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Annual Report

— ON —

The Health, Sanitary Condition, ETC., ETC., OF THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF HASTINGS, FOR THE YEAR 1907,

BY

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HASTINGS:

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MDCCCXVIII.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF HASTINGS.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

Area in Acres—4,857 (including 373 acres of foreshore).				
Population at Census, 1901	...	...	...	65,528
„ estimated middle of 1907	..	...	...	67,477
Inhabited houses at Census	...	...	...	11,428
Average of persons to a house	...	...	...	5·734
Density of population per acre	...	...	...	15
Birth-rate, Average 1898-1906	...	...	...	18·7
„ in 1907	...	...	...	16·7
Death-rate, average	...	...	...	14·14
„ in 1907	...	...	...	12·62
„ Zymotic, in 1907	...	...	...	0·43
„ Infantile, per 1,000 of births, average				120
„ „ „ „ in 1907				80
Rainfall, average annual	...	...	...	29·07 inches
„ in 1907	...	...	...	23·34 inches
Bright Sunshine, average annual...	...	...	...	1783 hours
„ in 1907	...	...	...	1803 hours
Mean Temperature, average annual	...			49·8 degrees
„ in 1907	...	...	...	49·7 degrees

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

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you herewith my Eighteenth Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Condition of this County Borough.

The statistics which it contains will show that the year 1907 will compare very favourably with any of its predecessors, especially as regards the rates of mortality. The birth-rate, 16·67 per thousand of estimated population, was as usual a very low one, but was, nevertheless, above that of the preceding year. The general death-rate of 12·62 was the lowest on record; but the outstanding feature of the year's returns was the extremely low rate of infantile mortality, which was only 80 per thousand of births compared with an average of 120 in the previous nine years.

Among the seven chief epidemic diseases whooping cough alone was somewhat unduly prevalent, and the death-rate due to this class of disease—the zymotic death-rate—was exceptionally low, being only 0·43 per thousand. That this rate was so low is attributable chiefly to the unprecedentedly small fatality from diarrhœal disease.

It has been one of my ambitions to be able to record the passage of a complete year without the occurrence in this Borough of a single death from typhoid fever; and this at length has been realized in the year just ended. In each of the two preceding years I was disappointed of this hope through an imported case of the disease terminating fatally. Now three years have passed without a death from typhoid fever of local origin.

Appended to this Report will be found various statistical Tables as required by the Local Government Board, with summary of work carried out in the Sanitary Department in the abatement of nuisances, and in dealing with the condition of factories and workshops, results of inspection of food, and other matters.

I have once more to offer my thanks to you, and particularly to the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary Committee, for the assistance rendered to your officials 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,

February, 1908.

POPULATION.

The estimate of the Registrar General places the population of the County Borough of Hastings in the middle of 1907 at 67,477 persons. This figure is arrived at by a simple calculation based on the assumption that the rate of increase of population observed to have taken place between the census of 1891 and that of 1901 is being continuously maintained. If it is falling short, then the rates of birth and death for the past year will be under-stated; if, on the other hand, the town is now increasing more rapidly than in the last inter-censal period then these figures will be in excess of the actual. Of the two hypotheses the former is the more likely to be correct, but, except by the absolute enumeration of the people at the census, there is no means available whereby the fluctuations in population can be accurately adjusted. Thus the figure given by the Registrar General is 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 12 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 localities into which I have sub-divided the Borough for the purposes of the tables issued by the Local Government Board, which are to be found at the end of this Report, are constituted as follows:—

1. The Registration Sub-District of All Saints, comprising the Civil Parishes of All Saints, St. Clement, St. Mary-in-Castle, St. Andrew, Holy Trinity, and St. Michael. The population of this Sub-District is estimated at the present time to be 31,350, and the locality fairly represents the popular idea of Hastings as distinct from St. Leonards, the boundary between the two being thus placed at White Rock.

2. The Registration Sub-District of St. Mary Magdalen, comprising the Parishes of St. Mary Magdalen, St. Leonards, St. Mary Bulverhythe, and St. Matthew. This locality may be regarded as representing St. Leonards, and it has a population estimated at 27,500.

3. The Parish of St. Helen's, lying inland from Hastings, semi-rural in character, and having a population of about 6,570. Here are situated the Hastings Union Workhouse, and the Borough Isolation Hospital.

4. The Parish of Hollington St. John, inland from St. Leonards, semi-rural in character, and having a population estimated in 1907 at 2,057.

The first three of these localities are in the Hastings Registration District; while the Parish of Hollington St. John is in the Registration District of Battle.

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 November, 1897. It is partly rural in character; the other three divisions are entirely 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 Acts, and other kindred enactments.

The several districts are believed to be fairly equal as regards population, each having about 17,000 inhabitants.

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT.

The County Borough of Hastings lies on the southern slope of a range of hills, the highest point of which attains an elevation of nearly 600 feet. The crest or ridge of this hilly range forms the northern boundary of the borough, and is distant from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the shore, which is the southern boundary. Towards the east also are hills protecting the town on this quarter. Minor hills, with intervening valleys running mainly N. and S., intersect the area of the borough, which has an acreage of 4,857 acres.

The geological formation consists of sandstone, sand, and ferruginous clay. Chalk is not found in the neighbourhood.

THE CHIEF OCCUPATIONS OF THE INHABITANTS.

The district is largely residential. The letting of lodgings to visitors in search of health or pleasure forms the main industry of the place. There is no harbour; but at the east end of the Borough, which is the oldest part of the town, there is still a considerable fishing community. The industry has, however, of late years lost some of its former importance.

There are no large factories or works in the district or neighbourhood except those for the supply of electricity and gas, nor is there much demand for male labour outside the numerous shops and the building and such-like trades concerned with the ordinary upkeep of a residential town. There is in consequence, except at ages under 15 years, a vast preponderance of females in the population.

HOUSING ACCOMMODATION.

The housing accommodation for the working classes formed the subject of a detailed enquiry by a specially-appointed Committee of the Town Council whose conclusions are summed up and their proceedings recorded in the following minute of the Council's business:—

The Special Committee appointed on the 2nd November (and duly re-appointed on the 9th November), 1906, to inquire as to the necessity or otherwise of providing Artizans' Dwellings and Public Baths for the Borough, have held ten meetings.

