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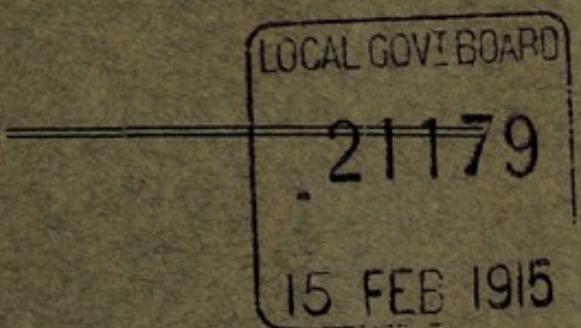
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HAYDOCK URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

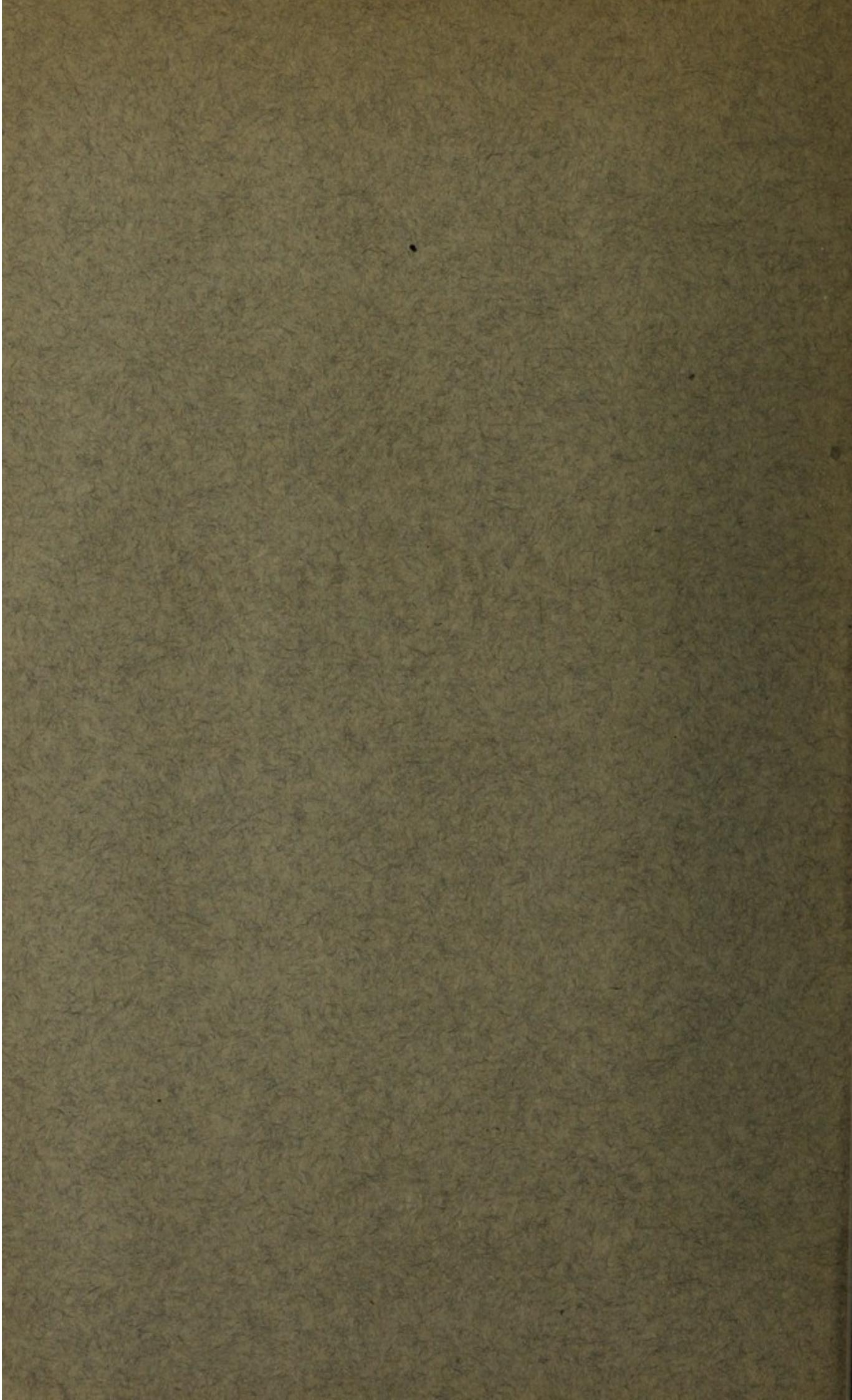


Annual Report

of the
Medical Officer of Health,
1913.

