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— THE —

Annual Report

ON

The Health, Sanitary Condition,

ETC., ETC., OF THE

COUNTY BOROUGH of HASTINGS

FOR THE YEAR,

1909,

BY

A. SCARLYN WILSON, M.A., M.B., D.P.H.,
CANTAB., M.R.C.S., ENG.,

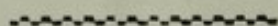
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1910.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF HASTINGS.



STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR 1909.

| | | |
|---|-----|--------------|
| Area in Acres, including 373 acres of foreshore | ... | 4,857 |
| Population at Census, 1901 | ... | 65,528 |
| „ estimated middle of 1909 | ... | 68,165 |
| Inhabited houses at Census, 1901 | ... | 11,428 |
| Average number of persons per house | ... | 5.734 |
| Density of population per acre | ... | 15 |
| Birth-rate, average 1899-1908 | ... | 18.01 |
| „ in 1909 | ... | 15.24 |
| Death-rate, average 1899-1908 | ... | 13.54 |
| „ in 1909 | ... | 12.39 |
| „ Zymotic, in 1909 | ... | 0.32 |
| „ Infantile, per 1,000 of births, average | ... | 110 |
| „ „ „ in 1909 | ... | 76 |
| Rainfall, average annual (30 years) | ... | 29.07 inches |
| „ in 1909 | ... | 31.43 inches |
| Bright Sunshine, average annual (25 years) | | |
| (Campbell-Stokes Recorder) | ... | 1783 hours |
| „ in 1909 | ... | 1876 hours |
| Mean Temperature, average annual (30 years) | ... | 49.8 degrees |
| „ „ in 1909 | ... | 49.0 degrees |

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

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Twentieth Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Condition of this County Borough.

The Statistics of disease and mortality for the year 1909 were of very satisfactory character, but the number of births registered showed a further decline and was less than in any preceding year; the birth rate, 15·24 per thousand of population, being the lowest hitherto recorded.

The general death rate of 12·39 was more than one per thousand below the average of recent years and was indeed less than in any year save 1908.

The rate of infantile mortality was only 76 per thousand of registered births, the lowest on record, and a remarkable figure for one of the great towns.

From the seven chief epidemic diseases there were but 22 deaths, yielding a zymotic death-rate of only 0·32 per thousand, thus establishing a fresh record, and placing Hastings again, as in 1908, first amongst the 76 great towns of England and Wales in this respect.

The usual statistical tables required by the Local Government Board will be found appended to this Report, as will also the summary of work carried out in the Sanitary Department in the abatement of nuisances, in disinfection of premises after occurrence of infectious disease, in dealing with the condition of factories and workshops, and showing also the results of inspection and analysis of food and other details.

I desire, in conclusion, to offer my thanks to your Council and particularly to the Chairman, the Ex-Chairman, and Members of the Sanitary Committee for the assistance which has always been extended to the officials of the Health Department in the execution of their responsible duties.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

A. SCARLYN WILSON, D.P.H.,

Town Hall,

Medical Officer of Health.

Hastings,

February, 1910.

POPULATION.

The Population of the County Borough of Hastings was estimated by the Registrar General to be 68,165 in the middle of the year 1909, and this is the figure used as the basis of the Statistics presented in this Report.

The next Census of the population will be taken a year hence, when an opportunity will be found for ascertaining how far the estimate differs from the actual number of the inhabitants. Probably the estimate will be proved to be excessive, for it is very doubtful whether the rate of increase of the population recorded in the ten years 1891—1901 has since been maintained. There is, however, no accurate means available for checking the correctness of the estimate. Unquestionably a ten years' interval between one Census and the next is far too long; and an enumeration of the people should be made every five years if the statistics, vital and mortal, of individual townships are to be of real value.

During the past year the long-talked-of amalgamation of parishes became an accomplished fact, and eleven of the Civil Parishes into which the Borough was formerly divided were united to form the Parish of Hastings. The Parish of Hollington St. John, though still forming part of the County Borough of Hastings, remains a separate Parish.

For the purposes of the statistical tables issued by the Local Government Board, which will be found at the end of this Report, the Borough has been divided into four localities, as follows :—

1. The Registration Sub-District of All Saints comprising the old Civil Parishes of All Saints, St. Clement, St. Mary-in-the-Castle, St. Andrew, Holy Trinity, and St. Michael.

The population of this locality is estimated to be at the present time 31,600.

2. The Registration Sub-District of St. Mary Magdalen, comprising the old Civil Parishes of St. Mary Magdalen, St. Leonard, St. Matthew, and St. Mary Bulverhythe.

The population of this locality is estimated to be 27,700.

3. The urban portion of the Registration Sub-District of Ore, having a population of about 6,720, and containing the Union Workhouse and the Borough Isolation Hospital.

4. The Parish of Hollington St. John, partly rural in character, with population estimated at 2,145.

Of these localities the three first-named are in the Hastings Registration District and form the Parish of Hastings; while the Parish of Hollington St. John is in the Battle Registration District.

For purposes of Sanitary Administration, the Borough is divided into four districts: Western, Central, Eastern and Northern of which the last-named is formed by the extensive area added to the Borough in 1897 and is largely rural in character. The other three divisions are entirely urban. The several districts are believed to be fairly equal as regards their population, each having about 17,000 inhabitants.

A properly qualified and certificated Sanitary Inspector is appointed for each of these districts, wherein he exercises the powers conferred on such official under the provisions of the Public Health Acts, Factory Acts, the local Acts and other kindred enactments.

THE CHIEF OCCUPATIONS OF THE INHABITANTS.

The district is largely residential. The main industry of the place is the letting of lodgings to the visitors who frequent the town in search of health or pleasure and on whom the prosperity of the Borough entirely depends. Apart from the building and other kindred trades, and of works for the supply of gas and electricity and the ordinary

up-keep of a health resort, there is small scope or demand for male labour; but many women find employment in shops, in domestic service, in laundries, in nursing, and other occupations. There is thus a large preponderance of females in the population at every age period above 15 years.

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, but this industry is of less importance than it was formerly.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

There is no lack in the Borough of suitable house-accommodation for the working classes at moderate rents, empty houses and flats being available in most parts of the district. The chief difficulty in connection with the housing question arises from poverty caused by unemployment. A great deal has been accomplished in recent years to improve the sanitary condition of the dwellings of the poor by works of sewerage and re-drainage, by the paving of yards, and the provision of necessary conveniences. In a number of instances also houses of larger size have been converted into flats, more or less self-contained, designed for the accommodation of the working classes. Exemption from Inhabited House Duty is frequently claimed in these cases under Sec. 26, 53, and 54 Vic., c. 8; and Sec. 11, 3 Edward VII. I., c. 46, whereupon the premises are inspected by the Medical Officer of Health who grants the necessary certificate where the accommodation is found to be satisfactory.

There are no bye-laws as to houses let in lodgings, although the question is one which has several times been under consideration. The adoption of such regulations in a town of this description is fraught with many difficulties.

To secure greater cleanliness in and around the dwellings of the poor, better ventilation of rooms, and the proper working of sanitary apparatus, more systematic inspection of such property is needed, and it is hoped that more time may be available for this purpose during the current year.

Such inspection tends also greatly to combat the evil of over-crowding, and further it effects considerable saving of water by revealing leakage and faulty water fittings.

The regulations for systematic inspection which it is the apparent intention of the Local Government Board to issue under the Housing and Town Planning Act will be awaited with interest.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

The house drainage of the district is for the most part exceedingly good, a large amount of house property having been re-drained during recent years under the supervision of the Inspectors of Nuisances who devote constant attention to this matter. Reference may be made to the summary of work carried out in the Health Department, which will be found at the end of this Report.

The water carriage system is almost universal in the district which is well sewered. The sewage is collected into large tanks at either end of the town and is thence discharged, practically untreated, into the sea. The hour of discharge is so timed that the sewage shall be carried by the tidal current away from the town.

The Eastern sewage outfall, formed by a line of iron pipes of considerable calibre, was partially carried away in the autumn of 1908 by a severe gale, but was relaid during the past year to some extent. The work will be completed this summer. In a few outlying localities where there are not sewers, the cesspool system, with all its risks and inconveniences, still survives. Extension of the sewerage system is greatly to be desired in one or two such spots where nuisance is created from time to time by this unsatisfactory method of sewage disposal. Several of these places have been dealt with recently, and there is every prospect of at least one other receiving similar treatment in the current year.