In pursuance of the Committee's instructions, the Town Clerk inserted advertisements in the local newspapers, in the first place inviting observations from persons or public bodies on the question, and subsequently inviting any person, who was prepared to attend before the Committee and give evidence on the question, to forward his or her name and address to the Town Clerk forthwith, and in due course the Committee received statements and evidence from representatives of the local branches of (a) The Social Democratic Federation; (b) The United Operative Plumbers' Association; (c) The National Amalgamated Society of Operative House and Ship Painters and Decorators; (d) The National Democratic League, and from various individuals, and a Petition from residents in favour of the provision of Baths and Wash-houses, and of the adoption of Part III. or some other part of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890. The Committee also paid several visits of inspection to various parts of the Borough, and obtained (a) from the Borough Engineer a report on and estimate of cost of acquiring the necessary land and erecting Artizans' Dwellings in various parts of the Borough, on the assumption that the accommodation to be provided in each dwelling would be two bedrooms, a sitting-room, a kitchen, and scullery, and a bath (in the kitchen); (b) from the Medical Officer of Health an exhaustive report on the Housing question; and (c) from the Sanitary Inspectors reports as to the sanitary

condition of their respective districts generally, and as to the question of providing Baths, etc., and detailed returns of unoccupied houses suitable for the working classes, showing the situation of the houses, the accommodation provided, and the rent payable for same. According to these Returns (particulars for which were collected during March and April last), there were upwards of 200 houses and sets of premises empty in various parts of the borough at estimated rentals between 2s. 6d. and 7s. a week.

The Committee have very carefully considered the whole matter, and have come to the conclusion :—

(1) That any insanitary property can be effectually dealt with by the Council and the Sanitary Committee under existing powers, and that in view of the general circumstances and of the available accommodation, as well as of the probability of further legislation on Housing at an early date, they do not at the present time deem it desirable to recommend the Council to adopt Part III. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, by which power is conferred on local Authorities to provide houses for the working classes.

(2) That the demand for additional Baths for the Borough is not sufficiently urgent to justify the large expenditure which their provision would involve.

This report was duly adopted by the Council.

As the result of a systematic inspection I submitted a report to the Sanitary Committee condemning as unfit for habitation 16 houses, all situate in the Parish of St. Helen's. On legal steps being taken to deal with these premises, 13 of the dwellings were vacated, of which four have already been demolished, and three have been placed in good sanitary condition with all proper conveniences and water supply from the main in lieu of that derived from a private well. Three are still occupied, one of which will shortly be pulled down and the others put in thorough repair.

In addition to the above, 12 houses were voluntarily cleared of their tenants by the owners on attention being drawn to their insanitary condition. The premises were then thoroughly examined, and all necessary repairs effected.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

The water-carriage system is universal in the district; and the sewage is discharged at either end of the town from capacious collecting tanks into the sea. The hour of its discharge is so arranged that the tidal current shall carry the sewage away from the town.

There are no surface ventilators on the sewers, which are well-ventilated by upcast shafts chiefly on the higher levels. A number of additional shafts were erected during the year.

The road-gullies are cleansed and flushed at frequent intervals, especially during the summer season.

The district is well-sewered, except in a few outlying and sparsely-populated localities. It is to be regretted that difficulties have arisen to prevent the carrying out of the proposed schemes for the sewerage of some of these spots where, unless exceptional measures are taken, nuisances are caused, chiefly owing to the impervious nature of the soil there, and the insufficient capacity of the cesspools.

The house-drainage of the Borough is excellent, and receives constant attention. All works of re-drainage are executed under the Inspectors' supervision, and in accordance with stringent regulations.

REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.

The removal of house refuse is undertaken by the Sanitary Authority, by whom also a destructor has been erected for its disposal. The collection is made weekly in ordinary cases. A more frequent removal is effected in a few exceptional instances as, for example, at the Hospitals, whence soiled dressings, etc., are taken every day.

WATER SUPPLY.

The town is supplied with water of excellent quality drawn from deep wells and headings chiefly in the Ashdown Sands. The public supply is a Municipal undertaking, and the wells are for the most part sunk at a distance from the town. The water is less hard than that from chalky districts, the hardness of the Brede supply being only 7° Clarke.

Prior to distribution the water is filtered through sand for the removal of suspended and soluble inorganic matter.

Both at Brede and on the West Hill, St. Leonards, are installations of pressure-filters, which well answer their purpose

Year by year the closure of private wells and the substitution of the public for the private supply goes on, and the proportion of dwellings having other than the town water is now very inconsiderable. In the northern district this supply was laid on to no less than 70 houses during the year.

BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATE.

The number of births registered increased from 1,096 in 1906 to 1,125 in 1907, and the birth-rate rose from 16·3 to 16·7, the average in the years 1898 to 1906 being 18·7 per thousand of estimated population. With the exception of 1906 the birth-rate in 1907 was the lowest on record.

The birth-rate in England and Wales, which has declined almost continuously from 29·3 in 1898 to 27·0 in 1906, further sank to only 26·3 in 1907, the lowest rate ever recorded. Thus a diminishing birth-rate is general throughout the country; and the low rates of birth which have been commonly observed in this and other health resorts are now to be looked for in such industrial centres as Halifax, Bradford, and Northampton.

As regards the separate localities into which the District is divided, the number of births registered in 1907 as compared with 1906 rose in the Registration Sub-District of St. Mary Magdalen from 325 to 370, but fell in the Registration Sub-District of All Saints' from 528 to 516, in the Parish of St. Helen's from 208 to 205, and in the Parish of Hollington St. John from 35 to 34, the increase in the Borough as a whole being 29.

The birth-rates in the localities named were as usual very unequal, that of St. Mary Magdalen being 13·4; of All Saints', 16·4; of St. Helen's, 31·2; of Hollington St. John, 16·5.

Illegitimate Births.—Although the total number of births registered showed an increase as compared with the previous year, the illegitimate births declined from 80 in 1906 to 74 in 1907, and the percentage of such births from 7·3 to 6·6.

The proportion of illegitimate to total births in 1905 was 7·8 per cent.; in 1904, 7·2; in 1903, 5·4; in 1902, 8·1.

NATURAL INCREASE OF THE POPULATION.

The natural increase of the population, that is, the number by which the births exceeded the deaths in the year 1907, was 273, compared with 183 in 1906, the average in the five years 1901 to 1905 having been 328.

The following table shows the natural increase of the population in each quarter of 1907 :—

Period.	Births.	Deaths.	Natural Increase.
First Quarter ...	266	268	— 2
Second Quarter ...	304	225	79
Third Quarter ...	294	171	123
Fourth Quarter ...	261	188	73
Whole Year ...	1125	852	273

It will be observed that in the first quarter the births were fewer in number than the deaths, which has been the case on several other occasions also ; but only—as on this occasion—during prevalence of influenza.