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

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1968 JOURNAL

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 eighth Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Condition of the Urban District of Haydock, for the year ending the 31st December, 1913.

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 32.3 per 1,000 of the population; the death rate was 15.2 per 1000; the zymotic death rate was 2.99 per 1,000, and the infantile mortality rate was 151 per 1,000 births.

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,
February, 1914.

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 Buildings	Not H'bitable	Not Occupied	Males	Females	Total
East Ward ..	1516	1.8	466	19	21	1446	1963	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 1913, 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 population on the increase of births over the number of deaths which occurred during 1913. This figure is 171, so that if we add this number to the estimated population up to the middle of 1912 we get a population to June, 1913, of 10,025, and on this estimated population the statistics in this report are calculated. The population of 10,025 is

divided amongst the three wards of the township as follows:—East Ward, 2,897; Central Ward, 3,728; West Ward, 3,400.

BIRTHS

During 1913, 324 births were registered, belonging to the district, of which 165 were males and 159 females.

The birth rate, therefore, was 32.31 per 1000 of the population, against 29.32 in 1912, and an average of 33.08 for the previous five years. The birth rate for England and Wales last year was 23.9 per 1000. The birth rate for Haydock, therefore, is still much above that of the country as a whole, a feature to be noted with satisfaction.

The excess of births over deaths last year, i.e., the natural increase of population, was 171.

Thirteen illegitimate births were registered during 1913, this being in the proportion of 4.01 per cent. to the total births registered.

The following table shows the number of births, and the birth rate, in each of the Wards:—

Ward.	Births.	Birth-rate.
East	88	30.3
Central	133	35.6
West	103	30.2

DEATHS.

162 deaths were registered as occurring within the Township during 1913. Of these 83 were males and 79 females,

Before the death-rate can be accurately calculated, however, certain corrections have to be made. Deaths of Haydock people occurring outside the district have to be added, and those among non-residents occurring within the district subtracted. They are as follows:

(a) Deaths of non-residents occurring within the district:

Inmates of Haydock Lodge Lunatic Asylum ...	19
Old Whint Hospital	6
Others	2
	—
Total	27

(b) Deaths of Haydock people occurring outside the district:—

Warrington Workhouse	10
Borough Sanatorium, St. Helens	2
County Asylum, Warrington	1
Providence Hospital, St. Helens	1
Wigan Infirmary	1
Northern Hospital, Liverpool	1
Nursing Home, Bognor	1
Others,	1
	—
Total.....	18

It will be seen, therefore, that 27 deaths, namely, those of the non-residents occurring within the district, have to be deducted from the total of 162; and 18 deaths, i.e., those of Haydock people occurring outside the Township, have to be added. Nine deaths have thus to be subtracted altogether, making the corrected number of deaths 153, which gives a death-rate for the year of 15.2 per 1000 of the population, an increase over that of last year (12.5) of 2.7 per 1000. The rate for England and Wales during 1913 was 13.4 per 1000.

The average death rate for the previous five years was 14.4, and the rate for England and Wales during 1913 was 13.4 per 1000.

The number of deaths in each Ward, with the death rates, is as follows:—

Ward.	Deaths.	Death rate.
East	40	13.8
Central	57	15.2
West	56	16.4

There was an increase in the death rates of all the Wards last year, the greatest increase being in West Ward, where the figure was 16.4, as against 12.2 in 1912.

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 1913 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	
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
1913 ...	15.2	16.3	13.4	...	1216

The comparative mortality figure for 1913 is therefore 1216, which means that a population living in England and Wales generally which in 1913 would have given 1000 deaths, would, if living in Haydock, have given 1216 deaths.

