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HAYDOCK URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

LOCAL GOVT BOARD

21179

15 FEB 1915

Annual Report

of the

Medical Officer of Health,

1911.

HARVEY AND SONS,
Printers, "Guardian" Office, Earlestown.

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To the
Chairman & 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 sixth Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Condition of the Urban District of Haydock, for the year ending 31st December, 1911.

The Report deals with the Birth and Death Statistics, the Records of Disease, and the methods adopted for its prevention, the General Sanitation, and the Local Government Board tables.

The birth rate for the year was 32.5 per 1,000 of the population; the death rate was 16.5 per 1,000; the zymotic death rate was 4.23 per 1,000, and the infantile mortality rate was 187 per 1,000 births registered.

The requirements of the Local Government Board and County Council necessitate me including in the Report many details which are already well-known to you.

In conclusion, I have to thank you for the courtesy and assistance which I have always received at your hands.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ARTHUR DOWLING,

Medical Officer of Health.

Haydock,

March, 1912.

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 working population is practically entirely coal mining, and work in connection with collieries, but it does not seem to specially affect the health of the workers in any adverse way.

POPULATION.

The population of the Urban Sanitary District of Haydock at the Census of 1911 was 9,649, of whom 143 were patients at Haydock Lodge Lunatic Asylum. At the preceding census, in 1901, the population was 8,575. During the past ten years therefore the population of the Township has increased by 1,074.

The following table gives the figures of the last census as supplied by the Registrar General, and should prove interesting:—

Haydock.	Aereage	No. of persons per acre.	No of Buildings	Not H'bitable	Not Occupied	Males	Females	Total
Civil Parish...	—	—	1753	45	75	4969	4471	9440
Hayd'ck L'dge	—	—	1	—	—	73	136	209
Totals ...	—	—	1754	45	75	5042	4607	9649
East Ward ...	1516	1 8	466	10	21	1446	1363	2809
Central Ward	615	5·8	668	22	30	1876	1691	3567
West Ward ...	278	11·7	620	13	24	1720	1553	3273
Totals...	2409	4·0	1754	45	75	5042	4607	9649
St. Thomas' Parish	—	—	146	4	7	521	503	1024
St. James' „	—	—	739	18	40	2283	2062	4345
St. Marks' „	—	—	819	23	28	2238	2042	4280
Totals ...	—	—	1754	45	75	5042	4607	9649

For the purpose of working out the statistics for last year, however, it is necessary to take an estimated population to the middle of the year. Therefore, from the time of the census in April up to the end of June, the number of births registered in the district over that of the deaths was 39, and this has to be added to the census population,, making the population for last year, for statistical purposes, 9,688. This corrected population is divided between the three wards of the Township as follows:—East Ward, 2,819; Central Ward, 3,582; and West Ward, 3,287.

BIRTHS.

During the year 315 births were registered within the District, of which 151 were males and 164 females.

This gives a birth rate of 32.51 per 1000 of the population, against 30.94 for 1910, and an average of 37.5 for the previous ten years. The birth rate in England and Wales for last year was 24.4 per 1000. The birth rate of Haydock is therefore much above that of the country as a whole, and the Township well maintains its reputation in this respect.

The excess of births over deaths during 1911, that is, the natural increase in the population, was 155.

Seven illegitimate births were registered during the year, this being in the proportion of 2.2 per cent. to the total births registered.

The number of births, with the birth rate, in each of the wards of the Township, is seen in the following table:—

Ward.	Births.	Birth rate.
East	87	30.8
Central	110	30.7
West	118	35.8

DEATHS.

There were 160 deaths registered as occurring in Haydock during 1911. Of these 81 were males and 79 females.

Before the death rate can be accurately calculated, however, certain corrections have to be made, by taking into account those deaths which are known to have occurred in Public Institutions, etc., within or outside the district. They are as follows:—

- (a) Deaths of non-residents occurring in Public Institutions, etc., within the district:—

Inmates of Haydock Lodge Lunatic Asylum... 13.

