

Contributors

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HAYDOCK URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

LOCAL GOV. BOARD

21179

15 FEB 1915

Annual Report

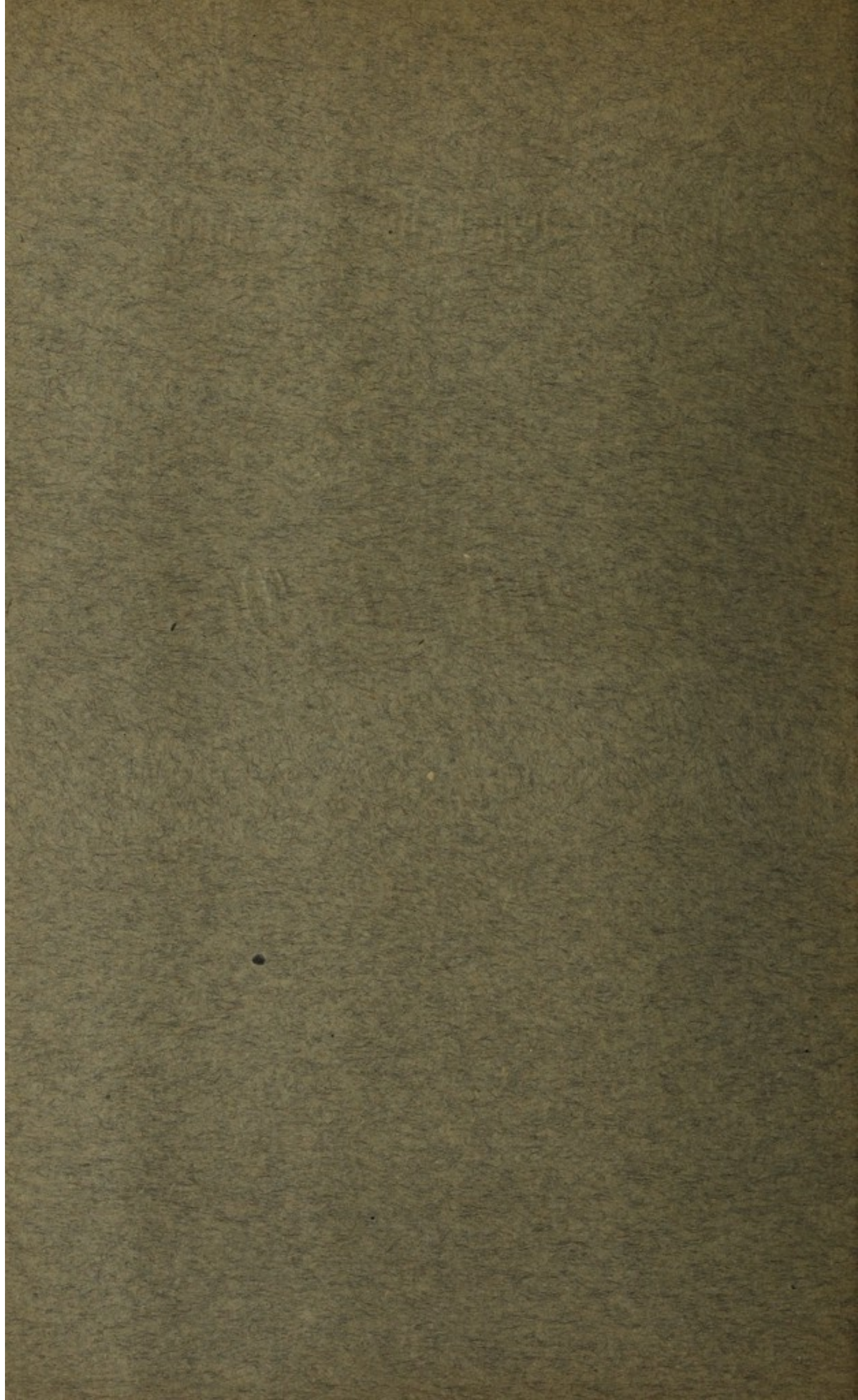
of the

Medical Officer of Health,

1912.

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

1918.