The deaths, classified according to age and sex, are shown in the following table. There was an increased number in each age

group, except 5 to 15 years, during last year.

Age	Males	Females	Total
Under 1 year	24	25	49
1 and under 5 years.....	18	9	27
5 and under 15 years ...	3	3	6
15 and under 25 years...	2	5	7
25 and under 65 years...	21	13	34
65 years and over	11	19	30
At all ages	79	74	153

The chief causes of death were as follows:—

Pneumonia	19
Premature birth, etc.	17
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	12
Heart disease	12
Cancer and Malignant disease	10
Bronchitis	10
Measles	8
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.....	7
Phthisis Pulmonalis	5

ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE.

The seven principal Zymotic diseases caused 30 deaths, as against 17 in the previous year. Of these 30 deaths, 12 were due to diarrhoea and enteritis, 8 to measles, 7 to diphtheria and membranous croup, 2 to enteric fever, and 1 to scarlet fever. The Zymotic death rate for the year therefore was 2.99 per 1000 of the population, as against 1.72 per 1000 in 1912.

The death rate from each of the seven principal Zymotic diseases in Haydock and England and Wales during 1913 is shown in the following table:—

Disease.	Haydock.	Death rates	
		England	Wales.
Small-pox	0.00	0.00	
Measles	0.79	0.28	
Scarlet Fever	0.00	0.06	
Whooping Cough	0.00	0.14	
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup...	0.69	0.12	
Enteric Fever	0.19	0.04	

The distribution of the zymotic deaths with respect to age and locality will be seen in Table III., at the end of this report.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE.

The infantile mortality rate for last year was 151 per 1000 births, against 121 in 1912, and an average of 142 for the preceding five years. It will be noted that the Haydock rate in 1913 was 30 per 1000 births higher than that of the previous year, and 9 per 1000 above the average of the previous five years. The rate for England and Wales for 1913 was 109 per 1000 births.

A full classification of the deaths of infants under one year of age will be found in Table IV. at the end of the report.

UNCERTIFIED DEATHS.

The number of deaths registered as "uncertified" during 1913 was 3, which is in the proportion of 1.96 per cent. to the total deaths. In the previous year the percentage was 4.03.

INQUESTS.

Six deaths from accidents and other causes were certified during last year by the Coroner, after inquests had been held.

RECORDS OF DISEASE.

ZYMOTIC DISEASE.

The number of notifications of infectious disease received during 1913 was 84, as against 96 in 1912. The 84 cases included 6 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. In the following table will be seen 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 ... }	3	3	3	3	3	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	19
Erysipelas ...	1	1	1	2	3	2	—	1	—	—	2	1	14
Scarlet Fever	7	—	2	3	3	3	5	1	5	3	1	—	33
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	6
Puerpal Fever Tubercular } Diseases }	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	10
Totals	11	5	8	13	11	6	8	3	7	3	8	1	84

Details of the cases of infectious disease notified during last year, classified according to age and locality, will be seen in Table II. of the Local Government Board tables, at the end of this report.

REMOVALS TO HOSPITAL.

During the year 15 cases of infectious disease were removed to the Borough Sanatorium, St. Helens, 9 being cases of scarlet fever and 6 of enteric fever. Two of the patients died, both from enteric fever. The attention and nursing the patients received at the Sanatorium was all that could be desired.

Small-pox.—No cases of this disease were admitted to the Old Whint Hospital during last year.

Scarlet Fever.—Cases, 33; deaths, 1.

This disease was prevalent in the Township all through the year, but did not assume undue proportions, the highest number of cases in one month being 7 in January. The monthly incidence of the disease is shown in the foregoing table. It was not found necessary to close any school on account of scarlet fever, but all affected houses were as usual visited and precautions taken, including the disinfection of the premises and the issuing of printed instructions as to the steps to be taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

Whooping Cough.—Deaths, 0.

After being prevalent in Haydock during 1912 this disease was practically absent during last year. No deaths were registered.

Enteric Fever —Cases, 6; deaths, 2.