The most important work of sewerage of the year was the relaying of the sewer between Carlisle Parade and part of Robertson Street.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water works are the property of the Corporation. The supply which is of excellent quality is derived from wells and headings chiefly in the Ashdown Sands. Owing to the fact that the geological strata of this district are disturbed

by numerous faults and folds, whereby the free circulation of the underground water is interrupted, it has not been found possible to secure for the needs of so large a population as that of Hastings a sufficient supply from any single locality. Thus it comes about that the water supply of the town involves a very considerable expenditure of money owing to the large number of the wells which it has been found necessary to sink and which are widely scattered over the surrounding country, and also owing to the multiplication of the pumping stations and machinery which such a system implies. About eleven years ago extensive works were inaugurated at Brede in the hope that a supply ample for the requirements of the Borough could be drawn from that locality. The results have, however, fallen short of the expectations of the originators of the scheme, and it is still necessary to continue pumping from certain wells at Pebsham, Forewood and Crowhurst, in order to avoid a shortage of water. The last-mentioned wells were originally constructed as temporary works, and are situate on land which is held by the Corporation on lease only. The freehold of these lands should be acquired and the works placed upon a permanent basis in order to secure for the town the supply of water, about half-a-million gallons per diem, which is derived from these sources. The further development of any one of these stations would result in an additional supply against a possibly increased demand or the temporary failure from any cause of some of the existing sources of supply.

As compared with waters drawn from the chalk, that of Hastings is fairly soft, ranging from 7 deg to about 12 deg. Clark. Bacteriologically it is of great purity as is shown by the reports of the analyst, an eminent London specialist, to whom samples are submitted at frequent intervals.

Of private wells but few now remain in use for the supply of drinking water, only a small and yearly decreasing percentage of dwelling-houses in the Borough depending on such sources.

REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.

The removal of house refuse is undertaken by the Corporation, who have erected a destructor for its disposal. From ordinary dwelling-houses the refuse is collected weekly, but in certain large institutions, hotels, hospitals, etc., more frequently, and in a few instances daily.

The old dust-carts with their canvas covers have now been in part replaced by improved vans of modern type, whereby considerable saving has been effected in horse-hire and labour, and the blowing about of the dust from the carts during collection, which formerly gave good ground for complaint, has been reduced to a minimum in those districts where the new type of vehicle is in use.

BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATE.

In the number of births registered the past year showed again a falling off as compared with its predecessor; the births were indeed fewer than in any year since the extension of the Borough in 1897.

Births of males were 514, of females 525, making a total of only 1039, against 1058 in 1908, and an average in the ten years 1899—1908 of 1195.

The birth-rate was only 15·24 per thousand of estimated population, the average of the previous decade being 18·01. The decline of the birth-rate has in recent years been practically continuous, not only in Hastings, but in the country at large. In England and Wales the birth-rate of the year 1909 was only 25·6, having been 26·5 in 1908, and 26·3 in 1907, which latter was the lowest rate ever recorded prior to last year.

The effect of this decrease in the birth-rate is to some extent counteracted by a declining death-rate; but the continuous diminution of the birth-rate, which has now been observed for a number of years, is an indication which from the national stand-point cannot be regarded with equanimity.

Births in the Registration Sub-District of St. Mary Magdalen during 1909, as compared with the preceding year, were fewer by 26, declining from 346 to 320; in the Registration Sub-District of All Saints there was a slight increase, viz.: from 495 to 504; in Ore Sub-District a decrease from 179 to 176, while in Hollington St. John Parish the births in 1909 numbered 39 against 38 in 1908. The nett result was a diminution in the number of registered births of 19 for the district as a whole.

The birth-rate in the localities named showed as usual considerable inequality ranging from only 11·6 in St. Mary Magdalen to 26·2 in Ore. In All Saints the birth-rate was 15·9, and in Hollington St. John, 18·2.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

The number of illegitimate births registered in the Borough increased from 55 in 1908 to 68 in 1909, and the proportion of such to total births from 5·2 per cent. to 6·5 per cent., but was still much below the average of recent years.

NATURAL INCREASE OF THE POPULATION.

The natural increase of the population, that is the number by which the births exceeded the deaths, was 194, compared with 274 in 1908 and 273 in 1907.

The following table shows the natural increase of the population in each quarter of 1909:—

| Period. | | Births. | Deaths. | Natural Increase. |
|-------------------|-----|---------|---------|-------------------|
| First Quarter ... | ... | 243 | 271 | — 28 |
| Second Quarter | ... | 281 | 203 | 78 |
| Third Quarter ... | ... | 253 | 174 | 79 |
| Fourth Quarter | ... | 262 | 197 | 65 |
| Whole Year ... | ... | 1039 | 845 | 194 |

It will be noticed that in the first quarter of the year when births were fewest and deaths most numerous, the latter exceeded the former by 28.

DEATHS AND DEATH RATE.

The gross number of deaths registered in 1909 was 874 compared with only 819 in the previous year, the average in the ten years 1899-1908 having been 940. The highest number was 1,143 deaths in 1899.

Included in the year's total were the deaths in the Public Institutions of the Borough of 29 strangers, and these are to be eliminated for the purposes of this Report.

In the East Sussex Hospital which, being the General Hospital for this end of the County of Sussex and for part of the adjoining County of Kent, receives a large number of serious cases of accident and urgent illness from outside the district, there occurred the deaths of 15 non-residents; in the

Eversfield Hospital for Consumption, there were 4 such deaths, 4 also in the Fairlight Convalescent Home, 2 in the Workhouse, and 1 each in the Convalescent Home for Poor Children, the Railway Mission Men's Convalescent Home, the Alexandra Home and Tilbury House. These being deducted the nett deaths were 845 yielding a recorded death-rate for the year of only 12.39 per thousand of estimated population. The average rate in the ten years 1899—1908 was 13.54, the lowest in any year being 11.56 in 1908, the highest 17.91 in 1899.

To make this figure strictly comparable with the death-rate in other towns, a further correction is needed owing to differences in the age—and sex—distribution of the population in the various towns. The factor for correction in Hastings is 0.9625 and this correction being applied the "corrected death-rate" for the year was only 11.92, the annual death-rate in England and Wales being 14.5.

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

| Population (estimated) Middle of 1909. | Locality. | Population Census 1901. | DEATHS. | | | | | |
|--|---------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------------------|
| | | | First Quarter. | Second Quarter. | Third Quarter. | Fourth Quarter. | Whole Year. | From Zymotic Diseases. |
| 27700 | St. Mary Magdalen | 26872 | 102 | 90 | 70 | 85 | 347 | 7 |
| 31600 | All Saints | 30548 | 144 | 93 | 66 | 86 | 389 | 11 |
| 6720 | Ore | 6184 | 23 | 13 | 33 | 18 | 87 | — |
| 2145 | Hollington St. John | 1924 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 22 | 4 |
| 68165 | Total | 65528 | 271 | 203 | 174 | 197 | 845 | 22 |
| | Death rate | | 15.9 | 11.9 | 10.1 | 11.4 | 12.4 | 0.32 |

In the above table all deaths of persons belonging to the Borough are accounted for, and are referred, when occurring in Public Institutions and when information was available, to the several localities whence the persons were removed.

The deaths of 42 visitors are also included for which no correction is made.

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

In the Registration Sub-District of St. Mary Magdalen, 12·5 and 0·25; in the Sub-District of All Saints, 12·3 and 0·35; in the Urban portion of Ore, 12·9 and nil; and in the Parish of Hollington St. John, 10·2 and 1·80.

In each part of the Borough, therefore, the rates of mortality were satisfactory, except in Hollington, where the zymotic death-rate was somewhat high.

The general death-rate in the Borough was, as is usually the case, highest in the first quarter of the year, at which season there is commonly a heavy mortality amongst elderly and delicate persons, attributable to cardiac and acute pulmonary diseases. There was also some prevalence of influenza in the town at that period.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The rate of infantile mortality, which is measured by the deaths which occur amongst infants below one year of age compared with the number of births registered within any given period, was unprecedentedly low. After being 80 in 1907, and 81 in 1908 it declined in 1909 to only 76 per thousand of births. Only twice before 1907 had the rate been under 100, viz.: in 1881, when it was 97; and in 1885, when it was 99.

In England and Wales also, the death-rates of infants during the years 1907, 1908 and 1909 were lower than ever before recorded, being 118, 120, and 109 respectively.

For the year just expired, the rate in the 76 great towns (including Hastings) was 118; in 141 smaller towns, 111; in England and Wales, less the 217 towns, it was 98.

Among the 79 deaths of infants which were registered in the Borough, premature birth was assigned as the cause in 18 instances, debility and wasting in 17, and acute pulmonary disease in 10.

Two deaths of infants were uncertified, both being at ages under 1 week.

The death-rate amongst infants born in wedlock was 74 per thousand of births, compared with 103 in the case of illegitimate children, but the disparity between the two classes was very much less than usual.

The decline in the rate of infantile mortality which has characterized the past three years not only in Hastings, but in the country generally, while in part no doubt attributable to improvement in scavenging, sanitation, and infant feeding, was also due in great measure to the absence of prolonged heat and drought during the summer and early autumn months, resulting in diminished diarrhoeal mortality.

