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Annual Report

— ON —

The Health,
Sanitary Condition,

ETC., ETC., OF THE

Borough of Hastings,

FOR THE YEAR

1905,

BY

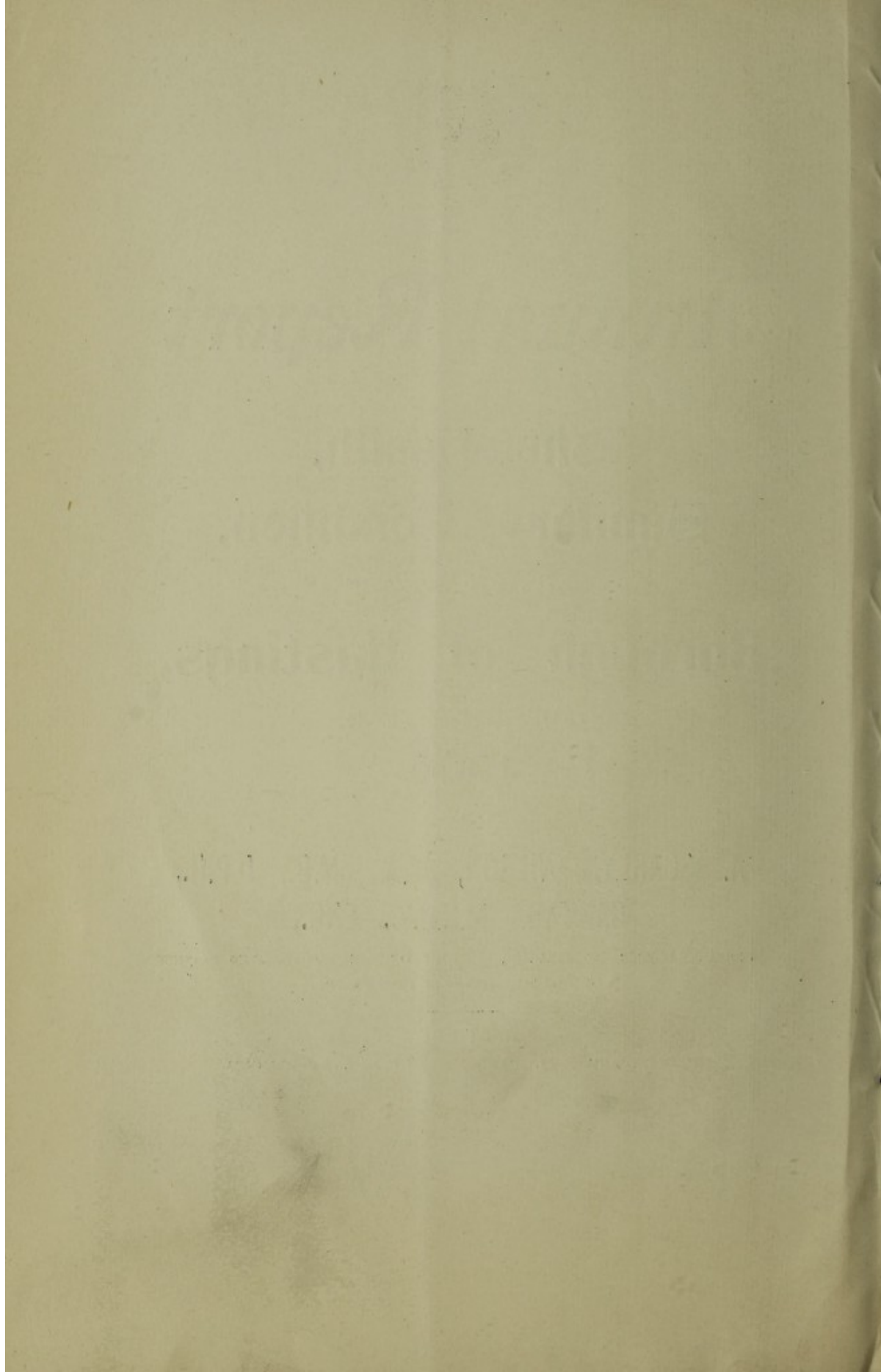
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HASTINGS:

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MDCCCXCVI.



TO THE
MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND BURGESSES
OF THE
COUNTY BOROUGH OF HASTINGS.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you my Report on the Health, Sanitary Condition &c. of the Borough for the year 1905. The statistics of mortality and disease exhibit some interesting features, and are, on the whole, very satisfactory, more particularly so as regards those diseases which are more directly under the control of the Sanitary Authority. The total deaths registered were, in 1905, fewer in number and the general death-rate, 12·67 per 1,000 of estimated population, was lower than in any year since the extension of the Borough in 1897. There was an entire absence of typhoid fever and of fatal diphtheria of local origin throughout the year, features which cannot fail to be a source of gratification to you as the responsible Sanitary Authority. On the other hand, whooping-cough and measles, diseases of which we have only incidental information, caused an unusually heavy mortality amongst young children in our poorer neighbourhoods.

As compared with the previous year the births registered in 1905 showed a slight increase, and the birth-rate a fractional advance, being 17·7 per 1,000 against 17·6 in 1904; with that exception, however, the birth-rate of 1905 was the lowest hitherto recorded.

POPULATION.

The Registrar-General estimated the population of the County Borough of Hastings in the middle of 1905 to be 66,820 which is the number adopted in this report as the basis of the statistics it contains.

The following table shows the number of inhabited houses and the population of each of the twelve Civil Parishes constituting the County Borough of Hastings at the Census of 1901:—

Civil Parishes.	Inhabited Houses.	Population.	Persons per House.
All Saints	1353	6799	5·02
St. Clement	922	4656	5·05
St. Mary-in-the-Castle ...	2291	12,498	5·05
St. Andrew	264	1447	5·48
Holy Trinity	771	4825	6·26
St. Michael	57	323	5·67
St. Mary Magdalen	1944	13,123	6·75
St. Leonard	1155	7693	6·66
St. Mary Bulverhythe ...	43	273	6·35
St. Matthew	1093	5783	5·29
St. Helens	1151	6184	5·37
Hollington St. John	384	1924	5·01
Total ..	11,428	65,528	5·734

The parishes of All Saints, St. Clement, St. Mary-in-the-Castle, St. Andrew, Holy Trinity, and St. Michael form the Registration Sub-District of All Saints; while the parishes of St. Mary Magdalen, St. Leonard, St. Mary Bulverhythe, and St. Matthew form the Registration Sub-District of St. Mary Magdalen.

These two groups of parishes, with the parishes of St. Helen and of Hollington St. John, constitute the separate "localities" into which, for the purposes of the Local Government Board tables to be found at the end of this report, I have divided the Borough. These sub-divisions are convenient also in that they roughly represent the popularly accepted ideas of "Hastings" and "St. Leonards," with their respective semi-rural dependencies of St. Helens and Hollington.

For purposes of Sanitary Administration the Borough is divided into four districts: Western, Central, Eastern, and Northern; the last named is the area added to the Borough at the extension in 1897. It is partly rural in character; the other three divisions are purely urban.

Each of these districts is under the supervision of a Sanitary Inspector who exercises therein the powers conferred on such an official under the Public Health Act, the Factory Acts, the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, and other kindred enactments.

THE CHIEF OCCUPATIONS OF THE INHABITANTS.