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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 seventh Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Condition of the Urban District of Haydock, for the year ending the 31st December, 1912.

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

The birth rate for the year was 29.32 per 1000 of the population; the death rate was 12.5 per 1000—a very satisfactory decrease from that of the previous year; the zymotic death rate was 1.72 per 1000, and the infantile mortality rate was 124, both of these rates also being much below those of 1911.

Included in this Report are many details which are already well known to you, but are necessary by the requirements of the Local Government Board and County Council.

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, 1913.

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,

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 ten years period 1901-1911 therefore, the population of Haydock had increased by 1,074. The following table shows the figures of the last Census, as supplied by the Registrar General, for each Ward of the Township:—

Ward.	Acreage	No. of persons per acre.	No of Build'gs	Not H'bitable	Not Occupied	Males	Females	Total
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

As the health statistics are calculated on a population estimated to the middle of the year, it was necessary in 1911 to add a certain number to the census figures for the purpose of calculating the various mortality rates, etc., and it was estimated that at the middle of the year 1911 the population would be 9,688.

During the year 1912, no new houses were erected in the Township, so that my previous method of estimating the population by multiplying the number of houses by an average number of persons per house, would hardly give so reliable a figure as in previous years. As there has been no appreciable amount of emigration or immigration in the Township during the year, I am therefore estimating the popula-

tion on the increase of births over the number of deaths which occurred during 1912. This figure is 166, so that if we add this number to the estimated population up to the middle of 1911, we get a population of 9,854, and on this estimated population for last year the statistics in this report are based. This population is divided amongst the three wards of the Township as follows:—East Ward, 2,849; Central Ward, 3,652; West Ward, 3,353.

BIRTHS.

289 births were registered during 1912 within the district, of which 141 were males and 148 females.

This gives a birth rate of 29.32 per 1000 of the population, against 32.51 in 1911, and an average of 36.5 for the previous ten years. The birth rate in England and Wales last year was 23.8 per 1000. The Haydock birth rate is therefore much above that of the country as a whole, and the reputation of the Township in this respect is well maintained.

The excess of births over deaths during last year, that is, the natural increase in the population, was 166.

Eleven illegitimate births were registered during the year, this being in the proportion of 3.8 per cent. of 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 Ward	69	24.2
Central Ward	113	30.9
West Ward	107	31.9

DEATHS.

There were 133 deaths registered as occurring in Haydock during the year. Of these 74 were males and 59 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 without 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 ...	5
Old Wint Hospital	10
Others	3
Total	18

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

Warrington Workhouse	5
Hospital for Women, Liverpool	2
Borough Sanatorium, St. Helens... ..	1
Otherwise	1
Total	9

It will thus be seen that the number of deaths to be subtracted from the total of 133, i.e., those of the non-residents occurring within the district, is 18, and the number to be added, i.e., those of the residents of Haydock occurring outside the district, is 9. Nine deaths have therefore to be subtracted from the above number, so that the corrected number of deaths is 124, and this gives a death rate for the year of 12.5 per 1000 of the population, a decrease from that of last year of 4.1 per 1000.

The average death rate for the previous ten years was 15.6 per 1000, and the death rate for England and Wales as a whole was 13.3 per 1000, in 1912.

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

Ward.	Deaths.	Death rate.
East Ward.....	39	13.6
Central Ward	44	12.0
West Ward	41	12.2

There was a decreased death rate in Central and West wards last year, the greatest decrease being in West ward, where the figure fell from 18.2 to 12.2 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 1912 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
1907 ...	13.8	14.8	15.0	986
1908 ...	14.2	15.2	14.7	1034
1909 ...	16.4	17.1	14.5	1179
1910 ...	12.5	13.4	13.4	1000
1911 ...	16.5	17.7	14.6	1212
1912 ...	12.5	13.4	13.3	1007

The comparative mortality figure for 1912 is therefore 1007, which means that a population living in England and Wales generally which in 1912 would have given 1000 deaths, would, if living in Haydock, have given 1007 deaths.

The following table shows the deaths classified according to age and sex. It will be noticed that there is a decrease from last year's figures in each group except 1 to 5 years and over 65 years, which groups show only a very small increase indeed.

