To the Chairman and Members of

THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF HAYDOCK.

Mr Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour and pleasure in accordance with the memorandum issued by the Ministry of Health of presenting to you my fourteenth Annual Report on the health and sanitary condition of the Urban District of Haydock, for the year ending the 31st December 1919.

The Report deals with the general sanitation and conditions of the district; the birth and death statistics; the records of disease and the methods adopted for its prevention and also of other services.

the birth rate was 29.4 per 1000 of the estimated population, the death rate 14.8 per 1000; the epidemic death rate, 0.72 per 1000; the phthisis death rate, 1.54, and the infentile mortality rate, 94 per 1000 births.

Included in this report are many details which are already wellknown to you but are necessary by the requirements of the Ministry of Health 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.

April 1920.

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 9.649, of whom 145 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	19	466	10	21	1446	1363	2809
Central Ward	615	5.8	668	20	30	1876	1691	3567
West Ward	278	11.7	620	15	24	1720	1552	3273
Totals	2409	4.0	1754	45	75	5042	4607	9649

The increase of births over deaths during the year was 155.

Two estimates of the population of the district in 1919 have been made by the Registrar General and have been used for the calculations in this report. For the purpose of the birth rate the population is taken on 10,055 and for the death rate 9682.

The population of 9601 is divided amongst the three wards of the Township as follows :- East Ward, 2616: Central Ward, 3577: West Ward, 3228.

The Township of Haydock is without any wellmarked undulations of surface, and sloped 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 Blacktrock, 65 feet; Toll Bar , 141 feet; near Colliery Office, 161 feet; near Ram's Head Hotel, 196 feet; Kenyons Lane (Reservoir), 200 feet; Haydock Lodge, 165 feet.

The subsoil consists of clay and marl, with occasional beds of sand.

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

B I R T H S

297 Births were registered, belonging to the district, of which, 139 were males and 158 females.

The birth rate therefore, was 29.4 per 1000 of the population, against 29.6 in 1918, and an average of 30.1 for the previous ten years. The birth rate for England and Wales was 18.5 per 1000. The birth rate for Haydock, therefore, is 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 155.

12 illegitimate births were registered, this being in the proportion of 4.0 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	73	32.3
Central	120	36.3
West	104	31.6
	297.	

D E A T H S

142 deaths were registered as occurring within the township during 1919. Of these 77 were males and 65 females. The death rate being 14.6 per 1000.

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

Ward	1918 Deaths	1919 Deaths	1918 Death-rate	1919 Death-rate		Difference between 1918 and 1919.
East	43	44	14.6	15.6	+	1.0
Central	72	52	20.9	14.5	-	5.7
West	58	46	17.1	14.0	-	3.1

There was therefore, an increase in the death rate of East Ward and a decrease in Central and West Wards.

The deaths, classified according to age, and sex, are shown in the following table.

The average death for the previous ten years was 15.2 and the rate for England and Wales during 1919 was 13.8 per 1000.

Age	Males	Females	Total.
Under 1 year	14	14	28
1 and under 5 years	11	5	16
5 and under 15 years.....	3	3	6
15 and under 25 years.....	9	4	13
25 and under 65 years.....	28	26	54
65 years and over.....	12	13	25
At all ages.....	77	65	142

The chief causes of death were as follows:-

Pneumonia.....	11
Bronchitis.....	12
Heart Disease.....	9
Cancer and Malignant Disease.....	7
Diarrhoea and Enteritis.....	8
Phthisis Pulmonalis.....	15
Whooping Cough.....	1
Influenza.....	24

Z Y M O T I C D E A T H R A T E.

The seven principal Zymotic diseases caused 7 deaths, as against 28 in the previous year. The Zymotic death rate for the year, therefore, was .72 per 1000 of the population, as against 2.8 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.....	-	-
Measles.....	-	-
Scarlet Fever.....	-	-
Whooping Cough.....	1	.10
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.....	--	-
Enteric Fever.....	-	-
Diarrhoea and Enteritis.....	6	.62
	7	.72

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

WATER. - 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 circumstances 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 required for a period of twentyseven days during the year.

The total estimated consumption for domestic purposes during the year was 40,040000 gals. which was equal to 9.3 gals. per head per day of the estimated population, against 9.7 in 1918. The consumption for all purposes averaged 12.5 per head per day, against 11.2 in 1918.

No action was necessary in respect of contamination.

