

Contributors

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HAYDOCK URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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 thirteenth Annual Report on the health and sanitary condition of the Urban District of Haydock, for the year ending the 31st December 1916.

The Report deals with the births and deaths statistics, the records of disease, and the methods adopted for its prevention, general Sanitation and tables.

The birth rate was 29.6 per 1000 of the population, the death rate was 19.6 per 1000, the zymotic death rate was 3.02 per 1000, and the Infantile mortality rate was 15.3 per 1000 births.

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

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant.

Arther Dowling.

Medical Officer of Health.

Haydock.

April 1917.

LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR

Dear Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the health of the people of the State. It is a matter of great importance, and one which demands the most careful consideration. The health of the people is the foundation of the State, and it is the duty of the Government to protect and promote it. I am, therefore, very glad to hear that you are so deeply interested in this subject, and I am sure that your efforts will be most successful.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

J. M. Smith

Director of the State

Department of Health

Washington, D. C.

P O P U L A T I O N .

The population of the Urban Sanitary District of Haydock at the Census of 1911 was 9649, of whom 143 were patients at Haydock Lodge Lunatic Asylum. At the preceding Census in 1901, the population was 8575. During the ten years period 1901-1911 therefore, the population of Haydock had increased by 1074.

The increase of births over deaths during the year was 117.

The estimates of the population of the district in 1918 has been made by the Register General and have been used for the calculations in this report. The estimated Civilian population for the purpose of calculating the Civilian death rate being 8596, and the estimated total population based on the assumption that the ratio between total and Civilian population is the same in the district as in England and Wales as a whole, being 9631.

The population of 9 631 divided amongst the three wards of the Township is as follows:- East Ward, 2803, Central Ward, 3552 and West Ward 3276.

B I R T H S .

286 births were registered belonging to the district, of which 145 were males and 141 females.

The birth rate therefore, was 29.6 per 1000 of the population, against 24.9 in 1917, and an average of 31 for the previous ten years. The birth rate for England and Wales during 1918 17.7 per 1000, against 17.9 in 1917.

The excess of births over deaths, i.e. the natural increase of population was 117.

Ten illegitimate births were registered, this being in the proportion of 3.5 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	72	25.6
Central	114	32.0
West	100	30.5.

D E A T H S .

169 deaths were registered as occurring within the Township during 1918. Of these 94 were males and 75 females.

Included in these figures are the deaths of Haydock people occurring outside the district- the death rate being 19.6 per 1000 of the population, an increase of 7.1 per 1000 from that of 1917. The rate for England and Wales being 17.3 per 1000.

CHAPTER 1

The population of the United States in 1900 was 76,000,000. It was 100,000,000 in 1910, 120,000,000 in 1920, 150,000,000 in 1930, 170,000,000 in 1940, 190,000,000 in 1950, 200,000,000 in 1960, 210,000,000 in 1970, 220,000,000 in 1980, 230,000,000 in 1990, and 240,000,000 in 2000.

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(3).

The number of deaths in each ward with the death rates is as follows:-

	1917	1918	1917	1918	difference between 1917 & 1918.
Ward	deaths		death rate	death rate	
East	34	41	11.6	14.6	- 3.0
Central	47	72	12.3	20.2	- 8.1
West	32	56	9.3	17.1	- 8.2.

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

In comparing the death rates for 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 1917 and the five preceding years

	Uncorrected Deathrate for Haydock	Corrected Deathrate for Haydock	Death rate for England & Wales	Comparative Mortality Figure England & Wales as 1000.
Year				
1913	15.2	16.3	13.4	1816.
1914	12.8	13.7	14.0	979.
1915	17.4	18.7	14.8	1263.
1916	15.1	16.2	14.0	1157.
1917	12.5	13.4	14.4	830.
1918	19.8	21.8	17.6	1238.

The comparative mortality figure for 1918 is therefore 1238 which means that a population living in England and Wales generally which in 1918 would have given 1000 deaths, would if living in Haydock, have given 1238 deaths.

The average death rate for the previous five years was 14.6 per 1000.

The chief causes of death were as follows:-

Pneumonia.....	19
Bronchitis.....	15
Phthisis Pulmonalis.....	10
Heart Disease.....	10
Cancer and Malignant Disease.....	10
Diarrhoea and Enteritis.....	9
Scarlet Fever.....	2
Influenza.....	19
Diphtheria & Membranous Croup.....	1
Premature Birth.....	15.