DEATHS AND DEATH-RATE.

The gross number of deaths recorded in 1907 was 884, compared with 944 in 1906, and an average in the years 1898-1906 of 975. The lowest number was 876 in 1905, and the highest 1,143 in 1899.

Included in the year's total were the deaths of 32 strangers in the Public Institutions of the District, and these are to be deducted for the purposes of this Report. In the East Sussex Hospital, which is the general Hospital for this end of the County, and which therefore receives a large number of cases from outside the Borough, there were 18 deaths of non-residents ; in the Eversfield Hospital, 7 such deaths ; in the Buchanan Hospital and the Chelsea Women's Convalescent Home, 2 deaths ; and in the Workhouse, the Herts Convalescent Home and the Herts Convalescent Home for Children, 1 death.

These being deducted, the nett deaths were 852 and the recorded death-rate only 12·62, compared with 13·59 in 1906 and an average of 14·14.

To make this figure strictly comparable with the death-rates of other towns a further correction is needed owing to differences in the age and sex-distribution of the populations in the various towns. This correction being applied, the "corrected death-rate" in Hastings in 1907 was only 12·15, the lowest rate hitherto recorded.

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

Population (Estimated) Middle of 1907.	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 27500	St. Mary B'lverh'the	273	1	1	—	1	3	—
	St. Leonard ...	7693	32	37	21	38	128	5
	St. Matthew ...	5783	27	20	17	22	86	6
	St. Mary Magdalen	13123	66	37	36	26	165	2
	Registration Dis- trict of St. Mary Magdalen ... }	26872	126	95	74	87	382	13
Registration Sub-District of All Saints, 31350	St. Michael ...	323	1	2	—	—	3	—
	Holy Trinity ...	4825	21	22	10	13	66	—
	St. Andrew ...	1447	5	4	5	4	18	—
	St. Mary-in-the Castle	12498	39	36	29	29	133	5
	St. Clement ...	4656	25	23	16	16	80	3
	All Saints ...	6799	25	16	19	19	79	5
	Registration Dis- trict of All Saints }	30548	116	103	79	81	379	13
6570	St. Helens ...	6184	21	23	10	18	72	2
2057	Hollington St. John	1924	5	4	8	2	19	1
67477	Total ...	65528	268	225	171	188	852	29
	Death-rate per thousand		16.1	13.4	10.0	11.0	12.6	0.43

The rates of mortality, general and zymotic, in the different localities were as follows:—

In the Registration Sub-District of St. Mary Magdalen, 13·9 and 0·47; in the Sub-District of All Saints, 12·1 and 0·41; in the Parish of St. Helen's, 10·9 and 0·30; and in the Parish of Hollington St. John, 9·2 and 0·48.

Thus in each locality low general and zymotic death-rates were recorded.

In the above table all deaths of persons belonging to the Borough are accounted for, and, where occurring in Public Institutions, are referred to the several parishes from which the persons were removed.

The deaths of 78 visitors are also included, for which no correction is made.

The general death-rate was, as is usually the case, highest in the first quarter of the year when acute pulmonary diseases are rife, and in delicate or elderly persons are especially liable to terminate fatally.

INFANTILE MORTALITY

One of the most notable features of the year's statistics was the remarkable decline in the rate of infantile mortality, which was only 80 per thousand of births compared with 125 in the preceding year, and an average in recent years of 120. The rate of infantile mortality in England and Wales was unprecedentedly low, being 118 (which is, however, nearly half as much again as that of Hastings); in the 76 great towns, including Hastings, it was 127; in 141 smaller towns, 122; in England and Wales, less the 217 towns, it was 106.

This rate is, from a public health point of view, of peculiar importance for two reasons. Firstly, because young infants, being highly sensitive to the influence of their environment, are a delicate test of the sanitary conditions by which they are surrounded; and secondly, because the rate, representing as it does the proportion existing between the number of births registered, and of deaths of infants under one year of age actually occurring in a given period, is independent of estimates of population, which are oftentimes the source of statistical fallacies.

The infantile deaths, which in 1906 numbered 137, were only 90 in the year now under consideration, the numbers in the several quarters of the year being 32, 23, 14 and 21. It will be seen that the mortality was least in the third or summer

quarter, at which period in the previous year the deaths were the most numerous; the decline in 1907 was attributable to the entire absence of fatal diarrhœa, which disease in the hot summer of 1906 occasioned many deaths.

The chief contributory causes of infantile mortality in 1907 were congenital debility and wasting, premature birth, acute pulmonary diseases, and whooping-cough, as will be seen by reference to the tables which are appended to this report.

As is invariably the case, the death-rate amongst illegitimate children was higher than in those born in wedlock, illegitimate children dying at the rate of 94 per thousand of births compared with 79 in the latter class. The disparity was, however, very much less than usual.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The notifications under the Act of 1889 were almost exactly the same in number as in the previous year, namely, 292 compared with 290, and the attack-rate per 1,000 inhabitants was 4·33 in 1907, against 4·32 in the earlier year. The case-mortality was however much less; and the death-rate from the seven chief epidemic diseases was considerably below that of 1906. The zymotic death-rate was in fact less than in any previous year save only 1904. Of the 29 deaths from diseases of this class, 13, or nearly one-half, were ascribed to whooping cough.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following table shows the notifications of infectious diseases received during the four quarters of 1907 and the attack-rate per 1,000 of the population.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Disease.	Notifications.					Attack-rate per 1,000 of population in 1907.
	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Whole Year.	
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	Nil.
Scarlet Fever.....	83	40	32	38	193	2·86
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup }	9	13	12	15	49	0·72
Erysipelas	9	15	5	11	40	6·60
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—	2	2	0·03
Puerperal Fever	2	1	1	4	8	0·12
Total	103	69	50	70	292	4·33

The following table shows the number of deaths from each of the chief zymotic or epidemic diseases during the four quarters of 1907 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	1	—	1	1	3	0·045
	Diphtheria ...	—	2	1	1	4	0·060
	Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	Nil.
	Total ...	1	2	2	2	7	0·105
Non-notifiable.	Measles ...	2	—	1	—	3	0·045
	Whooping Cough	5	2	1	5	13	0·195
	Diarrhoea ...	1	4	1	—	6	0·90
	Total ...	8	6	3	5	22	0·330
Total ...		9	8	5	7	29	0·43

Diphtheria.—Notifications of diphtheria and membranous croup numbered 49, against 29 in the previous year. Some of the cases were reported as doubtful and some of them proved to be non-diphtheritic. The diagnosis is frequently a matter of great difficulty, and where doubt exists it is better to err on the side of caution rather than to give the patient "the benefit of the doubt" and endanger the safety of the public.