- (b) Deaths of Haydock people in Public Institutions, etc., outside the district:—

Warrington Workhouse	5
Rainhill Asylum	3
St. Helens Hospital	1
Hospital for Women, Liverpool	1
Whittingham County Asylum	1
Borough Sanatorium, St. Helens	1
Royal Infirmary, Liverpool	1
	—
Total	13
	—

It will thus be seen that the number of deaths to be subtracted from the total of 160, i.e., those of the non-residents occurring within the district, is curiously enough similar to the number to be added, i.e., those of Haydock people occurring outside the district, so that the total number of deaths, namely 160, remains unchanged. The death rate, therefore, for 1911 was 16.5 per 1000 of the population, an

increase over that of last year of 4.0 per 1000. The average death rate for the preceding 10 years was 15.8. The death rate for England and Wales as a whole was 14.6 per 1000.

The distribution of the deaths in each ward, with the death rates, is seen in the following table:—

Ward.	Deaths.	Death rate.
East	38	13.4
Central	62	17.3
West	60	18.2

There was an increased death rate in all the wards last year, the greatest increase occurring in Central ward, where the figure rose from 10.1 to 17.3 per 1000.

In comparing the death rates for Haydock and England and Wales, however, the difference in the age and sex constitution of the population has to be taken into account. To make a more accurate comparison therefore, a factor of correction is employed, and the Haydock rate multiplied by it. This gives a rate for the Township which would have occurred had the age and sex constitution of the population been similar to that of the country as a whole. This factor, by certain processes of calculation, is found to be 1.07604, and the following table shows the true comparison for 1911 and the five preceding years:—

Year.	Uncorrected Death-rate for Haydock.	Corrected Death-rate for Haydock.	Death-rate for England and Wales.	Comparative Mortality Figure — England & Wales being taken as 1000
1906 ...	15.5 ...	16.7 ...	15.4 ...	1084
1907 ...	13.8 ...	14.8 ...	15.0 ...	986
1908 ...	14.2 ...	15.2 ...	14.7 ...	1034
1909 ...	17.3 ...	18.6 ...	14.5 ...	1282
1910 ...	13.6 ...	14.6 ...	13.4 ...	1089
1911 ...	16.5 ...	17.7 ...	14.6 ...	1212

The comparative mortality figure for 1911 is therefore 1212, which means that a population living in England and Wales generally which in 1911 would have given 1000 deaths, would, if living in Haydock, have given 1212 deaths.

The following table shows the deaths classified according to age and sex. It will be noted that there is an increase over last years figures in each age group except from 5 to 15 years.

Age.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under one year	31	28	59
1 and under 5 years.....	13	10	23
5 and under 15 years	2	4	6
15 and under 25 years	4	4	8
25 and under 65 years	20	23	43
65 years and over	11	10	21
At all ages	81	79	160

The chief causes of death were as follows:—

Diarrhœa and Enteritis	28
Premature birth, etc.	20
Bronchitis	10
Cancer and Malignant Disease	9
Pneumonia	8
Phthisis Pulmonalis (Consumption of the Lungs)	8
Heart diseases	7
Measles	6
Other Tubercular diseases	5
Accidents	5

The number of deaths from the seven principal zymotic diseases was 41, of which 28 were due to Diarrhœa and Enteritis. This gives a zymotic death rate of 4.23 per 1000, as against 0.89 per 1000 in 1910.

The death rate from each of the seven principal zymotic diseases in Haydock and England and Wales during last year is given in the following table:—

Smallpox	0.00	...	0.00
Measles	0.61	...	0.36
Scarlet Fever	0.30	...	0.05
Whooping Cough	0.10	...	0.21
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	0.20	...	0.13
Enteric Fever	0.10	...	0.07
Diarrhœa and Enteritis.....	2.89	...	1.06

Table III., at the end of the Report, shows the distribution of the deaths with regard to age and disease.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE.

The Infantile Mortality Rate for 1911 was 187 per 1000 births, as against 135 in 1910, and an average of 144 for the previous 10 years. The rate in England and Wales last year was 130. It will be noted, therefore, that the rate for Haydock was 52 per 1000 births above that for the previous year, and is the highest recorded since 1901.

The increase in this rate is accounted for, practically wholly, by the deaths of infants from diarrhœal diseases and congenital debility and premature birth, which numbered 22 and 19 respectively. This will be seen, together with a full classification of the deaths under one year of age, in Table IV. at the end of the Report.

UNCERTIFIED DEATHS.