The district is largely a residential one, the chief industries of the place are the letting of lodgings to the visitors who frequent the town as a health or holiday resort, and the carrying on of the many business houses which minister to their needs.

Thus the proportion of domestic-servants and of shop-assistants in the population exceeds that of many places. At the East End of the Borough there is a considerable fishing community.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERS.

The neighbourhood of Hastings is undulating and well wooded, and the County-Borough itself, comprising an area of 4857 acres (including 373 acres of foreshore), is bounded on the North and East by hills, whose highest point of 599 feet is attained at Fairlight, to the North-East of Hastings. The town faces South on the English Channel, along whose shores it extends, almost perfectly level, to a distance of nearly three miles. Running inland are a series of hills and valleys tending northward, intersecting the basin in which the town lies, and affording shelter from the winds and a great variety of Climate;

the uplands and hilly ground at the back are bracing, and the sea front and the valleys more sedative. The geological formation consists of sandstone, sand and ferruginous clay. There is no chalk in the neighbourhood.

HOUSING ACCOMMODATION.

There is no lack of housing accommodation in any quarter of the town.

In recent years an immense amount of work has been effected in improving the sanitary condition of dwellings, the drainage of which, speaking generally, is excellent. The weakest spots are to be found in the area which was brought into the Borough at the extension of the boundaries eight years ago; but even here much has been done to bring this part into line with the rest of the district. A determined effort has been made to improve cottage-property by dealing with the causes of dampness therein, the evil effects of which on the health of the people are too little regarded and appreciated.

The modern demand for flats is leading to the conversion thereto of many existing houses not originally so designed; and in this connection there are one or two points which call for remark. In the first place, attention must be directed to the Sections of the Public Health Act of 1875 dealing with underground dwellings. Plans for the conversion into separate dwellings of the basements of existing houses require careful scrutiny in order that there be no contravention of these sections, which render illegal the letting or occupation of underground or cellar dwellings. Secondly, I would point out the desirability of extending the definition of New Building in Section 111 of Hastings Improvement Act of 1885 to cover those cases where, for example, it is intended to convert into three or four dwelling-houses, buildings which were originally constructed as two or more separate dwelling-houses.

Supervision over the erection of new houses is exercised by a special staff of Inspectors in the department of the Borough Surveyor.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

The water-carriage system is universal in the district. The sewage is conveyed into large intercepting sewers laid along the front line of the town, communicating with large collecting tanks at either extremity of the system.

From thence, at suitable states of the tide, it is discharged untreated into the sea. Owing to deficiency of fall, the sewage from a small area at the extreme west of St. Leonards requires to be raised by pumping. The sewers are ventilated entirely by up-cast shafts erected chiefly on the higher levels. To the absence of the objectionable surface ventilators, and to the care bestowed on the frequent cleansing and flushing of road gullies is probably to be attributed some of the town's immunity from diphtheria epidemics. The district is well sewered except in a few outlying and sparsely populated localities, where the cesspool system is employed. It would doubtless be desirable to extend the sewers into these districts; yet it is open to question whether, in view of the small number of houses to be served, the heavy expenditure required for such lengthy extensions would be justified in all cases. The house-drainage of the Borough is excellent; the drains are disconnected from the sewers and are efficiently ventilated. Under the local Act of 1900, notice of intended re-drainage of any premises must be sent to the Authority, and all such works are executed in accordance with the Bye-Laws and under the supervision of the Inspector of Nuisances. The law in this respect is rigidly enforced, and the public is thereby safeguarded against negligence in the carrying out of drainage works. Equally careful supervision is given in every class of dwelling.

DISPOSAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.

The Corporation undertakes the removal of house refuse, and has provided a Destructor for its disposal.

The collection is generally made weekly, but in some instances a daily removal of house and trade-refuse is effected.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply is drawn from deep wells and headings chiefly in the Ashdown Sands.

It is pumped to reservoirs placed at high levels whence it is distributed to the various districts by gravitation. Prior to its distribution the water is filtered through sand for the removal of suspended and soluble inorganic matter. At Brede and on the West Hill, St. Leonards, are installations of pressure-filters which are very effectual in action, and, as regards space, are extremely economical.

The water is of excellent quality and is soft as compared with waters derived from the chalk.

The public supply is distributed all over the district except in a few limited and remote areas where private wells are still in use; in recent years many such have been closed, wherever found polluted, and the public supply substituted. The public supply is undertaken by the Corporation, and the wells are for the most part sunk at a considerable distance from the town.

The largest contribution is drawn from the wells at Brede, seven miles from Hastings.

Births and Birth-rate.—The births registered in 1905 showed a slight excess over those of the previous year, being 1,183 compared with 1,170 in 1904, and the birth-rate a fractional increase on that of the earlier year, namely 17·7 against 17·6. With the exception, however, of the year 1901 the birth-rate in 1905 was the lowest on record. Births in 1902 numbered 1,201, and in 1903 1,209, the birth-rate being 18·22 and 18·26 in those years respectively. In the seven years 1898-1904 the number of births averaged 1,261 and the birth-rate 19·2 per thousand of population; thus the more recent years contrast unfavourably in this respect with the earlier years of the period named. In the same period the birth-rate in England and Wales has, except for a slight check in 1902, shown a continuous decline from 29·4 in 1898 to 27·2 in the year 1905.

As compared with 1904, the births in the Registration Sub-District of St. Mary Magdalen showed in 1905 a marked increase, numbering 406 against only 332 in the previous year. In the Registration Sub-District of All Saints there was also a small increase from 562 to 570; but in the Parish of St. Helens a

fall from 219 to 169, and in Hollington St. John from 57 to 38, came nigh to reducing the aggregate to the low figure of the earlier year.

As has been usually the case, the birth-rates of the several localities named showed marked differences. Thus, in the Sub-District of St. Mary Magdalen, with population estimated at 27,300, the birth-rate was only 14·8; in the Sub-District of All Saints, with population 31,120, it was 18·3; in St. Helens Parish 26·4, and in Hollington St. John, 19·0 per thousand.

The presence in the parish of the Hastings Union Workhouse, wherein a number of births are annually recorded which should be distributed over the Borough at large, artificially raises the birth-rate in St. Helens above its proper level.

In the matter of birth-rate Hastings compares not unfavourably with some other towns in England of similar character, as may be seen from the subjoined table, wherein a few are enumerated as examples.

The following table shows the low birth-rates recorded in some of the principal watering-places of the country during the past year. The birth-rate in Hastings occupies a position about mid-way between that of the lowest (Torquay) and that of the highest (Bath) among the towns enumerated.

NAME OF TOWN.	Population		Birth-rate in 1905.
	Enumerated at Census, 1901.	Estimated in the middle of 1905.	
Bath	49,839	49,169	20·0
Bournemouth		66,168	16·8
Cheltenham	49,439	50,612	19·7
Eastbourne	43,344	47,078	18·1
Hastings	65,528	66,820	17·7
Southport... ..	48,083	51,107	18·2
Torquay	33,625	33,540	15·5
Tunbridge Wells		35,237	17·7

The birth-rates in the above Table were calculated from the figures given in the Registrar-General's Quarterly Returns.

The birth-rate in England and Wales in 1905 was 27·2 compared with 27·9 in 1904, and was the lowest on record.

Illegitimate Births.—Among the 1,183 births registered in 1905, 92, equivalent to 7·8 per cent. of total births, were illegitimate. The percentage of such births was 7·2 in 1904, 5·4 in 1903, and 8·1 in 1902.