Importations of the disease were unusually numerous, outbreaks occurring amongst visitors immediately on their arrival, and enquiry showing that the patient was ailing before the journey or revealing a history of exposure to infection before leaving home. In at least one such instance the disease spread locally and with disastrous result. The case-mortality was low, being only 8·2 per cent.

Of all cases notified 36, or 73 per cent., were removed to the Sanatorium.

Enteric (Typhoid) Fever.—Only two cases were notified during the year, of which one was imported; in 1906 there were four, of which two were imported.

The imported case was that of a nurse who had been engaged at work in the typhoid fever wards of an Isolation Hospital in Kent. She fell ill a few days after leaving there for her home in Hastings. The other case was of mild and very doubtful nature in a young child. There was no death from this disease throughout the year.

Measles.—Measles was not at all widely prevalent in the district, and there were only three deaths, of which two occurred in St. Leonards parish during the first quarter of the year.

Smallpox.—Smallpox was absent throughout the year; it is, indeed, four years since the occurrence of the last notified case. Mr. S. Bumstead, the Vaccination Officer, has kindly supplied the returns of vaccination up to 1906, the most recent year whose figures are available, from which it will be seen that the infant population is fairly well protected against smallpox should the infection be introduced into the district.

VACCINATION RETURNS.

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Births	1269	1192	1205	1143	1169	1093
Successfully Vaccinated	951	884	892	899	898	806
Insusceptible	1	6	4	7	2	2
Had Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conscientious objections	97	59	95	89	107	127
Dead, unvaccinated	106	106	93	98	98	90
Postponed	5	9	8	1	1	7
Removed to other Districts and traced	23	18	22	13	13	6
Gone, not found, &c.	61	62	56	28	32	35
Remaining	25	48	35	8	18	20

Whooping Cough.—This disease, often so lightly regarded, is yet one which from time to time occasions very heavy mortality amongst young infants. Indeed, if it becomes epidemic at a cold season of the year a large number of deaths of babies from this complaint must certainly be looked for. It becomes prevalent at intervals of two or three years, spreads through the Infant Departments of the various Elementary Schools one after another, and infection is thence carried by the children to their homes, where it attacks the younger members of their families with not infrequently fatal effect. The spread of infection is extremely difficult to arrest, because the disease is already highly infective in its earliest stage when the symptoms are indistinguishable from those of an ordinary cold.

In 1907, 13 deaths were attributed to whooping-cough which was prevalent in the West of the Borough early in the year, and towards its close in the East.

None of the children who succumbed were of school age.

Scarlet Fever.—Scarlet fever again proved somewhat troublesome, notifications being received to the number of 193, against 214 in 1906. Cases were the most numerous in the first quarter, when 83 were reported. When the disease shows itself in so mild a form as it has done in recent years, it is difficult in many instances for parents to realize that the apparently innocent symptoms displayed by their children can possibly indicate the presence of a disease of so formidable a reputation as scarlet fever. Hence no advice is considered necessary, no precautions are taken, and infection spreads through an almost uninterrupted attendance at school. I visited some of the schools in which the occurrence of small batches of cases seemed to suggest the presence therein of some child acting as the unrecognised source of infection, sometimes with success, sometimes with negative result.

The disease was several times imported. In one instance, in the case of a visitor's child, where the illness had commenced soon after arrival in the town, the statement was made in reply to enquiries that the family had travelled from London part of the way in the same carriage as another party, one member of which was noticed to be desquamating in a very suspicious manner. The patient's father protested indignantly against the person travelling in a public carriage while infectious, and at the earliest opportunity transferred his belongings to another. Probably here was the origin of his child's subsequent illness, and possibly also of other cases. The offender could not be traced.

Of all the cases notified, 170 or 88 per cent. were removed to the Sanatorium.

There were three deaths, giving a case mortality of only 1.5 per cent.

Diarrhœa.—The number of deaths from diarrhœa was only 6, and was by far the lowest ever recorded. For this the cold wet weather which characterized the summer of the past year was largely responsible, aided, in some degree, no doubt, by the improved sanitary condition of the district. Whereas a considerable diarrhœal mortality amongst young infants usually marks the third or summer quarter, not one such death was registered during that period in 1907.

The following table shows the number of deaths in the County Borough from each of the seven chief epidemic diseases for the past ten years:—

DISEASE.	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Scarlet Fever	7	3	1	1	4	1	—	—	6	3	
Diphtheria	18	23	5	6	9	5	2	1	3	4	
Enteric Fever	6	7	7	4	1	1	1	1	1	—	
Measles	6	11	10	1	14	12	1	10	7	3	
Whooping Cough	9	23	10	17	7	12	2	32	2	13	
Diarrhœa	47	57	25	26	14	11	19	10	26	6	
Totals	93	124	58	55	49	42	25	54	45	29	
Zymotic Death-rate	1.43	1.90	0.88	0.84	0.74	0.64	0.37	0.81	0.67	0.43	

Tuberculosis.—The deaths registered in 1907 from phthisis or tuberculosis of the lungs were 93 in number compared with only 80 in the previous year; and the death-rate was 1·38 per thousand against only 1·19 in 1906. On the other hand, the mortality from other forms of tuberculous disease was considerably less, only 24 deaths occurring instead of 42. Thus the total of deaths from tuberculosis continues to decrease. A large proportion of the fatal cases occurs amongst visitors or other persons whose residence is of longer duration, who have come to this neighbourhood, being sufferers from the disease, in the hope of cure or of improvement of health or, at the least, of the prolongation of life.

Therefore the number of deaths from tuberculosis annually recorded is of little value as an indication of the prevalence of the disease in the community.

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
1906	80	1·19
1907	93	1·38

DEATHS FROM CERTAIN CLASSES OF DISEASE.

Amongst developmental diseases old age was accountable for 49 deaths and premature birth for 16.

Diseases of the respiratory organs caused 134 deaths, of the digestive system 31, of the urinary system 32, of the nervous system 80, and of the circulatory system 115.