It should be stated that the Notification of Births Act, 1907, is not in force in this Borough.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The diseases which are notifiable in the Borough, are those scheduled under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, which has been in force since 1891.

The following table shows the notifications of infectious diseases received during the four quarters of 1909 and the attack-rate of the population.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

| Disease. | Notifications. | | | | | Attack-rate per 1,000 of population in 1909 |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|--|
| | 1st Quarter. | 2nd Quarter. | 3rd Quarter. | 4th Quarter. | Whole Year. | |
| Smallpox | — | — | — | — | — | Nil. |
| Scarlet Fever ... | 39 | 13 | 44 | 46 | 142 | 2·08 |
| Diphtheria and Membranous Croup) | 19 | 30 | 23 | 14 | 86 | 1·26 |
| Erysipelas | 8 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 36 | 0·53 |
| Enteric Fever ... | — | 1 | — | 3 | 4 | 0·06 |
| Puerperal Fever | — | 3 | — | — | 3 | 0·04 |
| Total | 66 | 57 | 77 | 71 | 271 | 3·97 |

The number of certificates received was considerably greater than in the preceding twelve months, but was less than usual.

The procedure adopted in dealing with infectious cases varies according to the nature of the illness. On receipt of notification of occurrence of scarlatina or diphtheria the house named is visited, and arrangements are made for the removal of the patient to the Sanatorium, unless satisfactory means of isolation can be provided at home. However, as the Sanatorium fortunately bears an excellent reputation, removal thereto is usually acquiesced in.

Where there are children in the house attending school, notice is forthwith sent from the Health Department to the Head Teacher advising their exclusion during a stated period of quarantine. Close enquiry is made as to the suspected source of infection and a printed form is filled by the Inspector shewing the sanitary condition of the premises; water and milk supply; nuisances in near neighbourhood; nature and place of employment of occupants of infected house, and particularly whether washing is taken in; if not, where washing is done; recent occurrence of illness in house or amongst neighbours, friends, lodgers, fellow workers, or school-mates. On these details of information action is taken as indicated.

In cases of enteric fever investigation is also made as to consumption of tinned foods or of uncooked articles of diet, such as shellfish or salads, watercress, or other raw vegetables.

After removal of the patient to the Sanatorium, or, if no removal takes place, when the case is at an end, the infected rooms are fumigated or sprayed with formalin, and the bedding, clothing, etc., are disinfected by steam at the Corporation Disinfecting Station.

Similar methods of disinfection are employed in other infectious diseases when desired or indicated, such as measles and whooping cough in schools and lodging-houses, erysipelas and puerperal fever, and in many cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. As regards the last named the amount of disinfection of premises will in future be greatly increased, partly as the result of notification of pauper cases, and partly from the wider recognition by the public of the infectivity of phthisis.

DEATHS FROM THE SEVEN PRINCIPAL EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

The deaths registered during the year the cause of which was attributed to one of the chief epidemic diseases were fewer than in any year since the extension of the Borough in 1897. They numbered 22 yielding a zymotic death-rate of only 0.32 per thousand of estimated population. The previous record was that of 1904, when there were 25 deaths and the rate was 0.37. In England and Wales the zymotic death-rate in 1909 was 1.12 per thousand, that of the great towns, of which Hastings is one being 1.42.

The following table shows the number of deaths from each of the chief zymotic or epidemic diseases during the four quarters of 1909 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 | 2 | — | 1 | — | 3 | 0.044 |
| | Diphtheria ... | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 0.088 |
| | Enteric Fever | — | — | — | — | — | Nil. |
| | Total ... | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 9 | 0.132 |
| Non-notifiable. | Measles ... | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 0.014 |
| | Whooping Cough | — | — | — | 3 | 3 | 0.044 |
| | Diarrhoea ... | — | 1 | 6 | 2 | 9 | 0.132 |
| | Total ... | — | 1 | 7 | 5 | 13 | 0.190 |
| Total ... | | 3 | 3 | 10 | 6 | 22 | 0.322 |

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

| DISEASE. | 1901 | 1902 | 1903 | 1904 | 1905 | 1906 | 1907 | 1908 | 1909 |
|--------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Smallpox ... | — | 1. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Scarlet Fever .. | 1 | 4 | 1 | — | — | 6 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Diphtheria... | 6 | 9 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Enteric Fever ... | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | — |
| Measles ... | 1 | 14 | 12 | 1 | 10 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 1 |
| Whooping Cough ... | 17 | 7 | 12 | 2 | 32 | 2 | 13 | 11 | 3 |
| Diarrhoea ... | 26 | 14 | 11 | 19 | 10 | 26 | 6 | 6 | 9 |
| Totals ... | 55 | 49 | 42 | 25 | 54 | 45 | 29 | 31 | 22 |
| Zymotic Death-rate | 0.84 | 0.74 | 0.64 | 0.37 | 0.81 | 0.67 | 0.43 | 0.46 | 0.32 |

Measles.—Measles was not at all prevalent during the year, and caused but one death. The only special administrative action required to be taken, was the closure during 12 days in October of the Infants' Department of the Tower Road School where the attendance was seriously affected owing to an outbreak of the disease. Measles and whooping cough are diseases which tend to recur at intervals of a year or two in epidemic form in all urban districts, and which,

if such prevalence occurs at a cold season of the year, are bound to occasion heavy mortality amongst young children in our poorer districts.

Whooping-Cough.—Deaths from whooping-cough were only three in number, they occurred in the last quarter of the year. The disease last assumed epidemic proportions in the fourth quarter of 1907, and the early months of 1908.

Diarrhœa.—Fatal diarrhœa was again of infrequent occurrence, only 9 deaths being returned as due to diarrhœa. Among these were three at ages over 75 years, the remainder being infantile deaths. The mortality from this cause has been very inconsiderable in this Borough during the past three years.

Diphtheria.—Diphtheria was more prevalent during 1909 than it had been for several years. Possibly the coldness and humidity of the soil were in some measure responsible for this. The disease appears to have been of somewhat frequent occurrence in other places at this end of the County whence infection seems to have been introduced from time to time. Notifications were received to the number of 86 compared with 36 in the preceding year and 42 in 1907. No less than 23 cases occurred in the Parish of Hollington St. John, the earliest case to be reported being that of a child residing in one of a row of cottages drained to a cesspool, amid insanitary conditions, to which the attention of your Council has been several times directed. During the past summer, diphtheria appeared in three out of eleven inhabited cottages in the row, and sore-throat which was not shown to be diphtheritic in three others. A scheme for extending the sewer so as to take the drainage of these cottages having been approved by your Council and sanctioned, after public enquiry, by the Local Government Board, there is now every prospect of abatement of the nuisance at this spot. The disease gained a footing amongst the children in the Hollington School, and with a view to arresting the spread of infection, the closure of all departments, Boys', Girls', and Infants', was required between the dates of June 15th and July 16th inclusive.

There was no other outbreak of diphtheria calling for special comment, except a very limited one, in a boarding

school, which appeared to suggest the possibility of the existence of diphtheria-carriers, as there have been shown to be typhoid-carriers, that is to say, that certain persons who have experienced attacks of the disease, may, for very prolonged periods afterwards, harbour the germ and become intermittently infective to others.

Among the total number of cases notified, many were extremely mild, and in some instances, the bacillus could not be detected.

Seventy-eight per cent. of the cases were treated at the Sanatorium with three deaths. The same number of deaths occurred amongst those nursed at home; the case mortality, amongst hospital-treated and home-treated patients combined, being under 7 per cent.

Scarlatina.—As compared with the preceding year the notifications of scarlet-fever in 1909, showed an increase of 38, 142 certificates being received against 104 in the earlier year. The number was, however, below the average. There was no remarkable prevalence of the disease at any period except during the first two weeks of July, when, as the result of infection conveyed by milk, some thirty cases developed in rapid succession. As the result of a good many years experience in tracing the cause of outbreaks of infectious disease your Medical Officer, under whose personal notice the earliest cases of the fever came, was enabled within 24 hours to indicate the source of infection, and, with the valuable assistance of Mr. Hugh Scott, Medical Officer of Health for the combined districts of East Sussex, what threatened to be a wide-spread epidemic, was nipped in the bud. The origin of the outbreak was clearly traced to a dairy-farm in the neighbouring village of Westfield, from which locality a large amount of milk is brought into the Borough. On this farm was discovered a child convalescent from a mild and recent attack of the fever, the nature of the illness not having been recognised. Further cases were detected in the same village. In the absence of proper means of isolation for the patients at their homes and no other hospital accommodation being available for them, they were brought, with the consent of your Medical Officer into the Borough Sanatorium for treatment. The cost of their maintenance therein was defrayed by the Battle Rural District Council.