NATURAL INCREASE OF THE POPULATION.

The births in Hastings during 1905 exceeded the deaths by 336, which number represents the natural increase of the population. In 1904 the natural increase was 293, in 1903 357, in 1902 255, and 397 in 1901, the average in these years being 326

The following table shows the natural increase of the population in each quarter for the year :—

Quarter.	Births.	Deaths.	Natural Increase.
First Quarter	326	284	42
Second Quarter	298	214	84
Third Quarter	296	170	126
Fourth Quarter	263	179	84
Whole Year	1183	847	336

Deaths and Death-rate.—The number of deaths registered in 1905 was less than in any year since the extension of the Borough, namely, 876, the previous lowest number being 891 in 1903. The deaths in the years since the Borough was extended have been as follows : 1,083 deaths in 1898, 1,143 in 1899, 1,019 in 1900, 929 in 1901, 986 in 1902, 891 in 1903, and 906 in 1904. Thus the record of 1905 shows a substantial reduction on any of its predecessors.

Included among the deaths registered were 29 deaths of strangers in the Public Institutions of the Borough, and these are to be deducted for the purposes of this report. There were 16 such deaths in the East Sussex Hospital (which serves as the general Hospital for the East of the County of Sussex); 10 in the Eversfield Hospital, and one each in the Workhouse, the Chelsea Convalescent Home, and the Buchanan Cottage Hospital.

Excluding these, the nett deaths were only 847, and the recorded death-rate was only 12·67, which is 0·20 below that of 1903, hitherto the lowest. To make this figure strictly comparable with the death-rates of other towns, a further correction is necessary, owing to differences in the sex and age distribution of the population of the various towns. If this correction be applied, the death-rate in Hastings in 1905 was only 12·19. This is called the "corrected death-rate."

The following table shows the number of deaths in each parish and each locality in each quarter of the year, and the general death-rate in each quarter.

(The General and Zymotic death-rates in England and Wales during 1905 were 15·2 and 1·52 respectively).

Population (Estimated) Middle of 1905.	Parish.	Population, Census 1901.	Deaths.					
			First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	Whole Year.	From Zymotic Diseases.
Registration Sub-District of St. Mary Magdalen 27300	St. Mary B'lverh'the	273	3	2	1	—	6	—
	St. Leonard ...	7693	32	24	17	22	95	2
	St. Matthew ...	5783	24	20	10	19	73	5
	St. Mary Magdalen	13123	42	43	32	31	148	6
	Registration Dis- trict of St. Mary Magdalen ... }	26872	101	89	60	72	322	13
Registration Sub-District of All Saints. 31120	St. Michael ...	323	2	—	3	1	6	—
	Holy Trinity ...	4825	22	14	8	8	52	2
	St. Andrew ...	1447	8	2	3	4	17	1
	St. Mary-in-the Castle	12498	56	37	27	33	153	5
	St. Clement ...	4656	26	14	14	14	68	8
	All Saints ...	6799	36	26	31	23	116	7
	Registration Dis- trict of All Saints }	30548	150	93	85	83	412	23
6400	St. Helens ...	6184	24	25	21	16	86	9
2000	Hollington St. John	1924	9	7	3	8	27	9
66820	Total ...	65528	284	214	170	179	847	54
	Death-rate per thousand		17·2	12·8	10·1	10·6	12·7	0·81

The rates of mortality, General and Zymotic, in the different localities were as follows :—

In the Registration Sub-District of St. Mary Magdalen, 11·8 and 0·48; in the Registration Sub-District of All Saints', 13·2 and 0·74; in the Parish of St. Helen's, 13·4 and 1·40; in the Parish of Hollington St. John, 13·5 and 4·50 respectively. The general death-rate in each division of the Borough was thus very low.

Included in the above table are the deaths of 57 non-residents or visitors for which no correction is made.

Infantile Mortality.—The deaths of children under one year of age numbered 133 in the year 1905, against 126 in the preceding year; and the infantile death-rate, or proportion of deaths of infants under 12 months of age to every thousand births registered, rose from 109 in 1902, 107 in 1903 and in 1904, to 112 in 1905. Reference to the elaborate table regarding infantile mortality which is appended to this Report will make clear the causes which contributed to this mortality, amongst which whooping cough, acute pulmonary diseases, premature birth and congenital feebleness, and atrophy, bulk the most largely.

This rate was in England and Wales 128; in the 76 great towns, 140; in 141 smaller towns, 132; and in England and Wales, less the 217 towns, 113 per 1,000 of births.

As in previous years, the mortality amongst illegitimate children was much higher than in those born in wedlock, illegitimate infants dying at the rate of 152 per 1,000, compared with 109 per 1,000 of the latter class.

In the seven years, 1898 to 1904, the infantile mortality in Hastings averaged 121 per 1,000.

INQUESTS.

During the year inquests were held on the bodies of 49 persons, compared with 67 in 1904, and 57 in 1903. The cause of death was pronounced to be accidental in 18 instances; suicidal in 6; natural in 18. In 2 cases death was due to

misadventure, in 2 to puerperal fever; in 2 a verdict of found dead or drowned was returned; and in 1 chronic alcoholism was the cause of death.

UNCERTIFIED DEATHS.

Deaths uncertified either by Medical Attendant or by Coroner after inquest were 4 in number or 0·47 per cent of all deaths registered. The cause of death in these 4 cases was considered to have been phthisis, pneumonia, paralysis, and heart-disease, respectively. The percentage of uncertified in total deaths in the 76 great towns (including Hastings) was 1·1.

DEATHS FROM CERTAIN CLASSES OF DISEASE.

Among developmental diseases old age accounted for 48 deaths; and premature birth for 22.

Diseases of the Respiratory organs caused 146 deaths; of the Digestive organs, 35 deaths; of the Urinary organs, 35 deaths; of the Nervous System, 72 deaths; and of the Circulatory System, 100 deaths.

Deaths from cancer or malignant disease numbered 71, as in 1904.

Alcoholism, including cirrhosis of the liver, caused 12 deaths, 6 males and 6 females, compared with 16 deaths in the preceding year.

Tuberculosis.—Deaths from phthisis (tuberculous disease of the lungs) continue to decrease. They numbered 90 in 1905 against 95 in 1904 and in 1903, previous to which years they invariably exceeded 100. Deaths from other forms of tubercular disease also declined. Of all deaths from tuberculosis registered during the year about 25 per cent. were deaths of non-residents. As has before been pointed out, it should be remembered that the resident population of all classes contains a certain percentage of persons who, having acquired the disease elsewhere, have settled in Hastings, seeking, amid the healthy surroundings and with the exceptional climatic advantages of the place, to prolong life.

The following Table sets forth the phthisis death-rate in each year since the extension of the Borough:—

YEAR.	Phthisis Deaths.	Phthisis death-rate
1898	121	1·86
1899	125	1·91
1900	102	1·56
1901	103	1·57
1902	108	1·64
1903	95	1·43
1904	95	1·43
1905	90	1·35

The following table shows the notifications of infectious diseases received during the four quarters of 1905 and the attack-rate per 1,000 of the population.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Disease.	Notifications.					Attack-rate per 1,000 of population in 1905.
	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Whole Year.	
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	Nil.
Scarlet Fever.....	19	10	12	60	101	1·50
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup)	8	6	1	6	21	0·31
Erysipelas	9	7	5	12	33	0·49
Enteric Fever ...	1	1	1	—	3	0·05
Puerperal Fever	2	—	—	1	3	0·05
Total	39	21	19	79	161	2·40

The attack-rate was the lowest hitherto recorded since the extension of the Borough, the decline in the number of notifications received being most marked in the case of diphtheria and of enteric fever.

