

Contributors

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Haydock Urban District Council.

Annual Report

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

1915.

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

1916.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour and pleasure of presenting to you, in accordance with the Regulations of the Local Government Board, my tenth Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Condition of the Urban District of Haydock, for the year ending the 31st December, 1915.

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 was 28.3 per 1,000 of the population; the death rate was 17.4 per 1,000; the zymotic death rate was 3.2 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,

March, 1916.

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 Occupie	Males	Females	Total
East Ward ...	1516	1 8	466	10	21	1446	1368	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

The increase of births over deaths during the year was 109, but as several hundreds of the Haydock residents have joined the Army the population will have been reduced.

I propose to estimate the population as 10,000, and on this figure the statistics in this report are calculated.

The population of 10,000 is divided amongst the three wards of the township as follows:—East Ward, 2,890; Central Ward, 3,719; West Ward, 3,391.

BIRTHS.

283 births were registered, belonging to the district, of which 151 were males and 132 females.

The birth rate, therefore, was 28.3 per 1000 of the population, against 30.82 in 1914, and an average of 31.76 for the previous five years. The birth rate for England and Wales was 21.9 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, i.e., the natural increase population, was 109.

Eleven illegitimate births were registered, this being in the proportion of 3.88 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	75	25.9
Central	120	32.2
West	88	25.9
	<hr/> 283	

DEATHS.

183 deaths were registered as occurring within the Township during 1915. Of these 107 were males and 76 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.....	22
Others	8
<hr/>	
Total	30
(b) Deaths of Haydock people occurring outside the district:	
Warrington Workhouse	8
Borough Sanatorium, St. Helens	3
County Asylum, Rainhill	1
Providence Hospital, St. Helens	4
Children's Infirmary, Liverpool	1
Northern Hospital, Liverpool	1
Leigh Union Infirmary	1
Others	2
<hr/>	
Total	21

It will be seen, therefore, that 30 deaths, namely those of the non-residents occurring within the district, have to be deducted from the total of 183; and 21 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 174, which gives a death rate for the year of 17.4 per 1000 of the population, an increase of 4.54 per 1000 from that of 1914. The rate for England and Wales during 1915 was 15.1 per 1000.

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

Ward.	1914 Deaths.	1915 Deaths.	1914 Death-rate	1915 Death-rate.	Difference between 1914 and 1915
East	33	57	11.39	19.72	+ 8.33
Central	50	59	13.41	15.86	+ 2.45
West	46	58	13.53	17.10	+ 3.57

There were therefore increases in the death rates of all the Wards last year, the greatest being in East Ward.

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 1914 and the six 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.
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
1914	12.8	13.7	14.0	979
1915	17.4	18.7	14.8	1263

The comparative mortality figure for 1915 is therefore 1263 which means that a population living in England and Wales generally which in 1915 would have given 1000 deaths, would, if living in Haydock, have given 1263 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 15 to 25 years, during last year.

The average death rate for the previous five years was 14.5, and the rate for England and Wales during 1915 was 15.1 per 1000.

Age.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 year	28	15	43
1 and under 5 years.....	15	14	29
5 and under 15 years.....	3	5	8
15 and under 25 years.....	3	4	7
25 and under 65 years.....	33	21	54
65 years and over	14	19	33
At all ages	96	78	174

The chief causes of death were as follows:—

Pneumonia	20
Bronchitis	18
Heart Disease	17
Measles	13
Cancer and Malignant Disease	12
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	9
Phthisis Pulmonalis	6
Whooping Cough	5
Influenza	5
Scarlet Fever	3
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.....	1
Premature Birth, etc.	10

ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE.

The seven principal Zymotic diseases caused 32 deaths, as against 19 in the previous year. The Zymotic death rate for the year, therefore, was 3.2 per 1000 of the population, as against 1.89 per 1000 in 1914.

The death rate from each of the seven principal Zymotic Diseases in Haydock during 1915 is shown in the following table:—

Disease.	No. of Deaths.	Death rate.
Small-pox	—	0.0
Measles	13	1.3
Scarlet Fever	3	.3
Whooping Cough	5	.5
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	1	1
Enteric Fever	1	.1
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	9	.9
		<hr/> 32 <hr/>

The distribution of the Zymotic deaths with respect to age will be found in Table IV., at the end of the report.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE.

