaths in all.

Other diseases of this class which have appeared every

now and then are measles, whooping cough, scarlet

fever, diphtheria and about 10 regularly recurring

"bacterial infections" of their presence since the first

part of the century, namely the typhoid, and typhus

fever, and malaria.

During the past five years there have been 25 deaths

from typhoid in this district. Eleven of these were in

the Union Territory of these nine were of persons

outside the district, and 16 of people actually

belonging to the district there were 14 deaths from

typhoid since 1920.



NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) during the  
Year 1925.

<u>Disease.</u>	<u>Total Cases notified.</u>	<u>Cases admitted to Hospital.</u>	<u>Total Deaths.</u>
Small Pox.	nil.	---	---
Scarlet Fever.	nil.	---	---
Diphtheria.	nil.	---	---
Enteric Fever.	nil.	---	---
Puerperal Fever.	nil.	---	---
Pneumonia.	<del>nil.</del> 3	---	6- (all forms)
Encephalitis Lethargica.	1.	1.	1.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during 1925.

<u>Age</u> <u>Periods.</u>	<u>New Cases.</u>		<u>Deaths.</u>	
	<u>Pulmonary.</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary.</u>	<u>Pulmonary.</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary.</u>
	<u>M. F.</u>	<u>M. F.</u>	<u>M. F.</u>	<u>M. F.</u>
0.	- -	- -	- -	- -
1.	- -	- -	- -	- -
5.	- -	- -	- -	- -
10.	- -	- -	- -	- -
15.	- -	- -	- -	- -
20.	- -	- -	- -	- -
25.	2. -	- -	1. -	- -
35.	- -	- -	- -	- -
45.	- -	- -	- -	- -
55.	- 1.	- -	- 1.	- -
65. and upwards.	- -	- -	- -	- -
Totals.	2. 1.	- -	1. 1.	- -

WATERBURY DISTRICT (other than Waterbury) during the

Year 1900

<u>WATERBURY DISTRICT</u>	<u>Total Cases</u>	<u>Cases admitted to Hospital</u>	<u>Total Deaths</u>
Smallpox	1	1	1
Scarlet Fever	1	1	1
Diphtheria	1	1	1
Erysipelas	1	1	1
Measles	1	1	1
Whooping Cough	1	1	1
Typhoid	1	1	1
Cholera	1	1	1
Paratyphoid	1	1	1
Enteric Fever	1	1	1
Other	1	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>

WATERBURY DISTRICT

for Cases and Mortality during 1900

<u>WATERBURY DISTRICT</u>	<u>Total Cases</u>	<u>Total Deaths</u>
Smallpox	1	1
Scarlet Fever	1	1
Diphtheria	1	1
Erysipelas	1	1
Measles	1	1
Whooping Cough	1	1
Typhoid	1	1
Cholera	1	1
Paratyphoid	1	1
Enteric Fever	1	1
Other	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>

CASES.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

<u>Notified.</u>	<u>Treated at Home.</u>	<u>Vision Unimpaired.</u>
2.	2.	2.

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I have the honour, Gentlemen, to remain,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES BLAMEY.

May 16th: 1926.



THE

AMERICAN

REVIEW

OF

THE

ARTS

AND