The following table shows the number of deaths from each of the chief zymotic or epidemic diseases during the four quarters of 1905 with death-rates from each of these diseases.

DEATHS FROM THE PRINCIPAL EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

Disease.	DEATHS.					Death rate per 1000 of population.
	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.	
Notifiable.	Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	Nil.
	Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	Nil.
	Diphtheria ...	—	1	—	—	*1
	Enteric Fever	1	—	—	—	*1
	Total ...	1	1	—	—	*2
Non-notifiable.	Measles ...	—	—	4	6	0·15
	Whooping Cough	20	12	—	—	0·48
	Diarrhoea ...	2	2	4	2	0·15
	Total ...	22	14	8	8	0·78
Total ...	23	15	8	8	54	0·81

*N.B.—The fatal cases of diphtheria and enteric fever were both imported. It will be observed that, except for these, the notifiable diseases of this group occasioned no mortality in the Borough during the year 1905

The following table shows the number of deaths from the seven principal epidemic diseases in each year since the extension of the Borough boundaries :—

DISEASE.	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	7	3	1	1	4	1	—	—
Diphtheria ...	18	23	5	6	9	5	2	1
Enteric Fever	6	7	7	4	1	1	1	1
Measles ...	6	11	10	1	14	12	1	10
WhoopingCo'gh	9	23	10	17	7	12	2	32
Diarrhœa ...	47	57	25	26	14	11	19	10
Totals ...	93	124	58	55	49	42	25	54
Zymotic Death-rate	1.43	1.90	0.88	0.84	0.74	0.64	0.37	0.81

This table sets forth the remarkable diminution which recent years have witnessed in the mortality from enteric (typhoid) fever, diphtheria and diarrhœa—diseases which are more particularly associated with insanitary conditions and drainage defect, and it may be regarded as offering striking testimony to the value of the work which has been steadily carried out in the amelioration of such conditions in the District.

Diphtheria.—There was very little diphtheria in the District in 1905, less probably than in any year since the Notification Act came into force in 1891. Twenty-one cases were notified of which one only proved fatal, the majority being of very mild

type. The specific germ was found in a few cases only. Sixteen cases, equivalent to 76 per cent. of those notified, were removed to the Sanatorium; and seven were imported, including the only fatal one. This was the case of a lad who was sent here, where his parents were spending the week, from a school near London in which the disease had broken out, and who sickened on the evening of his arrival in Hastings. Thus the town was for the first time in a number of years free from any death from diphtheria originating locally.

Enteric (Typhoid) Fever.—Not a single case of enteric fever contracted in the district occurred in Hastings during the year; and only three cases, all apparently imported, were notified. One of these proved fatal. It was that of a man, a resident of the parish of Hollington St. John, who fell ill on his return home after an absence of several weeks' duration in another part of the county. He was admitted to the workhouse, where it was found that he was suffering from enteric fever, to which he succumbed. A second death from the disease occurred in one of the local Hospitals, the patient having been sent in to be treated for the disease from a neighbouring town. The Borough may be considered as having been absolutely free from typhoid fever throughout the year

Scarlet Fever.—But a small number of cases of scarlet fever were reported during the first three quarters of the year, and these were distributed here and there throughout the district. In the last quarter, however, some prevalence of the disease was observed, principally confined to the parishes of St. Mary-in-the-Castle and St. Helen's, and in those localities especially affecting the children attending the Mount Pleasant Schools and other members of their families. The outbreak supervened on the return of some of the children from the hop-picking, and it appeared probable that it was traceable to infection contracted in the hop-gardens, where families from Hastings associated with others from various parts of the country. The type of disease was, as it has shown itself in

other recent years, exceedingly mild; consequently, medical advice was not sought in some instances at all, and in other cases the step was postponed until spread of infection in the invaded household aroused suspicion as to the nature of the illness. Thus some of the earlier cases passed altogether unrecognised and the fever obtained a footing in the School. On one occasion when visiting there and examining the scholars I detected three who were desquamating after a recent attack of the disease; these children and others who excited my suspicion, having been isolated, the outbreak was checked though not for a time entirely arrested.

The infection was several times introduced into the town from London and other places, three times the resulting outbreak occurring in private schools or Convalescent Homes, but in none of these instances was the spread serious. There was no death in the Borough from scarlet fever amongst the 101 persons certified to be suffering from the disease, 83 of whom, or 82 per cent., were removed to the Sanatorium. The notifications received were, in spite of the autumnal prevalence, much below the average.

Smallpox.—The District remained free from smallpox throughout the year. The last case notified was in the January of 1904. The infant population is fairly well protected against the disease, as is shown in the accompanying table setting forth the vaccination returns of recent years, which I am enabled to append through the courtesy of Mr. S. Bumstead, the Vaccination Officer of the Hastings Union. In 1904, the last year where complete returns are as yet available, 88 per cent. of the children whose births were registered during that period are satisfactorily accounted for.

VACCINATION RETURNS.

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Births	1269	1192	1205	1143
Successfully Vaccinated	951	884	892	899
Insusceptible	1	6	4	7
Had Smallpox	—	—	—	—
Conscientious objections	97	59	95	89
Dead, unvaccinated ...	106	106	93	98
Postponed	5	9	8	1
Removed to other Districts and traced	23	18	22	13
Gone, not found, &c. ...	61	62	56	28
Remaining	25	48	35	8

It will be apparent from the foregoing tables relating to the seven principal epidemic diseases that, while the four notifiable members of the group occasioned no mortality whatever except as the result of imported infection, as regards the three diseases not scheduled under the Act the case was far otherwise.

WHOOPING COUGH

Not for many years past has whooping cough been so prevalent or so fatal in the District as it was in 1905, and in the earlier months of the year more particularly. Twenty deaths amongst young children were registered in the first quarter and twelve more in the second quarter of the year. The heavy mortality is to be explained by the fact that the epidemic was at its height in the poorer quarters of the Borough just when the most inclement weather was being experienced. Whooping-cough

renders those persons who are suffering from it peculiarly liable to severe and often fatal inflammation of the lungs, a complication which exposure to cold and wet not uncommonly induces. The disease was especially fatal in the Parishes of Hollington St. John and St. Helens, while Halton and the Old Town also suffered severely. Later in the year the epidemic spread westward, but, partly owing to the improved weather conditions with less serious results. The Infants' Departments of Ore Village and Hollington Schools and the mixed and Infant Schools of St. Mary-Star-of-the-Sea were closed on account of prevalence of whooping cough for several weeks during the early months of the year, and the Infant Department of West St. Leonards School for the same reason in the month of September. The visiting-nurse of the Sanitary Aid Association did useful work in some of the infected households of the poorer localities by instructing the mothers of patients how to nurse their children and limit the spread of infection in the neighbourhood, and by providing coal and milk where these were lacking.

MEASLES.