Age	Males	Females	Total
Under 1 year	20	15	35
1 and under 5 years.....	13	11	24
5 and under 15 years.....	3	3	6
15 and under 25 years.....	2	2	4
25 and under 65 years.....	17	15	32
65 years and over	14	9	23
At all ages	69	55	124

The chief causes of death were as follows:—

Bronchitis	30
Whooping cough	10
Premature birth, etc.	9
Cancer and Malignant Disease	8
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	7
Pneumonia	7
Accidental death	5
Phthisis Pulmonalis	4
Heart disease	4

ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE.

The number of deaths from the seven principal zymotic diseases was 17, as against 41 in the previous year. Of these 17 deaths, 10 were due to whooping cough, and 7 to diarrhœa and enteritis. The Zymotic death rate for 1912 was therefore 1.72 per 1000 of the population, against 4.23 per 1000 in 1911.

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. It is satisfactory to note that with the exception of whooping cough, there was a very considerable decrease in the rates for each disease.

	Haydock.	England and Wales.
Small-pox	0.00	0.00
Measles	0.00	0.35
Scarlet fever	0.00	0.05
Whooping cough	1.14	0.23
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	0.00	0.11
Enteric fever	0.00	0.04
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	0.71	8.53 under 2 yrs.

In Table III. at the end of the Report, will be seen the distribution of the deaths from these diseases, with regard to age.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE.

The Infantile Mortality Rate for 1912 was 124 per 1000 births, as against 187 in the previous year, and an average of 144 for the previous ten years. The rate in England and Wales during last year was 95. It will be seen that the rate for Haydock in 1912 was 63 per 1000 births below that of the previous year, and 20 per 1000 below the average of the last 10 years.

A full classification of the deaths under one year of age will be seen in Table IV. at the end of this Report.

UNCERTIFIED DEATHS.

The number of deaths registered as "uncertified" during the year was 5, which is in the proportion of 4.03 per cent. to the total deaths. In 1911 the percentage was 4.3.

INQUESTS.

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

Accidents at Colliery	4
Other accidents	2
	—
Total	6
	—

RECORDS OF DISEASE.

ZYMOTIC DISEASE.

There was a large decrease in the number of notifications of infectious disease received during 1912 from the number notified in the previous year. Ninety-six cases came to my knowledge, including 10 cases of phthisis and one case of cerebro-spinal meningitis, as against a total of 172 cases in 1911. The following table shows the number of notifications of each disease in each month of the year:—

Diseases.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov	Dec.	Totals
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ... }	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	6
Erysipelas ...	1	2	—	5	1	—	2	2	—	—	2	1	16
Scarlet Fever	13	4	5	9	4	3	4	2	1	3	4	5	57
Enteric Fever	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	4
Puerp'al Fever	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Pulmonary Phthisis }	—	3	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	2	10
C'eb'o-Spin'l Meningitis }	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Totals	15	13	5	16	6	4	6	5	2	5	9	10	96

Details of the cases of infectious disease notified during last year, classified according to age and locality, will be seen on referring to Table II. of the Local Government Board Tables.

REMOVALS TO HOSPITAL.

Twenty-seven cases of infectious disease were removed to the Borough Sanatorium at St. Helens during 1912, 23 being cases of scarlet fever, 3 enteric fever, and 1 cerebro-spinal meningitis. The latter was the only case which terminated fatally, and there is little doubt that the careful attention and nursing the patients received at the Borough Sanatorium largely helped towards such a satisfactory result.

Smallpox.—No cases of small-pox were admitted to the Old Wint Hospital during 1912.

Scarlet Fever.—Cases, 57; deaths, 0.

Following the epidemic of this disease during the latter months of 1911, scarlet fever was prevalent in Haydock in January of 1912, when 13 cases occurred. In February the number dropped to 4, and for the rest of the year, although the disease was never absent from the Township, no undue prevalence was noted. The incidence of the disease will be seen for each month of the year on reference to the foregoing table. It was not found necessary to close any schools on account of scarlet fever, but as usual 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 patient's recovery the house in each instance was thoroughly disinfected.

