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HAYDOCK URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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*Annual Report*

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

**1907.**

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EARLESTOWN :

S. HARVEY, Printer, 13, Bridge Street.

ALBANY DISTRICT COUNCIL

# Annual Report

1907

REPORT OF THE

1907

*To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District Council  
of Haydock.*

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,—

I have the honour and pleasure of presenting to you my Second Annual Report on the Health of the Urban District of Haydock, for the year 1907.

The report contains statistics of births and deaths, the records of disease, some general remarks on sanitation, and the Local Government Board tables.

The Birth-rate is estimated at 31·26 per 1,000 of the population. This is a remarkably low rate for this district, but it still compares favourably with that of the country generally.

The Death-rate was equal to 13·8 per 1,000 of the population. This is the lowest Death-rate on record, which is very satisfactory, and a matter for congratulation.

Another pleasing feature is that the Infantile Mortality Rate, 133 per 1,000 births, is considerably lower than it has been for a number of years, being no less than 21 per 1,000 births lower than the average for the previous decade.

Measles and Diarrhoea have been prevalent during the year, but the incidence of other Zymotic Diseases compares very favourably with previous years.

As this Report is as much for the information of the Local Government Board and County Council, as your Council, it contains



information possibly superfluous to you, but needed by the former bodies.

The satisfactory completion of part of the new drainage scheme, marks a new era in the sanitary history of the district, and augurs well for the successful accomplishment of the remaining part of the undertaking, "which consummation, devoutly to be wished," I hope to have the pleasure of recording in my next Annual Report.

In conclusion, I beg to express my thanks for the uniform courtesy and assistance you have extended to me during the term of my office.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ARTHUR DOWLING,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

*Haydock,*

*February, 1908.*



## POPULATION.

The population of the Urban Sanitary District of Haydock at the Census of 1901 was 8,575, but after deducting 134 inmates of Haydock Lodge Lunatic Asylum, the number is reduced to 8441. At the preceding Census of 1891, the similarly estimated population was 6,409.

The means of recording the population, as each year passes after the Census enumeration becomes increasingly difficult, and the desirability of the accuracy of the figure is obvious, as upon it depend the various death-rates, etc. This difficulty would be met to a great extent by the institution of a quin-quennial Census, but as this is not in force, I will continue the method of estimating the population which my predecessor adopted, *i.e.*, of taking the number of inhabited houses and multiplying by the average number of persons per house, which, as ascertained by the Census of 1901 was 5.70, after excluding the residents of the Haydock Lodge Lunatic Asylum.

At the middle of 1907, the number of inhabited houses was ascertained to be 1,726. This number, multiplied by 5.70, gives a population of 9,838. Frequent house to house inspections during the past few years, however, have shown that the average number of persons per house is slightly more than 5.70, and I have taken this fact into consideration when estimating the population upon which the statistics of this Report are based. This figure I estimate to be 9,850.

The following table shows the acreage, the number of inhabited houses, the population, and the average number of persons per acre for each Ward in 1907. Up to the middle of the year, only four new houses were erected, and these were in the Central Ward; and as, during the year, a large number of houses were constantly vacant, I do not feel justified in increasing the estimate of the population of the district from that of last year.

Ward.	Acreage.	Inhabited Houses.	Population.	Avg. No. of persons per acre.
East... ....	1516	448	2559	1.6
Central ...	615	683	3911	6.3
West .....	278	595	3380	12.1



## **BIRTHS.**

During the year there were 308 Births registered within the district. Of these 171 were Males and 137 Females.

This number gives a Birth rate of 31·26 per 1,000 of the population, against 37·15 for 1906, and an average of 38·7 for the preceding 10 years.

The Birth-rate for England and Wales as a whole was 26·3 in 1907.

Of the 308 births, 8 were illegitimate, corresponding to a proportion of 2·6 per cent. This figure is about the average for the past 12 years.

The excess of Births over Deaths during the year was 172.

The Birth-rate for 1907 is much below that of the previous year, and also the average for the previous 10 years, but it is some little satisfaction to note that the figure is still a high one, and considerably above that for the country as a whole.

The distribution of the Births, together with the Birth-rates, in the different Wards of the Township, are shown in the following Table :—

Wards.		Births.		Birth Rate.
East	...	78	..	30·4
Central	...	119	...	30·4
West	...	111	...	32·8

## **DEATHS.**

The Deaths of 157 persons took place during 1907 within the area of the Township. Of these 91 were Males and 66 were Females.