Deaths from cancer or malignant disease numbered no less than 98, compared with 94 in 1906, and with 71 in each of the two preceding years. The cancer death-rate was as much as 1·4 per 1,000 of population ; and the deaths from this cause formed more than one-ninth of all deaths registered, but included those of visitors and of others not so classed who were suffering from the disease before coming to the town.

To alcoholism or cirrhosis of the liver 19 deaths were attributed, against 16 in the previous year, and 12 in 1905.

INQUESTS.

Inquests were held on the bodies of 38 persons compared with 56 in 1906 and 49 in 1905.

The cause of death was found to be natural in 21 instances, accident in 11, and suicide in 6.

UNCERTIFIED DEATHS.

Three deaths were uncertified either by Medical Attendant or by Coroner after inquest, equivalent to only 0·35 per cent., against 0·76 in 1906. The causes of death were in the several cases stated to be prematurity, influenza, and heart disease.

DISINFECTION.

The Corporation possesses two apparatus for the disinfection by steam of articles of clothing, bedding, carpets, hangings, etc., removed from infected premises. This method of disinfection is carried out as a matter of routine in the case of scarlatina, diphtheria, smallpox, or typhoid fever ; occasionally also after occurrence of measles and whooping-cough, especially in private schools.

An endeavour is made to secure thorough disinfection after deaths from phthisis, or the vacation of rooms by consumptives. Other diseases for which disinfection is carried out are erysipelas, puerperal fever, and other septic cases, and in some instances, on request, cancer.

I have advised the occasional fumigation of the Police Cells, and the disinfection of the rugs therefrom ; also the annual disinfection of the pillows from the Poor Children's Convalescent Home as a precautionary measure at a small charge. The following summarizes the work of the Disinfectors :—

No. of rooms fumigated ...	...	...	...	346
Sets of bedding disinfected ...	...	...	...	491
Police Cells fumigated ...	...	...	...	25
Rugs from Police Stations disinfected ...	...	...	...	22
Pillows from Children's Home ...	...	...	...	80

Also a large quantity of clothing from various places after occurrence of infectious or contagious disease.

BOROUGH SANATORIUM.

The isolation of persons suffering from scarlet fever or diphtheria, and in some instances from enteric fever, is effected in the Borough Sanatorium situate in the Parish of St. Helen's. In addition to the administrative block, laundry, etc., it comprises four blocks of buildings for the reception of patients. Some of the wards are of small size, designed for the isolation of doubtful cases, or of private paying patients.

The hospital is of modern construction, and is admirably appointed. It has accommodation for 46 patients.

Including 37 persons who were under treatment at the beginning of the year, 245 cases were attended there during 1907, against 246 in 1906, and there were three deaths.

Scarlet Fever.—Two-hundred-and-eight cases of scarlet fever were under treatment during the year with one death, against 229 cases and 7 deaths in 1906.

Excepting one patient admitted from the Rural District the cases all belonged to, or were removed from, the borough. The disease in almost all took a mild form, and serious complications were infrequent. The period of detention was in some cases prolonged owing to troublesome catarrhal affections of the ear, nose, throat, or skin. Several patients suffered a relapse or recrudescence of the fever; and there were one or two return cases.

Diphtheria.—Cases of throat illness suggesting diphtheria were admitted to the number of 37. Some of these proved to be non-diphtheritic. There were two fatal cases, death occurring in one instance but a few hours after admission. In both death resulted from heart failure. The case-mortality was only 5·4 per cent. The patients were removed from houses in the Borough except one from the Rural District. There were no return cases.

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

Disease.		Number in Hospital on Jan. 1st, 1907.	Admitted during year.	Died in Hospital.	Discharged from Hospital.	Remaining Dec. 31st, 1907.
Scarlatina	...	37	171	1	186	21
Diphtheria	...	—	37	2	27	8
TOTAL	...	37	208	3	213	29

The nursing and domestic arrangements at the Sanatorium are excellent.

ADULTERATION ACTS.

The number of samples of food and drugs taken and submitted for analysis during the year was 208.

The samples were as follows, viz.: of milk 67, butter 51, margarine 10, lard 9, cheese 7, sugar 7, tea and coffee 7, sweets 9, baking-powder, cream of tartar, etc., 9, condiments 3, oatmeal 1, drugs and prescriptions 12, spirits 16.

The Analyst's report of these articles was, except as regards one of these substances, satisfactory, although two of the milks were slightly below the standard. All the drugs were passed as genuine, and the prescriptions were dispensed with reasonable accuracy, a point of some importance in a town such as this. The exception to which reference is made above was butter. Valuable information was obtained by the results of analysis of small samples informally taken, and on these being followed up it was established in five instances that margarine was sold as butter. In all these cases conviction was obtained and fines were inflicted on the vendors. It is not to be supposed from this, as some persons seem to have imagined, that margarine is an unwholesome product. The offence lay not in the sale of margarine, but in the sale of margarine as butter. Margarine is a highly useful article of diet, but little inferior in nutritive value to butter itself; but it is not butter, and is a less costly product. It is quite good enough to stand on its own merits and reputation, and there is no sufficient reason why it should be sent out from

the factory so closely resembling butter as to render fraud an easy matter. It ought to be coloured distinctively by the addition of some harmless ingredient.

Several enactments of peculiar importance to sanitarians were passed by Parliament during the year to which your attention must be directed. The first of these Acts is that for the Earlier Notification of Births, whose object it is to enable steps to be taken towards reducing excessive infantile mortality, of which much is due to ignorance and errors in feeding. For the adoption of this Act in any district the sanction of the Local Government Board is necessary, and this will only be granted where arrangements are made for carrying out the ultimate purpose of the Act, which is the giving of advice and instruction to those who have charge of infants. Something in this direction is already being done here by the agency of parish and district nurses among the poor, but there is not in operation any such organized system as seems to be demanded as a preliminary to the adoption of the Act. Its consideration may perhaps be deferred therefore until the second of the Acts, to which reference has been made, is in working order. This is the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act, 1907, under which the duty is laid on the Council, as the Local Education Authority, of providing for the medical inspection of children in the Public Elementary Schools. The Act requires that all children attending the Public Elementary Schools shall be medically examined at stated intervals during their school career, and a register kept recording the condition of each as regards cleanliness, health, and physique. The carrying out of the provisions of this Act will further necessitate the co-operation of subsidiary assistants, such as school nurses or health visitors, who will serve as links between the school and the home, where they will be required to visit, giving counsel and advice, helping to secure personal cleanliness, and following medical directions concerning simple complaints.