The outbreak showed the usual features of a milk-epidemic, a large number of cases occurring in quick succession amongst members of well-to-do households having a common milk supply; and, in affected houses, drinkers of unboiled milk being the chief sufferers.

In only two instances did more than one case occur in one house, these being both in large institutions with numerous inmates, two of whom sickened. Though many of the cases were severe, only one proved fatal.

As regards the farmers, dairy-men and others concerned, all lent their ready assistance in dealing with the outbreak, and in return the least possible interruption of their business was insisted on; but, for a few days, until persons were isolated, and their houses disinfected, the milk supply from certain farms was stopped. The vote of thanks for his action in the matter which was accorded to your Medical Officer by the Sanitary Committee was very highly appreciated. The outbreak made itself felt for two weeks only, being the period in which infection developed from milk which had been consumed before the early cases occurred. Notifications of scarlet fever about this time of the year were as follows:—

| | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|------------|-----|-------------------|
| Week ending | June 19th | ... | 1 | notification |
| " | " | " 26th | ... | 1 " |
| " | " | July 3rd | ... | 1 " |
| " | " | " 10th | ... | 17 notifications. |
| " | " | " 17th | ... | 13 " |
| " | " | " 24th | ... | 1 notification |
| " | " | " 31st | ... | 1 " |
| " | " | August 7th | ... | 1 " |
| " | " | " 14th | ... | 1 " |
| " | " | " 21st | ... | nil. |

The sudden onset and abrupt termination of the outbreak are clearly shewn above.

Apart from this episode there was no prevalence of the fever calling for remark. The infection was several times imported and there were a few return cases.

Of all cases notified 121 were removed to the Sanatorium for treatment, being 85 per cent. There were 3 deaths, yielding a case mortality of 2.1 per cent.

Enteric Fever.—One of the most satisfactory features of 1909, was the continuance of the remarkable immunity from

occurrence of enteric fever which has characterized recent years in this district. There was indeed not a single case in the Borough during the year which originated locally, a notable record for one of the large towns. This freedom from typhoid fever affords strong testimony to the good effect on the public health of the district which has resulted from the improved condition of the house-drainage, and from the substitution of a pure water supply from the main for that drawn from private wells, a large number of which were formerly in use in the area added to the Borough in 1897, but which have since been closed, with few exceptions.

Four notifications of enteric fever were received during the past twelve months. The first case to be reported was that of a young French lady, who came to England on April 30th and took to her bed a week later having contracted the disease abroad. The second case was in October, and was that of a child who arrived in Hastings already sickening with the fever. In both these the Widal reaction was positive. The third case was imported from Kent and proved to be para-typhoid. In the fourth case which was brought from Switzerland, the disease ran a very prolonged course of nine or ten week's duration. It was interesting as an instance of typhoid and para-typhoid fever occurring consecutively in the same individual without any intervening remission of fever. The patients all made excellent recoveries, two being treated in the Sanatorium and two outside; there was therefore no death from enteric fever during the year.

The deaths from enteric fever in Hastings during the past six years have been as follows :—

| | |
|------|---|
| 1904 | one death—Patient in attendance on imported case. |
| 1905 | one „ — „ came to Hastings ill. |
| 1906 | one „ — „ „ „ „ |
| 1907 | nil — |
| 1908 | two deaths— One patient came to Hastings ill. |
| 1909 | nil. |

It will be seen that in six years there have been but 5 fatalities from typhoid fever, in three instances the deceased being already ill with the disease on entering the town. Compare this record with that of 1898—1901 the first four years following the extension of the Borough, when 24 deaths occurred from the fever, an average of 6 deaths in a year, including, however, several imported cases.

Puerperal Fever.—Three notifications of puerperal fever were received, two cases proving fatal. The patients were attended in their confinements by medical practitioners. The Midwives Act, 1902 will attain its full powers in April of the current year, and steps are being taken to appoint an Inspector of Midwives, preferably a lady.

The clothing of nurses and Midwives who have been in attendance on patients suffering for puerperal fever is disinfected, and such attendants are warned against undertaking similar work for so long a period as seems to be necessary.

BOROUGH SANATORIUM.

The Corporation possesses an admirably appointed Hospital of modern construction for the reception of persons suffering from Scarlatina, Diphtheria, or Enteric Fever. It has accommodation for 46 patients, and is situate in the Urban portion of Ore Registration District.

The nursing and domestic arrangements at the Sanatorium are most satisfactory.

Including 22 cases of Scarlatina, which were in the Sanatorium at the beginning of the year, 162 cases of that disease were treated in the Institution in 1909, compared with 112 in 1908, 208 in 1907 and 229 in 1906. There were 3 deaths yielding a case-mortality of only 1·8 per cent.

Of Diphtheria, four cases were in the hospital on Jan. 1st, 1909, and 68 were admitted during the year, making a total of 72. Three deaths occurred amongst these, the case mortality being 4·2 per cent. Tracheotomy was performed on one patient who recovered. Two cases of enteric fever were admitted, also 5 patients suffering from other diseases, all making good recoveries.

One of the scarlatina patients developed acute appendicitis for which operation was necessary. The case, which was a severe one, did very well and the patient made an excellent recovery. For cases of small-pox, a special hospital is provided on land belonging to the Corporation, at Brede.

By arrangement of long standing, patients from the Hastings Rural District are received for treatment at the Borough Sanatorium; and during the past year the Corporation entered into an agreement with the Battle Rural District Council to admit into the public wards of the institution, patients from the latter district also.

In the year 1909, ten cases of scarlatina were admitted from Hastings Rural District, and six from Battle Rural District. Two cases of scarlatina occurred in members of the resident staff at the sanatorium. All these are included in the table given below.

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

| Disease. | Number in Hospital on Jan. 1st, 1909. | Admitted during year. | Died in Hospital | Discharged from Hospital. | Remaining Dec. 31st, 1909. |
|------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| Scarlatina ... | 22 | 140 | 3 | 139 | 20 |
| Diphtheria .. | 4 | 68 | 3 | 63 | 6 |
| Enteric Fever .. | — | 2 | — | 2 | — |
| Other Diseases | — | 5 | — | 5 | — |
| TOTAL ... | 26 | 215 | 6 | 209 | 26 |

In accordance with a resolution of the Sanitary Committee, and with the practice usual in other towns, no charge is made for the maintenance of residents or for members of their families or households when treated in the general wards of the Sanatorium, but in the case of visitors to the town who appear to have adequate means, fees for maintenance are now chargeable.

For patients applying for accommodation in private wards charges are made on a scale fixed by the Sanitary Committee.

Tuberculosis.—Deaths from phthisis or tuberculosis of the lungs were fewer in number than for many years past, and have shown an almost uninterrupted diminution yearly since 1899; the phthisis death-rate has declined from 1·91 in that year to 1·11 in 1909. Many of the deaths registered from this cause are those of visitors or of persons who entered the town already suffering from the disease.

Cases were notified during the year under the Tuberculosis (1908) Regulations to the number of 62; amongst the persons notified 13 died before the year was out, while several others had been lost sight of or had left the district. Except for patients who come under the care of poor law medical officers, there is no system of notification of phthisis in force in the Borough, whether voluntary or compulsory. Many cases of visitors are, however, reported on their leaving the town, so that the apartments they have occupied may be disinfected.

The system of notification of consumption gives the opportunity for the visitation of the sick and for instruction in precautionary measures to be adopted and for disinfection of premises. But to be of real benefit Sanatorium accommodation ought to be provided for consumptives, accommodation which the town does not at present possess. The early recognition of the disease is of the utmost importance and when the bacteriological laboratory at the Borough Infectious Hospital is fitted up, as it shortly will be, a valuable step towards the attainment of this end will have been taken. Most of the poor-law cases notified are already far advanced before they have been recognized.

In a town of this description to which are sent persons in all classes of life who are in search of climatic conditions suitable for tuberculous patients, there are to be found many who are only threatened with consumption or have bad hereditary taint, as well as actual sufferers from the disease. To have at hand the means of arriving at an early diagnosis is therefore of vital importance, since on this and the appropriate treatment being applied from the very first stage depend the prospect of permanent cure.

On account of the danger to others, phthisical patients are excluded from many institutions, the principal ones in this Borough receiving such cases are the Eversfield Hospital with 53 beds; the Fairlight Sanatorium, with 22 beds (for men only); and the Workhouse Infirmary. The inmates of the two first named are chiefly non-local. Cases are also treated in private nursing homes, of which there are many.

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 |
| 1908 | 80 | 1·18 |
| 1909 | 76 | 1·11 |

Disinfection.—The Corporation possesses two separate apparatus for effecting disinfection by steam; one is at Rock-a-Nore, near the Destructor, deriving its heat from the burning refuse; the other is at the Borough Sanatorium, and is used almost solely in connection with that institution. The amount of disinfection required tends to increase year by year, due to the fact that other diseases, besides those which are notifiable under the Act, call for equal measures of precaution, particularly the various forms of tuberculous and septic disease.

