

Contributors

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HAYDOCK URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Annual Report
of the
Medical Officer of Health.
1908.

MASSACHUSETTS DISTRICT COURT

Annual Report

Medical Officer of Health

1905

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, in accordance with the regulations of the Local Government Board, my third Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Conditions of the Urban District of Haydock, for the year ending 31st December, 1908.

The Report contains Birth and Death Statistics, the Records of Disease and the methods adopted for its prevention, and the Local Government Board Tables.

I have much pleasure in recording that the Sewage purification Works at Double Locks, for the treatment of the bulk of the sewage of the Township, is nearly completed, and next year I anticipate the satisfaction of being able to report its efficient working.

Much of the information contained in this Report is probably well-known to you, but the requirements of the Local Government Board and County Council necessitate its inclusion.

I thank you for the encouragement and support you have always extended to me.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ARTHUR DOWLING,

Medical Officer of Health.

Haydock,
February, 1909.

The Township of Haydock is without any well-marked undulations of surface, and slopes gradually to the South and West and rises to 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; Kenyon's 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 particular respect.

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 8,441. 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, but the desirability of estimating the figure as correctly as possible is obvious, for upon it depend the various mortality rates, etc.

This difficulty would, of course, be lessened to a large extent by the institution of a Quinquennial Census, but as this is not possible I must perforce continue the method of estimating the population which my predecessor adopted, i.e., of multiplying the number of inhabited houses by the average number of persons per house. This number, at the Census of 1901, was 5.70, after excluding the residents of the Haydock Lodge Lunatic Asylum.

Thus, at the end of 1908 the number of inhabited houses was ascertained to be 1,740. This number, multiplied by 5.70, gives a population of 9,917. From frequent house to house inspections during the past few years, however, the average number of persons per house was found to be slightly more than 5.70, and this fact has to be taken into consideration when estimating the population. I have felt justified therefore in adding slightly to the above number, and for the purpose of calculating the statistics in this Report, I estimate the population of Haydock to be 9,950.

In the following Table will be seen the acreage, the number of inhabited houses, the population, and the average number of persons per acre for each Ward in 1908. Up to the end of the year only

seven new houses were erected, five in East Ward, and two in Central Ward.

Ward.	Acreage.	Inhabited Houses,	Population.	Ave age No. of Persons per Acre.
East	1516	... 453	... 2593	... 1.7
Central	615	... 687	... 3926	... 6.3
West	278	... 600	... 3431	... 12.3

BIRTHS.

During the year 388 Births were registered within the District; of these 190 were males and 198 females.

The Birth-rate for Haydock is therefore 38.99 per 1,000 of the population, against 31.26 for the previous year, and an average of 38.2 for the preceding ten years.

The Birth-rate for England and Wales during 1908 was 26.5 per 1,000. The rate for Haydock was thus 12.4 per 1,000 above that for the country as a whole.

Seven illegitimate Births were registered during the year, this being in the proportion of 1.8 per cent. of the total Births, which is about the average of the past ten years.

The excess of Births over Deaths during the year was 246.

The Birth-rate for 1908 has again reached its normal proportions, and whatever failings Haydock may be charged with it cannot be said that it has a declining Birth-rate, the 1908 rate being no less than 7.73 per 1,000 above that for 1907, and .7 above the average for the previous ten years.

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

Wards.	Births,	Birth-Rate.
East	106 ...	40.8
Central	132 ...	33.6
West	150 ...	43.7

DEATHS.

During 1908 the Deaths of 142 persons took place within the area of the Township. Of these 65 were males and 77 females.

Before the Death-rates can be accurately calculated, however, corrections have to be made by taking into account those 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	5
Deaths of Patients at Haydock Cottage Hospital	2
Accident at Work	1
Total	8

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

Deaths at Warrington Workhouse	4
Deaths at St. Helens Borough Sanatorium.....	3
Death at St. Augustine's Home, Liverpool	1
Total	8

Thus, from the total number of Deaths, 8 have to be subtracted as occurring in the Township among persons whose residence was elsewhere, and a similar number have to be added as occurring outside the Township among persons whose residence was in Haydock. The numbers, singularly enough, both being alike, the total corrected number of Deaths remains at 142, which gives a Death-rate of 14.27 per 1,000 of the population, as against 13.8 in 1907, and an average of 16.4 for the preceding ten years—1898 to 1907.