As is not infrequently the case after prevalence of whooping-cough, an epidemic of measles, which attacked the great majority of the Infant Departments of the Elementary Schools of the borough, broke out in the month of April. It originated in the central district shortly before the Easter Holiday, spread throughout that neighbourhood, over the West Hill to Halton, Priory Road, and Mount Pleasant, to Ore and Sandown, thence through the Old Town, which it reached in the summer, terminating its career in the latter months of the year in Silverhill and Hollington. No fewer than 16 of the Infants Departments of the Elementary Schools were closed for longer or shorter periods in the year on account of outbreak of measles, and in addition to these one or two of the boys, girls, and mixed schools also.

Ten deaths were attributed to measles, of which four were registered in the third and six in the last quarter of the year. Two deaths from measles occurred in each of the following parishes, St. Matthew, Hollington St. John, St. Clement, and St. Helen's; one in St. Leonard and one in St. Mary Magdalen.

The control of measles and whooping-cough, which were together responsible for 42 deaths in Hastings (and for more than 19,000 deaths in England and Wales) during 1905, is a matter which presents great difficulty. The diseases resemble one another in the intensity of their infective power which far exceeds that of scarlet fever, for example; in their tendency to become epidemic every two or three years, as soon in fact as a fresh generation of unprotected infants has come into being; and in the heavy mortality which they occasion amongst the very young in poor neighbourhoods where food and fuel are deficient. To the scarcity of these prime necessities of life in many of the homes invaded and to ignorance of nursing much of the fatality caused by the recent epidemics was undoubtedly due. The chief difficulty in controlling the spread of these diseases arises from the fact that they are extremely infectious from their first onset, when they are commonly mistaken for an ordinary cold. From children attending schools in this stage wide-spread infection of their school-fellows and playmates results, and these in their turn infect other members of their own and their neighbour's households, for isolation is seldom attempted, and, indeed, is rarely practicable. The mortality occurs chiefly amongst those who are not yet of school-age. Notification, which has been adopted in some towns, does not appear to be effective; for only in a small minority of cases is medical aid called in; while to provide Hospital isolation for the enormous numbers of children requiring it in epidemic times would be an impossibility. Thus the two measures which enable Sanitary Authorities to cope with outbreaks of such diseases as scarlatina and diphtheria, are not in the case of measles and whooping-cough applicable. Our sources of information as to prevalence of these latter complaints are derived mainly from the Education Authorities, with whose officials I was in constant communication, and from whom I received every assistance in dealing with the epidemics. I personally visited amongst the invaded Schools only to find in most instances that disease had already established a firm footing therein and that the attendance was seriously affected. After such extensive outbreaks the District will probably enjoy comparative immunity from these diseases during the next year or two.

Diarrhœa.—Diarrhœa was not at all prevalent during the year, the deaths, ten in number, being fewer than in any year since the extension of the Borough. Only five deaths under one year of age were attributed to the diseases classified under this heading, being equal to a rate of 4.2 per 1,000 of total births.

BOROUGH SANATORIUM.

For the isolation of persons suffering from infectious disease the Borough is well provided with an admirably appointed and recently erected Hospital containing 46 beds in four separate blocks.

This, the Borough Sanatorium, is designed for the reception of cases of scarlet fever, diphtheria, and enteric fever.

Including seventeen patients who were in the Sanatorium on January 1st, 1905, 122 persons were treated during the year. Among these two deaths occurred, one (a visitor) from diphtheria and one from tubercular meningitis (simulating enteric fevers).

Scarlet Fever.—One hundred and three cases of scarlatina were under treatment during the year. With few exceptions these were of mild type; two or three only were severe and none fatal.

One of the nurses and two of the domestic staff contracted the disease.

Diphtheria.—Eighteen patients were admitted showing symptoms suggestive of Diphtheria, but in several instances the disease on further observation proved to be of less serious nature.

The majority of the cases were very mild, and one only proved fatal.

Antitoxin was injected in all those cases which were at all well marked.

In the fatal case the patient had been ill prior to admission for three days, during which period antitoxin had not been used. The cause of death was heart failure during the second week of the illness.

The nursing and domestic arrangements at the Hospital were very satisfactory.

The following table shows briefly the results of the year's work at the Sanatorium.

Disease.	Number in Hospital on Jan. 1st, 1905.	Admitted during year.	Died in Hospital.	Discharged from Hospital.	Remaining Dec. 31st, 1905.
Scarlatina ...	17	86	—	64	39
Diphtheria ...	—	16	1	15	—
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases ...	—	3	1	2	—
TOTAL ...	17	105	2	81	39

The Smallpox Hospital, which is situate at a considerable distance from the Borough and is admirably isolated, is kept in readiness at all times for emergencies.

DISINFECTION.

The Corporation possesses two apparatus for the disinfection by steam of bedding, clothing, etc., which have been exposed to infection.

This method of treatment is adopted as a routine practice, in the case of such articles, on the occurrence of scarlet fever, enteric fever, or diphtheria, and frequently also, on demand, in measles, whooping cough, or phthisis. Occasionally, after cases of cancer, this form of disinfection is employed when required on payment of a small fee.

Rooms to the number of 193 were disinfected during the year by the Sanitary Officials, and also certain Elementary Schools and some Police Cells.

I have advised that the mattresses and rugs provided for the use of prisoners in the Police Cells, should be annually disinfected for cleansing purposes, and this step has once more been taken during the past year.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS.

These premises are well looked after. One cowshed was closed during the year, and seven have been improved. Leaflets on the subject of Cleanliness in the Dairy were circulated from the Sanitary Department to the owners of dairies and cowsheds, a clean milk-supply being of the greatest importance to the infant and invalid members of our population.

Some difficulty is experienced in the keeping of an accurate register of these establishments owing to frequent changes of address and of ownership of the smaller businesses.

Many samples of milk were purchased for analysis, results of which will be found in the Analyst's Report appended hereto.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

The Inspector's Report on the Common Lodging Houses will be found below. These establishments are four in number and are all situated in the Old Town of Hastings. They are under constant supervision, being visited by the Inspector at least once in every week.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

At premises in the Old Town a small tallow-melting business is carried on. The trade is a diminishing one, and only two workers are now employed. The work is carried on in a cleanly manner, and no complaints have been received concerning the business for several years.

On the West Hill, Hastings, a small gut-scraping business, established many years ago, is still carried on. The place has always been found clean and well looked after when I have inspected it, and all proper measures are taken to minimize the offensive smells which, from the nature of the trade, are likely to arise. I have had no complaint of the premises during the year.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The District being in no sense a manufacturing one no special officer has been detailed as Inspector under the Factory and Workshop Acts, but each Sanitary Inspector in his own district exercises the necessary supervision.

An endeavour is made to visit the various places of work so far as possible in the year, and to enforce the provisions of the Acts so far as these are in the hands of local Authorities. A summary of the inspections and work done will be found in the special table appended to this Report. It will be noticed that scarcely any work is given out to out-workers though a few such are employed in the tailoring trade.

No fresh certificates in respect of underground bakehouses were granted during the year. The requirements of the Sanitary Authority were as follows:—

1. Every underground bakehouse shall be, generally, 8 feet in height throughout, measured vertically from floor to ceiling, but in exceptional cases an underground bakehouse may, with the consent of the Council, be of a height of not less than 7 feet 6 inches, measured as aforesaid.

2. Every underground bakehouse shall as regards materials be suitably constructed; the floor of hard, durable, smooth, impervious materials (e.g., concrete, finished with cement concrete); the walls shall be hard, smooth and damp proof; the ceiling even, durable and impervious to damp.