Before the Deaths can be accurately calculated, however, corrections have to be made by taking into account deaths which are known to have occurred in public institutions within or outside the district.

The Deaths of non-residents which have occurred in public institutions, etc., within the district, are as follows :—

Deaths of Inmates of Haydock Lodge Lunatic	
Asylum ... ..	19
Deaths of Patients at Haydock Cottage Hospital...	4
Accidents at Work, etc. ... ..	2
	<hr/>
Total ... ..	25

The Deaths of Haydock residents which have occurred beyond the district, so far as I have been able to ascertain, are as follows :—

Deaths at the Warrington Workhouse ... ..	2
Death „ St. Helens Borough Sanatorium ... ..	1
„ „ Shaw Street Hospital, Liverpool ... ..	1
	<hr/>
Total ... ..	4

There thus remain to be subtracted the Deaths of 25 persons who died within the Township, but whose residence was elsewhere, and to be added to the deaths of 4 persons whose residence was in Haydock, but whose deaths occurred outside the district. The corrected number of Deaths is therefore 136. This gives a Death-rate of 13·8 per 1,000 of the population, as against 15·5 for the previous year, and an average of 16·8 for the preceding 10 years—1897 to 1906.

It is a very gratifying feature of this report, to note the considerable fall in the Death-rate, the figure for last year being no less than 3·0 per 1,000 below the average of the preceding 10 years.



The 136 Deaths were distributed as follows :—

Ward.	Deaths.	Death-rate.
East ...	32	12·5
Central ...	56	14·3
West ...	48	14·2

The Death-rate for the whole of England and Wales for the year was 15·0, as against 15·4 for 1906.

This comparison between the Death-rates for Haydock and England and Wales is, however, quite erroneous, on account of the difference in the age and sex constitution of the population. To make a more accurate comparison therefore, a factor of correction is employed, and the Death-rate of Haydock multiplied by it, which gives us a Death-rate for the Township which would have occurred had the age and sex constitution of the population been similar to that of England and Wales. This factor, by certain processes of calculation, is found to be 1·07604, and the following table gives the true comparison for 1907, and the five preceding years :—

Year.	Uncorrected Death-rate of Haydock.	Corrected Death-rate of Haydock.	Death-rate of England and Wales.	Comparative Mortality Figure—England and Wales being taken as 1,000.
1902	15·66	16·85	16·28	1035
1903	14·40	15·49	15·41	1005
1904	18·10	19·48	16·23	1200
1905	18·97	20·43	15·22	1342
1906	15·53	16·71	15·4	1084
1907	13·80	14·84	15·0	986

The distribution of the Deaths with regard to age, disease, and locality, is shown in detail in Table IV.

The following table shows the Deaths, classified according to sex and age :—

Age.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 year . . . . .	26	15	41
1 and under 5 years	15	16	31
5     "     15     "	5	3	8
15     "     25     "	1	5	6
25     "     65     "	18	14	32
65 years and over ...	12	6	18
At all ages . . . . .	77	59	136

### The principal causes of Death were :

Whooping Cough	...	...	...	3	Principal Zymotic Diseases. 37.
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	...	...	...	3	
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	1	
Epidemic Diarrhoea	...	...	...	14	
Measles	...	...	...	16	
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	...	...	...	12	
Other Tubercular Diseases	...	...	...	8	
Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	28	
Heart Diseases	..	...	...	10	
Accidents	...	...	...	8	

The number of deaths from Zymotic Diseases is seen therefore to be 37, giving a Zymotic Death-rate of 3·75 per 1,000 living at all ages ; as against 3·24 per 1,000 for 1906.

Taking the seven principal Zymotic Diseases separately, the Death-rates for each in Haydock and England and Wales are shown in the following Table :—

Disease.				Haydock.		England and Wales.
Small-pox	...	...	...	0·00	...	0 00
Measles	...	...	...	1·62	...	0·36
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	0·00	...	0·09
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	0·30	...	0·29
Diphtheria and Membranous ) Croup	...	...	...	0·30	...	0·16
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	0·10	...	0·07
Epidemic Diarrhoea	...	...	...	1·42	...	0·29

### Infantile Mortality Rate.

The Infantile Mortality Rate in 1907 was 133 per 1,000 Births, as against 153 in the preceding year, and an average of 154 for the previous 10 years. The England and Wales rate for 1907 was 118.

A complete classification of the Deaths under one year of age will be found in Table V. at the end of the Report.