The infantile mortality rate was 151 per 1000 births, against 119 in 1914, and an average of 140 for the preceding five years. It will be noted that the Haydock rate in 1915 was 32 per 1000 births higher than that of the previous year, and 11 per 1000 higher than the average of the previous five years. The rate for England and Wales for 1915 was 110 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 1915 was 7, which is in the proportion of 4.02 per cent. to the total deaths. In the previous year the percentage was 2.32.

INQUESTS.

Eleven 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 was 63, as against 69 in 1914. The 63 cases included 7 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.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ...	2	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Erysipelas ...	2	—	—	2	1	—	2	1	—	—	4	—	12
Scarlet Fever	10	6	4	1	2	2	—	—	2	—	1	—	28
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Puerp'al Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tubercular Diseases	1	—	1	1	1	—	2	2	1	—	—	2	11
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Acute Ant'or Polio myelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	15	12	6	5	5	3	4	3	3	—	5	2	63

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

REMOVALS TO HOSPITAL.

During the year 20 cases of infectious disease were removed to the Borough Sanatorium, St. Helens, 19 being cases of scarlet fever and 1 of enteric fever. The latter proved fatal, as did two of the scarlet fever cases. 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 the year.

Scarlet Fever.—Cases, 28; deaths, 3.

This disease was prevalent in the Township from January to March, the highest number of cases in one month being 10 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 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, 5.

Enteric Fever.—1 case; 1 death.

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.—Cases, 9; deaths, 1.

As in former years, Diphtheria Antitoxin was supplied free by the Council, and was used in most of the cases.

Measles.—Deaths, 13.

This disease was prevalent during the first five months of the year in all the Wards of the District, and I found it necessary to recommend the closing of the Infants' Departments of the following schools at the dates and for the periods mentioned hereunder:—

Haydock Colliery British—from February 4th, for 3 weeks.

Church of England—from February 23rd, for 3 weeks.

Church of England—from March 16th, for 3 weeks.

English Martyrs—from March 16th, for 3 weeks.

Blackbrook British—from May 5th, for 4 weeks.

Puerperal Fever.—No cases of this disease were reported.

Diarrhoea and Enteritis.—Deaths, 9.

Nine deaths from these causes occurred, as against 15 in 1914 and 12 in 1913.

RECOMMENDATIONS

With a view to diminishing, if not preventing, the number of cases of zymotic and other diseases, and consequently improving the general health of the Township, I would again, as in previous reports, recommend the Council—

- (a) To provide 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) To make good the remainder of the 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.
- (c) To provide suitable receptacles for house refuse and garbage, whereby its frequent removal and destruction would be effectively coped with.

GENERAL DISEASES.

Respiratory Diseases.—Thirty-eight deaths from this group of diseases occurred during 1915, as against 39 in 1914. Of the deaths last year, 20 were due to pneumonia and 18 to bronchitis. The death rate from respiratory diseases was therefore 3.9 per 1000, against 3.89 in the previous year.

Influenza.—Five deaths from influenza were registered in 1915. In the previous year no deaths occurred.

Pulmonary Phthisis.—Seven 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. Six deaths were registered, and in each case the house was disinfected and the usual precautions taken. The death rate for 1915 was 0.6 per 1000 of the population, as against 0.79 in the previous year, a decrease of 0.19 per 1000.

Cancer.—There were 12 deaths registered in the Township from cancer, 1 being between 25 and 45, 8 being between 45 and 65 years of age, and 3 over 65 years. The organs primarily affected were: Cancer of the stomach 4, liver 1, pancreas 3, ovary 1, vulva 1, hand 1, and breast 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.—Two cases of this disease came to my knowledge during the year.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, 1897.

The Health Visitor appointed under the above Act has carried out her duties in a most satisfactory manner, and her help and advice has been of much service to the mothers. Each birth on an average received eleven visits during the year.

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

HOUSING (INSPECTIONS) REGULATIONS, 1910.

There have been no houses reported as being injurious or dangerous to health under these regulations, and in consequence of the War no proceedings have been taken with respect to the few still remaining single and back-to-back houses.

