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**Contributors**

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# REPORT FOR 1904.

ST. AUSTELL,

JANUARY, 1905.

*TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS*

OF THE

*St. Austell Urban District Council.*

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GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit for your consideration my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Condition of the District for the year 1904, according to instructions laid down by the Local Government Board.

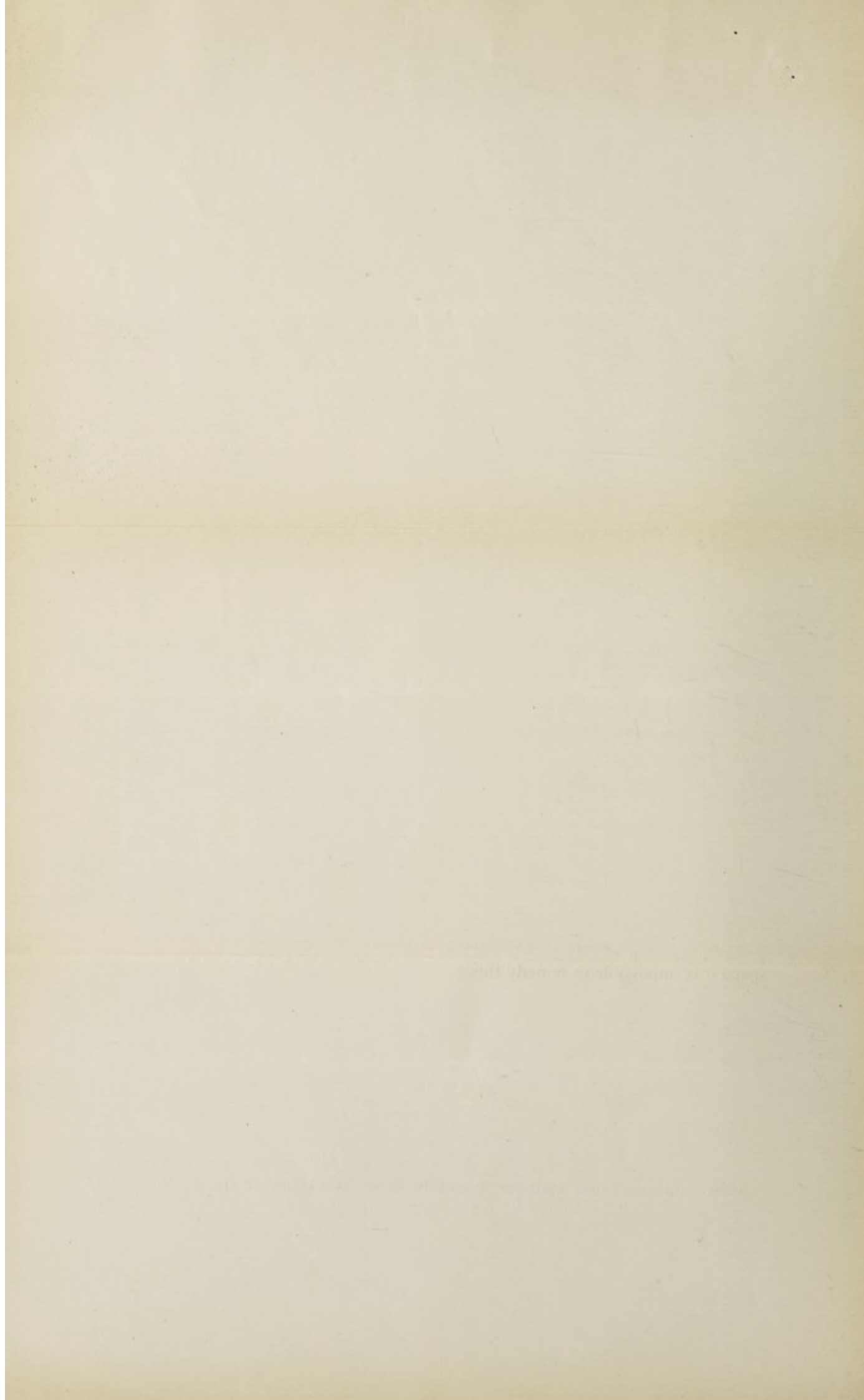
The year has been very changeable, and there was very little summer, although the rainfall has been somewhat below the average. There has been a great deal of easterly wind, which was very trying, especially to aged persons.

## NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Of the above three were notified to me during the year, two of them Erysipelas, and one Phthisis.

Erysipelas occurred at Moorland Road and at High Cross Street: both were aged persons, and nothing unsanitary was detected about the premises.

The case of Phthisis occurred at West Hill, where we found the surroundings were not satisfactory, there being no air space behind the dwelling, and, in my opinion, not a fit house for a phthisical patient. This case has since proved fatal.



## NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

**Measles** were imported into the District on two occasions. The first time from Plymouth, in August month, to East Hill, where a few cases occurred. It apparently soon disappeared, but in November it again occurred, there being an entertainment in the Public Rooms which was attended by children from the Rural District where there had been measles. It then spread with great rapidity, more especially amongst the younger children. The Council School had to be closed; the cases were mild, there being no fatality, and, at present, I believe there are no cases in the District.

**Whooping Cough** was also prevalent about the same period, there being several cases, and, beginning as it did at the commencement of the winter, it has not so easily disappeared. There are at present several cases in the District, and this disease also has mostly attacked the younger children. At the close of the year there had been but one fatal case.

## HOUSE TO HOUSE INSPECTION

I have, with your Surveyor, made a house to house visitation of the District, and found the housing accommodation improved, especially at Moorland Road, where, owing to the enterprise of F. Layland Barratt, Esq., M.P., several old houses have been demolished, new ones erected, the road widened and footways constructed on each side. What was at one time one of the most unsanitary parts of the district, is now, I should say, the healthiest and cleanest.

We noticed the want of air space behind some of the dwelling houses, more especially the older ones, and particularly in the Fore Street. Some few houses had no windows or doors at the back. These are very difficult cases to deal with, but I hope in time to see these matters improved. At present, in such a limited space it is impossible to remedy this.

## HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES

The Housing of the Working Classes has occupied a great deal of the time of the Council during the past year, but they are of opinion that, under the present Act, in a small District like ours, it is almost impossible to carry out its provisions. If suitable sites could be obtained, I have not the slightest doubt that private enterprise could again be found to erect Workmen's Cottages. Only six dwelling houses have been erected during the year.



## NON-CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

These diseases are not spread from person to person. They are caused by various factors such as heredity, environment, and personal habits. Examples include tuberculosis, diabetes, and heart disease. These diseases often require long-term treatment and management.

When a person has a non-contagious disease, they should follow the doctor's advice and take their medicine regularly. It is also important to maintain a healthy diet and exercise regularly to help manage the disease.