RIVERS AND STREAMS - The surface drainage is related to Sankey Brook and its tributaries, the chief of which, concerning Haydock are Rake Brook, Wicken Heine Brook, Williams Brook, Clough Brook, Clipsley Brook, and Black Brook. There is practically no pollution of these brooks otherwise by than the presence of the effluent from Sewage disposal works and a small quantity of slop water.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.- With the exception of two small areas containing 35 and 43 houses respectively the district is sufficiently drained and sewered on the gravitation system, to sewage disposal works situated at the eastern and western watersheds. The method of treating the sewage is with open septic tanks and percolating filters operated by automatic sprinklers.

CLOSET ACCOMODATION.- Privy Middens 1401, (with 1591 closets) Pail Closets, 3 Fresh water closets, 314, There were 9 privy Closets and 1 waste water closet converted to fresh water closets during the year;

Scavenging - The Scavenging and Removal of House Refuse as well as the removal of Nightsoil is carried out satisfactorily by the Sanitary Authority and the refuse is disposed of chiefly on tips held from land owners under agreement, to form agricultural land from declivities.

Sanitary Inspection of the District. - The Inspector of Nuisances has furnished me with the following report on the work carried out during the year:-

(a) No. of inspections - Ordinary 4271
Housing Acts 191 4462

(b) No. of Notices served - Informal 215
Statutory 8 223

(c) Resulting from the above notices and interviews with owners nuisances as follows have been abated :-

Defective house drains & sinks	32	
Blocked and foul drains	79	
Dilapidated yard pavement	12	
Filthy premises	1	
Dilapidations, defective roofs etc.	168	
Defective privies and ashpits	25	
Privies converted to W.C's	2	
Defective gutters, spouts etc.	56	
Dagerous walls	2	329.

There are 18 registered workshops in the district, comprising 7 cloggers and boot repairers, 4 bakehouses and 1 dressmaker

Offensive trades (tripe-dressing) is carried on in 2 premises.

The above and the dairies, cowsheds, milkshops, and slaughterhouses have been periodically inspected and generally found clean and well kept. Limewashing as required has been carried out.

There are no houses let in lodgings, though owing to the scarcity of houses there are families living together.

There are no underground sleeping rooms.

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

OTHER SANITARY CONDITIONS REQUIRING NOTICE.- During the year a further length of 800 yards of 12" sewer was laid to improve the drainage facilities of the central portion of the district.

The old method of road repair and maintenance with wet bound macadam with its consequent dust and mud has been abandoned and a long length of the main thoroughfare laid with tarred macadam.

600 yards of 4" water main was laid in Park Street.

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 conditions.

(b) To make good the remainder of the unadopted streets and passages, paticularly with respect to the drainage and putting into a dry and sanitary condition all approaches to the houses.

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

Schools.-All the Schools in the district are "Public Elementary" and their condition generally is good and the supply of water efficient. All are on the W.C. system.

During closure for holidays and epidemics amongst the children the premises are thoroughly disinfected under the supervision of the Inspector of Nuisances.

No children arre allowed to attend school from infected premises.

FOOD.- MILK SUPPLY. - The milk supply of the district is almost wholly derived from the farms in the vicinity and adequate arrangements are made for its distribution by the farmers. The farm premises are periodically visited and inspected by the Sanitary Inspector with respect to Cleanliness, lighting, ventilation and overcrowding.

No action was considered necessary to be taken under the Milk (Mothers and Children) Order 1918.

OTHER FOODS. - A general oversight of premises wherein foods are manufactured, stored and exposed for sale has been kept by the Sanitary Officer.

The condition of the bakehouses and slaughterhouses id good.

Practically all cattle killed were inspected in course of slaughtor - no cases of diseased meat were found and none was condemned.

No public abattoir has been established.

No slaughterhouses were in use at the close of the year.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Infectious Diseases Generally:- The number of Notifications of Infectious didease received was 178, as against 290 in 1928. The 178 cases included 14 cases of pulmonary tuber-

culosis. The following table shows the number of notifications of each disease in each month of the year.

Diseases	Jan	Feb	Mch	Apl	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Diphtheria & Mem Croup	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	2	8
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	40	44
Erysipelas	-	1	-	-	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	1	8
Scarlet Fev.	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	2	6	6	12	11	42
Enteric Fev.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puer. Fever	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Tubercular Diseases	1	2	-	1	5	3	1	2	1	1	-	-	17
Oph. Neonat.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Ant'or Poliomylitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Influenzal Pneumonia	-	-	12	6	4	-	3	1	4	3	4	3	46
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	1	2	2	11
Totals	2	4	20	8	11	8	15	6	12	12	21	59	178

During the year 17 cases of infectious disease were removed to the Borough Sanitarium St. Helens. 14 were cases of Scarlet Fever, 2 Diphtheria and 1 Influenzal Pneumonia.