Whooping Cough.—Deaths, 10.

This disease was very prevalent in the Township during the first four months of the year, especially affecting the children in the East Ward and the Eastern portion of the Central Ward. As a precautionary measure, I found it necessary to advise the closure of the National Infants School from the 29th February for five weeks, the Haydock R.C. Infants School from the 4th April for four weeks, and the Haydock Colliery Infants School from the 16th April for four weeks. This apparently had the effect of diminishing the prevalence of the disease, as it was not found necessary afterwards to take any further steps.

During the period of closure these schools were all thoroughly disinfected.

Enteric Fever.—Cases, 4; deaths, 0.

Four cases only of enteric fever were notified during the year, of which two occurred in the East Ward, 1 in Central Ward, and 1 in the West Ward. All the patients, three of whom were removed to hospital, recovered. The sanitary conveniences in each of the four houses were privy middens.

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.—Cases, 6; deaths, 0.

During the year 6 cases of this disease were notified, as against 11 in 1911. None of the cases proved fatal. The fact that the Council supply, free of charge, anti-diphtheretic-serum, which was used in these cases, had no doubt the effect of keeping down the mortality rate from this previously very fatal disease.

Measles.—Deaths, 0.

This disease was practically absent from the Township throughout the year. Very few cases came to my knowledge, and there were no deaths registered. As measles was very prevalent in Haydock during 1911, and was also prevalent in the neighbouring Borough of St. Helens during the latter part of 1912, its absence from the Township during last year may be favourably commented on.

Puerperal Fever.—Cases, 2; deaths, 1.

Two cases of this disease were notified during 1912, one of which terminated fatally.

Diarrhoea and Enteritis.—Deaths, 7.

Seven deaths from these causes occurred during 1912, as against 28 in the previous year, and 9 in 1910. The death rate last year was therefore 0.71 per 1000, against 2.89 per 1000 in 1911. There is no doubt that the decrease in the number of deaths from diarrhoeal diseases was due largely to the unusually wet and cold summer which we experienced last year.

Extensive outbreaks of diarrhoea and enteric fever occur, and always will, 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 wet summer last year had the effect of decreasing the number of flies, which, for instance, in privy midden areas, are potent carriers of infection.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

With a view to preventing, or at least diminishing, the number of cases of enteric fever, diarrhœa, scarlet fever, and diphtheria, 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 ashpits, 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.
- (e) Having the nuisance arising from the pollution of the water course in Haydock Park abated by the persons responsible, as speedily as possible.

I am glad to be able to state that the Council, having adopted the Private Street Works Act, 1892, are now putting its provisions into force, and in the immediate future the insanitary conditions existing in the streets and passages will be remedied.

GENERAL DISEASES.

Respiratory Diseases.—Thirty-eight deaths from this group of diseases occurred during 1912, as against 21 in the previous year. Of the deaths occurring last year, bronchitis caused 30 deaths, and pneumonia 7 deaths. The death rate from respiratory diseases was therefore 3.85 per 1000, against 2.16 per 1000 in 1911. The wet weather experienced during the year had, of course, an effect on the high mortality which occurred from these diseases.

Influenza—Two deaths from Influenza were registered during the year. In 1911 one death occurred.

Pulmonary Phthisis—10 cases of this disease 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. Four deaths were registered, and in each case the house was disinfected, and the usual precautions taken. The death rate for 1912 was 0.40 per 1000 of the population, as against 0.82 in the previous year, a decrease last year of 0.42 per 1000.

While the new Tuberculosis Regulations, which make all cases of tubercular disease notifiable, will, for the present, increase the number of cases which come to our knowledge, they will, I feel sure, eventually diminish, if not entirely eradicate, this terrible and preventible malady, as the necessary precautions for its cure and prevention can be taken in the initial stages.

Cancer.—Eight deaths occurred from cancer in the Township during the year, seven being between 45 and 65 years of age. The organs primarily affected were in seven of the deaths internal, and were as follows:—Cancer of the uterus, 2; pancreas, 2; stomach, 1; rectum, 1; gall bladder, 1; and jaw, 1.