## HOUSE TO HOUSE INSPECTION

A house to house inspection is a visit by a health officer to check on the health of the people in a neighborhood. The health officer will look for signs of disease and ask questions about the people's health and living conditions. This helps the health officer find out what diseases are common in the area and what can be done to prevent them.

The health officer will also look for signs of poor living conditions, such as overcrowding, lack of clean water, and no toilet. These conditions can make it easier for diseases to spread. The health officer will write down what they find and report it to the health department.

## LODGING HOUSES

## HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASS

The housing of the working class is a very important problem. Many working class people live in very poor housing conditions. They often live in crowded, dirty, and unsafe places. This makes it very easy for diseases to spread. The government should do more to help these people by building better housing and making sure that all people have a safe and healthy place to live.

## DRAINAGE

The drainage of the District has been improved. Old stone drains have been replaced with stone ware pipes; notably, at the Post Office and East Hill, where a 12-inch sewer has been laid, which will, no doubt, improve the sanitation of that part of the town. The sewage empties into the river at Pond-dhu Bridge. Although the stream is already polluted with clay, something should be done to treat the sewage, or else carry it some distance farther down.

Water closets are being used in the whole of the District, except in a few places where the hopper system is adopted.

## HOUSE REFUSE

The house refuse is removed daily by the Council's employees, under the direction of the Surveyor, to a depot about one mile and a half outside the District. At present it is used for making land.

## WATER SUPPLY

The water supply has been satisfactory throughout the year, there being no complaints. It is piped from the spring head, arising in granite, to a reservoir about two miles distant; it is then piped and distributed through the town. There are two sources, viz: the higher and lower levels. The whole is sufficient for domestic purposes, the lowest gauging giving 58 gallons per head. There is no danger of pollution, and the last analysis certified the water to be pure and wholesome.

## LODGING HOUSES

The lodging houses have had the Council's attention, and after much difficulty, have been registered. There are only two in the District; these have been regularly visited, inspected, and found satisfactory.

## SLAUGHTER HOUSES

Of these we have but one in the District, and this one is not much used; but it has been inspected and found clean and regularly whitewashed. It is supplied with water.

## STAINAGE

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## WATER SUPPLY

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## DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS

These have been visited, inspected, and reported on. The Cowsheds are much improved, but the Milkshops are not what one would desire—some of them being small and form part of the dwelling houses. Frequently meat and vegetables are stored in the same room.

## BAKEHOUSES

The Bakehouses have been inspected and found satisfactory. There are no underground ones in the District, or any with sleeping rooms over them. There are five in the District.

## FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT

The Factory and Workshop Act has taken up a great deal of time, and some of the buildings have been improved; they were generally clean, but often the air space was inadequate, and the ventilation, in some cases, was not satisfactory. On calling attention to the defects, they were remedied. There are no wet floors to drain. The sanitary accommodation has also been improved, and separate closets provided for the sexes; these are all water closets. There is no work done at home that we are aware of.

I am sorry to hear that the scheme for the enlargement of the District has for the present, fallen through; but I hope the Council will not let it drop, as I consider it is a matter of great importance to the town—not only for the town itself, but as regards sanitary matters. In my opinion it would be better to ask for the whole of the Special Drainage District, than leave matters as they are at present.

## MORTALITY

I now append the Tables of Mortality and Sickness during the year.

From table 1, which includes the Workhouse, you will find that there were 63 Births, equal to a rate of 18·8; the average for the past ten years being 79. The Deaths under one year were 13, equal to 3·8 per 1,000; the average for the past ten years being 10. The deaths were 69, equal to 20·6; the average for the past ten years was 20. For 1903 the births were 65, deaths under one year 6: the deaths 58, equal to 17·3. The Birth Rate has decreased and the Death Rate has increased.



## DAIRY COWS AND MILKING

The dairy cow is a very important animal in the life of the farmer. It is the only animal that can be milked and the milk is used for many purposes. The cow is also a source of meat and hides. The dairy cow is a very intelligent animal and it is able to learn many things. It is also a very loyal animal and it will stay with its owner for many years.

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## FACTORY AND REFINERY

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## MORTALITY

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Table 2.—The District and Workhouse are given separately.

The Birth Rate for St. Austell District in 1904, was 54, equal to 16·9. Deaths 48, equal to 15·; the deaths under one year were 9, equal to 2·8 per 1,000; whilst for 1903 the births were 58, deaths 41, under one year, 5 deaths. The births slightly decreased; the deaths increased, and there was an increase of deaths under one year.


In the Workhouse, during 1904, there were 9 births, 21 deaths, and 4 deaths under 1 year. During 1903, the births were 7, deaths 17, and deaths under one year, 1. The births, deaths and mortality under one year all increased.

Table 3 was referred to under Notifiable Diseases, and compared with the previous year, there were three notified in 1904 and two in 1903.

Table 4 gives the deaths at all ages, the principal increase in deaths being in young children.

For your information, I append the birth and death rates since I have been your Officer.

Year	Birth Rate	Death Rate
1880	33·1	22·
1881	26·5	18·1
1882	23·7	25·9
1883	26·2	24·8
1884	30·9	18·7
1885	27·07	27·3
1886	24·2	23·4
1887	25·1	25·9
1888	22·8	18·4
1889	23·4	15·6
1890	19·2	24·6
1891	25·3	22·1
1892	23·8	20·1
1893	26·7	23·8
1894	28·6	20·1
1895	25·02	18·9



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1896	23·8	16·6
1897	22·1	16·6
1898	20·9	23·2
1899	27·3	27·03
1900	19·5	22·1
1901	18·5	21·2
1902	26·3	17·06
1903	19·4	17·3
1904	18·8	20·6

You will see that 1904 shows the lowest Birth rate but one for twenty-five years, that being 1901, when it was 18·5; whilst the Death rate is about the average; and, omitting the Union, the Birth rate was 16·9 and the Death rate 15·.

From the foregoing report your Council will see that the Urban District continues to maintain its reputation for its sanitary improvements for the benefit of the inhabitants; and I hope in the future, as in the past, that the members of the Council will continue their efforts for promoting sanitary and other improvements, and thereby the health of the inhabitants. In conclusion I would express my gratitude to the Officers connected with me for their kindness and courtesy shown to me on all occasions.

I am Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

WILLIAM MASON,

M.O.H.



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The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been  
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WILLIAM MASON

1845

# REPORT FOR 1904.

ST. AUSTELL,

JANUARY, 1905.

*TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS*

OF THE

SAINT AUSTELL

**Rural District Council.**

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GENTLEMEN,

I have now been your Medical Officer of Health for twenty-five years, and at the end of each year I am directed by the Local Government Board to make a report, according to their instructions, on the Sanitary condition of the different districts. I beg to state that these reports have considerably grown in extent, for when I first became your officer it was comparatively an easy matter to compile my yearly report; but now it has become not only a matter of time, but of considerable labour in calculating and making out the required statistics—the Factories and Workshops Act having been recently added. I am pleased to say that the general Sanitary condition of your District has been vastly improved, and a great deal of useful Sanitary Work has been accomplished. Although certain places are not at present what one would wish, I have no doubt that the existing defects will be remedied in the near future. In such a large and thickly populated District as yours, it is no easy matter to carry out so many reforms in a short space of time, and if you also take into account the number of old villages in the different districts, the peculiar construction of the cottages, and the narrowness of the thoroughfares, you will at once understand the difficulties that have to be contended with. Although the past year was not favourable from a health point of view, our Death Rate has been the second lowest for the past twenty-five years.

## NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

### SCARLET FEVER.

Twenty-three cases were notified; ten in St. Austell District, ten in Fowey, and three in Grampound—one having proved fatal at Tywardreath, in Fowey District. This disease has been imported into the District on several occasions: in one instance from St. Issey, and in another from Plymouth.





Four cases occurred at St. Dennis, and six cases were notified at Sandy Bottom, in St. Austell District: ten cases also occurred at Par Green. Although the disease appeared to have been stamped out—the Council School having been closed—several cases have occurred in the neighbourhood, owing to the parents and children not being isolated long enough. A tea treat or some such gathering occurring in the place, the affected children attend (as happened at Tywardreath and St. Dennis) and hence the disease spreads.

### DIPHTHERIA.

Two cases occurred at the end of the year, one at Charlestown Coast Guard Station, the other at Duporth, not far distant—both children attending same school: one case proved fatal. The origin of this outbreak is uncertain, and nothing unsanitary could be detected about the dwellings. Every precaution has been taken to prevent the spread of the disease, and up to the present no fresh case has occurred.

### TYPHOID FEVER.

Four cases were notified, two at Fowey and two at Gorran, one of the cases at Fowey having proved fatal. The houses and surroundings where the cases occurred were most unsatisfactory and have been reported on. Notices have been served on the owners, and the places have been thoroughly renovated. The condition of the said houses was not due to the negligence of the landlords, but to the dirty habits and general mode of living of the tenants.

### ERYSIPELAS.

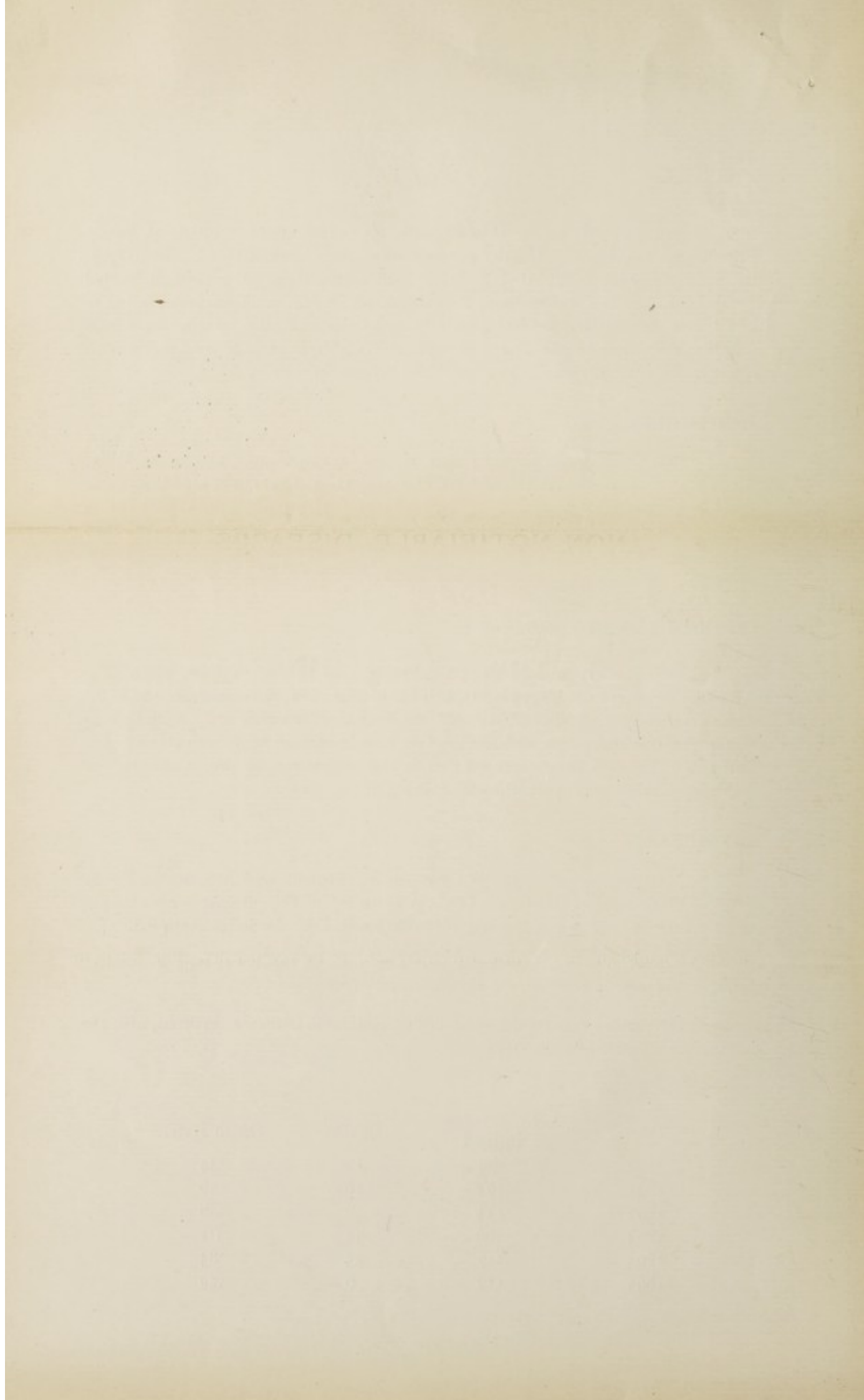
Nine cases were notified, four in St. Austell, and five in the Fowey district: there was no fatality. The chief causes of this disease were chills in delicate persons: there was nothing unsanitary about the dwellings occupied.

From the foregoing you will perceive that 38 cases have been notified, giving an average of 1.28, with 2 deaths, equal to .067.