The number of deaths registered as "uncertified" during 1911 was seven, which is in the proportion of 4.3 per cent. to the total deaths. In 1910, the percentage was 3.1.

INQUESTS.

Five inquests were held during the year, as follows:—

Accidents at Colliery	2
Drowning accidents	2
Suicide	1
Total	5

RECORDS OF DISEASE.

ZYMOTIC DISEASE.

There was a large increase in the number of notifications of infectious diseases during 1911, 176 cases coming to my knowledge, including 4 cases of phthisis, as against a total of 74 in 1910. As will be seen by the following table, this increase was mainly due to the epidemic of scarlet fever which attacked the Township in the later months of the year.

Diseases.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov	Dec.	Totals
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ... }	2	—	2	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	11
Erysipelas ...	—	4	1	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	2	12
Scarlet Fever	1	3	2	3	4	2	2	2	26	36	32	27	140
Enteric Fever	—	2	1	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	9
Puerp'al Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	3	9	6	4	8	3	5	4	28	37	35	30	172

Details of the cases of infectious disease notified during last year, classified according to age and localities, will be seen on reference to Table II. at the end of the Report.

REMOVALS TO HOSPITAL.

Thirty-five cases of infectious disease were removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital at St. Helens during the year, 29 being cases of scarlet fever and 6 of enteric fever. Only 1 case of scarlet fever terminated fatally. The careful attention and nursing the patients received at the Hospital doubtless largely helped towards such a satisfactory result.

Smallpox.—No cases of smallpox were admitted to the Old Wint Hospital during the year.

Scarlet Fever.—Cases, 140; deaths, 3.

This disease was prevalent in the Township throughout the year, cases being reported in each month, but up to the end of August it did not assume undue proportions, the total cases reported up to that time being 19. In September, however, the disease became epidemic in the Central and West wards, and during that month 26 cases were reported. In October, November, and December, 36, 32, and 27 cases were notified respectively, but I am pleased to be able to report that although the disease was so prevalent at this time of the year, the cases were of a mild type, and only three deaths occurred, this being in the proportion of 2.1 per cent. of the total cases notified. During the year it was deemed advisable to close the following schools for four weeks, from the 15th December in each case, on account of the prevalence of scarlet fever:—Haydock Colliery School, Haydock Colliery Infant School, Blackbrook School, and Blackbrook New Infant School. All affected houses were visited, printed instructions as to the precautions to be taken to prevent the spread of the disease were issued, and efforts were made to impress upon the persons in charge of the patients the necessity of having these instructions carried out implicitly. Disinfectants (Izal and Eucalyptus) were freely distributed and after the recovery of the patient the house in each case was thoroughly disinfected.

Enteric Fever.—Cases, 9; deaths, 1.

Of the nine cases of this disease which were reported during last year, 4 were in the East ward and 5 in the Central ward. Six of the cases were removed to Hospital. The only death which occurred issued for this report, certain diseases have to be included under this

was that of an aged patient. The sanitary conveniences were on the privy midden system in four of the six houses in which the cases occurred, one had a water closet, and one a tub and pail closet.

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.—Cases, 11; deaths, 2.

During 1911, 11 cases of this disease were notified, as against 8 in 1910. Two of the cases proved fatal. The fact that the Council supply, free of charge, anti-diphtheria serum, which was used in these cases, has no doubt had the effect of keeping down the mortality rate from this previously very fatal disease.

Measles.—Deaths, 6.

Measles was very prevalent in the Township during the early portion of the year, principally affecting the children in the East ward, and the east end of the Central ward. As this is a disease which is not notifiable, it was not possible to ascertain the actual number of cases which occurred, but from what could be deduced from the general practice of the medical men in the district, there must have been a very large number of the younger children affected. The number of deaths which occurred therefore, namely six, must in the circumstances be considered very satisfactory. As a preventive measure, the following schools were closed for a period of four weeks:—Haydock National Infants School, from the 25th January; the Haydock R.C. Infants School, from the 2nd March, and the Haydock Colliery Infants School, from the 24th March.

Puerperal Fever.—There were no cases of this disease notified during 1911.

Diarrhoea and Enteritis.—Deaths, 28.