The big reduction in the Infantile Mortality Rate for last year is a matter for the greatest satisfaction, and but for the heavy death-rate due to Diarrhœa, this figure would have been even better than that recorded.

### Uncertified Deaths.

Seven Deaths were registered during the year as "not certified." This gives a percentage of 4·4 as against 2·6 for 1906.

### Inquests.

Fourteen Inquests were held during the year, on the following cases :—

Accidents at Colliery	...	...	3
Other Accidental Injuries	...	...	3
Drowning	...	...	1
Burns	...	...	2
Natural Causes	...	...	5
Total	...	...	14

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## RECORDS OF DISEASE.

### ZYMOTIC DISEASE.

The number of cases of Infectious Disease reported during 1907 was 32, as against 65 in the previous year, and 68 for the year 1905.

The following Table shows the number of these cases in each month of the year :—

Diseases.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct	Nov	Dec.	Total, 1907.
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ... }	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	8
Erysipelas ...	—	3	2	—	—	3	4	—	—	—	1	1	14
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Enteric Fever	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	7
Puerperal Fever ... }	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals .....	—	9	5	2	2	3	4	—	2	2	2	1	32

A detailed list of the cases of Infectious Disease notified, classified according to ages and localities, will be found on reference to Table III.

### **Cases removed to the Sanatorium.**

There were 8 cases of Infectious Disease removed to the Borough Sanatorium, at St. Helens, during the year. Of these 7 were cases of Enteric Fever, and 1 of Diphtheria. One case of Enteric Fever terminated fatally.

### **Small Pox Hospital, Old Whint.**

No cases of Small Pox were admitted to the Small Pox Hospital at Old Whint during the year.

**Enteric Fever.**—I am glad to record that there were only 7 cases of Enteric Fever reported during the year—the number occurring in 1906 being 34—and that the West Ward, which was so heavily attacked in 1906, had not a single case last year. Five cases occurred in the East Ward, and two in Central Ward. The prolonged wet summer was, no doubt, conducive to this happy state of affairs, but the efforts of the Council in remedying many insanitary conditions, the prevention where possible of soil pollution, and the frequent emptying and disinfection of the privy middens, must have been an important factor in the prevention of an outbreak in the hot months of September and October. I can only impress upon your Sanitary Committee the necessity of continuing, year in and year out, these energetic measures, and I feel confident that the diminution of the incidence of this expensive, dangerous, and preventible disease, will be the result. Only one of the cases terminated fatally, giving a Death rate of 0·10 per 1,000 of the population, the lowest figure recorded for many years.

**Scarlet Fever.**—There was also a considerable diminution in the number of cases of Scarlet Fever reported during the year, only two cases occurring, as against 10 during 1906. There were no fatal cases.



**Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.**—Eight cases of illness from these diseases were reported in 1907, against 9 in 1906, and 17 in 1905. Three of the cases terminated fatally, which gives a fatality rate of 37·5 per cent.

**Measles.**—During February and March, Measles extensively prevailed in the neighbouring Borough of St. Helens, and the children attending the Infant Department of the Blackbrook Schools, in the Parr Ward of the Borough, were seriously affected. A considerable number (169) of Haydock children attend these Schools, which are in close proximity to our boundary. In my opinion, the disease was in this way first introduced into our Township. In the second week of March, an extensive outbreak occurred amongst the children attending our Blackbrook Infant Schools; it spread rapidly, and became prevalent throughout the whole area of the West Ward.

There were no Deaths from Measles during March.

Early in April the disease became epidemic in the Central and East Wards, affecting chiefly the children attending the Colliery Infant and the National Infant Schools, prevailing extensively in all parts of the Township; the children of the Infant Department of the R.C. Schools, who had hitherto escaped, becoming affected at the end of April.

At the end of April, the epidemic shewed distinct signs of abating in the West Ward, and the western portion of the Central Ward. Early in May it was confined to the eastern portion of the Central Ward, and over the entire area of the East Ward. Towards the end of May the prevalence was much less, and at the beginning of June there were only a few cases occurring, and those were of a mild type.

It is difficult to give an accurate and reliable opinion regarding the number of cases that occurred, but so far as I can ascertain



from the means at my disposal, some hundreds of the younger children throughout the Township must have been attacked.

Though the disease was undoubtedly primarily and principally spread by the school attendance at the Infant Department of Schools, the fact that it was impracticable to efficiently isolate the infant sufferers in their homes, must have helped in no small way to propagate it.