Herewith I append the summary of Notifiable Diseases reported, with the deaths, for the past fifteen years:—

Year.	No. of cases Notified.	Deaths.	Death Rate.
1890	54	12	.44
1891	193	16	.56
1892	134	8	.28
1893	200	32	1.1
1894	117	23	.84
1895	112	6	.22





1896	153	8	·28
1897	50	6	·22
1898	121	4	·14
1899	216	10	·36
1900	195	10	·36
1901	130	6	·204
1902	97	5	·16
1903	62	5	·16
1904	38	2	·067

The past year had the lowest number of cases, and the smallest death rate.

## NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

### MEASLES.

Measles have been prevalent in some parts of the district, chiefly at St. Blazey, Tywardreath, Polkerris, Mount Charles, and St. Mewan. The first appearance was at Sticker, in St. Mewan parish, from whence they extended to Polgooth and Gover. After a short period no fresh cases occurred; but subsequently a public entertainment took place at St. Austell, which several of the affected children attended before being free from infection, and the disease further spread. Although a great number of cases occurred there were only two fatalities, one having occurred at Polkyth, in St. Austell parish, the other at St. Blazey, in Fowey district. The Council Schools were closed in each locality where the disease was prevalent.

### WHOOPING COUGH.

Whooping Cough occurred in all the districts, and proved fatal in eight instances, four being in St. Austell district, one in Fowey district, and three in Grampound district. Seven of the deaths were in children under one year of age, and one between one and five years of age. The time of the year is unfavourable for its disappearance, and there are still several cases in the districts.

### DIARRHŒA.

Diarrhœa occurred in the summer months, and five cases proved fatal, all in children under one year — four were in St. Austell parish, and one in Grampound.

### INFLUENZA.

There have been three fatal cases in aged persons, two at St. Austell, and one at Grampound. Of Non-Notifiable diseases eighteen proved fatal, equal to ·608 per 1000.

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## GENERAL SANITARY WORK.

I consider that a great deal of important sanitary work has been accomplished during the past year. For instance, the water supply has been extended and improved at Par Green. Two thousand feet of three inch pipe main have been laid down, and new draw taps fixed, which must prove a great boon to the inhabitants of that place. Previously the water supply was defective and unreliable, the old reservoir being in a dilapidated condition, and of the most ancient construction: the pipes were found to be most unsatisfactory, there being no proper wash out, and when the water was turned on from the St. Blazey mains they burst in several places.

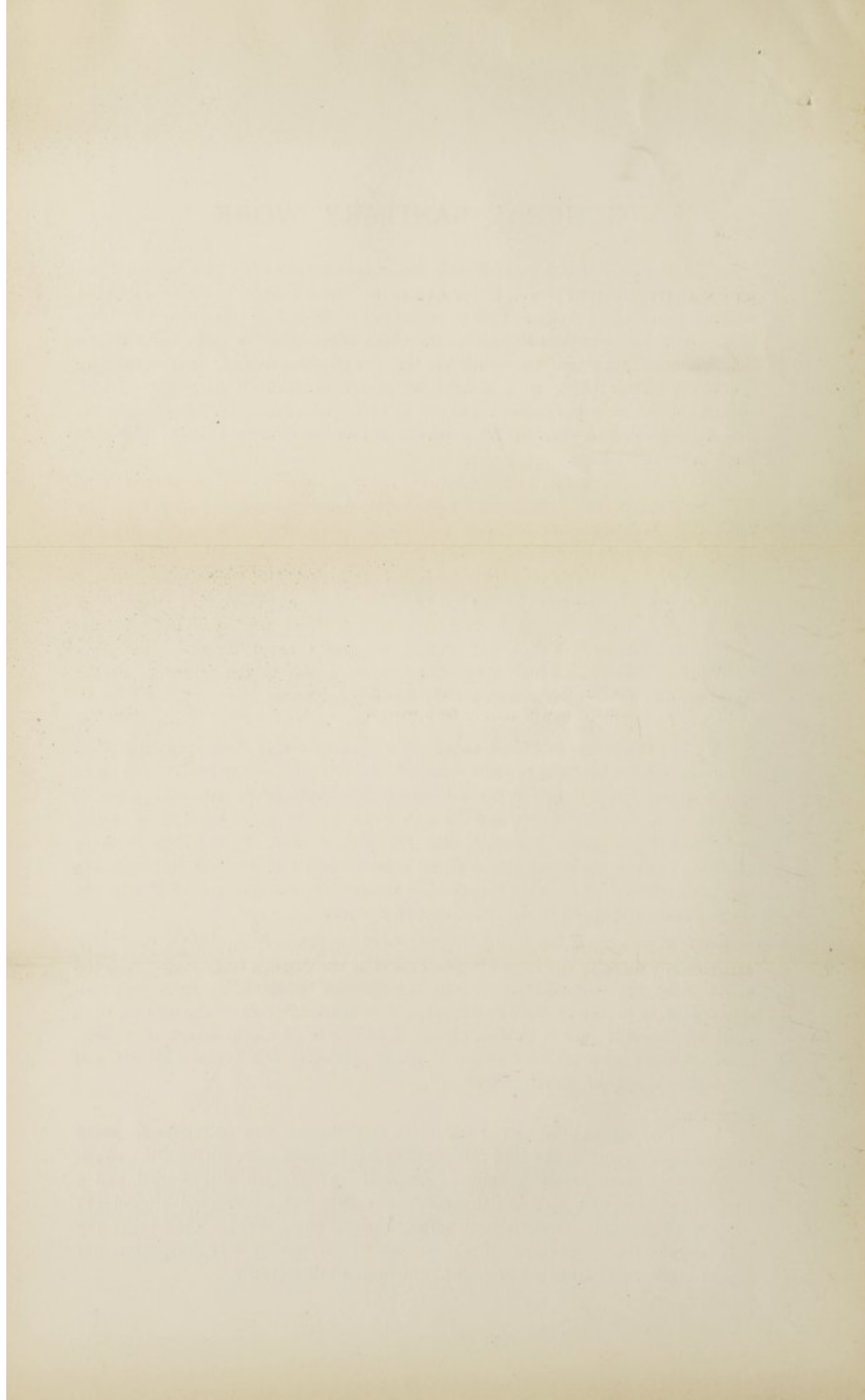
The drinking water has been taken from Tywardreath to the Tresair reservoir, at Fowey, where about three miles of three inch pipes were laid to augment the supply of the higher parts of Fowey; and although at first a great difficulty presented itself in getting the water to the reservoir, I am pleased to say that after great labour the obstacle has been overcome, and from that time up to the present no complaint has been received by your Inspector or myself. I hope that the inhabitants of Fowey feel grateful to your Council for the great boon conferred on them, and I trust they will be more careful in the future as to the quantity used in their baths, and also for flushing purposes.