Six cases of enteric fever were notified during last year, as against 4 in 1912. Of the 6 cases, 5 occurred in Central Ward and 1 in East Ward. All the cases were removed to the hospital; 4 recovered and 2 died. The six cases occurred in four houses, in each of which the sanitary conveniences were of the privy midden variety.

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.—Cases, 19; deaths, 7.

19 cases of these diseases were notified during the year, as against 6 in 1912. As in former years, anti-diphtheritic serum was supplied free by the Council, and was used in most of the cases.

Measles—Deaths, 8.

Measles was very prevalent in the Township during the early portion of the year. As this is a disease which is not notifiable, it was impossible to ascertain the actual number of cases which occurred, but from what can 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.

In order to prevent the spread of the disease, it was found necessary to advise the closure of the following schools:—

Blackbrook British Infants, for 5 weeks from the 17th February, and a further extension from the 18th March to the 31st March.

Haydock Catholic Infants School, for 5 weeks from the 18th February.

Haydock Colliery British Infants School, for 4 weeks from the 3rd March.

There is no doubt that the closure and subsequent disinfection of these schools had an appreciable effect in checking the spread of the infection.

Puerperal Fever—Cases, 2; deaths, 2.

Two cases of this disease were notified in 1913, both terminating fatally.

Diarrhoea and Enteritis—Deaths, 12.

Twelve deaths from these causes occurred during last year, as against 7 in 1912, and 28 in 1911. The death rate for 1913 was therefore 1.19 per 1000, against 0.71 per 1000 in the previous year.

The atmospheric conditions no doubt were the cause of the prevalence of the complaint.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

With a view to preventing, or at least diminishing, the number of cases of enteric fever, diarrhoea, scarlet fever, and diphtheria, and consequently 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, as outbreaks of diseases of all sorts are more liable to occur in areas where the existence of privy middens causes the surrounding soil to become so polluted as to develop a breeding ground for germs. Flies, which are potent carriers of infection, also multiply exceedingly under these insanitary conditions. Difficulty was formerly found in carrying out this long-needed improvement, 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, obstacles are now removed.
- (b) The making as sanitary as possible all the privy middens, until the Council see their way to adopt my recommendation for their conversion to water closets.
- (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.

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 arrangements have been made for the making of several important streets in the Township.

GENERAL DISEASES

Respiratory Diseases—Thirty-two deaths from this group of diseases occurred during 1913, as against 38 in 1912. Of the deaths last year, 19 were due to pneumonia and 10 to bronchitis. The death rate from respiratory diseases was therefore 3.19 per 1000, against 3.85 in the previous year.

Influenza—Three deaths from influenza were registered in 1913. In the previous year two deaths occurred.

Pulmonary Phthisis—Six 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. Five deaths were registered, and in each case the house was disinfected and the usual precautions taken. The death rate for 1913 was 0.49 per 1000 of the population, as against 0.40 in the previous year, an increase of 0.09 per 1000.

Cancer—There were 10 deaths registered in the Township last year from cancer, 6 being between 45 and 65 years of age. The organs primarily affected were:—Cancer of the uterus 2, stomach 2, liver 2, pancreas 1, rectum 1, bowel 1, and tongue 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,

Ophthamia 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 and Mr. F. Aukland, for which gratuitous service I have to acknowledge my indebtedness and to thank them.

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 *l*hthisis,

have continued to be a valuable aid in the diagnosis of these diseases, and have been largely taken advantage of. Six examinations were made, 2 for diphtheria, 1 enteric fever, and 3 pulmonary tuberculosis. Two of the latter specimens proved positive.

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 suggestion made in my report on back-to-back houses. Ninety-two of these houses, mentioned in my annual report of 1911, have been converted into 46 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—36—to the water carriage system. The material from the 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.

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 four days during 1913 (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 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-four 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 kindly given me the following particulars as to the Sanitary Improvements carried out, and the proposals of the Council with respect to the remedying of existing sanitary defects. I take this opportunity of acknowledging my indebtedness to him for his invariable readiness to help me in the discharge of my duties, and to thank him for his support.