(4)
ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE.

The seven principal Zymotic Diseases caused 23 deaths, as against 7 the previous year. The Zymotic death rate for the year, therefore was 2.6 per 1000 of the population, as against .77 per 1000 in 1918.

The death rate from each of the seven principal Zymotic Diseases in Haydock during 1919 is shown in the following table:-

Disease	No. of Deaths	Death Rate.
Small Pox.....	0	0
Measles.....	10	1.1
Scarlet Fever.....	2	.2
Whooping Cough.....	5	.5
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.....	1	.1
Enteric Fever.....	5	.5
Diarrhoea and Enteritis.....	5	.5

I N F A N T I L E M O R T A L I T Y R A T E.

The Infantile Mortality rate was 153 per 1000 births against 91 in 1917 and an average of 138 for the preceding five years. It will be noted that the Haydock rate in 1918 was 62 per 1000 births higher than that of the preceding year and 15 per 1000 higher than the average of the previous five years. The rate for England and Wales for 1918 was 91 per 1000 births.

U N C E R T I F I E D D E A T H S.

There was one uncertified death registered.

I N Q U E S T S.

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

R E C O R D S O F D I S E A S E.

ZYMOTIC DISEASE.

The number of Notifications of Infectious Disease received was 290 as against 189 in 1917. The 290 cases included 15 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis. In the following Table will be seen the notifications of each disease in each month of the year:-

Diseases	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Diphtheria & Mem Croup				2		1	1	1	-	3	1	1	10
Erysipelas	-	-	2	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	9
Scarlet Fev.	1	4	5	7	2	1	8	12	7	19	1	2	69
Enteric Fev.	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Puer. Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Cerebro Spin) Meningitis)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pul. Tuber.	-	-	-	2	2	2	4	2	2	1	-	-	15
Other ..	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Measles	116	33	22	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	161
	117	37	29	19	10	3	17	15	9	23	5	3	290

R E M O V A L S T O H O S P I T A L.

During the year 33 cases of infectious disease were removed to the Borough Sanatorium, St. Helens. 27 being cases of Scarlet Fever, 3 of Diphtheria, 2 of Enteric Fever and one of Cerebro Spinal Meningitis.

The attention and nursing the patients received at the Sanatorium was all that could be desired.

(7)

Small Pox:- No cases of this disease were admitted to the Old Whint hospital during the year.

Scarlet Fever:- Cases 69, deaths 2.

This disease was prevalent in the Township throughout the year. The highest number of cases in one month being 19 in October. 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.

Measles:- Cases notified 181. Deaths 10.

This disease was prevalent during the earlier part of the year, and I found it necessary to recommend the closing of all Infants Departments of the various Schools for 3 weeks.

Enteric Fever:- 2 cases, deaths, nil.

Diphtheria & Membranous Croup:- 10 cases, 1 death.

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

Puerperal Fever:- One case.

Diarrhoea and Enteritis:- Deaths 2.

8 deaths from these causes occurred as against 3 in 1917, and 8 in 1916.

Influenza Deaths 19.

This disease was prevalent during the latter part of the year and I found it necessary to recommend the closure of the Elementary Schools for the period of 3 weeks, October-November.

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 years 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 polluted as to develop 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 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 back yards and approaches to the houses.

(c) To provide suitable receptacles for house refuse and garbage whereby its frequent removal and destruction would be effectually coped with.

GENERAL DISEASES.

Respiratory Diseases 33 deaths from this group of diseases occurred during 1918 as against 32 in 1917, of the deaths last

(a)

year 19 were due to pneumonia and 15 to bronchitis. The death rate from respiratory diseases was therefore 4.9 per 1000, against 3.5 in the previous year.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis:- 15 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. 10 deaths were registered and in each case the house was disinfected and the usual precautions taken. The death rate was 1.1 per 1000 of the population against .99 the previous year, an increase of .2 per 1000.

Cancer. There were 10 deaths registered in the Township from Cancer, 2 between 14 and 45, 4 being between 45 and 65 years of age, and 4 over 65 years. The organs primarily affected were- Cancer of the Stomach 4. Liver, 3. Uterus, 1. Oesophagus 1. Brain, 1.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.- No cases of this disease came to my knowledge during the year.

Notification of Births Act 1887.

The Health Visitor appointed under the above Act has carried out her duties in a most satisfactory manner, and her help and advice have been of much service to the mothers, 2714 visits were made to an average of 248 cases per month.