Twenty-eight deaths from these causes occurred during 1911, against 9 in the previous year, and 2 in 1909. The death rate for last year was therefore 2.89 per 1000, against 0.89 in 1910. The deaths from this disease for last year, however, are hardly comparable with those for previous years, as in the new Local Government Board table heading which in former years have been allocated elsewhere. There is little doubt also that the increase in the number of deaths from diarrhoeal diseases was due in some measure to the remarkably hot summer which we experienced.

Extensive outbreaks of Diarrhœa and Enteric Fever have, and always will, occur after a prolonged hot summer with a deficient rainfall, in areas where the existence of privy middens causes the surrounding soil to become so polluted as to develop a breeding ground for the germs of the disease. The hot weather last summer had the effect of increasing the number of flies, for instance, which, in privy midden areas, are potent carriers of infection.

With a view to preventing, or at least diminishing, the number of cases of enteric fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria and diarrhœa, and thereby improving the general health of the district, I would again, as in previous reports, endeavour to urgently impress upon the Council the necessity of:—

(a) Providing the water carriage system in all property. Difficulty was formerly found in doing this, owing to the want of a proper drainage scheme and suitable treatment for the sewage, but this difficulty exists no longer, for with the completion of the new drainage and sewage disposal works, all obstacles are now removed.

(b) The bringing up to modern standards all privy middens and ash-pits, which is most desirable, if the Council cannot see their way to adopt the water carriage system.

(c) The making good of all unadopted streets and passages, particularly with respect to the drainage, and the putting into a dry and sanitary condition all backyards and approaches to the houses.

(d) The provision of suitable receptacles for house refuse and garbage, whereby its frequent removal and destruction would be more easily dealt with. With regard to this, the Council, during the year, had circulars distributed recommending householders to provide such receptacles, but I do not think sufficient interest has been displayed in the matter by the public at large.

I would particularly like to impress upon the Council that, by their adoption of the Private Street Works Act, 1892, there should now be little difficulty in carrying out the foregoing recommendations.

Copies of the circular issued by Dr. Sergeant, the Medical Officer of Health of 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.

The lectures on Sick Nursing and Hygiene, by Dr. Martha Wilson, of St. Helens, which the Secondary Education Committee arranged during the year, will, I trust, have a beneficial effect in reducing our sickness, and tend further to diminish our death rates.

GENERAL DISEASES.

Respiratory Diseases—21 deaths from this group of diseases occurred during last year, against 20 in 1910. Of these bronchitis caused 10 deaths, and pneumonia 8 deaths. The death rate from respiratory diseases was therefore 2.16 per 1000, against 1.99 per 1000 in 1910. The favourable weather conditions existing during the year no doubt had a beneficial result in keeping the mortality from these diseases at a low figure.

Influenza—Only one death from Influenza was registered during the year. In 1910 also, one death occurred.

Pulmonary Phthisis—The Council having made this a voluntary notifiable disease, four cases were notified to me during the year. The necessary recommendations as to the means of dealing with the isolation of the patients, and the disinfection of the sputum, were given. Eight deaths occurred from this disease, and in each case the house was disinfected and the usual precautions taken. The death rate for 1911 was 0.82 per 1000 of the population, against 0.39 in 1910. This figure shows an increase over that of last year, but now that the disease has to be compulsorily notified under the new Tuberculosis Regulations, cases will come to our knowledge in the early stages of the disease, and with the precautions which we shall be able to take, it will be possible to diminish the prevalence of this dreaded and preventible scourge. As yet the Council have not made any provision for the isolation of cases of phthisis in sanatoria.

Cancer—Nine deaths occurred from Cancer in the township during 1911, the ages ranging from 40 to 73 years. One death occurred between 40 and 50 years, 3 between 50 and 60 years, 4 between 60 and 70 years, and one over 70 years. The organs primarily affected were all internal, with the exception of one death from cancer of the breast, and were as follows:—Cancer of the Oesophagus 1, Stomach 2, Liver 2, Pancreas 1, and Lung 2.