Application is also frequently made for the disinfection of bedding, etc., after the occurrence of cancer, or of measles in private schools.

The disinfecting staff call daily at the hospitals for removal of soiled bandages and dressings which are taken to

the destructor and burned; and almost daily bedding from these institutions is collected and disinfected at a small charge.

The number of rooms in dwelling-houses which were fumigated and disinfected during the year was 412; also 27 Police Cells, 6 hackney carriages which had been used by persons suffering from infectious disease, some of the wards of the Sanatorium, and the public elementary schools of Priory Road and Hollington were treated in like manner by the disinfectors.

Sets of bedding to the number of 719, and a large quantity of carpets, hangings, and clothing, also the blankets from various police cells were collected, passed through the disinfecting apparatus, and returned to their owners.

In no instance has any complaint of damage or loss of articles so removed and treated been received.

DEATHS FROM CERTAIN CLASSES OF DISEASE.

Amongst developmental diseases, premature birth was accountable for 18 deaths; while 66 were ascribed to senile decay.

Of all deaths registered, 463, or about 55 per cent., were at ages above 60 years; against 50 per cent. in 1908.

Diseases of the respiratory organs caused 125 deaths, the Respiratory Death-rate being 1·83 per thousand.

From diseases of the heart and circulatory system, there were 113 deaths; from urinary diseases 48 deaths; from nervous diseases 78 deaths; and from digestive diseases 38 deaths.

Deaths from cancer or malignant disease increased in number from 92 in 1908, to 99 in 1909; in 1907 they were 98, and 94 in 1906. The cancer death-rate was 1·45 per thousand against 1·35 in the year 1908.

That deaths from cancer are increasing in number is undoubtedly the case, but a partial explanation of the increase may readily be found. Cancer is a disease attacking those of middle and later life; only 9 of the 99 deaths in 1909 were at ages under 45 years, while nearly 50 per cent. were of persons aged 65 years and upwards. Now, as a result of improved sanitation, isolation of infectious diseases and advances in scientific knowledge, the mortality from

zymotic sickness, from tuberculosis and other diseases which chiefly affect the young, has been considerably reduced, so that a much larger proportion of the population now survives to the period of life when the liability to cancer is greatest.

From alcoholism and cirrhosis of the liver, 17 deaths were registered, namely 8 of males and 9 of females. In the preceding year they numbered only 9, but were 19 in 1907, and 16 in 1906.

INQUESTS.

Inquests were held on the bodies of 48 persons, compared with 40 in 1908, 38 in 1907, and 56 in 1906.

Death was attributed to natural causes in 20 instances, to accident or misadventure in 23, to suicide in 5.

UNCERTIFIED DEATHS.

Deaths uncertified either by medical attendant or by coroner after inquest numbered 8, compared with 6 in 1908.

The cause of death was assumed to be syncope in three cases, old age in two cases, and prematurity, heart disease, and pulmonary hæmorrhage in the three remaining cases respectively.

Of all deaths registered, 0·9 per cent. were uncertified.

SCHOOLS.

The sanitary condition and drainage of the public elementary schools of the district is satisfactory. In all cases the drains are connected with the sewerage system, and the water supply is from the mains. Ventilation is, as usual, the chief difficulty in the hygienic condition of the schools.

Infectious diseases have not on the whole given rise to much trouble in the schools during the year, and in only two instances was it found necessary to resort to school-closure. The Hollington Schools were closed on account of diphtheria-prevalence amongst the scholars from June 15th to July 16th, and the Infants' Department of Tower Road School, for measles during October, from 11th to 22nd, both dates inclusive.

The medical inspection of the children attending the schools has been carried out by Mr. O. Polhill Turner, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., who entered on his duties as School Medical Officer in December, 1908, and commenced the actual inspection in the middle of February. In organizing

the work your Medical Officer of Health co-operated and the relations of the two officials have throughout been of the most cordial character.

The number of children on the School Register on December 31st was 8,610, and of these Mr. Turner, who devotes his whole time to the work, examined 1881.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The businesses carried on in this Borough which are classed under this heading are insignificant, and there are no special bye-laws for their regulation. There is a small candle-house at the rear of premises in High Street, which many years ago, when tallow candles were in common use, was of some importance. Only one or two men are now employed there for part of the day. The melting of the fat takes place only in the early morning hours and the premises are kept in good order.

Several complaints were made of the effluvia from the gut-scraping business carried on in Calvert Road. The trade was established there 30 years ago and the material dealt with now is scarcely a quarter of what it was before the importation of foreign meat into the country. The premises were visited many times during the year and found to be clean and in good order while proper means are adopted to reduce the unavoidable effluvia to a minimum. The situation is, however, unsuitable.

Another business of the same nature will be started in the town as soon as a spot is selected to which the Corporation (whose written consent must be obtained) can give their approval and sanction.

The bone and rabbit-skin store at Silverhill is in a well isolated situation and the business is well-conducted.

To the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary Committee.

Gentlemen,

REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF COMMON LODGING HOUSES FOR 1909.

During the year the Registered Houses have been kept under supervision and nothing of great importance has been found amiss. The lime-washing and cleansing have been regularly carried out, the bedding being cleansed and renewed as required.

Although no cases of the usual infectious diseases have been notified, those cases reported under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations are dealt with and all necessary disinfection, etc., carried out.

The annual re-registration of the keepers and their deputies was duly effected. The houses are very well kept the keepers exercising care and attention in their management.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

R. WILSON KING,

Inspector of Common Lodging Houses.

FOOD SUPPLY.

The Inspectors assisted by agents are empowered to take samples of food and drugs and have during the year submitted 197 to the Borough Analyst for examination.

Five samples of milk were adulterated and two prosecutions ensued. One defendant was convicted and, this being his third offence, sentenced to two months hard labour. The second case was dismissed on evidence being adduced that the milk had not been tampered with but was as yielded by the cow. Two samples were only just below the limit, and the vendors were cautioned.

Among 61 samples sold as butter, six proved to be margarine. Of these, four were taken informally; and on following them up, one shop was found to have been closed in the interval, but from two of the others the samples of so-called butter, this time taken formally, were again found to be margarine, whereupon one vendor was cautioned and the other prosecuted, convicted and fined £5 and costs.

Two informal samples of spirits were both adulterated, but genuine samples were obtained when the matter was followed up formally.

In addition to the samples reported to be adulterated, the Analyst noted one sample of brandy as somewhat lacking in the special characteristics of that spirit, one of Irish butter as containing a small amount of a tar oil, and one of skim-milk which contained 2 per cent. of fat. The skim-milk being, as it appeared, intended for sale as fresh milk, proceedings were taken against the vendor who was convicted.

Of five samples of rice, some were reported to be highly polished and glazed, but not loaded to an injurious extent.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

The Borough Analyst reported on the results of his examination of samples submitted to him by the Inspectors during the year.

The samples were of:—

| | | |
|-----------|-----|-----------------------------------|
| Milk | ... | 73 of which 5 were adulterated. |
| Butter | ... | 61 „ „ 6 „ „ |
| Spirits | ... | 17 „ „ 2 „ „ |
| Margarine | ... | 15 |
| Lard | ... | 11 |
| Sugar | ... | 2 |
| Sweets | ... | 2 |
| Coffee | ... | 3 |
| Drugs | ... | 2 |
| Tea | ... | 2 |
| Rice | ... | 5 |
| Pepper | ... | 2 |
| Tapioca | ... | 2 |
| Total | .. | 197 of which 13 were adulterated. |

MILK SUPPLY.

But a small proportion of the milk consumed is produced within the Borough, although there are in the more rural parts of the district, a considerable number of cows kept. New regulations respecting dairies, cowsheds, and milk shops were adopted during the year based upon the revised model of the Local Government Board. These include several most valuable provisions not hitherto in force, the most important being those requiring cleanliness of the udders of the cows and of the milker's hands at the time of milking. Another section, which is not comprised in the Board's code, requires that carts used for the conveyance of milk shall be rendered clean inside before being so used.

Part II. of the Model Regulations has been adopted at the suggestion of the Board, although not applicable to the present needs of the Borough, seeing that no cows are here confined within the lodges except in times of snow or unusually severe weather. The sanction of the Board to a proposed section requiring the removal of manure to a certain distance from cowsheds with the object of securing greater cleanliness in the yards was not obtained. Nevertheless the new code is a great improvement on that previously in force, and will lead to cleaner methods in milk-production and greater purity of the milk supply.

Samples of milk are taken at frequent intervals at the station, the dairy, or in course of delivery. Seventy-three samples of milk were submitted to the public analyst during the year, of which five were found to be adulterated. Of four samples examined for the presence of tubercle-bacillus three gave a negative result, in the fourth instance the bacteriologist was unable positively to identify the bacilli found.