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.

No cases of this disease came to my knowledge during the 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 the utmost value in other districts in lowering the infantile mortality rate, and improving the general health of 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 it would be to visit the homes immediately after she received notification of a birth, and advise the mothers or persons in charge, as to the proper care and feeding of the infant. I am quite certain that such a step would assist materially to lessen our infantile mortality, and would be much appreciated, when thoroughly understood, by the parents in many cases.

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 Council, 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.

The Secondary Education Committee arranged during the year lectures on Sick Nursing and Hygiene, which were given by Dr. Martha Wilson, of St. Helens. They have, however, not been attended as well as their usefulness deserves, as I am sure they have a beneficial effect in reducing sickness, and correspondingly diminishing the mortality rates.

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.

Housing.

In the Township there is an adequate supply of workmen's cottages, and they are, as a rule, of the character most desired by the residents of the district, who are principally miners. The houses most in demand have a large kitchen, a scullery, and two bedrooms. While there are a considerable number with three bedrooms available, it would be advisable, in my opinion, to see an increase in this kind of house.

I am pleased to be able to state that the Council have carried out the suggestions I made in my report on back-to-back houses, and that the 90 back-to-back houses mentioned in my annual report for 1911 have been, or are in course of being, converted into through houses.

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, but I congratulate the Council on having made a number of conversions—eight—to the water carriage system. The material from the 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.

Air Space.

There is a plentiful supply of air space, as the Township is practically composed of one long street.

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. Occasionally cases arise, however, where, owing to subsidences which occur sometimes 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 5 days during 1912 (see 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 Disease.

All cases of infectious disease, where there is no suitable means of isolation 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-three inspections of factories and workshops (including laundries) were made during the year, and it was not found necessary in any case to serve a notice.

There are 13 registered workshops in the Township, namely:—Cloggers and Boot-repairers 8, Bakers 3, and Dressmakers 2.

No home workers are employed in the Township.

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. Joseph Dickinson, Clerk and Surveyor, has very kindly supplied me with the following particulars as to the improvements carried out, and the proposals of the Council with regard to remeyding sanitary defects still existing. I have to acknowledge my indebtedness to him for his invariable readiness to help me in the discharge of my duties, and to thank him for his support.

During the year the Sewage Disposal Works at Wicken Hedge, Blackbrook, and Haydock Lane have worked satisfactorily, and the effluents discharged therefrom have been uniformly good.

With regard to the Private Street Works proposed to be carried out in Parr Street and Juddfield Street, including the intersecting streets to Blackbrook-road, Notice of Provisional Apportionment were served on the 11th October, 1912, and it is expected the works will shortly be proceeded with.

Plans are being prepared for the Extension of the Main Sewer in Church Road, with a view to the work being carried out during the ensuing year.

A public Urinal has been erected in Kenyons Lane, on land adjoining the Ram's Head Hotel.

The Local Government Board have, by an Order dated 5th September, 1912, declared the following parts of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, to be in force within the District, viz.: Parts II., III., IV., V. and Sections 92, 93, and 95 of Part X.

The Council have, under the provisions of Section 112 of the Public Health Act, 1875, as amended by Section 51 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, by an Order dated 24th October, 1912, and confirmed by the Local Government Board on the 30th November, 1912, declared the trade or business of Fish Frier and Dealer in Rags and Bones to be an Offensive Trade.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

Appended is the report of the Sanitary Inspector, and I have to state that he has carried out his various duties during the year in a most efficient and tactful manner.

YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1912. WATER CONSUMPTION.

	Gallons.
Amount received from the "Rivington" reservoirs of the Liverpool Corporation ...	35,563,000
Amount received from Lyme Pits, Haydock	328,000
	<hr/> 35,891,000
Deducting Leakage at reservoir, etc. ...	180,000
Deducting Watering of roads and roadwork...	543,000
Deducting Trades and other purposes ...	7,298,000
	<hr/> 8,021,000
Consumption for Domestic purposes ...	27,870,000
Consumption for Domestic purposes per day ...	76,147
Average Consumption for Domestic purposes per head per day on the estimated population of 9,854, against 8.2 gallons in 1911 and 6.6 in 1910 ...	7.7

The consumption for all purposes averaged 9.9 gallons per head per day, against 11.0 in 1911 and 9.9. in 1910.