3. Suitable provision, including tap and sink, shall be made for personal ablution in connection with the bakehouse.

4. Sanitary conveniences must be provided in an approved situation away from the bakehouse.

5. Through ventilation must be provided and constantly maintained during working hours, precautions being taken as far as possible to exclude dust.

6. Every underground bakehouse shall be adequately lighted throughout with daylight unless this be impossible, when electric light may be employed, or—with the consent of the Council—incandescent gaslight, if proper means be adopted for the immediate removal of the products of combustion.

7. An underground bakehouse shall not be used as a storeroom nor for the deposit of articles of clothing.

8. Troughs, tables and other furniture must be so constructed and placed (a) that dust and dirt may not accumulate in inaccessible places in the bakehouse, and (b) so as to allow of the thorough and efficient cleansing of the bakehouse when necessary.

9. Every underground bakehouse shall comply with the statutory requirements affecting bakehouses in general.

One underground bakehouse was closed during the year.

A Summary of the work carried out in the Sanitary Department and Tables of Statistics of Births, Deaths, and Diseases, will be found at the end of this Report.

I have, in conclusion, to offer my thanks to the Members of the Sanitary Committee and especially to their Chairman for much kindness and assistance rendered to the Staff of the Health Department in their endeavour to carry out satisfactorily their responsible duties.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

A. SCARLYN WILSON, D.P.H

Medical Officer of Health.

Town Hall,
Hastings,
March, 1906.

ANNUAL SUMMARY, 1905.

Public Analyst's Laboratory,

St. Leonards-on-Sea.

To the Mayor and Corporation of Hastings.

Gentlemen,

Herewith I beg to submit my annual summary for the year ending December 31st, 1905. During the year 155 samples have been reported on under the Acts, and comprising 21 different descriptions of articles.

They may be grouped as follows:—

Milk	...	...	...	...	46
Butter	...	...	...	...	39
Margarine	...	...	...	...	8
Cheese	...	...	...	...	3
Tea, coffee, etc.	...	...	...	...	10
Pepper	...	...	...	...	3
Lard	...	...	...	...	6
Sweetmeats	...	...	...	...	8
Alcoholics	...	...	...	...	24
Drugs	...	...	...	...	8
					<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	155
					<hr/>

Of these 8 were returned as adulterated, and in two of the cases, where the formalities had been fully complied with, proceedings were taken. In one, margarine had been sold as butter and the vendor was fined £1 and costs, in the second case a dismissal ensued on a dispute as to the exhibition of a dilution notice. In some of the other cases the vendors were cautioned; they were, 3 margarine sold as butter, 2 weak spirits, and 1 improper colouring of sweets. The last item seems to me a little important. It is the second case I have personally met with where children have been made sick by crude lumps of colour in carelessly made sweets. Many of these colouring matters which are harmless enough in

diffused form may become distinctly hurtful in a concentrated form, and manufacturers should be particularly careful that their colours are properly incorporated.

Nothing notable has occurred during the year except perhaps the movement on the part of one of the neighbouring authorities to get a standard fixed for the fat in cheese. This appears to be quite unnecessary, and I so expressed myself to your Committee. The distinction between skim and whole milk cheeses is at present quite sharp enough without hampering the trade any further with standards, and the point is easily judged by the public with sufficient accuracy. I am also strongly opposed to the proposed distinction between skim and separated milk whether for cheese or any other purpose.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

H. F. CHESHIRE.

10th February, 1906.

Health Department,

Town Hall,

Hastings,

March, 1906.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF COMMON LODGING-
HOUSES FOR THE YEAR 1905.

To the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary Committee.

Gentlemen,

The Registered Common Lodging Houses are kept in a cleanly condition, and have been twice cleansed and linewashed throughout during the year. The bedding also is cleansed and renewed at intervals.

No serious defects have been noticed, and I am pleased once again to report that no case of infectious disease has been notified from any of the registered houses during the year.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

R. WILSON KING.

Inspector of Common Lodging Houses.

	Eastern District.	Central District	Western District.	Northern District.	Total.
Drains tested	298	339	309	166	1112
Houses and premises provided with new water-tight drains, properly intercepted and ventilated ...	58	60	84	59	261
Water-tight cesspools constructed ...	—	—	—	4	4
Cesspools emptied and cleansed ...	2	—	1	17	20
Cesspools abolished	—	—	—	3	3
Drains cleared and amended ...	48	37	50	61	196
New iron and lead, soil, and ventilating pipes fixed	73	78	95	96	342
New closets fixed	80	69	135	156	440
Closets amended	40	53	43	49	185
New flushing boxes provided, necessary storage cisterns being fixed where needed	53	29	77	93	252
Flushing boxes repaired	57	21	52	61	191
Houses and premises provided with a proper supply of water	10	4	2	71	87
Glazed stoneware sinks fixed, fitted with proper waste pipes, and trapped where necessary	45	23	41	31	140
New urinals constructed	—	3	1	2	6
Yards repaved	42	85	34	38	199
Sanitary dustbins provided	33	35	25	23	116
Accumulations of manure and other refuse removed	45	96	21	24	186
Rooms, etc., cleansed and white-washed	196	105	64	446	811
Nuisances abated from animals improperly kept	17	27	3	8	45
Nuisance abated from chimneys sending forth black smoke ...	1	5	—	2	8
Samples of water taken from private wells and filters and submitted for analysis	—	—	—	5	5
Wells closed, the water being found unfit for dietetic purposes ...	2	—	—	1	3
Cases of infectious diseases removed to Sanatorium	27	43	16	15	101
Nuisances abated from overcrowding	1	2	—	1	4
Manure pits constructed	—	1	1	2	4
Miscellaneous repairs	45	23	8	88	164
Houses closed... ..	—	1	—	1	2
Cowsheds closed	—	—	—	1	1

ANNUAL REPORT ON
 FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES
 AND HOMEWORK.

1.—INSPECTION.

Including inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors or
 Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (Including Factory Laundries.)	23	Nil.	
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries.)	341	11	Nil.
Workplaces	306	15	
Homeworkers' Premises ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Total	670	26	Nil.

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i> ^o				
Want of cleanliness	343	343		
Want of Ventilation... ..	6	6		
Overcrowding	2	2		
Want of drainage of floors	22	23		
Other Nuisances	57	57		
†Sanitary accommo- dations	{ insufficient 1	{ 1		
	{ unsuitable or defective 18	{ 19		
	{ not separate for sexes Nil.	{ 1		
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S. 101)	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100)	2	1		
Failure as regard lists of outworkers (S. 108)	Nil.	Nil.		
Giving out work to be done in premises which are	{ unwholesome (S. 107) Nil.	{ Nil.		
	{ infected (S. 110) Nil.	{ Nil.		
Allowing wearing apparel to be made in premises infected by scarlet fever or small pox (S. 109)	Nil.	Nil.		
Other offences	Nil.	Nil.		
TOTAL	451	453	Nil.	Nil.

^o Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7, and 8, of the Factory Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

† Section 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, has been adopted by the District Council. No standard of sufficiency and suitability of sanitary accommodation for persons employed in factories and workshops has been adopted, each case is considered on its own merits.