Housing (Inspections) Regulations 1910.

160 dwelling houses have been inspected for purposes of the Housing Acts only and the defects have been dealt with.

Bacteriological Examinations.

The arrangements with Professor Delopine, 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. One examination was made of a specimen in a case of suspected diphtheria with positive result.

Milk Supply.

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

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, the information contained therein has been of considerable use in carrying out my duties.

Method of dealing with Infectious Diseases.

All cases of infectious disease, where there is no suitable means of isolation in the own home, are removed to the Borough

(7)

Sanatorium, 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 steam, sulphur and formalin.

Factory and Workshops Act, 1901.

as amended by subsequent Acts

This Act only applies to Haydock in a few instances, inspections of factories and workshops were made during the war.

There are 13 registered workshops in the Township, viz:-
Cloggers & Boot repairers, 8. Bakers, 2. Dressmakers, 4.

One home worker is employed in the Township.

Sanitary Inspector's Report.

The following is the report of Mr. John Evans, the Sanitary Inspector, and in submitting it I have to state that he has carried out his duties during the year in a most efficient & tactful manner.

Water Consumption.

Amount received from "Rivington"	38,923.000.	
.. .. "Lyme Pits"	358.000.	39.781.000.gallons.
Deducting leakage at reservoir,	180.000.	
Trades & other purposes.	7.500.000.	7.680.000
Gives the estimated consumption		
for domestic purposes as	32.101.000.	
per day	87.945.	

Average consumption for domestic purposes per head per day on the estimated population of 9.631. against 8.4 gallons in 1917 and 8.6 in 1916.

The consumption for all purposes averaged 11.2 gallons per head per day, against 10.8 in 1917, and 10.7 in 1916.

The supply from Rivington was interrupted on the 4th to 11th February & 19th to 18th July for a total period of 11 days, the district then being supplied from Lyme Pits.

Sanitary Work.

During the year 20 cottages have been provided with W.C.'s, in lieu of privies & ashpits, and also with Dr. Quine's tipping ashbins. In all cases new drains were laid, with traps, air inlets and upcast vents.

79 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 disinfection of the Elementary Schools during the holidays has been carried out.

The Dairies, Cowsheds, Milkshops, Slaughthouses, and Workshops, were generally found clean and in good condition, limewashing being carried out as required.

Number and nature of inspections:-

Housing acres.....	160
Ordinary.....	1050.
Infectious Diseases.....	380.
Dairies & Cowsheds, etc.....	28
Factories & Workshops.....	24

Number of notices served.....

Statutory.....	0
Informal.....	110

Result of Notices and Interviews with Owners of property:-

Blocked & foul drains.....	73
Dilapidated pavements.....	5
Defective roofs etc.....	5
Defective privies & ashpits....	6
Privies converted to W.C.'s	20

John Evans,
Inspector of Nuisances.

Haydock, December 1918.

The ANNUAL REPORT of the Medical Officer of

Health of the Urban District of Hayes

for the year ending 31st December 1918.

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

Gentlemen,

I have to present the annual report of the Health and Sanitary Condition of the Urban District of Hayes for the year 1918, which is considerably curtailed in accordance with instructions received from the Local Government Board.

Sanitary Inspection of the District.

The number of premises visited by myself in connection with Infectious Diseases is 142.

The number of premises visited by myself largely in company with the Sanitary Inspector is 13.

Inspections made by the Sanitary Inspector.

Upon complaint.....	9.
In connection with Infectious Diseases.....	53.
Total Number of Inspections of all kinds.....	157.
Statutory Orders issued.....	Nil.
Informal Notices issued.....	9.
Summonses served.....	Nil.
Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Byo-laws.....	Nil.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Up to the year 1918, the capacity of sewage the works were capable of dealing with was 100,000 gallons per day, but owing to the increase of Government work etc. which came into the District, the above amount was considerably increased, and the existing plant was hardly sufficient for treating the sewage satisfactorily, and many complaints as to the effluent were received from the County Council. During the year the capacity the works could deal with was increased from 100,000 to 300,000 gallons per day of normal sewage, or a total capacity in wet weather of 1,000,000 gallons per day. The enlarged plant now consists of:-

- 2 Screening Chambers.
- 2 Detritus Tanks.
- 4 Sedimentation Tanks.
- 6 70' diam. Percolating Filters.
- 2 50' " " "
- 6 Sludge Lagoons.
- 3 Humus Tanks.