There were 16 fatal cases, and they occurred at the following ages :—

Between 6 and 12 months	...	...	1
„ 12 „ 18	„	...	6
„ 18 „ 24	„	...	5
At three years	...	...	3
„ four „	...	...	1
Total			16

This is a very high mortality, but the type of the disease was of a severe nature, and it will be noticed that it was most fatal between one and two years of age.

The measures taken for its prevention were :—

- (a) School Notification. Cases of children absent from school were in the ordinary course investigated by the School Attendance Officer, and when the average attendance was affected, he notified the fact to me.
- (b) The Teachers of the Schools kept a look-out for any cases of illness, and advised medical treatment and isolation when cases came under their observation.
- (c) School Closure. It was found necessary to close the Infant Department of the following Schools :—

Blackbrook New Infants, from March 13th to April 3rd.  
 Haydock Colliery Infants, from April 9th to April 30th.  
 Haydock National Infants, from April 9th to April 30th.  
 Roman Catholic Infants, from April 29th to May 20th.



- (d) The Sanitary Inspector and myself made frequent visits to infected houses all over the district, and gave instructions as to the means to be adopted to prevent the spread of the disease. The Medical Practitioners of the district and the School Attendance Officer cordially co-operated with, and gave us valuable aid.

In accordance with the request of the Local Government Board, a special Report was sent to them regarding the epidemic, copy of which was also sent to the County Medical Officer of Health.

I would like again to draw the attention of the Council to the advisability of adopting some voluntary form of notification of this disease, *i.e.*, the first case in each household, so that the Sanitary Authority would be in a position to attempt to take the best measures at their disposal to secure the isolation of the sufferers, and so prevent the spread of this highly infectious disease.

**Puerperal Fever.**—One case of this affection occurred during the year, and unfortunately it proved fatal.

**Diarrhœa.**—The number of Deaths from this disease during 1907 was 14, against 23 in the previous year, and 11 in 1905. There was a considerable reduction in the number of deaths from this disease as compared with 1906, and this was no doubt due to the favourable climatic conditions which existed during the late summer and early autumn. A very hot September and October usually entails an outbreak of this disease, which is still more liable to occur when flies and dust abound.

Copies of the Circular issued by Dr. Sergeant, the Medical Officer of Health to the Lancashire County Council, regarding the feeding of infants, and a handbill on similar lines issued by the Haydock Sanitary Committee, drawing attention to the fact that a supply of Sterilized Humanized Milk could be obtained from the



neighbouring Borough of St. Helens, were given to each person registering a birth, by Mr. Thomas Bowes, the Registrar, for which gratuitous service I have to acknowledge my indebtedness and to thank him. During the prevalence of the disease, a house to house distribution of these circulars took place.

As important measures in preventing the occurrence of this disease, I would urge:—(a) the bringing up-to-date of any old-fashioned privy middens existing, if at present their abolition is not practicable; (b) the draining and putting into a dry and sanitary condition the back yards and passages, as by these means soil pollution would be diminished, and (c) the provision of receptacles for house refuse and garbage, whereby its frequent removal and destruction would be simplified.

The adoption of Educational measures in "Infant Feeding" and the "Essentials of Domestic Hygiene" in the elementary day schools for young girls, ought to be, and no doubt will be in the near future, as absolutely essential as the teaching of reading, etc.

Such measures as these are absolutely necessary in the prevention of diarrhoeal and all other infantile diseases.

### **Notification of Births Act, 1908.**

In connection with this disease, I should like to draw the attention of the Council to the Notification of Births Act, which came into force in January of the present year. This important measure is intended to lessen the enormous infantile mortality throughout the country. The Act could, with advantage, be adopted by your Council, if you appointed a Female Sanitary Inspector, who would be able to visit the homes and give much needed education to many parents and guardians as regards the rearing and feeding of infants, and who would act as a missionary of health in many households, where the habits of cleanliness are conspicuous by their absence. The financial outlay would, in my



opinion, bring as satisfactory result from an economic as from a health point of view, and I would suggest that the matter should have the serious consideration of the Council.

## **GENERAL DISEASES.**

**Respiratory Diseases.**—Twenty-eight Deaths were due to the diseases, included among which were 18 from Bronchitis and 9 from Pneumonia. The Death rate from these causes was 2·84 per 1,000. The number of Deaths in 1906 was 31, with a Death-rate of 3·14 per 1,000.

**Influenza.**—Only one Death was registered from this disease, as against 4 in the previous year, giving a Death-rate of ·10 per 1,000.