Of yet another recent Act (the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907), it may be stated that many of its useful provisions are contained in our local Acts; but additional powers of real value may be obtained by the adoption of some of its sections. This matter is, however, already receiving the attention of the Council, by whom it will no doubt be favourably considered.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF COMMON LODGING-
HOUSES FOR 1907.

Gentlemen,

Again I am pleased to report a year free from Infectious Disease in any of the registered houses.

They are maintained in a cleanly condition, being white-washed and cleaned throughout every six months; the bedding, etc., is cleaned and renewed periodically, and the rooms and staircases regularly swept and cleaned.

No defects of a serious nature have been found during the year, and although the premises are mostly very old, they are maintained in good repair generally.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

R. WILSON KING,

Inspector of Common Lodging Houses.

The Common Lodging Houses are in the Eastern District, and are under the constant supervision of the Inspector, whose report is appended hereto.

DAIRIES, COW SHEDS, AND MILK SHOPS.

The Dairies, Cow Sheds, and Milk Shops come in for their share of inspection. The Cow Sheds are being gradually improved and new sheds built to replace the less satisfactory. Two new ones were erected during the year. The addition of preservatives to milk is unnecessary and possibly injurious to health, and their use is forbidden in the Borough. Circulars to this effect have been issued to the trade, and leaflets on Cleanliness in the Dairy have been supplied from the Sanitary Department.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Many inspections have been made of the Workshops, the results of which are summarized in the special tables at the end of this Report.

The amount of work given out locally is very small; the lists of out-workers appear to have been duly sent in, but afford no very valuable information, the premises of these employées being in the register already as factories or workshops.

By an amendment of the Factory and Workshops Acts which came into force on the first day of January, 1908, the provisions of the Acts were extended so as to apply to all laundries however small they may be, many of which were hitherto outside the scope of the Acts. This extension will affect many small laundries on the outskirts and in the less thickly populated parts of the Borough.

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

An endeavour is made, so far as time and circumstances will allow, to visit the various places of work in the year, and to enforce the provisions of the Acts so far as they are in the hands of the Local Authority.

No fresh certificates in respect of Underground Bakehouses were issued during the year; and three of these buildings ceased to be occupied, so that the number of underground bakehouses has dropped from 50 to 47.

SANITARY WORK.

The summary of work carried out in the Health Department will show how many and various are the duties which devolve upon the Sanitary Officers. The accompanying table shows briefly the result of the year's work.

INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES' REPORT FOR YEAR 1907.

	Eastern District.	Central District	Western District.	Northern District	Total.
Drains tested	515	535	504	409	1963
Houses and premises provided with new water-tight drains, properly intercepted and ventilated ...	52	68	89	71	280
Water-tight cesspools constructed ...	1	—	—	1	2
Cesspools emptied and cleansed ...	3	—	—	16	19
Cesspools abolished	—	—	—	2	2
Drains cleared and amended ...	48	65	47	32	192
New iron and lead, soil, and ventilating pipes fixed	51	69	86	66	272
New closets fixed	64	69	110	97	340
Closets amended	49	47	37	42	175
New flushing boxes provided, necessary storage cisterns being fixed where needed	59	28	55	113	255
Flushing boxes repaired	45	35	30	49	159
Houses and premises provided with a proper supply of water	8	1	3	70	82
Glazed stoneware sinks fixed, fitted with proper waste pipes, and trapped where necessary	40	31	43	35	149
New urinals constructed	1	—	1	2	4
Yards repaved	68	87	61	69	285
Sanitary dustbins provided	48	47	44	51	190
Accumulations of manure and other refuse removed	70	93	9	22	194
Rooms, etc., cleansed and white-washed	215	95	86	337	733
Nuisances abated from animals improperly kept	25	10	2	9	46
Nuisance abated from chimneys sending forth black smoke ...	1	2	1	1	5
Samples of water taken from private wells and filters and submitted for analysis	—	—	—	2	2
Wells closed, the water being found unfit for dietetic purposes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Cases of infectious diseases removed to Sanatorium	43	60	48	55	206
Nuisances abated from overcrowding	1	1	2	5	9
Manure pits constructed	2	—	—	2	4
Miscellaneous repairs	53	15	13	81	162
New cowsheds built	1	—	—	1	2
Dwellings closed	—	—	—	28	28

Inspection and re-inspection of Premises	...	9349
Complaints investigated	...	531
Notices issued for the abatement of Nuisances		312
Reports laid before the Sanitary Committee		266
Houses and premises inspected	...	2897
Letters sent	...	524

FOOD INSPECTION.

UN SOUND FOOD DESTROYED.

Eastern District :—

Shrimps	...	4 boxes
Dried Haddocks	...	9 „
Halibut and Dabs	...	1 case
Mackerel	...	3 „
Beef...	...	14 lbs.

Western District :—

Nil	...	Nil
-----	-----	-----

Central District :—

Beef	...	554 lbs.
Tripe	...	5 kegs, 117 lbs.
Ox Livers	...	28 lbs

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Number of samples taken	...	208
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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.)	64	5	
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries.)	432	21	Nil.
Workplaces (Other than Out-workers' Premises included in Part 3 of this Report) ...	527	7	
Total	1023	33	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 :—^o</i>						
Want of cleanliness	213	231	Nil.	Nil.		
Want of Ventilation... ..	5	2				
Overcrowding	5	5				
Want of drainage of floors	7	6				
Other Nuisances	33	31				
†Sanitary accommo- dation {	insufficient ..	3			3	
	unsuitable or defective ..	13			13	
	not separate for sexes ..	2			2	
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>						
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S. 101)	Nil.	Nil.				
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100)	Nil.	Nil.				
Other offences— (Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report.)	Nil.	Nil.				
TOTAL	281	293	Nil.	Nil.		

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

† Section 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, has been adopted by the 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.—HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.										OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES SECTIONS 109, 110.				
	Lists received from Employers.						Addresses of Outworkers.		Prosecutions.		Inspection of Outworkers premises.	Instances	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	Instances	Orders made. (S. 110).	Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110).	
	Twice in the year.		Once in the year.				Received from other Councils.	Forwarded to other Councils.	Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.	Failing to send lists.								
	Outworkers		Outworkers.		Lists.	Con-tractors.												Work-men.
	Lists.	Con-tractors.	Work-men.															
				(2)															(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(1)	22	Nil.	49	44	Nil.	98	2	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	18	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	
earing apparel— (1) making, &c. ... (2) cleaning and washing ...																		