The causes determining the prevalence of this disease are still wrapped in some obscurity, but the view that cancer is due to a parasite, which possesses some degree of infectiveness, is gaining ground. The discovery within recent years of organisms in cancerous tumours has given rise to the belief that this disease is produced by an organism derived from the soil or water. The exact relation of these bodies, frequently classed as "blastomycetes," to cancer, as well as to the cause of cancer, is, as yet, not definitely determined.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

During 1910 the Council made this a voluntary notifiable disease, but no cases came to my knowledge during last year.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, 1907

I would like again to remind the Council that they have not yet adopted the Notification of Births Act, which came into force in January, 1908, and which has proved of great benefit in other districts in lowering the infantile mortality rate, and improving the general health of the young children. In order to make the Act effective, however, were it adopted, the Council would of course have to appoint a properly qualified female health visitor, whose duty would be to visit the homes immediately after she received notification of a birth, and instruct the mothers, or persons in charge, as to the proper care and feeding of the infant. I am sure that such an appointment would help to lessen our infantile mortality, and would be appreciated, when thoroughly understood, by the parents in many cases.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The arrangements 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, have continued to be a valuable aid in the diagnosis of these diseases, and have been largely taken advantage of.

GENERAL SANITATION.

In the Township there is an adequate supply of workmens' cottages, and they are generally suitable for the requirements of the residents. The houses most in demand have a large kitchen, a scullery, and two bedrooms, while there are a large number with three bedrooms available. There are also 90 back-to-back houses, and 19 single houses, i.e., houses without an outlet at the back, and the Council, having considered the existence of this undesirable property, have given special instructions to the Sanitary Inspector to see that they are kept in a sanitary condition, and to note particularly that they are not overcrowded. There is a plentiful supply of air space, as the Township is composed of one long street.

The water supply to the houses is from a tap inside, and they are fitted with a slopstone which discharges over a gully into the house drain in the yard. A number of the houses have common yards, but generally the yards are separate. With reference to the building of new property, the Surveyor supervises all erections, and certifies the houses suitable for occupation before they are allowed to become tenanted. The drains of the houses are connected with sewers in the back passages, and these sewers discharge into the main drains. The sanitary conveniences abut on the back passages, and are nearly all of the privy midden variety. The material from these ash-pits 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.

The nuisance arising from the pollution of the water course in Haydock Park is a matter for the Council's consideration, with a view to it being remedied by the persons responsible, as speedily as possible.

Water Supply.

The water supply for the district is obtained from the Liverpool Corporation Rivington Main, and an abundant and uniformly good supply is got from this source. Cases arise occasionally, however, where owing to subsidences which sometimes occur in colliery districts, and are unavoidable, the supply is interfered with. At such

times a temporary supply is obtained from the Lyme Pits. Water from this source was, however, only required for a period of 2 days during 1911 (vide Sanitary Inspector's report).

Milk Supply.

The milk supply of the district is almost wholly derived from the farms in the vicinity. These farm premises are periodically visited and thoroughly inspected by the Sanitary Inspector, with respect to cleanliness, lighting, ventilation, and overcrowding, and on all occasions he found them generally clean and in a good sanitary condition.

Method of Dealing with Infectious Diseases.

All cases of infectious disease, where there is no suitable means of isolating them in their own homes, are removed to the Borough Sanatorium at St. Helens, where, in accordance with the agreement between the Haydock Council and the St. Helens Corporation, there is sufficient accommodation set apart for cases from this district. Disinfection of all houses, bedding, and clothing is carried out by sulphur, steam, and formalin.

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

This Act only applies to Haydock in a few instances.

Thirty-six inspections of factories and workshops (including laundries) were made during the year, and it was only found necessary in one case to serve a notice for want of cleanliness, which was complied with.

There are 14 registered workshops in the Township, namely: Cloggers and boot repairers 8, Bakehouses 4, Dressmakers 2.

No home workers are employed in the Township.

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS.

The Sanitary Improvements carried out during the year comprise the following:—

- (i) Stone Row Sewer has been relaid for a distance of 200 yards. This work was rendered necessary by reason of mining subsidences.

(ii) A grit chamber and percolating filter has been attached to the septic tank for the treatment of the sewage of Haydock Lane property. The method of distribution of the tank effluent is by fixed troughs over surface of filter.

(iii) The main sewer, 15 inch pipes, with manholes and lamp eyes, has been extended for a distance of 1,096 yards from the west end of Station Road, along Station Road, Clipsley Lane and Church Road, to opposite Halton Street, connecting up the existing sewers from Church Road, Chapel Street, and Lyme Street. With this extension the drainage of all the houses in Church Road, West of No. 248, is connected with the main sewerage scheme.