At the Jetties at Fowey about three hundred feet of three inch pipes have been laid, several bends have been removed, and new ones substituted. The inch and a quarter supply pipes at the jetties have been replaced by two inch pipes to the extent of about 1200 feet, and the inch and a quarter pipes have been relaid, and connect the lower reservoir with the highest tank of the Great Western Railway, to work the steam cranes at the seven jetties, and the tank for supplying the Locomotives. This work was done in accordance with an agreement with the Great Western Railway Company, and your Council.

All the reservoirs at Fowey, six in number, have been thoroughly cleaned and also the receiving cistern. Lower Penventinue reservoir has been repaired, the roof being broken in through the falling of a tree. Seven new hydrants were fixed at different points in the town. Considering the population of Fowey, although it is a great summer resort, I am of opinion that it has a sufficient and wholesome supply of drinking water.

The water in the well of the pump at Pentewan was polluted—supposed to have been caused by the high tides getting into it. It was at once opened, and the surroundings were found defective. The well was pumped out, cleaned, and a concrete wall one foot thick and about four feet deep was constructed around the well: the surroundings were reconstructed, and the pump fixed. This being the only supply the lower part of the village has, it was a very important and urgent matter, and up to the present has answered satisfactorily.





The water supply at St. Blazey has been considerably improved, about a thousand feet of new pipes have been laid, and the old ones discarded.

#### STENALEES HILL ADIT WATER.

This water has been under consideration for some time. The importance of a supply of pure drinking water for Bugle, Molinnis, Rosevear, and Hallow, is in my opinion very necessary, and ought to be secured regardless of whatever opposition has been or may be offered to it. I have previously reported to you that the population of the district is fast increasing. Houses are being built with the idea of having their supply from the proposed stream, some of the occupiers having provisional certificates pending the completion of the proposed supply. The houses in this neighbourhood are double in number that they were a few years ago, and the complaints received have been numerous. During the Summer months the outcry for water was constant. I have not yet referred to the drainage of Bugle, which I need not say is of importance, and before this is undertaken a supply of water must be procured. We have visited several places to obtain a supply of pure and wholesome water, but there were so many obstacles thrown in our way that we had to abandon them. No less than eight or nine different streams have had your consideration, and now Mr. Higman has offered us a stream which, in my opinion, would be quite sufficient, and would meet all requirements. If this offer is refused it will simply be a matter of looking elsewhere for a supply, as this place must have a full supply of pure and wholesome water.

#### ROCHE WATER SUPPLY.

Respecting the water supply for Roche which has been frequently reported to you, I regret to say that nothing has yet been done to procure a supply for this village. The inhabitants maintain the same indifference, and will not make the least effort in this matter. Your Authority has extended the drainage and constructed a proper out-fall, and, notwithstanding this, there is no water for satisfactorily flushing the drains. The closets at the Council school are still in the same condition as when your Committee met there, notwithstanding the repeated warnings which have been given, and the official notice served on the local Education Authority.

Hendra Pump, St. Dennis, has also been reconstructed by the Landlord's directions.

The deep well pump at Trelyon has been out of repair. On communicating with the agent for the estate, it was promptly attended to. This pump has been reported to you previously as being dry. At that time it was alleged that the mine working close by cut the water down. This was denied, but since the mine ceased working there has been a constant supply.





Treverbryn Moor Adit has been improved and reconstructed, the new culvert having collapsed. It is now six feet high, and eighteen feet long, and is covered with granite stone. This is a very important place as it supplies not only St. Blazey Gate and Tywardreath, but also Fowey Higher Level. A new manhole has also been constructed near the mouth of the culvert.

Throughout the several districts, where it has not been possible to get a water supply by gravitation, your Council has no less than twenty-four public pumps, most of them deep well pumps, which are being constantly looked after by your Inspector, and kept in working order, and, as far as I am aware, the supply has been satisfactory.

### DRAINAGE.

Drainage has also, in several parts, been improved and extended. A new six-inch sewer, about 100 feet, has been laid at Tywardreath New Road, to connect four new houses. The Council Schools at Tywardreath have been drained and connected with our main sewer. About seventy feet of nine-inch drain has been laid at Lostwithiel Street, Fowey, and the sewer here has been taken up and relaid at a deeper level.

I am pleased to say that negotiations are proceeding satisfactorily for the purchase of a Lighter for removing the refuse and the debris of the town of Fowey. This matter has from time to time caused a great deal of controversy and trouble, as the farmers decline to take the refuse on their lands. They say it is useless for manurial purposes.

About forty feet of six-inch piped sewer have been laid at Mevagissey to connect with the drainage of Miss Smith's property and other houses—the old stone drain having been discarded.

A great number of nuisances have been abated without having recourse to legal proceedings. Eight cases of overcrowding were reported and dealt with; in each case the nuisance was abated.

Some houses, unfit for habitation, have been reconstructed, others demolished. At Refuge Court, Fowey, four houses were in a very unsatisfactory condition. They have since been renovated and made fit for habitation. At Polkyth, six houses were in a somewhat similar condition, and they also have had attention. The four houses at Lower Porthpean were closed, and have since fallen into decay.

Several Earth Closets have been constructed during the past year, and also Water Closets where possible: there are very few cesspits now in the District, as we find they do not answer—after a time they become a nuisance. About eighty new houses have been erected throughout the District, and, where practicable, drainage and water supply have been extended to them.



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There are still some sanitary matters which have received your attention, but have not yet been accomplished. I know in some instances there are a great many difficulties in the way which at times appear insurmountable. Among the many difficulties, poverty is the greatest ; still I hope they will be overcome in time.

I need not remind you that **the Drainage of Mevagissey** has been before you on several occasions for a number of years past. The place has been improved, and a great many useful reforms have been carried out. Several committees have met, Local Government Board Enquiries have been held by their Inspectors, and the several points for and against the proposed schemes have been laid before them. All agree that a system of drainage is very necessary for the place. I consider that if the drainage at present going into the harbour was taken up and either piped or tunnelled to low water mark, it would not only be the greatest benefit that could be conferred on the town, but it would also conduce to make it one of the best health resorts in the county. Although the residents might think it a great burden at first, when they realize the benefit derived from the improvements made, I do not think in after years they would regret the money spent in carrying out the scheme.