The supply from Rivington was interrupted from the 18th to the 22nd September, when the District was adequately supplied from Lyme Pits.

ABSTRACT OF NUISANCES ABATED UNDER NOTICES AND INTERVIEWS WITH PROPERTY OWNERS.

Defective house drains and sinks ...	45
House drains relaid ...	12
Blocked and foul drains ...	70
Dilapidated yard pavement ...	1
Dilapidations, defective roofs, etc. ...	14
Defective privies and ashpits ...	27
Privies converted to W.C.'s ...	8
Overcrowding ...	3

Eighty-six preliminary and 44 statutory notices were served during the year.

Notices have also been served upon three owners to convert the privies and ashpits of 14 cottages to the water carriage system and for the provision of ashbins, and these are being dealt with in both cases, and considerable structural alterations are to be made to render the premises sanitary.

931 visits of an ordinary nature, and respecting cases under the Infectious Diseases Notification Act, 61 visits to Dairies, Cowsheds, and Workshops, and 591 visits under the Town Planning, etc., Act, were made.

Eighty-three 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.

Having recommended, with a view to the prevention of epidemics of disease amongst children, that the Elementary Schools in the District should be regularly disinfected, the Sanitary Committee decided that this should be done twice each year, at the Midsummer and Christmas holidays—this work has been effectively carried out.

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

The Workshops in the District have also been inspected periodically, and found in good condition.

The provisions of Section 25 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, coming into operation in October, the Council adopted a recommendation that a minimum paved area of 150 square feet be required for all yards to dwellinghouses, and 37 notices upon owners to provide such paving have since been served, and are being dealt with.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING, ETC., ACT.

Following upon a recommendation that considerable repairs should be carried out at three old cottages at Old Boston, to render same fit for habitation, the owner decided to close the same.

After inspecting and reporting upon two erections occupied by labourers upon two of the farms in the District, representations were made to the tenant farmers with the result that such buildings are no longer to be used as human habitations.

Attention having been called by the Sanitary Officers to the necessity for dealing with the back-to-back cottages, inspections by them, together with a sub-committee of the Council, were made, followed by notices in October to the owners, requiring same to be made into through houses. At the end of the year 20 pairs had been completed, and 7 other pairs were in hand; 19 other pairs under notice are now being attended to.

CHAS. DICKINSON,
Inspector of Nuisances.

Haydock,
27th February, 1913.

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON

The city of Boston, situated on a neck of land between the harbor and the bay, has been the seat of government since the first settlement. It was founded in 1630 by a group of Puritan settlers, and has since grown into one of the most important cities in the United States. The city is known for its rich history, its beautiful harbor, and its many famous landmarks. It has been the site of many important events, including the Boston Tea Party and the Battle of Bunker Hill. The city is also known for its many famous residents, including John F. Kennedy and Martin Luther King Jr.

CHAPTER I

The first settlement in Boston was made in 1630 by a group of Puritan settlers. They came to the city in search of a place where they could practice their religion freely. The city was founded on a neck of land between the harbor and the bay. The settlers built a fort on the neck, and the city grew around it. The city was known for its strict religious laws, and it was often the center of controversy. The city was also known for its many famous residents, including John F. Kennedy and Martin Luther King Jr.

The city of Boston has a long and rich history. It was founded in 1630 by a group of Puritan settlers. The city has been the site of many important events, including the Boston Tea Party and the Battle of Bunker Hill. The city is also known for its many famous residents, including John F. Kennedy and Martin Luther King Jr. The city has a beautiful harbor and many famous landmarks. The city is a great place to live and visit.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1912 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 registered in the District	of Residents not registered in the District	UNDER YEAR OF AGE		At all ages.	
			No.	Rates.					No	Rate per 1,000 Net Births	No	Rate *
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1907	9850	308	308	31.2	156	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	9788	315	315	32.5	160	16.5	13	13	59	187	160	16.5
1912	9854	289	289 M's 141 Fem 148	29.3	133	13.4	18	9	36	124	124 M's 69 Fem 55	12.5

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

Total population at all ages at Census of 1912..... 9649

Number of inhabited houses at Census of 1912 1679

Average number of persons per house at Census of 1912 5.7

TABLE II—Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the Year 1912.
HAYDOCK URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.