The condition of dairies, cowsheds and milk-shops receives due attention and every care is being taken to keep the register of dairymen and purveyors of milk up-to-date; the necessity for registration is to be publicly advertised yearly.

Two new cow-sheds were erected during the year, replacing others which had become dilapidated.

The duties and responsibilities of local authorities are likely to be considerably increased in the near future in the matter of supervision and control of dairies and the milk-supply by special legislation dealing with this question.

No disease suggesting tuberculosis of the udder was discovered amongst the milch-cows in the Borough, and the services of the Veterinary Surgeon were not enlisted during the year on this account.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES AND MEAT INSPECTION.

There are within the boundaries of the district twenty-two slaughter-houses, including a knackers' slaughter-house in which horses and beasts not intended for human food are killed.

These are classed under three headings, namely those which are merely registered, those which are licensed permanently, and those of which the license is renewable annually.

In the first category are 5 slaughter-houses, four of which were in the area forming the Borough prior to its extension, and the fifth of which is in the Parish of Hollington St. John. To the second class belong the 13 slaughter-houses which are situate within that portion of the old Hastings Rural District which became incorporated in the Borough at the extension, and one which was in Battle Rural District.

The remainder have received their licenses since the Borough was enlarged.

As has been pointed out in earlier reports it is impossible owing to their number and scattered situation to keep the slaughter-houses under proper surveillance. Those which are accessible are visited frequently, some of them weekly, but others are in such remote positions, that supervision is necessarily less thorough.

Both on sanitary and humanitarian grounds it is desirable that public abattoirs under a proper system of official supervision should be the only legal places of slaughter. Many of the slaughter-houses in the Borough are unsatisfactory in design, although kept for the most part in tolerably good condition. The visits of the Inspectors, none of whom possesses a special certificate in meat inspection, though all have had long experience, are made at times of slaughtering. Portions of the carcasses of two beasts were found to be tuberculous and were seized, condemned and destroyed. A strict and diligent watch was kept on the actions of certain persons who were known to be purchasing cheaply beasts either suspected to be diseased or in very poor condition, and consequently of inferior nutritive value, with a view to their slaughter and sale for human food. If the alertness of the Inspectors led to no actual seizures further than those mentioned above, one beast at least which would have been offered for sale as food for man was in consequence of this watchfulness, slaughtered at the knackery and disposed of as cat's meat or for the kennels, while six bullocks instead of being killed here and probably hawked about the Borough, were sent off by rail, to another town, of which the officials received warning by letter.

FRESH BYE-LAWS.

Bye-Laws with respect to tents, vans, sheds, and similar structures used for human habitation, were made by the Corporation during the year. Attention was drawn in last year's report to the necessity for this action.

A code of bye-laws has also been drawn up and comes into force early in the current year, with respect to nuisances caused by the keeping of pigs in the Borough.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Many inspections have been made of the workshops, including bakehouses and laundries, the results of which, and of the action taken where such was required are summarized in the special tables to be found below.

No fresh certificates in respect of underground bake-houses were issued during the year, nor was there any change in the number of such bake-houses occupied. Those in use, of which there are 46, comply with the regulations and the requirements of the authority.

The amount of work given out locally is exceedingly small.

An endeavour is made so far as time and circumstances will allow, to visit the various work-places in the year, and to enforce the provisions of the Acts. Each Sanitary Inspector, in his own district, exercises the necessary supervision.

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 work-shops has been adopted, each case being considered on its own merits.

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

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES.

| Premises. | Number of | | |
|--|--------------|------------------|---------------|
| | Inspections. | Written notices. | Prosecutions. |
| Factories (Including Factory Laundries.) | 55 | 2 | |
| Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries.) | 521 | 19 | Nil |
| Workplaces (Other than Out-workers premises included in Part 3 of this Report.)... | 426 | 50 | |
| Total | 1002 | 71 | Nil. |

2. - DEFECTS FOUND.

| Particulars. | Number of Defects. | | | Number of Prosecutions. |
|---|--------------------|-----------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Found. | Remedied. | Referred to H.M. Inspector | |
| <i>Nuisances under the Public Health Act:—*</i> | | | | |
| Want of Cleanliness | 229 | 221 | | |
| Want of Ventilation | 8 | 8 | | |
| Overcrowding | 3 | 3 | | |
| Want of drainage of floors | 4 | 4 | | |
| Other Nuisances | 61 | 61 | | |
| †Sanitary accommo- insufficient | 1 | 1 | | |
| dation unsuitable or defective | 17 | 17 | | |
| not separate for sexes | Nil. | Nil. | | |
| <i>Offences under the Factory & Workshop Act: -</i> | | | | |
| Illegal occupation of underground bake-house (S. 101) | Nil. | Nil. | | |
| Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100) | 2 | 2 | | |
| Other offences— (Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report). | Nil | Nil. | | |
| TOTAL | 325 | 317 | 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.

3.—HOME WORK.

| OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108 | | | OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES SECTIONS 109, 110 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|------------|--|-------|--------------|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|--|------|--------------------------|--|------|------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--|---|-----------------------------------|-----------|----------------|--------------|-----------|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| NATURE OF WORK. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 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) |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Sending twice in the year | | Sending once in the year | | | | Received from other Councils | For-warded to other Councils | Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists | Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists | | | | | | | |
| Lists | | Outworkers | | Lists | Con-tractors | Work-men | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lists | | Outworkers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Lists | Con-tractors | Work-men | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| Lists | | Outworkers | | Lists | Con-tractors | Work-men | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lists | | Outworkers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Lists | Con-tractors | Work-men | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| Lists | | Outworkers | | Lists | Con-tractors | Work-men | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lists | | Outworkers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Lists | Con-tractors | Work-men | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| Lists | | Outworkers | | Lists | Con-tractors | Work-men | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lists | | Outworkers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Lists | Con-tractors | Work-men | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| Lists | | Outworkers | | Lists | Con-tractors | Work-men | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lists | | Outworkers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Lists | Con-tractors | Work-men | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| Lists | | Outworkers | | Lists | Con-tractors | Work-men | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lists | | Outworkers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Lists | Con-tractors | Work-men | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| Lists | | Outworkers | | Lists | Con-tractors | Work-men | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lists | | Outworkers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Lists | Con-tractors | Work-men | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| Lists | | Outworkers | | Lists | Con-tractors | Work-men | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lists | | Outworkers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Lists | Con-tractors | Work-men | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| Lists | | Outworkers | | Lists | Con-tractors | Work-men | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lists | | Outworkers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Lists | Con-tractors | Work-men | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| Lists | | Outworkers | | Lists | Con-tractors | Work-men | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lists | | Outworkers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Lists | Con-tractors | Work-men | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| Lists | | Outworkers | | Lists | Con-tractors | Work-men | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lists | | Outworkers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Lists | Con-tractors | Work-men | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| Lists | | Outworkers | | Lists | Con-tractors | Work-men | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lists | | Outworkers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Lists | Con-tractors | Work-men | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| Lists | | Outworkers | | Lists | Con-tractors | Work-men | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lists | | Outworkers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Lists | Con-tractors | Work-men | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| Lists | | Outworkers | | Lists | Con-tractors | Work-men | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lists | | Outworkers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Lists | Con-tractors | Work-men | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| Lists | | Outworkers | | Lists | Con-tractors | Work-men | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lists | | Outworkers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Lists | Con-tractors | Work-men | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| Lists | | Outworkers | | Lists | Con-tractors | Work-men | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lists | | Outworkers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Lists | Con-tractors | Work-men | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| Lists | | Outworkers | | Lists | Con-tractors | Work-men | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lists | | Outworkers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Lists | Con-tractors | Work-men | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| Lists | | Outworkers | | Lists | Con-tractors | Work-men | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lists | | Outworkers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Lists | Con-tractors | Work-men | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| Lists | | Outworkers | | Lists | Con-tractors | Work-men | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lists | | Outworkers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Lists | Con-tractors | Work-men | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| Lists | | Outworkers | | Lists | Con-tractors | Work-men | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lists | | Outworkers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Lists | Con-tractors | Work-men | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| Lists | | Outworkers | | Lists | Con-tractors | Work-men | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lists | | Outworkers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Lists | Con-tractors | Work-men | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| Lists | | Outworkers | | Lists | Con-tractors | Work-men | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lists | | Outworkers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Lists | Con-tractors | Work-men | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| Lists | | Outworkers | | Lists | Con-tractors | Work-men | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lists | | Outworkers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Lists | Con-tractors | Work-men | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| Lists | | Outworkers | | Lists | Con-tractors | Work-men | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lists | | Outworkers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Lists | Con-tractors | Work-men | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| Lists | | Outworkers | | Lists | Con-tractors | Work-men | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lists | | Outworkers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Lists | Con-tractors | Work-men | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| Lists | | Outworkers | | Lists | Con-tractors | Work-men | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lists | | Outworkers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Lists | Con-tractors | Work-men | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| Lists | | Outworkers | | Lists | Con-tractors | Work-men | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lists | | Outworkers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Lists | Con-tractors | Work-men | (2) | (3) | | | | | | |

| Class. | Number. |
|---|--|
| 4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.— | |
| Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of the year, | |
| <div>Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bakehouses, may be enumerated here.</div> | 369 |
| Total number of workshops on Register | 369 |
| 5.—OTHER MATTERS. | |
| Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:— | 5 |
| Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133) | Nil. |
| <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>Notified by H.M. Inspector .. 3</div> <div>Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector 3</div> |
| Other | Nil. |
| Underground Bakehouses (S. 101):— | |
| Certificates granted during the year | Nil. |
| In use at the end of the year | 46 |

INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES' REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1909.

| | Eastern District. | Central District. | Western District. | Northern District. | Total. |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------|
| Drains tested | 321 | 375 | 368 | 349 | 1413 |
| Houses and premises provided with new water-tight drains, properly intercepted and ventilated ... | 57 | 30 | 84 | 41 | 212 |
| Water-tight cesspools constructed... | — | — | — | 3 | 3 |
| Cesspools emptied and cleansed ... | 5 | — | — | 11 | 16 |
| Cesspools abolished | — | — | — | 4 | 4 |
| Drains cleared and amended ... | 39 | 80 | 58 | 37 | 213 |
| New iron and lead, soil, and ventilating pipes fixed | 56 | 36 | 75 | 39 | 236 |
| New closets fixed | 46 | 45 | 119 | 71 | 281 |
| Closets amended | 38 | 42 | 42 | 25 | 147 |
| New flushing boxes provided, necessary storage cisterns being fixed where needed | 41 | 56 | 73 | 55 | 225 |
| Flushing boxes repaired | 30 | 13 | 41 | 63 | 147 |
| Houses and premises provided with a proper supply of water ... | 8 | 4 | 5 | 25 | 42 |
| Glazed stoneware sinks fixed, fitted with proper waste pipes, and trapped where necessary .. | 25 | 36 | 49 | 32 | 142 |
| Yards repaved | 68 | 76 | 42 | 61 | 247 |
| Sanitary dustbins provided ... | 37 | 37 | 28 | 30 | 132 |
| Accumulations of manure and other refuse removed | 56 | 61 | 35 | 70 | 222 |
| Rooms, etc., cleansed and white-washed | 204 | 115 | 78 | 233 | 530 |
| Nuisances abated from animals improperly kept | 23 | 11 | 1 | 15 | 50 |
| Nuisance abated from chimneys sending forth black smoke ... | — | 2 | — | 2 | 4 |
| 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 | 2 |
| Cases of infectious diseases removed to Sanatorium | 57 | 42 | 52 | 45 | 196 |
| Nuisances abated from overcrowding... .. | 6 | 4 | 2 | 9 | 19 |
| Manure pits constructed | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| Miscellaneous repairs | 30 | 57 | 25 | 123 | 235 |
| New cowsheds built | — | 1 | — | 1 | 2 |
| Dwellings closed | 1 | 1 | — | 9 | 11 |
| „ demolished | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| „ put in proper repair | 2 | — | 2 | 20 | 24 |

| | | |
|---|-----|------|
| Inspection and re-inspection of Premises | ... | 7934 |
| Complaints investigated | ... | 274 |
| Notices issued for the abatement of nuisances | ... | 219 |
| Reports laid before the Sanitary Committee | ... | 195 |
| Houses and Premises inspected | ... | 2318 |
| Letters sent | ... | 469 |
| Other communications dealt with | ... | 518 |

The great majority of nuisances are dealt with by the Inspectors interviewing the owner or agent.

FOOD INSPECTION.

UN SOUND FOOD DESTROYED.

Eastern District:—

| | | |
|-------------|-----|-------------|
| Shrimps... | ... | 4 flats |
| Lemon Soles | ... | 1 case |
| Ham | ... | 40 lb. |
| Beef | ... | 2 quarters. |

Central District:—

| | | |
|------|-----|--------|
| Beef | ... | 113 lb |
|------|-----|--------|

Northern District:—

| | | |
|------|-----|----------------|
| Beef | ... | 1 Fore quarter |
|------|-----|----------------|

TABLE I.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1909.
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 | Nett deaths at all Ages belonging to the District | |
|------------------------------|---|--------|-------|---|---------------------------------|-------------|-------|-------|----|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number | Rate* | Under 1 year of age | | At all Ages | | Rate* | | | | | | |
| | | | | Number | Rate per 1,000 Births reg'ter'd | Number | Rate* | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | 5 | | | | 6 | 7 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 11 | 12 | 13 | | |
| 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 | | |
| 1907 | 67477 | 1125 | 16.67 | 90 | 80 | 884 | 13.10 | 146 | 32 | — | 852 | 12.62 | | |
| 1908 | 67817 | 1058 | 15.60 | 86 | 81 | 819 | 12.07 | 137 | 35 | — | 784 | 11.56 | | |
| Averages for years 1899-1908 | 66421 | 1195 | 18.01 | 133 | 110 | 940 | 14.16 | 141 | 34 | — | 905 | 13.54 | | |
| 1909 | 68165 | 1039 | 15.24 | 79 | 76 | 874 | 12.82 | 161 | 29 | — | 845 | 12.39 | | |

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

| Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District. | Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District whose deaths are included in the statistics. |
|--|---|
| <p>East Sussex Hospital Buchanan Hospital. Eversfield Home for Consumption. Herts Convalescent Home. Herts Convalescent Home for Children. Beau Site Convalescent Home. Railway Mission Men's Convalescent Home. Chelsea Women's Convalescent Home. Workhouse. Borough Sanatorium. Fairlight Sanatorium.</p> | <p>All Saints' Convalescent Home. Tilbury House Convalescent Home. Bushby Convalescent Home. Alexandra Home for Chronic Invalids. Catherine House, Ladies' Home. Cripples' Home for Girls. Seaside Convalescent Home for the Blind. Also many private Nursing Homes.</p> |
| <p>N.B.—Deaths of Strangers occurring in the above are excluded for statistical purposes.</p> | |

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

TABLE II.
VITAL STATISTICS OF SEPARATE LOCALITIES IN 1909 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

| NAMES OF LOCALITIES | Hastings County Borough. | | | | Registration Sub-District of St. Mary Magdalen. | | | | Registration Sub-District of All Saints. | | | | Registration Sub-District of Ore. | | | | Parish of Hollington St. John. | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Year. | Population esti- mated to middle of each year. | Births registered | Deaths at all Ages. | Deaths under 1 year. | Population esti- mated to middle of each year. | Births registered. | Deaths at all Ages. | Deaths under 1 year. | Population esti- mated to middle of each year. | Births registered | Deaths at all Ages. | Deaths under 1 year. | Population esti- mated to middle of each year. | Births registered | Deaths at all Ages. | Deaths under 1 year. | Population esti- mated to middle of each year. | Births registered | Deaths at all Ages. | Deaths under 1 year. |
| 1899 ... | 65250 | 1337 | 1110 | 204 | 26760 | 450 | 450 | 62 | 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 | 13 | 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 | 6 | 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 |
| 1907 .. | 67477 | 1125 | 852 | 90 | 27500 | 370 | 382 | 28 | 31350 | 516 | 379 | 47 | 6570 | 205 | 72 | 14 | 2057 | 34 | 19 | 1 |
| 1908 ... | 67817 | 1058 | 784 | 86 | 27600 | 346 | 317 | 21 | 31450 | 495 | 363 | 40 | 6670 | 179 | 80 | 18 | 2097 | 38 | 24 | 7 |
| Averages of years 1899 to 1908 | 66421 | 1195 | 905 | 133 | 27162 | 388 | 367 | 42 | 30923 | 570 | 435 | 69 | 6353 | 192 | 80 | 17 | 1983 | 45 | 23 | 6 |
| 1909 ... | 68165 | 1039 | 845 | 79 | 27700 | 320 | 347 | 17 | 31600 | 504 | 389 | 46 | 6720 | 176 | 87 | 11 | 2145 | 39 | 22 | 5 |

TABLE III.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1909.

| 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 | 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 (including Membranous Croup) | 86 | 29 | 47 | 4 | 6 | ... | 17 | 40 | 6 | 23 | 10 | 30 | 6 | 21 | 67 | ... |
| Erysipelas ... | 36 | ... | ... | 3 | 31 | 2 | 19 | 12 | 1 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Scarlet Fever ... | 142 | 2 | 40 | 77 | 15 | 8 | 58 | 77 | 6 | 1 | 48 | 66 | 6 | 1 | 121 | ... |
| Typhus Fever ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Enteric Fever ... | 4 | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... |
| Relapsing Fever ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Continued Fever ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Puerperal Fever ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Plague ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Totals ... | 271 | 2 | 69 | 125 | 23 | 50 | 97 | 132 | 14 | 28 | 60 | 96 | 12 | 22 | 190 | ... |

(H) (W). The Infectious Hospital and Workhouse are in this locality.