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. Two examinations were made of sputum in cases of suspected pulmonary tuberculosis, with positive results.

I have to acknowledge with thanks receipt of the weekly return of sickness in schools from the School Attendance Officer, Mr. A. Walker, which the County Council have arranged to supply the Medical Officer of Health, and the information contained therein has been of considerable use in carrying out my duties.

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.

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 to the water carriage system, and on insisting that all new premises erected must have the w.c. system, and that where alterations or re-erections are carried out insist upon this system being adopted. The material from the ashpits and bins 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 eleven days and three hours during 1915 (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 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 WORKSHOPS 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.

There are 13 registered workshops in the Township, namely:—Cloggers and Boot Repairers, 7; Bakers, 2; and Dressmakers, 4.

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

The new Sewage Scheme, including new sewers and disposal works were completed in April. Under the terms of the Agreement with Lord Newton and Dr. Street, the works are maintained by the Council for the considerations therein mentioned. These Sewage Disposal Works have worked very satisfactorily during the year, the effluent being uniformly good. A sample submitted to the County Analyst for analysis was certified to be "a very satisfactory effluent."

The whole of the works comprised in the Scheme of Private Street Improvement for Park Street, Juddfield Street, Ebenezer Street, and adjacent streets were completed in August last, and the same appears to be very satisfactory.

A road widening at the entrance to Vista Road, including the asphaltting of footpaths in Vista Road and Penny Lane, has been carried out.

A similar improvement has also been executed at the entrance to Worsley Street from Blackbrook Road.

A very necessary improvement has been executed in Church Road by the road and footpath widening carried out, fronting the National Infant School, St. James' Church and Graveyard. The Scheme, which included the taking down of the Cloak-room and the building of new fence, wall, Lych gates, etc., and asphaltting of the footpath, was nearing completion at the end of the year.

The drainage of the premises in Stable-yard has been connected to the new sewer in Church Road.

Owing to the difficulty of obtaining labour, the scheme for the connecting up of the drainage of houses in New Boston Square was not carried out during the year, but immediately the opportunity occurs the work will be put in hand, and completed as early as practicable.

YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1915

WATER CONSUMPTION.

The consumption for all purposes averaged 9.8 gallons per head per day, against 9.7 in 1914 and 10.0 gallons in 1913.

The supply from Rivington was interrupted from the 23rd to 27th March, 19th to 21st May, 28th to 30th June, 18th and 26th August, 1st and 30th September, and from the 2nd to 13th November, for a total period of 11 days and 3 hours, during which time the District was supplied from Lyme Pits.

SANITARY WORK.

During the year 18 cottages have been provided with w.c.'s, in lieu of privies and ashpits, and, where at all possible, with Dr. Quine's tipping ashbins; in three instances only were loose bins provided. In all cases new drains were laid, with traps, air inlets and up-cast vents.

Thirty-five 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 cleaned and limewashed.

The disinfection of the Elementary Schools during the holidays has again been carried out, and when closed on account of any outbreak of infectious disease the Infants' Departments receive special attention.

The Dairies, Cowsheds, Milkshops, Slaughterhouses, and Workshops were generally found clean and in good condition, lime-washing being carried out as required.

Number and nature of Inspections:—

Ordinary	1120
Infectious Diseases	102
Dairies, Cowsheds, etc.	22
Factories and Workshops	34

Number of Notices served:—

Statutory	5
Informal	62

Result of Service of Notices and Interviews with Owners of Property:—

Defective house drains relaid	8
Blocked and foul drains	104
Dilapidated pavements	6
Dilapidations, defective roofs, etc.....	10
Defective privies and ashpits	32
Privies converted to W.C.'s	18
Overcrowding	2
Defective chimney	1
Dangerous walls	2

CHAS. DICKINSON,

Inspector of Nuisances.

Haydock,

29th February, 1916.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1915 and Previous Years.