The Sewage Output Works at Wicken Hedge, Black-brook, and Haydock Lane, have worked satisfactorily during the year, and the effluents have been uniformly good.

On the 21st November last, the Local Government Board held an Inquiry into the Council's application for sanction to the borrowing of £6,489 for Private Street Improvement Works, to be carried out in Park Street, Worsley Street, Waine Street, Phythian Street, School Street, Burrows Street, Platt Street, St. Mark's Street, Old Whint Road, Juddfield Street, passage by Huntsman, Jackson Street, Sumner Street, and Ebenezer Street. The Board have since sanctioned the loan, and the work is to be carried out and completed during the ensuing year.

The Council have approved plans for the extension of the main sewer in Church Road, and the work is to be started immediately.

A new 9-inch sewer has been laid in Vista Road for a distance of 313 yards, in lieu of a 6-inch pipe formerly serving as a combined sewer and surface water drain, which pipe is now used for surface water only.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT

Herewith is appended the report of Mr. Charles Dickinson, the Sanitary Inspector, and in submitting it I have to state that he has carried out his duties during the past year in a most efficient and tactful manner.

YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1913. WATER CONSUMPTION.

	Gallons.
Amount received from the "Rivington" reservoir of the Liverpool Corporation.....	36,570,000
Amount received from Lyme Pits, Haydock.	212,000
	<hr/>
	36,782,000
Deducting Leakage at reservoir	180,000
,, Watering of roads and roadwork.	239,000
,, Trades and other purposes ...	<hr/> 7,200,000
	<hr/>
	7,619,000
Gives the estimated consumption for Domestic purposes as	29,163,000
,, ,, ,, per day	79,900
Average consumption for Domestic purposes per head per day on the estimated population of 10,025, against 7.7 gallons in 1912 and 8.2 gallons in 1911 ...	7.9

The consumption for all purposes averaged 10 gallons per head per day, against 9.9 in 1912, and 11.0 gallons in 1911.

The supply from Rivington was interrupted on the 14th May and from 1st to 3rd September, when the District was supplied from Lyme Pits.

Notices to convert old privies and ashpits to W.C.'s and provide ashbins, have been served on the owners (22) of 149 cottages, 36 of which have been completed in a satisfactory manner, many of the remainder being in hand at the close of the year.

In all cases of conversions, the owners are requested to supply a Dr. Quine's fixed tipping ashbin, in accordance with the resolution of the Sanitary Committee.

The back passages to 122 houses have been formed, drained, and channelled.

56 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, Slaughterhouses, and Workshops were generally found clean and in good condition. Lime-washing has been carried out as required.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING, ETC., ACT.

During the year the work of converting the back-to-back cottages into through houses was completed, 26 pairs being satisfactorily finished. This leaves but two other pairs of this class of cottage in the District (in the Double Lock area).

The block of sixteen cottages, situate at Double Locks, have been reported on as being in such a condition and requiring such an amount of repairs as to be unfit for human habitation. Same being referred to a Sub-committee, nothing was done until after the close of the year, when it was decided that closing orders should be served.

Another block of eleven houses in Clipsley Lane have also been reported on as being generally dilapidated and having insanitary privies and ash pits. Representations were made to the owners as to the requirements to render same sanitary, and it has been decided that the whole of the sanitary conveniences be pulled down and replaced with W.C.'s, tippling ashbins erected, pavement provided, the large common yard enclosed, and the houses generally repaired to the satisfaction of the Council.

A further block of cottages in Church Road, seven in number, having a common yard, with insanitary privies and ash pits, have been pulled down, rebuilt, and provided with separate paved yards, back passage, w.c.'s, and ashbins.

Number and nature of Inspections:—

Ordinary	950
Infectious Diseases	135
Dairies, Cowsheds, etc.	32
Factory and Workshops	34
Town Planning, etc., Act	152
	— 1303

Number of Notices served:—

Statutory	10
Informal	108
	— 118

Result of service of Notices:—

Defective house drains and sinks	7
Chimney smoke (stationary engine).....	1
Blocked and foul drains	55
Dilapidated yard pavement	43
Dilapidations, defective roofs, etc.	19
Defective privies and ashpits	26
Privies converted to W.C.'s	36
Overcrowding	4
Back to back houses converted to through ones... 26	
	— 217

CHAS. DICKINSON,

Haydock,

Inspector of Nuisances.