3.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.		Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories :—		
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133) ... ..	...	Nil.
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Act (S. 5) {	Notified by H.M. Inspector ...	3
	Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors ..	6
Other ... ..	...	4
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :—		
In use during 1903 ... ..	...	49
Certificates granted {	in 1903... ..	Nil.
	in 1904... ..	50
	in 1905... ..	Nil.
In use at end of {	1904	49
	1905	48
Homework :—		
<i>Lists of Outworkers*</i> (S. 107) :—		
Lists received	Number of	
	Lists	Outworkers
...	Nil.	Nil.
Addresses of { forwarded to other Authorities ... outworkers { received from other Authorities...	Nil.	
	2	
<i>Homework in unwholesome or infected premises</i> :—		
Notices prohibiting homework in unwholesome premises (S. 108)	Wearing Apparel.	Other.
	Nil.	Nil.
	Nil.	Nil.
Cases of infectious disease notified in homeworkers' premises	Nil.	Nil.
Orders prohibiting homework in infected premises (S. 110)	Nil.	Nil.
Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of 1904		
Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bakehouses, may be enumerated here. {	Bakehouses	90
	Total number of workshops on Register	
		294

* The Lists should be received twice in the year. The year's figures required in the Table are then obtained by adding together the two half-yearly totals.

Inspection and re-inspection of Premises ...	8619
Complaints investigated	358
Notices issued for the abatement of Nuisances	270
Reports laid before the Sanitary Committee	267
Houses and premises inspected	1736
Letters sent	619

FOOD INSPECTION.

UN SOUND FOOD DESTROYED.

Eastern District :—

Corn Beef	17 6 lb. tins
Plaice... ..	1 case
Kippers	24 boxes
Whiting	5 cases
Winkles	2 bags

Central District :—

Beef	361 lbs.
Kidneys	15 lbs.
Tripe	80 lbs.
Chicken	12

Northern District :—

1 Carcase of Mutton ...	7 stone
9 Pieces of Beef	42 lbs.

(Seized and destroyed by Magistrate's Order.)

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Number of Samples taken	155
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TABLE I.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1905 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.				Total Deaths Registered in the District.				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.		
		Number		Rate *		Under 1 year of age.		At all Ages.					Number	Rate.*	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10						11	12	13
1898	65000	1338	20.58	186	139	1083	16.66	135	43	—	1040	16.00	—	1040	16.00
1899	65250	1337	20.49	204	153	1143	17.52	145	33	—	1110	17.01	—	1110	17.01
1900	65500	1285	19.61	148	115	1019	15.55	128	38	—	981	14.07	—	981	14.07
1901	65600	1289	19.65	148	115	929	14.16	146	37	—	892	13.59	—	892	13.59
1902	65900	1201	18.22	131	109	986	14.96	127	40	—	946	14.35	—	946	14.35
1903	66200	1209	18.26	130	107	891	13.46	132	39	—	852	12.87	—	852	12.87
1904	66500	1170	17.60	126	107	906	13.62	147	32	—	874	13.14	—	874	13.14
Averages for years 1898 to 1904.	65709	1261	19.20	153	121	994	15.13	137	37	—	956	14.5	—	956	14.5
1905	66820	1183	17.70	133	112	876	13.11	132	29	—	847	12.67	—	847	12.67

* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1000 of estimated population.

The following Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.

Ore Workhouse

Borough Sanatorium

St. Mary Magdalen...East Sussex Hospital

Buchanan Hospital.

Eversfield Hospital for Consumption.

Herts Convalescent Home.

Herts Convalescent Home for Children.

Convalescent Home for Poor Children.

Beau Site Convalescent Home.

Railway Mission Men's Convalescent Home.

Chelsea Women's Convalescent Home.

The only Institution outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District is the Farm belonging to the Corporation, where cases of smallpox are isolated.

TABLE II.
VITAL STATISTICS OF SEPARATE LOCALITIES IN 1905 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	Hastings County Borough.				Registration Sub-District of St. Mary Magdalen.				Registration Sub-District of All Saints.				Parish of St. Helens.				Parish of Hollington St. John.			
	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
1898 ...	65000	1338	1040	186	26660	467	387	51	30300	630	530	98	6140	193	97	27	1900	48	26	10
1899 ...	65250	1337	1110	204	26760	450	450	69	30420	652	550	107	6160	178	85	22	1910	57	25	6
1900 ...	65500	1285	981	148	26860	416	389	47	30540	624	492	73	6180	200	81	23	1920	45	19	5
1901 ...	65600	1289	892	148	26900	423	352	53	30580	618	427	73	6190	189	90	17	1930	61	23	5
1902 ...	65900	1201	946	131	27000	403	418	51	30700	571	427	56	6250	182	79	15	1950	45	22	9
1903 ...	66200	1209	852	130	27100	409	341	43	30850	562	423	74	6290	194	71	9	1960	44	17	4
1904 ...	66500	1170	874	126	27200	332	355	34	31000	562	428	75	6320	219	77	13	1980	57	14	4
Averages of years 1898 to 1904.	65709	1261	956	153	26927	414	385	49	30627	603	468	79	6220	193	83	18	1936	51	21	6
1905 ...	66820	1183	847	133	27300	406	322	38	31120	570	412	69	6400	169	86	19	2000	38	27	7

TABLE III.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1905.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.				NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.			
	At all Ages.	At Ages Years.					1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15	15 to 25.	25 to 65.									65 and upwards
Small-pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	21	2	10	6	3	—	10	9	2	—	5	2	—	—
Membranous Croup ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	33	2	1	—	29	1	11	12	8	2	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	101	1	21	14	5	—	19	60	19	3	15	13	2	—
Typhus Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever... ..	3	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Relapsing Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever ...	3	—	—	1	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plague ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	161	1	25	72	22	40	42	84	30	5	20	15	2	—

TABLE IV.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1905.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District.							Deaths at all ages of "Residents" belonging to Localities, whether occurring in or beyond the District.				Total Deaths whether of Residents or Non-Residents in Public Institutions in the District
	All ages	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	St. Mary Magdalen District.	All Saints District.	St. Helens Parish.	Hallington St. John Parish.	
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	10	2	5	3	—	—	—	4	2	2	2	1
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	32	18	13	1	—	—	—	6	17	4	5	—
Diphtheria and membranous croup	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Croup	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Fever { Typhus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Enteric	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
{ Other continued	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epidemic influenza	18	—	—	1	—	6	11	12	6	—	—	—
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea	10	5	2	—	—	1	2	3	3	3	1	—
Enteritis	9	8	1	—	—	—	—	2	7	—	—	—
Interperal Fever	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	3	1	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other septic diseases	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	90	—	1	2	14	66	7	39	38	11	2	24
Other tubercular diseases	25	6	5	6	3	5	—	5	18	1	1	7
Cancer, malignant disease	71	—	—	—	1	40	30	30	32	5	4	11
Bronchitis	81	17	6	—	—	7	51	31	40	8	2	7
Pneumonia	62	12	10	2	—	25	13	15	36	9	2	8
Leurisy	3	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	1	—	—
Other diseases of Respiratory organs	13	—	2	—	—	7	4	6	7	—	—	—
Alcoholism }	12	—	—	—	—	12	—	4	7	1	—	4
Cerebral diseases	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Premature birth	22	22	—	—	—	—	—	14	4	4	—	—
Diseases and accidents of parturition	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—
Heart diseases	99	1	—	1	1	45	51	58	55	4	2	5
Accidents	15	—	—	—	2	7	6	8	5	2	—	9
suicides	6	—	—	—	1	4	1	2	3	1	—	1
Disadvantage	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Found Dead or Drowned	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
Rheumatic Fever	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—
All other causes	250	40	11	5	6	70	118	94	121	30	5	49
All causes	847	133	57	24	29	308	266	322	412	86	27	132

TABLE V.