**Tubercular Diseases.**—Pulmonary Phthisis (consumption of the lungs) was responsible for 12 Deaths, as against 4 in the previous year. The Death-rate in 1907 was 1·21 per 1,000. Eight deaths from Tubercular Diseases of other organs were registered, giving a Death-rate of ·81 per 1,000, so that Tubercular Diseases altogether gave a Death-rate of 2·03, which unfortunately compares unfavourably with the previous year. No doubt the atmospheric conditions which existed, must have been an important factor in bringing about this condition of things. However, your Council have taken a step in the right direction by making pulmonary phthisis a voluntary notifiable disease, as means for its prevention, such as the distribution of literature bearing on the disease, isolation, and disinfection of the sputum, and premises, are now adopted when cases come to the knowledge of the Authority.

## **BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.**

The arrangement with Professor Delepine, of the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, with regard to the examination of specimens for the detection of Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, and Phthisis, has continued to be a valuable aid in the diagnosis of these diseases.



## **GENERAL SANITATION.**

The Township of Haydock is without any well-marked undulations of surface, and slopes gradually to the South and West, and rises towards the South and East.

A reference to the Ordnance Map shows the heights above the mean sea level of different parts of the district to be as follows: Bottom of Blackbrook, 68 feet; Toll Bar, 141 feet; near Colliery Office, 161 feet; near Ram's Head Hotel, 183 feet; Kenyons Lane (Reservoir), 200 feet; Haydock Lodge, 165 feet.

The subsoil consists of clay and marl, with occasional beds of sand.

The surface drainage is related to Sankey Brook and its tributaries, the chief of which, concerning Haydock, are Rake Brook, Wicken Hedge Brook, Ellam's Brook, Clough Brook, Clipsley Brook, and Black Brook.

The occupation of the inhabitants generally is coal mining, but it does not seem to be specially injurious to their health in any respect.

There is an adequate supply of workmen's cottages, and they are, as a rule, suitable to the requirements of the residents. The houses most in demand contain a large kitchen, scullery, and two bedrooms, but there are a considerable number, with three bedrooms, available, while as the district is practically composed of one long street, there is a sufficiency of open space to all the houses.

The houses are supplied with water from a tap inside, and are fitted with a slopstone which discharges over a gully into the house drain in the backyard. The houses, as a rule, have separate yards, but a considerable number have common yards. The house drains are connected with sewers in the back passages, and these



sewers are carried long distances from the houses and at present discharge into ditches. The conveniences abut on the back passages and are wholly of the privy ashpit variety. The material from these ashpits is taken regularly and frequently by the Council's workmen, in suitable carts, at the public expense, to low lying land as far away from the houses as possible, disinfected, and covered with soil.

It is most satisfactory to be able to record that the Council have completed their scheme of drainage, and purification works, for the Eastern division of the Township.

The sewage of 228 houses in Vista Road, Penny Lane, Old Boston, Millfield Lane, and Kenyons Lane is now treated at the Works near Wicken Hedge Wood, and the pollution of the Wicken Hedge and Ellam Brook is completely abated.

I am glad to note that a scheme for the more regular system of drainage, with effective arrangements for the purification of the effluent, so that the pollution of the remaining water courses in the central and western areas might also be abated, is having your consideration, and I trust that your hopes of its speedy and successful accomplishment will be fully realized.

The nuisance arising from the pollution of the water course in Haydock Park is a matter requiring the attention which, I understand, your Council is giving to it, so that it may be effectively dealt with.

A forward step in the interests of the public health has been the adoption, by your Council, of Bye laws preventing the keeping of animals on premises so as to be injurious to health.

### **Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.**

Under this Act, which only applies to Haydock in a few instances, eight inspections of factories (including laundries) have been made during the year. Thirty-two workshops were inspected; one written notice was served and the defect remedied.



There are 16 Registered Workshops in the Township, namely :—Dressmakers 2, Cloggers and Bootmakers 6, Bakers 8 (no underground Bakehouses).

No home workers are employed in the district so far as can be ascertained.

### **Wicken Hedge Sewage Scheme.**

The following are a few details of the Wicken Hedge Sewage Scheme, which are kindly supplied to me by Mr. Joseph Dickinson, Clerk and Surveyor, whose ungrudging assistance at all times I thankfully acknowledge :—

The site (with the necessary way leaves) has been acquired from Lord Newton, and possession obtained on the 1st October, 1907, is situate near the Wicken Hedge Wood, off Penny Lane, and is one third of an acre in area. An effluent drain has been laid for a distance of 420 yards, at an average depth of 10 feet, connecting the works with Ellams Brook.