Class.	Number.
4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.—	
Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of 1907	
<div> <div>Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bakehouses, may be enumerated here.</div> <div> </div> </div>	<div>273</div> <div>88</div>
<div> <div>Bakehouses.</div> <div>Total number of workshops on Register</div> </div>	<div>361</div>
5.—OTHER MATTERS.—	
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
<div> <div>Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133)</div> <div>...</div> </div>	<div>7</div>
<div> <div>Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 5)</div> <div> <div>Notified by H.M. Inspector</div> <div>Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector</div> </div> </div>	<div>8</div> <div>13</div>
<div> <div>Other</div> <div>...</div> </div>	<div>Nil.</div>
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :—	
<div> <div>Certificates granted during the year</div> <div>...</div> </div>	<div>Nil.</div>
<div> <div>In use at the end of the year</div> <div>...</div> </div>	<div>47</div>

TABLE I.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1907 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-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Net deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
		Number	Rate •	Under 1 year of age.		At all Ages.					Number	Rate.*
				Number	Rate per 1,000 Births reg'ler'd	Number	Rate.*					
1	2	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
1899	65250	1337	20.49	204	153	1143	17.52	145	33	—	1110	17.01
1900	65500	1285	19.61	148	115	1019	15.55	128	38	—	981	14.07
1901	65600	1289	19.65	148	115	929	14.16	146	37	—	892	13.59
1902	65900	1201	18.22	131	109	986	14.96	127	40	—	946	14.35
1903	66200	1209	18.26	130	107	891	13.46	132	39	—	852	12.87
1904	66500	1170	17.60	126	107	906	13.62	147	32	—	874	13.14
1905	66820	1183	17.70	133	112	876	13.11	132	29	—	847	12.67
1906	67144	1096	16.32	137	125	944	14.06	173	31	—	913	13.59
Averages for years 1896-1906.	65990	1234	18.71	149	120	975	14.80	141	36	—	939	14.14
1907	67477	1125	16.67	90	80	884	13.10	146	32	—	852	12.62

* Rates in Columns 4, 6, and 13 calculated per 1000 of estimated population.

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

St. Helen'sWorkhouse.

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 1907 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	872	126	27200	332	355	34	31000	562	428	75	6320	219	77	13	1980	57	14	4
1905 ...	66820	1183	847	133	27300	406	322	38	31120	570	412	69	6400	169	86	19	2000	38	27	7
1906 ...	67144	1096	913	137	27400	325	341	34	31220	528	450	74	6500	208	86	23	2024	35	36	6
Averages of years 1897 to 1906.	65990	1234	939	149	27020	403	373	47	30748	591	460	78	6270	192	84	19	1953	48	23	6
1907 ...	67477	1125	852	90	27500	370	382	28	31350	516	379	47	6570	205	72	14	2057	34	19	1

TABLE III.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1907.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.				NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.				Total cases removed to Hospital	
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.					1 St. Mary Magdalen District.	2 All Saints District.	3 Parish of St. Helens	4 Parish of Hollington St. John.	1 St. Mary Magdalen District.	2 All Saints District.	3 Parish of St. Helens.	4 Parish of Hollington St. John.		
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.										65 and upwards
Small-pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)...	49	—	21	21	3	4	22	18	9	—	12	17	7	—	36	—
Erysipelas ...	40	3	—	—	1	27	12	21	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	193	1	53	111	19	9	63	96	9	25	62	78	7	23	170	—
Typhus Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ...	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Relapsing Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever ...	8	—	—	—	4	4	—	5	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plague ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	292	4	74	133	28	44	97	141	26	28	74	95	14	23	206	—

(H) The Infectious Diseases Hospital is situate in this Parish.

(W) The Hastings Workhouse is situate in this Parish.

TABLE IV.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1907.

CAUSES 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.	Holling'n St. John Parish.	
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1
Whooping Cough	13	9	4	—	—	—	—	7	6	—	—	1
Diphtheria and membranous croup.....	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	2
Croup	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fever { Typhus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Enteric	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Other continued	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epidemic influenza	42	1	2	—	2	10	27	20	20	1	1	1
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plague.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhœa.....	6	5	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	1	—	—
Enteritis	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever.....	3	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	1	—	1	1
Erysipelas	4	2	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	1	—	—
Other septic diseases.....	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	1	—	1
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis).....	93	1	—	5	21	63	3	38	44	7	4	18
Other tubercular diseases	24	1	7	4	2	9	1	10	10	3	1	4
Cancer, malignant disease	98	—	—	—	—	47	51	46	42	8	2	25
Bronchitis	58	4	6	2	—	11	35	18	34	6	—	6
Pneumonia	67	11	9	1	—	17	29	34	25	8	—	14
Pleurisy	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
Other diseases of Respiratory organs...	7	—	—	1	—	3	3	4	3	—	—	1
Alcoholism	19	—	—	—	—	14	5	8	11	—	—	6
Cirrhosis of Liver }	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Venereal diseases	16	16	—	—	—	—	—	5	8	3	—	—
Premature birth.....	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Diseases and accidents of parturition.....	115	—	1	1	2	35	76	62	45	6	2	12
Heart diseases	10	—	1	3	—	5	1	4	6	—	—	5
Accidents	6	—	—	—	—	4	2	3	2	1	—	—
Suicides	251	36	9	7	4	71	124	110	111	24	6	47
All other causes												
All causes	852	90	46	27	32	297	360	382	379	72	19	146

TABLE V.
HASTINGS COUNTY BOROUGH.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1907.

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	18	2	3	7	30	10	10	10	2	6	2	1	4	5	4	4	88
	Uncertified	2				2												2
i. Common Infectious Diseases	Small-pox.....																	
	Chicken-pox ...																	
	Measles.....								1									1
	Scarlet Fever ...													1				1
	Diphtheria: Mem- branous Croup																	
ii. Diarrhoeal Disease.	Whooping Cough																	
	Diarrhoea, all forms						3				3		1		1		1	9
	Enteritis.								1						2			3
	Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis						1					1						2
	Gastritis, Gas- tro-intestinal																	
iii. Wasting Diseases.	Catarrh							1										1
	Premature Birth	11	1	1	2	15	1											16
	Congenital Defects	1		1	1	3		1										4
	Injury at Birth	2				2												2
	Want of Breast- milk, Starvation									1								1
iv. Tubercu- lou Diseases.	Atrophy, Debil- ity, Marasmus	6		1	3	10	2	3		1				1				17
	Tuberculous Meningitis								1									1
	Tuberculous Peritonitis :																	
	Tabes Mesen- terica																	
	Other Tubercu- lous Diseases															1		1
v Other Causes	Erysipelas				1	1		1										2
	Syphilis								1									1
	Rickets																	
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous)								1								2	3
	Convulsions ..						1		1		1			1	1			5
	Bronchitis							2				1				1		4
	Laryngitis										1							1
	Pneumonia						2	2	3		1				1	2	1	12
	Suffocation, overlying																	
	Other Causes ...		1			1			1					1				3
Total		20	2	3	7	32	10	10	10	2	6	2	1	4	5	4	4	90

District of Hastings County Borough :—

Births in the Year { legitimate 1051.
illegitimate 74.