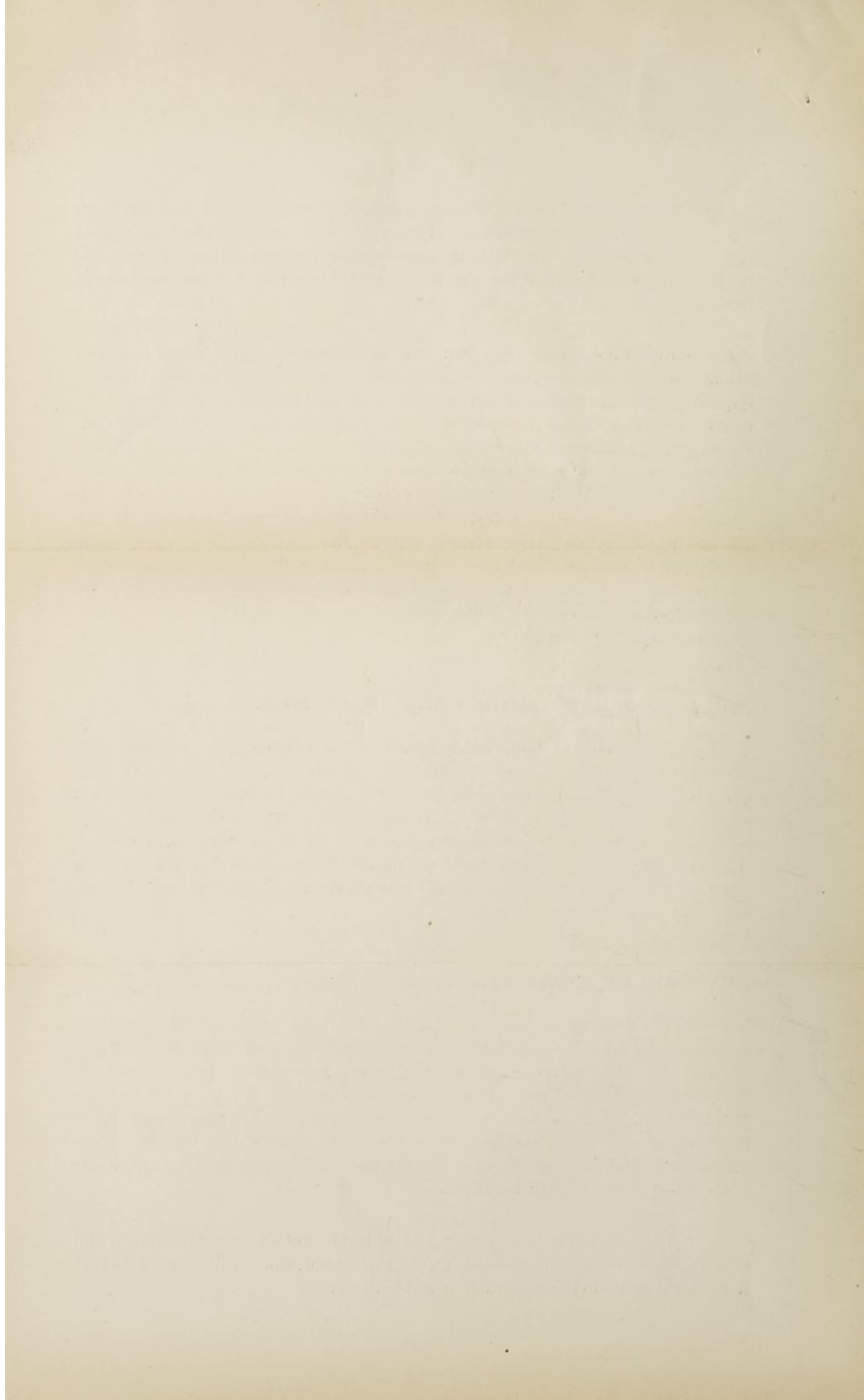
#### **THE DRAINAGE OF SLADES AND CHARLESTOWN.**

This has also been under review for a considerable time, and plans have been prepared by Messrs. Beesley, Son and Nichols, of London. Nothing remains but for a Local Government Enquiry to be held for the sanctioning of the scheme, to proceed with the work. This would have been accomplished had it not been for the Enquiry held for the enlargement of the Urban District, at which it was proposed to take over a portion of the Special Drainage District. Whatever the result of that enquiry may be, I consider that the drainage of Slades and Charlestown is of paramount importance.

#### **DRAINAGE OF SMALL VILLAGES.**

The drainage of other small villages has been under consideration, and although there are certain difficulties to contend with, and there is no urgent demand for the carrying out of the work, nevertheless I hope, that in the near future, some of the work will have your attention. I refer to the drainage of St. Dennis, St. Stephens Churchtown, and Nanpean. The great hindrance to the carrying out of a drainage scheme for either of the above villages, is the difficulty of obtaining a supply of water for flushing purposes, as they are situated in the midst of the China Clay District.

I am pleased to know the St. Blazey leat is under your consideration, and that a scheme for its improvement is to be carried out, which will prove a benefit to the inhabitants in the immediate neighbourhood.





## NEW BYE LAWS

I am pleased to say that a code of bye-laws has been drawn up by your Council, and sanctioned by the Local Government Board, relating to **the Building of New Dwelling Houses, Slaughter Houses, Dairies, and Cowsheds**, and for **the abatement of Nuisances arising therefrom**. These I consider are very important, and will prove beneficial. As regards the piggeries, the bye-law is so constructed that if a piggery is kept clean there is no compulsory power for removal. This clause answers very well when people are willing to obey the law, but those not willing have a chance of escape; and considering the difficulties we have to contend with in this matter, I think that fifty feet should be the limit between a piggery and a dwelling house.

Respecting the slaughter houses, there is a decided improvement already; but this is a very important matter, and will be a work of time: the greatest difficulty is in the structural work, drainage, and water supply. In a Rural District like ours you can imagine how difficult it is to obtain a water supply. In some instances the drainage from the buildings empties into an iron furnace, and the deposit is dipped up and put over the fields. This cannot be remedied without considerable expense where there is no system of drainage. It is true that all offal is removed at the time of slaughtering. In some instances the structural work is not what one would desire, and the wooden buildings we hope in time to see removed. I may say that the floors are satisfactory—they are all slabbed or concreted, and are kept clean. Taps are provided in the slaughter houses where there is a proper supply of water; the rest are either supplied from the roofs, or have water carried to them. Your Inspector visits them regularly, and insists on their being whitewashed. There are fifty slaughter houses in your district.

## THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT

The Factories and Workshops of the District have received our attention during the past year; and we noticed how clean they were kept. In almost every instance there was a sufficient current of air passing through the buildings, and they were well ventilated. As to the drainage of floors where they are liable to get wet, in all cases drainage has been provided for. There was only one case of overcrowding that came under our notice, and that occurred at Roche. This case has since been abated. The greatest difficulty that we have to contend with is the closet accommodation where there is no water brought in by gravitation; but in every instance the notices have been obeyed. We hope during the coming year to give these matters further attention. The workshops have been regularly visited and lime-washed, and the sanitary accommodation inspected; and although some of the requirements were not easy to comply with, still the work has been carried out without any friction.