BOROUGH OF HASTINGS.—WHOLE DISTRICT.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1905.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.		
All Causes	{ Certified ...	28	9	1	5	43	18	13	6	7	7	5	8	11	3	5	7	133		
	{ Uncertified																			
Common Infectious Diseases	Small-pox																	2		
	Chicken-pox ...																		18	
	Measles										1					1	5			
	Scarlet Fever...																			1
	Diphtheria : Croup																			
Whooping Cough				1	1	1	1		2	1	3	3	1		2	3	18			
Diarrhoeal Diseases	Diarrhoea, all forms		1			1		2					1					1	5	
	Enteritis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)						1											1		
	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal																			7
	Cataract							1	1		1		1	2	1						22
Wasting Diseases	Premature Birth	18	1		1	20	2											6		
	Congenital Defects	3	1			4	2												3	
	Injury at Birth																			23
	Want of Breast Milk						1	1			1									
Tuberculous Diseases	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	7	4	1		12	8	1	1	1								23		
	Tuberculous Meningitis												1						2	
	Tuberculous Peritonitis : Tabes Mesenterica						1	1												3
	Other Tuberculous Diseases								1					2					2	
	Erysipelas ...									1										1
	Syphilis									1	1								1	
	Rickets												1							1
	Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)									1									1	
	Convulsions ...		1			1										1				17
	Bronchitis ...		1		1	2	2	4			1	2			4		1		1		12
	Laryngitis ...								1		3		1		2	1			2	5
Pneumonia ...				2	2													5		
Suffocation, overlaying																			5	
Other Causes								1	1		1		1			1		5		

District of Hastings :—

Births in the year { legitimate 1,091.
illegitimate 92.
Deaths from all Causes at all Ages 847.

Population,
(Estimated to middle of 1905.)
66,820.

TABLE V.

BOROUGH OF HASTINGS.—ST. MARY MAGDALEN DISTRICT.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1905.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.	
All causes	Certified ...	14	2		3	19	7	3		1	1	2	1	2		1	1	38	
	Uncertified ...																		
Common Infectious Diseases.	Small-pox																	1	
	Chicken-pox ...																		
	Measles											1							
	Scarlet Fever ...																		
	Diphtheria :																		
Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Croup																	5	
	Whooping Cough						1			1		1	1				1		
	Diarrhoea, all forms		1			1													1
	Enteritis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)						1												1
	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh							1											1
Wasting Diseases.	Premature Birth	10	1		1	12	2											14	
	Congenital Defects					2	1											3	
	Injury at Birth						1											2	
	Want of Breast-milk						1	1										2	
Tuberculous Diseases.	Atrophy, Debility Marasmus	2				2												2	
	Tuberculous Meningitis																	6	
	Tuberculous Peritonitis :																		
	Tabes Mesenterica																		
	Other Tuberculous Diseases																		
	Erysipelas																		
	Syphilis																		
	Rickets																		
	Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)																		
	Convulsions ...																		
	Bronchitis				1	1	1				1			2		1			
	Laryngitis																		
	Pneumonia				1	1													1
	Suffocation, overlaying ...																		1
	Other Causes ...							1											

District (or sub-division) of St. Mary Magdalen :—

Births in the year { legitimate 383.
 illegitimate 23.
 Deaths, from all Causes at all Ages 322.

Population,
 (Estimated to middle of 1903).
 27,300.

TABLE V.

BOROUGH OF HASTINGS.—ALL SAINTS DISTRICT.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1905.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.	
All Causes	{ Certified	9	6		1	16	8	8	6	3	4	2	6	7	2	2	5	69	
	{ Uncertified																		
Common Infectious Diseases	Small-pox.....																		
	Chicken-pox ...																		
	Measles.....																		
	Scarlet Fever ...																		
	Diphtheria :																		
	Croup																		
	Whooping Cough							1				1	2			2	1	7	
Diarrhoeal Disease.	Diarrhoea, all forms																1	1	
	Enteritis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)																		
	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh								1		1		1	2	1			6	
Wasting Diseases.	Premature Birth	4				4												4	
	Congenital Defect.	1	1			2	1											3	
	Injury at Birth																		
	Want of Breast-milk																		
Tuberculous Diseases.	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	4	4			8	6	1	1									16	
	Tuberculous Meningitis												1					1	
	Tuberculous Peritonitis :																		
	Tabes Mesenterica						1	1										2	
	Other Tuberculous Diseases								1					2				3	
	Erysipelas																	2	
	Syphilis								1		1							1	
	Rickets												1					1	
	Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)								1									1	
	Convulsions ..		1			1									1			2	
	Bronchitis							4		1	1			2			1	9	
	Laryngitis																	2	8
	Pneumonia				1	1		1		2		1		1					
Suffocation, overlaying																			
Other Causes ...								1		1		1						3	

District (or sub-division) of All Saints :—
 Births in the Year { legitimate 530.
 illegitimate 40.
 Deaths from all Causes at all Ages 412.

Population,
 (Estimated to middle of 1905.)
 31,120.

TABLE V.

BOROUGH OF HASTINGS.—ST. HELENS DISTRICT.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1905.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.	
All Causes.	Certified	5	1	1	1	8	3	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1		19	
	Uncertified.....																		
Common Infectious Diseases.	Small-pox																		
	Chicken-pox ...																		
	Measles																		
	Scarlet Fever ...																		
	Diphtheria : Croup Whooping Cough				1	1						1						2	
Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Diarrhoea, all forms							1					1					2	
	Enteritis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)																		
	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh																		
Wasting Diseases.	Premature Birth	4				4												4	
	Congenital Defects																		
	Injury at Birth																		
	Want of Breast-milk										1							1	
Tuberculous Diseases.	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	1	1			2	2			1								5	
	Tuberculous Meningitis																		
	Tuberculous Peritonitis :																		
	Tabes Mesenterica																		
	Other Tuberculous Diseases																		
	Erysipelas																		
	Syphilis																		
	Rickets																		
	Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)																		
	Convulsions ...																		
	Bronchitis		1			1	1											2	
	Laryngitis																		
	Pneumonia													1	1			2	
	Suffocation, overlaying																		
Other Causes ...															1		1		

District (or sub-division) of St. Helens :—

Births in the year { legitimate 146.
illegitimate 23.

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages 86.

Population.

(Estimated to middle of 1905.)

6,400.

PARISH OF HOLLINGTON ST. JOHN.

Infantile Mortality during the year 1905.

Seven deaths (all certified) were registered in the Parish of Hollington St. John of infants under one year of age, viz., at the following ages :—

At 2-3 months,	1 death.
4-5 ,,	2 deaths.
5-6 ,,	1. death.
8-9 ,,	1 death.
10-11 ,,	1 death.
11-12 ,,	1 death.

The cause of death in each was as follows :—

Measles, 1 death at age group 10-11 months

Whooping Cough, 4 deaths at ages 4-5, 5-6, 8-9, and 11-12 months.

Diarrhœa, 1 death at 2-3 months.

Pneumonia, 1 death at 4-5 months.

Births in the Parish numbered 38 of which 32 were legitimate, and 6 illegitimate.

Deaths from all causes at all ages were 27.

Population estimated to middle of 1905, 2,000.