(iv) A new 9 inch sewer, with manholes, has been laid from Station Road to The Heyes and cottages adjoining (a distance of 250 yards) connecting the drainage of these premises to the main sewer.

(v) Conversion at Greenall's Row (104 to 116, Clipsley Lane), 7 houses from privy middens to water carriage.

(vi) Private Street Works: Tenders for the carrying out of these Street Works in Juddfield Street and Park Street have been received, and it is hoped the work will be proceeded with during the ensuing year.

The extension of the Sewers above-mentioned has rendered free from pollution by sewage the stream running from the rear of The Heyes to the Sankey Canal.

In March, 1911, the Council adopted the recommendation of the Sanitary Committee that all newly-erected dwellinghouses must be provided with water carriage.

With a view to improving the water supply to the district, the water mains in Kenyons Lane, Church Road, and Clipsley Lane have been bored out by Adamson's patent pipe cleaning apparatus.

The installations of Sewage Disposal Works at Haydock Lane, Wicken Hedge, and Blackbrook have worked satisfactorily during the year, and the effluents have been uniformly good.

The foregoing particulars have been very kindly supplied to me by Mr. Joseph Dickinson, the Clerk and Surveyor, whose courtesy and help at all times in carrying out my duties I have to acknowledge and thank him for.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

I append the Sanitary Inspector's Report, and have to state that he has performed his duties during the year in a most efficient and tactful manner.

YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1911.

CONSUMPTION OF WATER:—

	Gallons.
Received from Rivington	88,820,000
Received from Lyme Pits	165,000
	<hr/> 38,985,000
Deducting—	
Leakage (estimated)	180,000
Watering and roadwork	873,000
Trades and other purposes	8,803,000
	<hr/> 9,856,000
gives the consumption for Domestic purposes	29,129,000
Consumption for Domestic purposes per day	79,806
Average Consumption for Domestic purposes per head per day on the estimated population of 9,688, against 6.6 gallons in 1910, and 6.7 in 1909	8.2

The consumption for all purposes averaged 11.0 gallons per head per day, against 9.9 in 1910 and 8.8 in 1909.

The supply from Rivington was interrupted on the 4th and 5th May, when the District was supplied from Lyme Pits.

ABSTRACT TO ABATE NUISANCES ABATED UNDER NOTICES AND INTERVIEWS WITH PROPERTY OWNERS.

Defective house drains and sinks	25
House drains relaid	17
Blocked and foul drains	78
Dilapidated yard pavements	23
Filthy premises	1
Dilapidations, defective roofs, etc. ...	22
Defective privies and ashpits	21
Privies converted to w.c.'s	8
Overcrowding	2
Dangerous wall	1

Ninety-five informal and twenty statutory notices were served. In one of the cases of overcrowding, legal proceedings were taken, resulting in an Order for abatement being obtained.

1009 visits of an ordinary nature and respecting Notifications of Infectious Diseases, 109 visits to Dairies, Cowsheds, and Workshops, and 81 under the Town Planning, etc. Act, were made during the year.

The drains of thirty houses were submitted to the smoke test, and in nineteen instances defects of broken joints, imperfections in ventilation, etc., were found.

During the Christmas Holidays the whole of the Elementary Schools were thoroughly fumigated with sulphur, and with a view to the prevention of epidemics it is proposed that this should be done twice in each year.

114 bedrooms were fumigated with sulphur, or sprayed with formaldehyde solution, after cases of infectious disease—the owners being called upon where necessary to have same thoroughly cleansed and limewashed.

The Dairies, Cowsheds, Milkshops, and Slaughterhouses have been periodically inspected, and generally found clean and well kept. Limewashing, as required, has been carried out.

The Workshops in the District have also been inspected periodically, and generally found in good condition. No sanitary defects were found, and in one instance only had the owner to be called upon to cleanse.

CHAS. DICKINSON,

Inspector of Nuisances.

Haydock,

29th February, 1912.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1911 and Previous Years.

Haydock Urban Sanitary District.