## NEW BYE LAWS

The following are the new bye laws of the Corporation of the City of London, which have been passed by the Council of the Corporation, and are now in force. They are intended to regulate the conduct of the Corporation, and to provide for the better management of the City.

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## OTHER SANITARY WORK

There have also been many other matters, perhaps of minor importance, which have had our attention, and which were successfully carried out without bringing them before your Council, such as the abating of nuisances by oral notices, erecting privies and water closets, cleaning piggeries, the removal of refuse, and the cleansing of cess heaps and cess pits.

When making our house to house inspection we could not help noticing in many instances the cleanliness of some houses, and the filth of others: the former as a rule mean clean surroundings; the latter filthy and dirty places. I venture to say that you have only a faint idea of the sanitary work done during the year by your Inspector and myself: it has been continuous, and, I hope of a progressive nature. The sanitary condition of the District is in a much better state than heretofore, and can compare favourably with any Rural District in the County.

There have been about eighty new houses erected, mostly workmen's cottages, and the new bye-laws have been of great service to us. We have been most careful about the damp courses, and the ventilation of the rooms, and I consider that the recently constructed houses are far superior to what the workingman has been accustomed to live in.

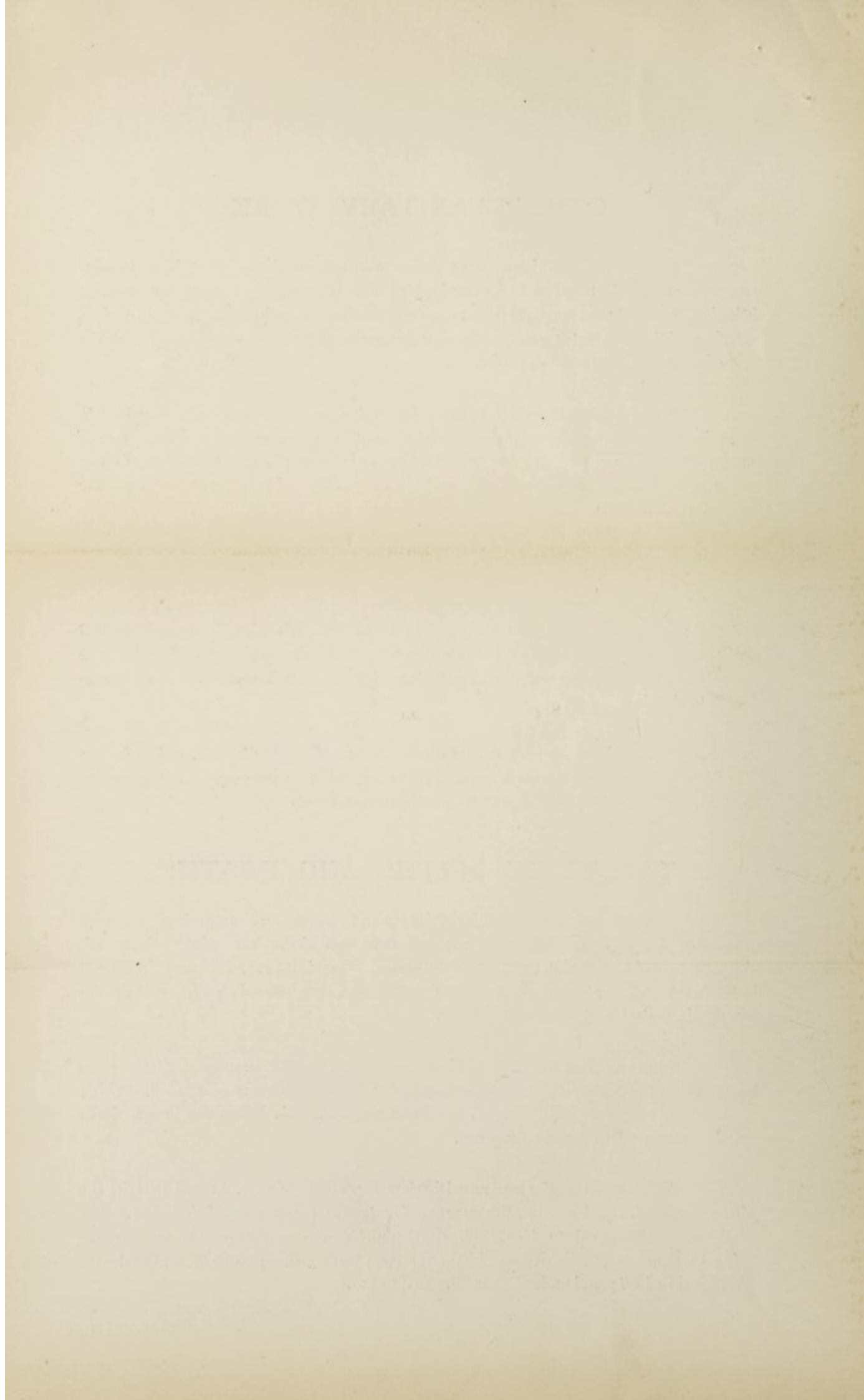
There are a great many matters in our Monthly Reports, and in former Yearly Reports which I have not referred to, as I deem it unnecessary to recapitulate anything in former Reports, or matters of minor importance.

## TABLES OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Herewith I append the tables of Births and Deaths, and comparing them with those for the previous year, you will see that the births have slightly increased, although below the average for the past ten years. The death rate has also increased, but is below the average for the past ten years, and the second lowest during the twenty-six years I have been your Officer.

Table one gives for 1904 a birth rate of 26·5, the average for ten years being 29·4. The death rate 14·05, the average for the past ten years being 15·9. Whilst for 1903 the birth rate was 25·9, and the death rate 13·2, this being the lowest death rate for the previous twenty-six years.

Table two gives the separate Districts for 1904. In St. Austell District the births were 344, equal to 28·8, the average for the past ten years being 334. The deaths were 180, equal to 15·1. The deaths under one year were 44, the average being 44, equal to 3·6. Whilst the births for 1903 were 316, equal to 26·5; the deaths 155, equal to 13·0; and under 1 year 30, equal to 2·5.



Fowey Births 183, equal to 23·7. Average for ten years 201. Deaths 115, equal to 14·9; under 1 year 19, equal to 2·4: whilst for 1903, births were 184, equal to 23·9. Deaths 97, equal to 12·6; under one year 14, equal to 1·8.

Grampound births 175, equal to 29. Average for ten years 181. Deaths 84, equal to 13·9. Under one year 23, equal to 3·8. Whilst for 1903 there were 178 births, equal to 29·5: deaths 86, equal to 14·2: under one year 19, equal to 3·1.