Haydock Urban 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 residents registered in the District	Non-residents registered in the District	of residents not registered in the District	UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE		At all ages.	
			No.	Rate.						No.	Rate per 1,000 Net Births	No.	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
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	9851	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	
1914	10025	307	309	30.8	137	13.6	23	15	37	119	129	12.8	
1915	10000	282	283	28.3	133	13.3	30	21	13	151	174	17.4	
			Male 151	15.1							Male 96	9.6	
			F'me 132	13.2							F'me 78	7.8	

Area of District in acres (land and inland water) 2409

Total population at all ages at Census of 1911..... 9649

Total families or separate occupiers 1634

Average number of persons per house at Census of 1911 ... 5.9

I. Institutions within the District receiving Sick and Infirm persons from Outside the District.	II. Institutions outside the District receiving Sick and Infirm persons from the District.	III. Other Institutions, the Deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District
<p>Haydock Lodge Lunatic Asylum.</p> <p>Haydock Cottage Hospital.</p>	<p>Warrington Union Workhouse.</p> <p>St. Helens Borough Sanatorium.</p>	<p>Rainhill Asylum.</p> <p>St. Helens Providence Hospital.</p> <p>Liverpool Children's Infirmary.</p> <p>Liverpool Northern Hospital.</p> <p>Leigh Union Infirmary.</p>

Is the Union Workhouse within the District? No.

TABLE II—Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the Year 1915.
HAYDOCK URBAN DISTRICT.

Notifiable Disease.	Number of Cases notified										Total Cases notified in each locality			Deaths in Hospital of patients removed from this District.
	At all Ages	At Age—Years.							East Ward	Central Ward	West			
		Under 1.	1 to 4.	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 and up's						
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) }	9	1	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	—	—	
Erysipelas ...	12	—	—	1	—	4	7	—	1	9	2	—	—	
Scarlet Fever ...	28	—	6	18	2	2	—	—	9	16	3	19	2	
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	
Puerperal Fever...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	7	—	—	2	1	4	—	—	5	1	1	—	—	
Other forms of Tuberculosis	4	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	
Totals ...	63	3	11	25	5	11	8	17	33	13	20	3	3	

Isolation Hospital or Hospitals—The Sanatorium, Peasley Cross, St. Helens.

TABLE III.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1915.

Haydock Urban District.

Causes of Death	Nett 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 r	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 up wards	
All causes { Certified ...	167	41	16	13	8	7	20	29	33	28
{ Uncertified	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
Enteric Fever.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...
Small-pox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	13	1	7	4	1	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough	5	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup ...	1	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza.....	5	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	...
Erysipelas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis).....	6	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	2	...
Tuberculous Meningitis...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other tuberculous diseases	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease	12	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	3	...
Rheumatic Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Organic Heart Disease ...	17	...	..	...	...	1	2	8	6	8
Bronchitis	18	9	1	...	1	...	1	2	4	...
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	20	8	4	1	1	...	1	3	2	1
Other diseases of respira- tory organs .....	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diarrhœa and Enteritis...	9	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Appendicitis & Typhlitis	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Alcoholism .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nephritis & Bright's D'ase	3	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1
Puerperal Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other accidents & diseases of Pregn'cy & Parturition	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Debility and Malformation inclu- ding Premat're birth	10	10	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicides	5	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	..	2
Suicide .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Defined Diseases..	40	4	2	1	...	3	6	9	15	14
Diseases ill-defi'd or unk'n	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	174	43	16	13	8	7	20	34	33	28
SUB-ENTRIES :										
(28a) Poliomyelitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia ...	...	5	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	...

TABLE IV

Infant Mortality during the Year 1915.

HAYDOCK URBAN DISTRICT.

Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages 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 CAUSES	{ Certified...	3	2	3	1	9	10	10	3	9	41
	{ Uncertif'd.	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
Small-pox ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Scarlet Fever ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Diphtheria & Croup ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Erysipelas ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Disease ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Meningitis not Tuberculous ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions ...		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Laryngitis ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ...		...	...	1	...	1	3	5	...	...	9
Pneumonia, all forms ...		...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	4	8
{ Diarrhœa ...		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
{ Enteritis ...		...	...	1	1	2	2	3	...	...	8
Gastritis ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
S'ffocat'n, O'laying ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Premature Birth ...		3	2	1	...	6	2	2	...	...	10
{ Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other causes ...		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3
Totals		3	2	3	1	9	11	11	3	9	43

Nett Births in the year: Legitimate, 272; Illegitimate, 11.

Nett Deaths in the year: Legitimate Infants, 41; Illegitimate Infants, 2.