There are two inlet sewers, one 12 ins. connecting Penny Lane, 300 yards in length, and the other a 9in. connecting with Vista Road, 500 yards in length. The sewage for the whole of the Eastern Watershed, which comprises Vista Road, Penny Lane, Old Boston, Kenyon's Lane and Millfield Lane, is now being treated by the works, and the pollution of the stream completely abated. In this area are 228 houses with an estimated population of 1,300.

The Plant comprises :—One inlet chamber, one detritis tank, three septic tanks, one measuring tank, bacteria beds, effluent inspection chambers and two settling tanks, sewage drainage well, and sludge lagoon. The construction walls are 14 ins. brick-work in cement, floors 9 ins. concrete, skimmed with cement.

**Operation.**—Detritis Tank. The coarse solid matter is intercepted by the  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. screen, to be raked daily. The heavier solid matter and silt deposits in the tank will require to be removed about once weekly.

The Septic Tanks intercept matter of an organic character, and are so formed as to secure maximum quiescence, and so facilitate decomposition. A quantity of sludge will have to be removed about once monthly, by opening the disc valve on the 6 in. pipe delivering to the sludge lagoon.

The Measuring Tank accumulates 450 gallons of liquid, when the automatic valve discharges the contents to the sprinklers. Flow to the tank is regulated by the slotted valve at the inlet to the tank.

The Bacteria Bed is fed intermittently by sprinklers—one or both. The 12 in. hydraulic head under which the sprinklers operate, rotates the arms by the reaction of the discharging jets of liquid. Each unit of area of the filter is thus fed with an equal quantity of liquid. Any excess of liquid from the septic tank not delivering to the measuring tank, discharges to the reserve or storm area of the filter by way of the 9-in. outlet in connection with the channel between the septic and measuring tanks, and is distributed to the filter from the wooden carrier feeding the half pipes. The puddle wall dividing the filter admits of independent use and complete drainage on either portion.

The Settling Tanks intercept the oxidised organic matter that may extend from the filters.

One of the chief features of these works is that they are practically automatic in working, and the maintenance expenses reduced to a minimum.

The cost of the scheme is £1,000, made up as follows:—  
Sewers £300, Effluent Drain £150, Works, including Fencing and Workmen's Cabin, &c. £550.



The whole of the work has been carried out by direct labour by the Council's own workmen, under the Surveyor.

### **Water Supply.**

The Water Supply is from the Liverpool Corporation Rivington Main. There is an abundant and uniformly good supply from this source, except in cases where, owing to subsidences which now and then occur in colliery districts such as Haydock, and are unavoidable, the supply is interrupted. A temporary supply is then obtained from the Lyme Pits. Water from the latter source was fortunately, however, only required for a period of 7 days 19 hours during the year.

### **Method of dealing with Infectious Disease.**

Cases of Infectious Disease, when there is no suitable means for their isolation at home, are removed to the Isolation Hospital at St. Helens, where, in accordance with the agreement of the St. Helens Corporation, there is a sufficient accommodation set apart for cases from this District. Disinfection of all infected houses and clothing is carried out by sulphur and steam respectively.

### **SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.**

The report of the Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Charles Dickinson, is herewith appended, and contains particulars regarding the supervision of Lodging-houses, Slaughter-houses, Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops; steps taken for the enforcement of the Bye-laws, Nuisances, etc., etc. I have pleasure in recording that Mr. Dickinson has performed his duties efficiently and with tact, and that on all occasions he cordially co-operated with, and assisted me, in the carrying out of the requirements necessary for the successful administration of the laws of public health. Report:—

YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1907.

## CONSUMPTION OF WATER.

	Gallons.	Gallons,
Received from Rivington ...	32,134,000	
„ „ Lyme Pits ...	679,000	= 32,813,000
<i>Deduct</i> Leakage at Reservoir ...	79,000	
„ Roadwork ...	119,000	
„ Street Watering ...	310,000	
„ Trade Purposes ...	7,227,000	= 7,735,000
Consumption for Domestic Purposes		25,078,000
„ „ „		68,706 per day
Average Consumption for Domestic Purposes } per head on the estimated population } of 9850 ... .. }		... 6.97

The supply from Rivington was interrupted on the following dates:—2nd January, 23rd August, 18th September, 6th to 9th and 19th to 20th November—the District on these dates being supplied from Lyme Pits for a total period of 7 days 19 hours.