Although there has been a slight rise in the Death-rate it is satisfactory to note that it is still a low one, and compares favourably with the average for the preceding ten years, and also with the rate for England and Wales during 1908, which was 14.7 per 1,000.

The 142 Deaths were distributed as follows:—

Wards.	Deaths	Death-Rate.
East	33	12.7
Central	58	14.7
West	51	14.8

The comparison of the Death-rates for Haydock and England and Wales is 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. This gives 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 1908 and five preceding years:—

Year.	Uncorrected Death-rate for Haydock.	Corrected Death-rate for Haydock.	Death-rate for England & Wales,	Comparative Mortality Figure—England & Wales being taken as 1,000.
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
1908	14.2	15.2	14.7	1034

The classification of the Deaths, according to age and sex, is seen in the following Table:—

Age.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 year	22	28	50
1 and under 5 years	13	10	23
5 and under 15 years	2	2	4
15 and under 25 years	2	5	7
25 and under 65 years	15	18	33
65 years and over	11	14	25
At all ages	65	77	142

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

The principal causes of Death were:—

Enteric Fever	2	} Principal Zymotic Diseases, 23.
Epidemic Diarrhœa	17	
Measles	3	
Scarlet Fever	1	
Influenza	3	
Phthisis Pulmonalis (Consumption of the Lungs)	6	
Other Tubercular Diseases	5	
Respiratory Diseases	24	
Heart Diseases	9	
Cancer	5	
Premature Birth	9	
Accidents	5	

The number of Deaths from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases is seen therefore to be 23, giving a Zymotic Death-rate of 2.31 per 1,000 living at all ages, as against 3.75 in 1907.

The following Table shows the Death-rate during 1908 in Haydock and England and Wales, for each of the seven principal Zymotic Diseases:—

Disease.	Haydock.	England & Wales.
Smallpox	0.00	... 0.00
Measles	0.30	... 0.22
Scarlet Fever	0.10	... 0.08
Whooping Cough	0.00	... 0.27
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	0.00	... 0.15
Enteric Fever	0.20	... 0.07
Epidemic Diarrhœa	1.70	... 0.50

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE

The Infantile Mortality Rate in 1908 was 128 per 1,000 Births, as against 133 in the preceding year, and an average of 151 for the preceding ten years. In England and Wales the rate for 1908 was 121.

It is satisfactory to note a further reduction in the Infantile Mortality Rate, and had there not been such a large number of Deaths from Diarrhœa under one year of age, the rate for Haydock would have more favourably compared with that for England and Wales.

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

UNCERTIFIED DEATHS

Seven Deaths were registered during the year as "not certified." This gives a percentage of 4.9, as against 4.4 for 1907.

INQUESTS

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

Accidents at Colliery	5
Other Accidental Injuries	1
Natural Causes	1
Total	7

RECORDS OF DISEASE.

ZYMOTIC DISEASE

Sixty-seven cases of Infectious Disease were reported in 1908, against 32 in 1907 and 65 in 1906.

The number of cases in each month of the year is shown in the following Table:—

Diseases.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov	Dec.	Total 1908.
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ... }	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	1	10
Erysipelas ...	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	1	1	3	13
Scarlet Fever	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	7	16	32
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	—	1	4	2	12
Puerperal Fever ... }	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	4	2	4	2	2	—	1	3	9	2	16	22	67

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.

During the year 29 cases of Infectious Disease were removed to the St. Helens Borough Sanatorium, 17 being cases of Scarlet Fever and 12 of Enteric Fever. Of these, 2 cases of Enteric Fever and 1 of Scarlet Fever terminated fatally.

SMALL POX HOSPITAL, OLD WHINT.

No cases of Smallpox were admitted to this Hospital during 1908. This was very fortunate, especially for the St. Helens Health Authority, as it enabled the latter to use the building during the latter part of the year for a large number of Scarlet Fever convalescents from their overcrowded Hospital at Peasley Cross.