The cost of the extensions was £3,650, of which the Ministry of Munitions found two-thirds.

The effluent from the works has been very satisfactory since the completion of the extensions, and no further complaints have been received from the County Authority.

SCHOOLS.

No alteration has occurred in the number or administration of the Schools since my last Annual Report.

FOOD.

A. Milk Supply:- The Milk produced within the District is of excellent quality. The Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops have been inspected by myself and your Sanitary Inspector and are all in a most satisfactory condition. No samples of Milk have been taken for analysis by the Officers of the Council. There are no arrangements in force for the inspection of milking or for evidence of Tuberculosis.

B. Other Foods:- No seizures were made during the year, but one hind quarter of Beef and about 28 lbs. of Bacon was voluntarily surrendered. The condition of Bakhouses is generally good and the condition of Slaughterhouses excellent.

C. Sale of Food and Drugs Act:- No action taken.

HOUSING.

I much regret that, owing to the present conditions occasioned by the War, the Council were unable to proceed with the erection of Cottages at Yeading and near Botwell. The wretched insanitary condition of the Cottages in White Row, Yeading, is a disgrace to the District, and a fertile soil for the development of Consumption and Rheumatism.

of

The number suitable houses for habitation erected by private enterprise is.....Nil.

The inspection of the District under Section 17 of the Housing & Town Planning Act 1909 has been in abeyance owing to depletion of staff.

Sanitary Administration of the District.

The Sanitary Staff consists of the Surveyor who has kindly undertaken the duties of the Sanitary Inspector who joined His Majesty's Forces.

Bacteriological aids to diagnosis have been used when necessary. The Isolation Hospital at Kingston Lane, Uxbridge, and the Small Pox Hospital at Yeading, provide ample accommodation for the class of Infectious Cases admitted; but I regret that no accommodation is provided for the reception of cases of Typhus, Enteric, Puerperal, Cerebro Spinal Fever or Poliomyelitis.

No migration has occurred in the number of administration of the Council since my last annual report.

FOOD.

The supply of food is abundant within the District is of excellent quality. The District, however, has been threatened by typhoid and other febrile diseases and all in a way which has caused considerable loss of life. The supply of food is abundant within the District. There are no serious diseases in the District. The supply of food is abundant within the District. There are no serious diseases in the District.

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WATER.

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Public Administration of the District.

The public administration of the District is in a state of progress. The supply of food is abundant within the District. There are no serious diseases in the District. The supply of food is abundant within the District. There are no serious diseases in the District.

Prevalence and Control over Acute Infectious Diseases.

For the purpose of calculating percentages, I have taken the estimated population of Hayes in the middle of 1918 as 5,750, which is believed to be approximately correct.

The following case of Acute Infectious Diseases were certified:

THIRTEEN cases of Diphtheria - an average of 2.28 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

THREE cases of Scarlet Fever - an average of 0.52 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

th

(These cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital with the exception of one case of Diphtheria)

NINETY-FIVE cases of Measles - an average of 16.52 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

TEN cases of German Measles - an average of 1.75 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

(The above figures do not represent the total number of cases of Measles and German Measles which occurred in the District, as only the first case in each house was notified, and I heard unofficially of many cases not notified.)

TWO cases of Erysipelas - an average of 0.34 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

TWO cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were reported - an average of .34 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

ONE case of Poliomyelitis was reported - an average of .17 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

Prevalence of Tuberculosis.

Fifteen cases of Tuberculosis were certified. Of these, 11 were Pulmonary, 2 Bone, and 2 Glands. The Pulmonary cases produce an average of 1.91 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

Prevalence and Control over Tuberculosis.

(A) In all primary notifications of Tuberculosis the patients are visited and oral and printed instructions as to self preservation and prevention of the infection of others are given.

Spitting mugs are provided by the Council.

(B) As the arrangements for the treatment of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis are under the management of the Tuberculosis Department of the Middlesex County Council, subsequent visits are not paid by the Medical Officer of Health, unless requested by the Tuberculosis Officer of that Authority.

(C) The arrangements for the detection of unrecognised cases of Tuberculosis associated with notified cases of the disease are under the direction of the Tuberculosis Officer of the Middlesex County Council.

for the purpose of calculating percentages. I have taken the estimated population of Hayes in the middle of 1918 as 5,710, which is believed to be approximately correct.