**Abstract of Nuisances abated under formal Notices and interviews with property owners:—**

Defective Drains ... ..	19
Blocked Drains ... ..	44
Dilapidated Yard Pavements ... ..	12
Overcrowding ... ..	9
Defective Spouting ... ..	4
Keeping of Swine ... ..	1
Deep and Wet Privies and Ashpits ... ..	48
Privies and Ashpits Reconstructed ... ..	6

143

No legal proceedings were taken.



The drainage of 60 Cottages has been tested with the smoke test, with a result that 48 were found defective in that they were not intercepted from the main sewer, and the gutter spouts communicating direct with the drains were either badly broken or the jointings defective.

The Drains of three houses have been taken up and relaid.

From enquiries made, comprising nearly a house to house visitation under the new bye-laws as to houses let in lodgings, it appeared there was little overcrowding in the District, though many had single lodgers.

Series of visits and inspections of yards in various parts of the District were made and instructions given as to the necessity, from a sanitary point of view, of keeping same in a state of cleanliness, especially having regard to the keeping of fowls, &c.

Nine Rooms were fumigated after cases of Infectious Disease, in four cases of which the owners were called upon to have same thoroughly cleaned and limewashed.

The Dairies, Cowsheds, Milkshops and Slaughter-houses have been periodically inspected and found clean.

The Workshops in the District have also been under inspection, 40 visits having been made. In one case the drainage of the premises was found to be defective. This was remedied by the filling up of an old cesspool, the relaying of portion of the drain, and the insertion of trapped gullies.

CHAS. DICKINSON,

*Inspector of Nuisances.*

*Haydock, 10th February, 1908.*

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TABLE I.

*Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1907 and Previous Years.*

Haydock Urban District,

YEAR	Population estimated to middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE		DEATHS AT ALL AGES.		Total Deaths in Public Institutions in District.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
		No.	* Rates.	No.	Rate per 1,000 Births regist'd.	No.	Rate.*				No.	Rate*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1897	8,000	292	36.5	48	160	143	17.9	17	11	4	136	17.0
1898	8,050	299	37.1	50	167	159	19.8	13	10	4	153	19.0
1899	8,100	295	36.4	43	146	132	16.3	21	15	4	121	14.9
1900	8,400	303	36.1	48	158	144	17.1	25	18	3	129	15.4
1901	8,650	367	42.4	70	191	176	20.4	23	19	7	161	19.0
1902	8,750	341	39.0	56	164	145	16.6	15	13	5	137	15.7
1903	9,100	398	43.7	39	98	139	15.3	20	18	10	131	14.4
1904	9,500	376	39.6	60	160	172	18.1	16	13	13	172	18.1
1905	9,750	384	39.4	56	146	180	18.5	17	12	17	185	19.0
1906	9,850	363	37.1	56	153	160	16.2	24	16	9	153	15.5
Averages for years 1897-1906	8,815	362	38.7	53	154	155	17.6	19	14.5	7.6	148	16.8
1907	9,850	308	31.26	41	133	157	15.9	25	25	4	136	13.8

\* Rates in columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in column 12 are the number in column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in column 10 and the addition of the number in column 11.

By the term "non-residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.



TABLE 1. — Continued.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) ...	2,391
Total population at all ages of Census of 1901 ... ..	8,575
Number of Inhabited Houses „ ... ..	1,471
Average number of persons per house „ ... ..	*5·86

\* Excluding Inmate Population of Haydock Lodge Lunatic Asylum, ... .. 5·70

Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
Haydock Lodge Lunatic Asylum.	Warrington Union Workhouse.	Shaw Street, Hospital, Liverpool.
Haydock Cottage Hospital.	St. Helens Borough Sanatorium.	
Old Whint Smallpox Hospital.		

The Union Workhouse is not within the District.

TABLE II.