Scarlet Fever. —Thirty-two cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during 1908, as against 2 in 1907. Only 4 cases occurred in the early part of the year, 3 in the East Ward and 1 in the West Ward. From April to September the Township was free from the disease, but in the latter month 5 cases occurred, 3 being in the east end of the Central Ward, and the remaining 2 in the East Ward. During October no cases came to my knowledge, but in November Scarlet Fever again made its appearance, seven cases being reported in this month. In December the disease spread extensively, no less than 16 cases occurring. Of these 23 cases occurring during the latter two months, 16 were in the Central Ward, 6 in the West Ward, and only 1 in the East Ward.

Owing to the crowded state of the Borough Sanatorium at St. Helens, during the last quarter, endeavours had to be made to isolate as many cases as possible in their homes; only 9 of the 23 cases notified could be conveniently removed to Hospital. In these circumstances, choice was made of the more severe cases, or patients whose isolation at home could not be properly carried out, and who would consequently have been a source of danger to the public generally. All affected houses were visited, and printed instructions as to

the precautions to be taken to prevent the spread of the disease were issued, and the Inspector endeavoured to impress on the persons in charge of the patient the necessity of having such instructions implicitly carried out. Disinfectants (Izal and Eucalyptus) were freely distributed, and after the recovery of the patient the house in each case was thoroughly disinfected. Fortunately the cases reported during the last quarter proved of a mild type, no deaths occurring during this outbreak.

Enteric Fever.—There were 12 cases of Enteric Fever reported during the year, against 7 in 1907. Seven of the cases occurred in the Central Ward, 4 in the East Ward, and only 1 in the West Ward. All the cases were removed to Hospital, 2 of them proving fatal. The Death-rate was therefore .20 per 1,000 of the population, as against .10 in the previous year. No special insanitary conditions were found to account for any of the cases, but outbreaks of this disease may always be expected after a hot autumn with a deficient rainfall, in areas where the existence of privy middens causes the surrounding soil to become so polluted as to form a breeding ground for the germs of the disease.

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.—Ten cases of this disease were notified, against 8 in 1907 and 9 in 1906. None of the cases terminated fatally. No doubt the fact that the Council now supply, free of charge, a supply of anti-diphtheretic serum, which was used in several of the cases, has conduced to this favourable result.

Measles.—There were 3 Deaths from Measles during the year, as against 16 in 1907. There was a slight epidemic of this disease, affecting principally the children attending the Church of England Infant School in the East Ward. I recommended the closure of this School for a period of three weeks from April 27th, and this seems to have had the desired effect of checking the further spread of the disease. The Death-rate from Measles for Haydock in 1908 was .30 per 1,000 of the population, which is 1.3 per 1,000 lower than that recorded in 1907.

Puerperal Fever.—There were no cases of Puerperal Fever reported in the Township during the year.

Diarrhœa.—The number of Deaths from this disease during 1908 was 17, as against 14 in the previous year and 23 in 1906. The Death-rate for last year was therefore 1.70, against 1.42 in 1907. The atmospheric conditions existing during the autumn months were favourable to the prevalence of this disease. As usual, children in early infancy were most seriously affected, 11 of the Deaths occurring among infants under one year of age. Improper feeding possibly was one of the principal causes of this heavy mortality, but where privy middens exist and flies and dust abound, Diarrhœa, I am afraid, will always cause an appreciable rise in the Infantile Mortality Rate.

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 sterilised humanised 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.

With a view to preventing, or at least diminishing, the number of cases of Enteric Fever, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Diarrhœa, and consequently improving the general health of the district, I would again, as I have in my previous Reports, endeavour to impress on your Council the necessity of—(a) Bringing up to modern standards all old privy middens and ashpits, if the Council cannot see their way to abolish them altogether and establish in their stead a more modern system for the disposal of the excreta by water carriage; (2) The drainage and making good all back yards and passages, so that they would not be so easily polluted; and (3) The provision of suitable receptacles for house refuse and garbage, whereby its frequent removal and destruction would be more easily dealt with.

The Council during the year have had circulars distributed recommending householders to provide such receptacles, instead of depositing the refuse in the ashpits, but I am afraid the recommendations have been only meagrely adopted by the public at large.

The lectures on Sick Nursing and Hygiene which the Secondary Education Committee arranged during the year, should have a beneficial effect in reducing our sickness, and tend further to diminish our Death-rate.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, 1907.