24th February, 1914.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1913 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				
		Uncor- rected No.		Nett No. Rate.	No.	Rate	of Non resid'ts in the District	of Resi- dt's not r'gist'r'd in the District	No.	Rate per 1,000 Net Births	No.	Rate *	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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	295	29·9	133	13·4	17	10	36	121	126	12·7	
1913	10025	321	324	32·3	162	16·1	27	18	49	151	153	15·2	

Area of District in acres (land and inland 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 1913.*
HAYDOCK URBAN DISTRICT.

Notifiable Disease.	Number of Cases notified							Total Cases notified in each locality			Total Cases Removed to Hospital
	At Ages—Years.										
	At all Ages	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and up ds	East Ward	Gen- eral Ward	West Ward
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	19	1	8	8	—	1	1	—	5	9	5
Erysipelas	14	—	—	2	1	3	7	1	5	4	5
Scarlet Fever	33	—	14	15	2	2	—	—	9	18	6
Enteric Fever	6	—	—	1	1	4	—	—	1	5	6
Puerperal Fever	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	6	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	2	3	1
Othr Frms of Tuberculosis	4	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	1	1	2
Totals	... 1	84	1	22	29	7	16	8	3	23	40
										21	15

Isolation Hospital—Borough Sanatorium, St. Helens.

TABLE III.
Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1913.
 Haydock Urban District.

Causes of Death	Nett 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 ...	150	47	16	10	6	7	17	17	30	27
{ Uncertified	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Small-pox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	8	2	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup ..	7	1	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	1
Influenza.....	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Erysipelas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary)										
Tuberculosis	5	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	5
Tuberculous Meningitis...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other tuberculous diseases	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cancer, malignant disease.	10	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	2	...
Rheumatic Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Organic Heart Disease ...	11	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	8	1
Bronchitis	10	6	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	19	5	5	2	1	1	4	...	1	...
Other diseases of respiratory organs	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea and Enteritis...	12	9	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Appendicitis & Typhlitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nephritis & Bright's Disease	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Puerperal Fever	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Other accidents & diseases of Pregnancy & Parturition	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Congenital Debility and Malformation including Premature birth	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicides	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1
Suicide .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Defined Diseases...	35	6	5	...	1	1	1	6	15	17
Diseases ill-defined or unk'n	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	153	49	17	10	6	7	17	17	30	27

TABLE IV
Infantile Mortality during the Year 1915.
 HAYDOCK URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.

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

CAUSE of DEATH	Under 1 week				Total under 4 weeks.		Total Deaths under 1 year.			
	1	2	3	4	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... CAUSES) Uncertifi'd.	4	5	2	1	12	9	13	6	7	47
	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Small-pox ...										
Chicken-pox ...										
Measles ...							1	1	2	
Scarlet Fever ...										
Whooping Cough ...										
Diphtheria : Croup ...							1	...	1	
Erysipelas ...										
Tuberculous										
Meningitis ...										
Abdominal								1	1	
Tuberculosis ...								1	1	
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...										
Meningitis not Tuberculous ...										
Convulsions ...										
Laryngitis ...					1					1
Bronchitis ...					1	3	1	1	6	
Pneumonia, all forms ...					1		2	2	5	
Diarrhoea ...					1	6	1	1	9	
Enteritis ...										
Gastritis ...										
Syphilis ...										
Rickets ...										
S'ffocat'n, Ov'rly'g ...										
Injury at Birth ...										
Atelectasis ...										
Congenital Malformations ...										
Premature Birth ...	4	5	2	1	12	2				14
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus ...						1	2			3
Other causes ...	2	...	...	2	2	2		1	7	
	6	5	2	1	14	9	13	6	7	49

Nett Births in the year: Legitimate, 311; Illegitimate, 13.
 Nett Deaths in the year: Legitimate Infants, 45; Illegitimate Infants, 4.