Mevagissey Births 83, equal to 20·9, average for 10 years, 103. Deaths 37, equal to 9·3; deaths under one year 7, equal to 1·7. For 1903, Births 91, equal to 15·2. Deaths 54, equal to 13·6: under one year 8, equal to 2.

I now append the Birth and Death Rate for the past twenty-five years.

Year	Birth Rate	Death Rate
1880	33·9	21·7
1881	32·9	18·7
1882	31·8	15·9
1883	31·8	18·2
1884	33·9	19·6
1885	32·6	18·6
1886	33·8	19·6
1887	29·7	19·5
1888	31·9	17·2
1889	36·6	17·6
1890	31·6	18·8
1891	32·7	19·4
1892	30·5	15·5
1893	29·8	21·4
1894	28·7	16·7
1895	31·4	18·9
1896	31·8	14·9
1897	31·3	16·7
1898	31·1	15·8
1899	30·6	18·6
1900	29·5	15·9
1901	28·04	14·7
1902	26·5	14·2
1903	25·9	13·2
1904	26·5	14·05



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I now append the Birth and Death Rates in the separate Districts :

	Birth Rate	Death Rate.	Under 1 Year.
<b>ST. AUSTELL—</b>			
1900	32.6	16.5	3.9
1901	29.4	14.6	3.8
1902	26.8	14.6	3.7
1903	26.5	13.0	2.5
1904	28.8	15.1	3.6

**FOWEY—**

1900	29.1	15.3	2.3
1901	25.1	15.3	2.8
1902	25.9	13.8	3.3
1903	23.9	12.6	1.8
1904	23.7	14.9	2.4

**GRAMPOUND—**

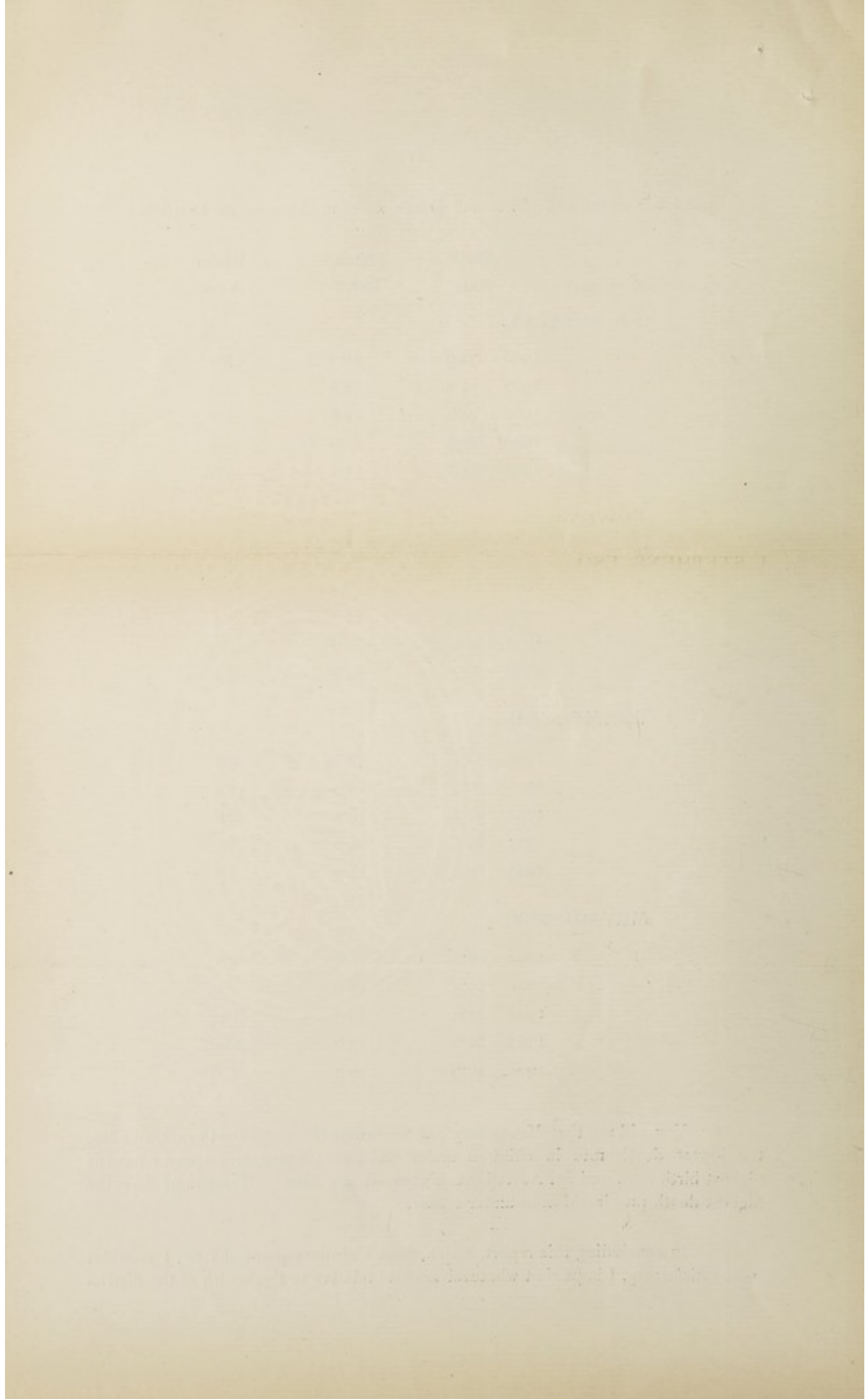
1900	32.4	17.8	4.4
1901	30.5	15.5	3.3
1902	27.7	16.5	2.6
1903	29.5	14.2	3.1
1904	29.0	13.9	3.8

**MEVAGISSEY—**

1900	18.7	13.8	1.8
1901	25.5	12.6	.75
1902	25.0	10.3	1.7
1903	22.9	13.6	2.0
1904	20.9	9.3	1.7

You will see that Mevagissey has the lowest birth and death rate, and also the lowest death rate in children under one year : whilst Grampound has the highest birth rate, and St. Austell the highest death rate. Grampound has the highest death rate in children under 1 year.

In concluding this report, which, from a sanitary point of view, I consider most satisfactory, I hope that whatever matters relative to the health of the district



(12)

are in future brought under your notice, you will continue to give them, as you have done in the past, your kind consideration, as it is my aim and desire to hold up your Council as one of the foremost and most progressive in the County.

Thanking all those connected with me for their kindness and forbearance, and also for the kind assistance so readily given.

I am Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

WILLIAM MASON,

M O.H.

J. STEPHENS, ESQ.



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REPUBLICAN  
PARTY

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REPUBLICAN  
PARTY

THE AMERICAN  
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PARTY