The following cases of Acute Infectious Diseases were

reported:

THIRTY cases of Diphtheria - an average of 2.85 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

THIRTY cases of Scarlet Fever - an average of 2.85 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

THIRTY cases of Typhoid - an average of 2.85 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

THIRTY cases of Measles - an average of 2.85 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

THIRTY cases of German Measles - an average of 2.85 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

The above figures do not represent the total number of cases of these diseases which occurred in the District, as many of the cases in each town were notified, and I have not been able to ascertain the total number of cases.

THIRTY cases of Whooping Cough - an average of 2.85 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

THIRTY cases of Rubella - an average of 2.85 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

THIRTY cases of Polio - an average of 2.85 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

Prevalence of Tuberculosis

Fifty cases of Tuberculosis were notified. Of these, 11 were pulmonary, 2 bone, and 2 gland. The pulmonary cases produced an average of 1.81 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

Prevalence and Control over Tuberculosis

(A) In all primary notifications of Tuberculosis the patients are visited and oral and written instructions as to self-protection and prevention of the infection of others are given. Spitting cases are provided by the Council.

(B) As the arrangements for the treatment of cases of pulmonary Tuberculosis are under the management of the Tuberculosis Department of the Libby County Council, subsequent visits are not paid by the Medical Officer of Health, unless requested by the Tuberculosis Officer of that authority.

(C) The arrangements for the detection of unorganised cases of Tuberculosis are notified cases of the disease are under the management of the Tuberculosis Officer of the Libby County Council.

(D) The arrangements made for utilising the services of the Tuberculosis Officer or Nurses are as in (C).

(E) Disinfection is performed when necessary by the Officers of the Hayes Council. The arrangements made by the County Council of Middlesex for the visitation and treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis (sanatorium and domiciliary) are working satisfactorily.

Investigation of Other Diseases.

Two epidemics of influenza occurred during the year, the first in July was of a comparatively mild type, the second in November and December was more severe. There were seven deaths from this disease registered.

Measles and German Measles were very prevalent during the early months. Only one fatal case was registered.

Rheumatism in all its forms has been very prevalent throughout the year due, I think, to the damp nature of the subsoil, a dampness which has been increased since the war by the laxity of occupiers of land on the matter of keeping ditches and watercourses clear. The Council should take action in this matter.

Cancer continues prevalent, 4 deaths were registered during the year.

The number of births registered was 100. Of these 51 were males, and 49 females, an average of 17.39 per 1,000 of the estimated population of 5,750.

The number of deaths registered was 58. Of these 29 were males and 29 females, an average of 10.08 per 1,000 of the estimated population of 5,750.

The accompanying table has been supplied by the Registrar-General who adopts higher figures for the estimated population in calculating the Birth Rate, and lower for the Death Rate than those used by myself.

I wish to record my sincere thanks to your Surveyor and Acting Sanitary Inspector, Mr. D. C. Fidler and to Mr. C. D. Lewis your Clerk for the valuable and ready assistance they have always afforded me in the execution of my duties.

I am, Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,
E. J. Parrott,
Medical Officer of Health.

1. Enteric Fever.	-	-
2. Small Pox.	-	-
3. Measles.	1	-
4. Scarlet Fever.	-	-
5. Whooping Cough.	-	-
6. Diphtheria and Croup.	1	-
7. Influenza.	3	4
8. Erysipelas.	-	-
9. Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	4	4
10. Tuberculosis meningitis.	1	-
11. Other tuberculous diseases.	-	-
12. Cancer, malignant disease.	-	4
13. Rheumatic Fever.	-	-
14. Meningitis.	2	-
15. Organic heart disease.	5	2
16. Bronchitis.	-	-
17. Pneumonia (all forms).	2	3
18. Other respiratory diseases.	-	-
19. Diarrhoea etc. (under 2 years)	-	-
20. Appendicitis & typhlitis.	-	-
21. Cirrhosis of liver.	-	-
22. Nephritis & Bright's disease.	3	-
23. Puerperal Fever.	-	-
24. Parturition, apart from puerperal fever.	-	1
25. Congenital debility.	1	3
26. Violence, apart from suicide.	1	-
27. Suicide.	-	1
28. Other defined diseases.	5	7
29. Causes ill-defined or unknown.	-	-
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Special Causes (included above)		
Cerebro-spinal Fever.	1	-
Polio-myelitis.	-	-
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Deaths of infants under 1 year of age.	5	4
Total Deaths.	51	49
Legitimate.	49	43
Illegitimate.	2	6

Population for Birth Rate, 5,946. For Death Rate, 5,307.