I would like again to draw your attention to the fact that you have not yet adopted the Notification of Births Act, which came into force in January, 1908, and which has proved of considerable benefit in other districts in lowering the Infantile Mortality Rate, and improving the general health of the young children. The adoption of the Act would, of course, be of little value unless the Council provided the machinery for its proper working, and this could only be done by the appointment of a qualified woman health visitor, who would be able to visit the homes immediately she received notification of a Birth and give instructions as to the proper feeding and rearing of the infant.

There are many households where such advice is very urgently needed, and it would, when properly understood, be much appreciated. I venture again to recommend the Council to consider the making of such an appointment.

GENERAL DISEASES.

Respiratory Diseases—There were 24 Deaths from this group of diseases during 1908, against 28 in 1907. Of these Bronchitis caused 16 Deaths and Pneumonia 6 Deaths. The Death-rate from Respiratory Diseases was therefore 2.41 per 1,000, against 3.14 in the previous year.

Influenza—This disease extensively prevailed in the Township during the earlier part of the year. It was, however, responsible for only 3 Deaths, giving a Death-rate of .30 per 1,000 of the population.

Pulmonary Phthisis—The Council having made this a voluntary notifiable disease, 5 cases came to my knowledge during the year, and the necessary recommendations as to the means of dealing with the isolation of the patients and the disinfection of the sputum were given. Six Deaths occurred from this disease, and in each case the premises were disinfected and the usual precautions taken. The Death-rate from this disease during the year was .60 per 1,000, against 1.21 in 1907, which shows a satisfactory decrease in the rate for the Township from this dreaded affection.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

The arrangement with Professor Delepine of the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, with reference 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.

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

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 back yard. The houses, as a rule, have separate yards, but a considerable number have common yards. With regard to the building of new property, the Surveyor exercises his supervision over all new erections, and he certifies the fitness for occupation before any house becomes tenanted. The house drains are connected with sewers in the back passages, and these sewers are carried as far as possible from the houses, and at present principally discharge into ditches, except in the East part of the Township, where a satisfactory drainage scheme has been carried out. I have much pleasure in recording the fact that the scheme for the treatment and purification of the sewage of the remaining portion of the District is very nearly completed.

The pollution of the water course in Haydock Park is a matter for the consideration of your Council with a view to making the responsible persons remedy the nuisance arising therefrom as speedily as practicable.

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 interfered with. A temporary supply is then obtained from the Lyme Pits. Water from this source was, however, only required for a period of 11 days during 1908.

Milk Supply

The milk supply of the District is almost wholly obtained from the farms in the immediate vicinity, and the Sanitary Inspector periodically visits and thoroughly inspects them. On all of his visits they were found generally clean and in good sanitary condition.

Method of Dealing with Infectious Disease

Where there is no suitable means for their isolation at home, cases of Infectious Disease are removed to the Isolation Hospital at St. Helens, where, in accordance with the agreement between ourselves and 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, steam, and formalin. The Council during the year purchased a formalin sprayer, and this effective means of disinfection has been extensively used.

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901

This Act only applied to Haydock in a few instances. Twenty-eight inspections of workshops (including laundries) have been made during the year.

There are 14 Registered Workshops in the Township, namely:—Cloggers and Bootmakers, 7; Bakers, 5; and Dressmakers, 2.

No home workers are employed in the Township.

WICKEN HEDGE WORKS.

I have to thank Mr. Joseph Dickinson, Clerk and Surveyor, for the following particulars about the New Sewerage Scheme, and for the assistance he has at all times ungrudgingly given me.

The Sewage Purification Works at Wicken Hedge have been acting efficiently during the year, and the effluent has been of a uniformly satisfactory nature, and consequently the brook has been free from pollution as far as Haydock is concerned.

NEW SEWERAGE SCHEME.

This scheme, which comprises the whole of the Township (excepting that part included in the Wicken Hedge Scheme, completed at the commencement of the year) was approved by the Council on the 14th May, 1908, includes the construction of outfall works at Double Locks, and the undermentioned main sewers.

The Sewage Disposal Works consist of Screen, Silt, and Detritus Chambers, Septic Tanks, four 75ft. diameter circular percolating Filters provided with revolving sprinklers, and one storm water Filter.