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages 852

Population, 67,477.

(Estimated to middle of 1907.)

Deaths in the } legitimate infants 83.
year of } illegitimate infants 7.

TABLE V

COUNTY BOROUGH OF HASTINGS.—ST. MARY MAGDALEN DISTRICT.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1907.

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 ...	2	1	1	3	7	4	3	4	—	3	—	1	2	1	—	2	27
	Uncertified ...	1				1												1
i. Common Infectious Diseases	Small-pox																	
	Chicken-pox ...																	
	Measles								1									1
	Scarlet Fever ...																	
	Diphtheria: Membranous Croup																	
ii. Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Whooping Cough						1				2		1				1	5
	Diarrhoea, all forms														1			1
	Enteritis,																	
	Muco-enteritis,																	
	Gastro-enteritis																	
iii. Wasting Diseases.	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal																	
	Catarrh																	
	Premature Birth	3		1	1	5												5
	Congenital Defects																	
	Injury at Birth																	
iv. Tuberculous Diseases.	Want of Breast-milk, Starvation																	
	Atrophy, Debility																	
	Marasmus				1	1	1	2										4
	Tuberculous Meningitis																	
	Tuberculous Peritonitis :																	
v. Other Causes.	Tabes Mesenterica																	
	Other Tuberculous Diseases																	
	Erysipelas				1	1												1
	Syphilis																	
	Rickets																	
v. Other Causes.	Meningitis (not Tuberculous)																	
	Convulsions ...						1		1		1			1				4
	Bronchitis																	
	Laryngitis																	
	Pneumonia						1	1	1							1		4
v. Other Causes.	Suffocation, overlying ...																	
	Other Causes ...		1			1			1					1				3
		3	1	1	3	8	4	3	4	—	3	—	1	2	1	—	2	28

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

Births in the year { legitimate 357.
 illegitimate 13.
 Deaths from all Causes at all Ages 382.

Population, 27,500.

(Estimated to middle of 1907.)

Deaths in the { legitimate infants 26.
 year of { illegitimate infants 2.

TABLE V.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF HASTINGS—ALL SAINTS DISTRICT.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1907.

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 .. . Uncertified .. .	12	1	2	2	17	3	5	6	2	3	2	—	1	3	4	1	47
i Common Infectious Diseases	{ Small-pox Chicken-pox ... Measles Scarlet Fever... Diphtheria: Mem- branous Croup Whooping Cough						2				1			1				1
ii. Diarrhoeal Diseases	{ Diarrhoea, all forms Enteritis, Muco enteritis, Gastro-enteritis Gastritis, Gas- tro-intestinal Catarrh							1							1			2
												1						1
iii. Wasting Diseases	{ Premature Birth Congenital Defects Injury at Birth Want of Breast Milk, Starvation. Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	5	1		1	7	1	1										8
		1		1	1	3		1										4
		1				1				1								1
		5		1		6		1		1								8
iv Tuberculous Diseases	{ Tuberculous Meningitis Tuberculous Peritonitis : Tabes Mesenterica Other Tuberculous Diseases								1							1		1
	{ Erysipelas Syphilis Rickets Meningitis (not Tuberculous)							1										1
									1								1	2
v. Other Causes.	{ Convulsions ... Bronchitis Laryngitis Pneumonia Suffocation, overlying ... Other Causes ...							1				1			1			3
									2		1				1	2		7
		12	1	2	2	17	3	5	6	2	3	2	—	1	3	4	1	47

District (or sub-division) of All Saints:—

Births in the year { legitimate 487.
illegitimate 29.
Deaths from all Causes at all Ages 379.

Population, 31,350.

(Estimated to middle of 1907.)

Deaths in the { legitimate infants 43.
year of { illegitimate infants 4.

TABLE V.

HASTINGS COUNTY BOROUGH.—ST. HELENS DISTRICT.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1907.

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	3			2	5	3	2						1	1		1	13
	Uncertified.....	1				1												1
i. Common Infectious Diseases.	Small-pox																	
	Chicken-pox ...																	
	Measles																	
	Scarlet Fever ...																	
	Diphtheria: Mem- branous Croup																	
ii. Diarrhœal Diseases.	Whooping Cough																	
	Diarrhœa, all forms																	
	Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis						1											1
	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh																	
	Premature Birth	3				3												3
iii. Wasting Diseases.	Congenital Defects																	
	Injury at Birth																	
	Want of Breast-milk, Starvation																	
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	1			2	3	1							1				5
	Tuberculous Meningitis																	
v. Tuberculous Diseases.	Tuberculous Peritonitis :																	
	Tabes Mesenterica																	
	Other Tuberculous Diseases																	
	Erysipelas						1											1
	Syphilis																	
v. Other causes	Rickets																	
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous)																	
	Convulsions ...														1			1
	Bronchitis							1										1
	Laryngitis																	1
	Pneumonia						1											1
	Suffocation, overlying Other Causes ...																	
		4			2	6	3	2						1	1		1	14

Parish of St. Helens :—

Births in the year { legitimate 175.
illegitimate 30.

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages 72.

Population, 6,570.

(Estimated to middle of 1907.)

Deaths in the } legitimate infants, 13.
year of } illegitimate infants, 1.

TABLE V.

PARISH OF HOLLINGTON ST. JOHN.

Infantile Mortality during the year 1906.

Only one death of an infant under 1 year of age was registered in the parish; the age at death being under one week.

The cause of death as certified was deficient vitality after prolonged labour.

Births in the year were { legitimate 32.
 { illegitimate 2.

Deaths in the year of infants { legitimate 1.
 { illegitimate Nil.

Deaths from all causes at all ages were 23 in a population estimated at 2057 persons.