TABLE IV.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1909.

| 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. | Our District Urban. | Hollington St. John Parish. | |
| Small-pox | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Measles | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Scarlet Fever | 3 | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | 3 |
| Whooping Cough | 3 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | — |
| Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ... | 6 | — | 3 | 3 | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | — | 2 | 3 |
| Croup | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Fever { Typhus | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| { Enteric | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| { Other continued | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Epidemic influenza..... | 23 | 1 | — | — | — | 4 | 18 | 14 | 8 | — | 1 | 1 |
| Cholera | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Plague | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Diarrhoea | 9 | 6 | — | — | — | — | 3 | 3 | 5 | — | 1 | — |
| Enteritis | 3 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Gastritis | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Puerperal Fever | 2 | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Erysipelas | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) | 76 | — | — | 1 | 11 | 61 | 3 | 32 | 35 | 8 | 1 | 19 |
| Other tuberculous diseases | 19 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 3 | — | 6 | 5 | 8 | — | 4 |
| Cancer, malignant disease | 99 | — | — | 1 | 2 | 50 | 46 | 36 | 48 | 12 | 3 | 28 |
| Bronchitis | 56 | 6 | 2 | 1 | — | 8 | 39 | 16 | 33 | 6 | 1 | 2 |
| Pneumonia | 63 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 11 | 42 | 28 | 29 | 6 | — | 12 |
| Pleurisy | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Other diseases of Respiratory organs | 6 | — | 1 | — | — | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | — | — | 2 |
| Alcoholism { .. | 17 | — | — | — | — | 14 | 3 | 10 | 6 | 1 | — | 1 |
| Cirrhosis of Liver { .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 |
| Venereal diseases | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Premature birth .. | 18 | 18 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Diseases and accidents of parturition | 2 | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | 2 | — | — | — |
| Heart diseases | 112 | 1 | — | — | 2 | 45 | 64 | 52 | 47 | 9 | 4 | 8 |
| Accidents | 21 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 8 |
| Suicides | 4 | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | 2 |
| All other causes | 301 | 33 | 3 | 6 | 8 | 82 | 169 | 126 | 140 | 29 | 6 | 66 |
| All causes | 845 | 79 | 22 | 24 | 28 | 295 | 397 | 347 | 389 | 87 | 22 | 161 |

TABLE V.

HASTINGS COUNTY BOROUGH.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1909.

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 | 17 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 31 | 9 | 2 | 9 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 2 | | 1 | 77 |
| | Uncertified | 2 | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| i. Common Infectious Diseases. | Small-pox | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Chicken-pox | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Measles | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Scarlet Fever | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ii. Diarrhoeal Diseases. | Diphtheria: Membranous Croup | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Whooping Cough | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | 3 |
| | Diarrhoea, all forms | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 2 | | | 1 | | | 5 |
| | Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis, Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh. | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 |
| iii. Wasting Diseases. | Premature Birth | 10 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 16 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 18 |
| | Congenital Defects | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | 2 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 6 |
| | Injury at Birth | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| | Want of Breast-milk, Starvation .. | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| | Atrophy, Debility | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Marasmus..... | 6 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 11 | 3 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 17 |
| iv. Tuberculous Diseases | Tuberculous Meningitis | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| | Tuberculous Peritonitis: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Tabes Mesenterica | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Other Tuberculous Diseases | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | 2 |
| Other Causes. | Erysipelas | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Syphilis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rickets | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Meningitis (not Tuberculous) | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 3 |
| | Convulsions | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | 2 | | 1 | | 1 | | | 4 |
| | Bronchitis..... | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | 7 |
| | Laryngitis..... | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Pneumonia | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 3 |
| | Suffocation, overlying | | | | | | 1 | | 2 | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| Other Causes | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 2 |
| | | 19 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 33 | 9 | 2 | 9 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 2 | | 1 | 79 |

Hastings County Borough:—

Births in the year { legitimate 971
 { illegitimate 68
 Deaths from all Causes at all Ages 845

Population, 67,817

(Estimated to middle of 1909.)

Deaths in the year of { legitimate infants 72
 { illegitimate infants 7

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

| | | | |
|---|-----------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| District (or sub-division) of St. Mary Magdalen : - | | Population, 27,700. | |
| Births in the | legitimate 308 | (Estimated to middle of 1909.) | |
| year | illegitimate 12 | Deaths in the | legitimate infants 17 |
| Deaths from all causes at all Ages 347 | | year of | illegitimate infants — |

Population, 27,700.

(Estimated to middle of 1909.)

| | | | |
|---------------|---|----------------------|----|
| Deaths in the | { | legitimate infants | 17 |
| year of | | illegitimate infants | — |

TABLE V.
COUNTY BOROUGH OF HASTINGS—ALL SAINTS DISTRICT.
INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1909.
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 | 10 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 19 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 46 |
| | Uncertified | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| i. Common Infectious Diseases. | Small-pox | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Chicken-pox | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Measles | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Scarlet Fever | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Diphtheria Mem- branous Croup | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Whooping Cough | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| ii. Diarrhoeal Diseases. | Diarrhoea, all forms | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 2 | | | 1 | | | 4 |
| | Enteritis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Muco-enteritis ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Gastro-enteritis ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Gastritis, Gas- tro-intestinal Catarrh | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| iii. Wasting Diseases. | Premature Birth .. | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 14 |
| | Congenital Defects | 1 | | 1 | | 2 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| | Injury at Birth ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Want of Breast- milk, Starvation | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| | Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 2 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 9 |
| iv. Tuberculous Diseases | Tuberculous Meningitis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Tuberculous Peritonitis : | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Tabes Mesen- terica | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Other Tuberculous Diseases | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| Other Causes. | Erysipelas | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Syphilis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rickets | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 |
| | Convulsions | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 3 |
| | Bronchitis | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | | 1 | 5 |
| | Laryngitis | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | 2 |
| | Pneumonia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Suffocation, overlying | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Other Causes | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 2 |
| | | 10 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 19 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 46 |

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

Births in the } legitimate 476
year } illegitimate 28
Deaths from all causes at all Ages 389

Population, 31,600.

(Estimated to middle of 1909.)

Deaths in the } legitimate infants 41
year of } illegitimate infants 5

TABLE V.
COUNTY BOROUGH OF HASTINGS.—ORE DISTRICT (URBAN).
INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1909.
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 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 11 |
| | Uncertified | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| i. Common Infectious Diseases. | Small-pox | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Chicken-pox | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Measles | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Scarlet Fever | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Diphtheria: Mem- branous Croup | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ii. Diarrhoeal Diseases. | Whooping Cough | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Diarrhoea all forms | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Enteritis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Muco-Enteritis, Gastro-enteritis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Gastritis, Gas- tro-intestinal Catarrh | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| iii. Wasting Diseases. | Premature Birth .. | 2 | | | 1 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| | Congenital Defects | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Injury at Birth | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Want of Breast- milk, Starvation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 3 |
| iv. Tubercu- lous Diseases | Tuberculous Meningitis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Tuberculous Peritonitis: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Tabes Mesen- terica | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Other Tubercu- lous Diseases | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other Causes. | Erysipelas | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Syphilis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rickets | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| | Convulsions | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Bronchitis | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| | Laryngitis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Pneumonia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Suffocation, overlying | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| | Other Causes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 2 | 1 | | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 11 |

District (or sub-division) of Ore :—
 Births in the { legitimate 152
 year { illegitimate 24
 Deaths from all causes at all Ages 87

Population, 6720.
 (Estimated to middle of 1909)
 Deaths in the { legitimate infants 10
 year of { illegitimate infants 1

TABLE V.

Parish of Hollington St. John.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1909.

Deaths of infants under one year of age were 5 in number, of which one was uncertified. The age at death and cause of death were in the several instances as follows: Under 1 week, 1 from premature birth and 1 from syncope (uncertified). At 3—4 months, 1 death from influenza.

At 5—6 months, „ „ diarrhoea.

At „ „ „ „ „ whooping-cough.

| | | | |
|-------------------------|---|------------------|--------|
| Births in the year were | { | legitimate ... | ... 35 |
| | | illegitimate ... | 4 |
| Deaths of infants were | { | legitimate ... | 4 |
| | | illegitimate ... | 1 |

Deaths from all causes at all ages were 22 in a population estimated at 2145 persons.