*Vital Statistics of Separate Localities in 1907 and previous years*

## HAYDOCK URBAN DISTRICT.

Names of Localities		1. EAST WARD.				2. CENTRAL W'D				3. WEST WARD.			
Year.		Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under 1 yr.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 yr.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 yr.
		a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d
1897	...	2,566	81	32	10	2,542	86	45	14	2,892	125	59	24
1898	...	2,569	90	54	19	2,539	83	52	13	2,942	126	47	18
1899	...	2,581	91	35	12	2,574	94	33	9	2,945	110	53	22
1900	...	2,538	92	35	8	2,892	88	45	19	2,970	123	49	21
1901	...	2,420	100	37	7	3,300	132	68	43	2,930	135	59	20
1902	...	2,430	81	24	10	3,320	134	58	23	3,000	126	55	23
1903	...	2,332	165	44	12	3,472	160	47	14	3,296	133	40	13
1904	...	2,509	110	41	16	3,675	137	57	22	3,316	129	74	22
1905	...	2,540	92	59	17	3,830	148	61	22	3,380	144	65	17
1906	...	2,559	93	38	9	3,911	144	61	26	3,380	129	54	21
Averages of Years 1897 to 1906.		2,504	93	39	12	3,205	120	52	20	3,105	128	55	20
1907	...	2559	78	32	10	3911	119	56	16	3380	111	48	15



TABLE III.—Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the Year 1907.

## HAYDOCK URBAN DISTRICT.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases notified in Whole District.						Total Cases notified in each locality.			No. of Cases removed to Hospital from each locality		
	At all Ages	At Age—Years.					East Ward	Central Ward	West Ward	East Ward	Central Ward	West Ward
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65 and up'ds.						
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) }	8	—	8	—	—	—	1	6	1	—	—	1
Erysipelas ...	14	—	1	1	—	12	2	5	7	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ...	7	—	1	2	—	4	5	2	—	5	2	—
Puerperal Fever ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	32	—	10	5	1	16	8	14	10	5	2	1

Isolation Hospitals:—St. Helens Borough Sanatorium for all Infectious Diseases other than Small-pox; Old Whint, Haydock, for Small-pox.

TABLE IV.

*Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1907.*

Haydock Urban District.

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 be- yond 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 up- wards	East Ward.	Central Ward.	West Ward.	
Small-pox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles .....	16	1	15	...	...	...	...	4	8	4	...
Scarlet Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough .....	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Diphtheria and mem- branous croup .....	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1
Croup .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Enteric .....	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
{ Other continued .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic influenza .....	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Cholera .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea .....	14	11	2	...	...	...	1	3	9	2	...
Enteritis .....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Puerperal Fever .....	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Erysipelas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other septic diseases .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis .....	12	...	...	1	4	7	...	3	4	5	1
Other tubercular diseases .....	8	2	2	3	...	1	...	1	4	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease .....	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1
Bronchitis .....	18	6	4	...	...	2	6	5	7	6	1
Pneumonia .....	9	3	1	1	...	4	...	2	3	4	3
Pleurisy .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Other diseases of respira- tory organs .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of liver } .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venereal disease .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature birth .....	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
Diseases and accidents of parturition .....	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...
Heart diseases .....	10	...	...	...	1	4	5	2	2	6	...
Accidents .....	5	1	1	...	...	3	...	1	2	2	4
Suicides .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other causes .....	26	12	1	3	1	5	4	7	9	10	14
All causes ...	136	41	31	8	6	32	18	32	56	48	25



**TABLE V.—HAYDOCK URBAN DISTRICT.**

*Infantile Mortality during the Year 1907.*

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

CAUSE of DEATH		Under 1 week	Weeks			Total under 1 month.	Months											Total Deaths under One Year.
			1-2	2-3	3-4		1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12	
ALL CAUSES	Certified...	2	1	...	...	3	1	2	1	5	7	5	3	4	1	4	3	39
	Uncertifi'd.	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
<b>COMMON INFECTIOUS DISEASES</b>																		
Small-pox ...																		
Chicken-pox ...																		
Measles ...																		1
Scarlet Fever ...																		
Diphtheria: Croup ...																		
Whooping Cough ...														1	...	1	...	2
<b>DIARRHOEAL DISEASES</b>																		
Diarrhoea, all forms ...										1	2	1	...	1	1	2	...	8
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gas-tro-enteritis ...												1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh ...																	2	2
<b>WASTING DISEASE</b>																		
Premature Birth ...							3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Congenital Defects ...							...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth ...							...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Want of Breast-milk, Starvation ...							...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ...							1	1	...	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	10
Tuberculous Meningitis ...							...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica ...							...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...							...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
OTHER CAUSES	Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Convulsions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	6
	Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	3
	S'ffocat'n, Ov'rl'y'g ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other causes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		4	1	...	...	5	1	2	1	5	7	5	3	4	1	4	3	41

District of Haydock.—Population estimated to middle of 1907, 9850.

Births in the year: Legitimate, 300; Illegitimate, 8.

Deaths in the year: Legitimate Infants, 41; Illegitimate Infants, 0.

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 136.