Sewers comprise the following:—

(a) Twenty-four inch sewer diminishing to 18 inches, from outfall works, Double Locks, to Blackbrook Road, connecting with existing 12 inch sewer at Park Street and the 15 inch sewer at Backbrook Road.

(b) Twenty-one inch sewer diminishing to 15 inches, from junction of above sewer at a point north of the Railway Bridge in Callans Road, to Station Road.

(c) Twelve inch sewer from Station Road to opposite Ram's Head Hotel, Church Road.

(d) Nine inch sewer from Haydock Lane, and 12 inch sewer Clipsley Lane, connecting with the sewer (b).

The Council have resolved to carry out the above scheme in sections, a portion to be done each year until the whole is completed.

The portion of the scheme decided to be carried out during the financial year 1908-9 includes the completion of the disposal works and the laying of the 24 inch and 18 inch sewer from the works to Blackbrook Road. The site and easements having been acquired, a start was made on the construction of the disposal works in October last, and the laying of the sewer was commenced on the 7th December.

It is expected that both the disposal works and this sewer will be completed during the month of March next, which sewer will connect the drainage of 520 houses.

The outfall works are designed for a normal dry weather flow of 100,000 gallons per day, or a maximum storm water flow of 600,000 gallons per day, as required by the Local Government Board regulations.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

I herewith append the Report of the Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Charles Dickinson, which contains information regarding the supervision of Lodging houses, Slaughterhouses, Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops, and particulars as to the work carried out by him during the year. It is with pleasure I have to record that Mr. Dickinson has efficiently and tactfully carried out the numerous duties appertaining to his office.

YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1908.

Consumption of Water

Received from Rivington	32,523,000	
Received from Lyme Pits	909,000	
		33,432,000
Deduct Leakage at Reservoir	180,000	
„ Roadwork and Watering of Roads..	371,000	
„ Trades Purposes	7,232,000	
		7,783,000
Consumption for Domestic Purposes	25,649,000	
Consumption for Domestic Purposes (per day)	70,271	
Average Consumption for Domestic Purposes per head per day on the estimated population of 9,950, against 6.9 in 1907 and 7.4 in 1906		7.06

The consumption for all purposes averaged 9.2 gallons per head per day, against 9.03 in 1907 and 9.75 in 1906.

The supply from Rivington was interrupted on the following dates:—10th to 12th June, 19th July, 19th to 23rd August, 25th to 28th November, and 21st to 23rd December—the District on these dates being supplied from Lyme Pits for a total period of 10 days 21 hours.

Abstract of Nuisances abated under formal Notices and interviews with Property Owners :

Defective drains and sinks	15
Blocked and defective drains	40
Delapidated yard pavements	11
Filthy premises	1
Defective roofs and spouting	4
Keeping of swine.....	4
Defective privies and ashpits	15
Privies and ashpits reconstructed	3
	93

No legal proceedings were taken.

The testing of house drains by means of the smoke test has again been carried out—the drains of 42 houses being put to the test. Six were found to be defective, either the gutter spouts communicating directly therewith, or being broken at the joints.

Forty-six bedrooms and two houses were fumigated or sprayed with Formalide solution after cases of Infectious Disease, the owners being called upon where necessary to have same thoroughly cleansed and limewashed.

Prior to and during the hot weather the whole of the Back Streets, Courts, and Passages were watered with Izal disinfectant of a strength of 1 in 300.

The Dairies, Cowsheds, Milkshops, and Staughterhouses have been periodically inspected and generally found clean. The limewashing required under the Bye-laws in several instances had not been carried out, but on attention being drawn thereto the necessary work was duly performed.

The Workshops in the District have also been periodically inspected, and found to be in good condition. No sanitary defects were found.

CHAS. DICKINSON,
Inspector of Nuisances.