Notifiable Disease.	Number of Cases notified							Total Cases notified in each locality			Total Cases Removed to Hospital	Deaths in Hospital of Patients removed from this District.
	At all Ages	At Age—Years.						Town Hall Ward	Via duct Ward	Crown Lane Ward		
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65						65 and up
Diphtheria (including Membranous Group) }	6	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—
Erysipelas ...	16	1	1	1	1	7	5	—	5	4	7	—
Scarlet Fever ...	57	—	21	33	3	—	—	—	4	32	21	23
Enteric Fever ...	4	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	2	1	1	3
Puerperal Fever...	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Cerebro-Spin ¹ Meningitis	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	10	—	1	2	3	3	1	—	4	2	4	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	96	1	25	42	10	12	6	15	44	37	27	1

Isolation Hospital :—Borough Sanatorium, St. Helens,

TABLE III.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1912.

Haydock Urban Sanitary District.

Causes of Death	Net Deaths at the subjoined ages of Residents whether occurring within or without the District									Total Deaths whether Residents 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 ...	119	33	13	10	5	4	8	24	22	19
{ Uncertified	5	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Enteric Fever.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small-pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping-cough	10	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	1
Diphtheria and Croup ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Influenza.....	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Erysipelas .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-Spinal Fever.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis).....	4	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	9
Tuberculous Meningitis...	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other tuberculous diseases	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
Cancer, malignant disease.	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	7	..	1
Rheumatic Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Organic Heart Disease ...	4	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1
Bronchitis	30	9	6	3	1	..	1	4	6	..
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	7	..	2	1	..	..	1	1	2	..
Other diseases of respiratory organs	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Diarrhoea and Enteritis...	7	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Appendicitis & Typhlitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cirrhosis of Liver.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alcoholism .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nephritis & Bright's Disease	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Puerperal Fever.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Other accidents & diseases of Pregn'cy & Parturition	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Congenital Debility and Malformation including Premat're birth	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Violent Deaths, exc'd'g Suicides	5	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	1	1
Other Defined Diseases..	22	4	2	1	..	1	2	5	7	4
Diseases ill-def'd or unk'n	8	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	..
	124	35	13	11	6	4	8	24	23	19
SUB-ENTRIES:										
(14a) Cerebro-spinal Meningitis...	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE IV.

Infantile Mortality during the Year 1912.

HAYDOCK URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.

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

CAUSE of DEATH	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks.	4 wks. & und'r 3 mths	3 mths. and und'r 6 mths.	6 mths. and und'r 9 mths.	9 mths. and und'r 12 mths.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
ALL { Certified...	6	2	2	1	11	6	7	6	4	34
CAUSES { Uncertif'd	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
Small-pox
Chicken-pox
Measles
Scarlet Fever
Whooping Cough	1	...	2	2	5
Diphtheria : Croup
{ Diarrhœa	1	...	1	2	1	1	...	5
{ Enteritis	1	...	...	1
Tuberculous
Meningitis
Abdominal
Tuberculosis
Other Tuberculous
Diseases
{ Congenital
Malformations
Premature Birth	7	2	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	9
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus	1	1	...	2
Atelectasis
Injury at Birth
Erysipelas
Syphilis
Rickets
Meningitis not
Tuberculous
Convulsions	1	...	...	...	1
Gastritis	1	...	...	1
Laryngitis
Bronchitis	2	3	2	2	9
Pneumonia
S'ffocat'n, Ov'rl'y'g
Other causes	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	3
	7	2	2	1	12	7	7	6	4	36

Nett Births in the year: Legitimate, 278; Illegitimate, 11.

Nett Deaths in the year: Legitimate Infants, 35; Illegitimate Infants, 1.