YEAR	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Un-corrected No.	Nett		No.	Rate.	of Non-residents not registered in the District	of Residents not registered in the District	DEATHS UNDER YEAR OF AGE		At all ages.	
			No.	Rates					No.	Rate per 1000 Net Birth	No.	Rate *
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1906	9850	366	366	37.1	160	16.2	16	9	56	153	153	15.5
1907	9850	308	308	31.2	157	15.0	25	4	41	133	136	13.8
1908	9950	388	388	38.9	142	14.2	8	8	50	128	142	14.2
1909	9975	332	332	33.2	173	17.3	18	9	47	141	164	16.4
1910	10050	311	311	30.9	137	13.6	18	7	42	135	126	12.5
1911	9688	315	315	32.5	160	16.5	13	13	59	187	160	16.5

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water)... 2391

Total population at all ages at Census of 1911 9649

Number of inhabited houses at Census of 1911 1679

Average number of persons per house at Census of 1911 5.7

TABLE II—Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the Year 1911.
HAYDOCK URBAN DISTRICT.

Notifiable Disease.	Number of Cases notified							Total Cases notified in each locality.			Total Cases Removed to Hospital
	At all Ages	At Age—Years					East Ward	Central Ward	West Ward		
		Under 1	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45				45 and up	
Diphtheria (including Membranous Group) }	11	—	6	1	3	1	—	2	5	4	—
Erysipelas	12	1	—	—	1	2	1	4	2	6	—
Scarlet Fever	140	—	50	85	5	—	—	11	58	71	29
Enteric Fever	9	—	2	2	1	2	2	4	5	—	6
Phthisis (under Tuberculosis Regulations, 1908)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Under Tuberculosis Regulations, 1911..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others	4	—	—	—	2	1	1	2	1	1	—
Totals	176	1	58	88	12	46	10	23	71	82	35

Isolation Hospital :—Borough Sanatorium, St. Helens. Total available beds :—15
 Number of Diseases that can be concurrently treated—All Infectious Diseases and Phthisis

TABLE III

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1911.

Haydock Urban District.

Causes of Death	Net Deaths at the subjoined ages of Residents whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths whether Resident or non-Residents in Public Institutions in the District
	All Ages.	Under 1 Year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	
All causes { Certified ...	153	56	17	6	6	8	15	24	21	...
{ Uncertified	7	3	..	...	...	...	1	3	...	...
Enteric Fever.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Small-pox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	6	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup ..	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Erysipelas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis).....	8	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	2	...
Tuberculous Meningitis...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other tuberculous diseases	4	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Rheumatic Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease.	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	2	...
Bronchitis	10	3	...	1	...	...	...	2	4	1
Broncho-Pneumonia	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia (all other fms)	8	2	...	2	...	1	1	2	...	1
Other diseases of respira- tory organs	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis...	28	22	3	1	...	...	...	...	2	...
Appendicitis & Typhlitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Nephritis & Bright's Disease	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1
Puerperal Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other accidents & diseases of Pregn'cy & Parturition	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Congenital Debility and Malformation inclu- ding Premat're birth	20	19	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicides.....	5	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	1
Suicides .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Defined Diseases..	44	8	5	...	2	2	5	11	11	10
	160	59	17	6	6	8	16	27	21	16

TABLE IV.

Infantile Mortality during the Year 1911.

HAYDOCK URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.

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		1-3	3-6	6-9	9-12	
ALL { Certified...	8	1	3	2	14	8	11	11	12	56
CAUSES { Uncertifi'd.	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Small-pox
Chicken-pox
Measles	1	1
Scarlet Fever
Diphtheria: Croup
Whooping Cough
Diarrhœa	3	6	6	7	22
Enteritis
Tuberculous Meningitis	1	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis	1	...	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases
Congenital Malformations
Premature Birth ...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus ...	6	1	3	1	11	2	2	...	...	15
Atelectasis
Injury at Birth
Erysipelas
Syphilis
Rickets
Meningitis	1	1	2
Convulsions ...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
Gastritis
Laryngitis	1	...	...	1
Bronchitis	1	1	1	1	4
Pneumonia	1	1	2
S'tfocat'n, Ov'rl'y'g
Other causes	1	1	1	1	1	...	4
	11	1	3	2	17	8	11	11	12	59

Births in the year: Legitimate, 308; Illegitimate, 7.

Deaths in the year: Legitimate Infants, 58; Illegitimate Infants, 1;