Haydock,

22nd February, 1909.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1908 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
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	164	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	366	37.1	56	153	160	16.2	24	16	9	153	15.5
1907	9,850	308	31.2	41	133	157	15.0	25	25	4	136	13.8
Averages for years 1898-1907	9,000	343	38.2	51	151	156	17.3	19.9	15.9	7.6	148	16.4
1908	9,950	388	38.9	50	128	142	14.2	12	8	8	142	14.2

* 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 I.—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.	St. Augustine's House, 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 1908 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.
		<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>
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	...	2,520	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	...	2,432	165	44	12	3,472	160	47	14	3,296	133	40	13
1904	...	2,309	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
1907	...	2,559	78	32	10	3,911	119	56	16	3,380	111	48	15
Averages of Years 1898 to 1907.		2,503	93	39	12	3,342	123	53	20	3,153	126	54	19
1908	...	2,593	106	33	15	3,926	132	58	19	3,431	150	51	16

TABLE III.—*Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the Year 1908.*
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			Total No. of Cases removed to Hospital
	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 upds.								
Diphtheria (including Membranous Group) }	10	—	4	3	1	2	—	6	3	1	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	13	—	—	1	3	7	2	5	5	3	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	32	—	9	19	3	1	—	6	19	7	3	13	1	17
Enteric Fever ...	12	—	—	1	4	7	—	4	7	1	4	7	1	12
Puerperal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	67	—	13	24	11	17	2	21	34	12	7	20	2	29

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 1908.

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 wheth'r of Residents or non- Residents in Public Instituti'ns 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	3	...	3	..	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
Scarlet Fever	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Whooping-cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including membranous croup)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Enteric	2	...	...	..	...	2	...	1	1	...	...
{ Other continued	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Epidemic influenza.....	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	..	2	1	..
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa	17	11	6	...	...	...	...	6	7	4	...
Enteritis	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Puerperal Fever.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other septic diseases.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis Pulmonalis	6	...	...	...	1	5	...	..	4	2	...
Other tuberculus diseases	5	2	1	1	...	1	...	2	3	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease.	5	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	1	2	1
Bronchitis	16	4	3	...	...	4	5	2	4	10	...
Pneumonia ...	6	3	1	...	...	1	1	2	2	2	2
Pleurisy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Other diseases of respira- tory organs	2	...	...	1	..	...	1	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of liver }	3	...	...	..	...	3	...	...	1	1	...
Venereal diseases	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Premature birth.....	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	2	...
Diseases and accidents of parturition	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Heart diseases	9	...	1	...	2	4	2	1	3	5	2
Accidents.....	5	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	2	2	4
Suicides	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other causes	46	20	5	2	3	7	9	11	19	16	2
All causes ...	142	50	23	4	7	33	25	33	58	51	12

TABLE V.—HAYDOCK URBAN DISTRICT.

Infantile Mortality during the Year 1908.

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 { Certified... CAUSES { Uncertifi'd	6 6	3 ...	2 ...	1 ...	12 6	5 ...	3 ...	3 ...	1 ...	4 ...	2 ...	5 ...	2 ...	4 ...	1 ...	2 ...	44 6
COMMON INFECTIOUS DISEASES																	
Small-pox ...																	
Chicken-pox ...																	
Measles ...																	
Scarlet Fever ...																	
Diphtheria: Croup																	
Whooping Cough																	
DIARRHOEAL DISEASES																	
Diarrhoea, all forms							2		1	3		3		2			11
Enteritis, Muco- enteritis, Gas- tro-enteritis											1						1
Gastritis, Gastro- intestinal Catarrh																	
WASTING DISEASE																	
Premature Birth	5	2	...	1	8	1	...										9
Congenital Defects																	
Injury at Birth																	
Want of Breast- milk, Starvation																	
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus			1		1	2		2					1				6
Tuberculous Meningitis																	
Tuberculous Peri- tonitis: Tabes Mesenterica														2			2
Other Tuberculous Diseases																	
OTHER CAUSES {	Erysipelas ...																
	Syphilis ...																
	Rickets ...															1	1
	Meningitis ...														1		1
	Convulsions ...	2	1			3											3
	Bronchitis ...			1		1	1					1				1	4
	Laryngitis ...																
	Pneumonia ...						1	1					1				3
S'ffocat'n, Ov'rl'y'g																	
Other causes ...	5				5			1		1	1	1				9	
	12	3	2	1	18	5	3	3	1	4	2	5	2	4	1	2	50

District of Haydock.—Population estimated to middle of 1908, 9950.

Births in the year: Legitimate, 381; Illegitimate, 7.

Deaths in the year: Legitimate Infants, 50; Illegitimate Infants, 0.

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 142.