Enteric Fever - Nil

Small Pox - Nil No primary or revaccinations.

Scarlet Fever - Cases 42, Deaths, Nil.

This disease was prevalent from June to December, the highest number of cases in one month being 12 in November.

It was not found necessary to close any school on account of this disease but all infected 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.

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup 8 cases, Deaths, Nil.

As in former years Diphtheria anti-toxin was supplied free by the Council and was used in all cases.

Influenzal Pneumonia - Cases 46, Deaths 24.

Dysentery - Nil

Malaria - 11 cases, Deaths, Nil.

Trench Fever - Nil.

Pulmonary Phthisis.- 14 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. 15 deaths were registered and in each case the house was disinfected and the usual precautions taken. The death rate for 1919 was 1.5 per 1000, against 1.1 in 1918.

Cancer.- There were 7 deaths registered in the township from cancer, including stomach 2 , Uterus 1, Liver 3, Bladder 1.

Ophthalmia Neonatorium. - Nil.

Influenza.- This disease was prevalent throughout the year and I found it necessary to recommend the closure of the elementary schools for the period from 21st February to 15th March.

I have to acknowledge with thanks receipt of the weekly returns 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.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE. - The Health Visitor has carried out her duties in a most satisfactory manner and her help and advice has been of much service to the mothers, 2037 visits were made to an average of 244 cases per month.

Puerperal Fever. - 1 case in February and 1 in September
Ophthalmia Neonatorium. - Nil.
Diarrhoea and Enteritis. - Deaths, 6.
Measles. - Deaths Nil. Cases notified, 44.
This disease was prevalent during the latter part of the year, chiefly in the East Ward, and I found it necessary to recommend the closing of the Infants department of the C, of E, School, from 8th December to the end of the year.
Whooping Cough. - 1 death.
Diarrhoea and Enteritis. - Deaths 6.
Poliomyepitis.- Nil.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.-

1. Staff: Mr John Evans, Inspector of Nuisances, full time.
2. All cases of infectious disease where there is no suitable means of isolation in their own homes are removed to the Borough Sanatorium St, Helens, where in accordance with the agreement between the St, Helens Corporation and the Haydock Council there is suficient accommodation set apart for cases from this district.
   Disinfection of all houses, bedding and clothing is carried out by sulphur, steam and formalin.
3. There are no Local Acts.
   The Infections Disease (Prevention) Act 1890, The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 have been adopted.
4. 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 taken advantage of. Two examinations were made of sputum in cases of suspected cases of Pulmonary tuberculosis, one with a positive result.

HOUSING -(1) General Housing Conditions in the district.

(1) No. of houses,---------- 1771

No. of houses for the working classes -- 1677

New houses for the working classes) created during the year or in course of erection----------) NIL

(2) Population - Census 1911 was 9649

Estimated 1919 10000

It is not anticipated there will be any increase except the normal increase of births over deaths.

(3) (a) I estimate there is at present about 100 short

(b) The Council have submitted one scheme for the erection of 88 houses and another is in course of preparation.

(ii) Overcrowding -

(1) Tenements with more than two occupants per room - 91

(2) The chief cause for the overcrowding is the shortage of houses.

(3) No measures have been taken to deal with overcrowding. So soon as houses are ready for occupation it is proposed that then this will be dealt with.

(4) There were no cases of overcrowding dealt with.

(iii) Fitness of houses -

(1) (a) The supply of workmen's cottages are generally suitable and fit for the requirements of the residents - The houses most in demand have a large kitchen, a scullery and two bedrooms, while there are a large number with three bedrooms available. There is a plentiful supply of air-space as the township is composed of one long street. The water supply to the houses is from a tap inside and they are fitted with shopstones discharging over a gully into the house drain in the yards which are connected with sewers in the backpassages.

(b) The general character of the defects found to exist are - delapidations, bad ventilation and defective sanitary conveniences.

(2) (a) Action taken under Public Health Act - Generally to better conditions and to execute repairs necessary - 90 houses of the back to back type were converted into through houses.

(b) Under the Housing Acts - Closing Orders have been made and Justice's Orders to quit obtained against tenants.

(3) Very few difficulties have been found in obtaining the carrying out of the orders of the Council as regards general repairs to cottages, it has been found however that delays have taken place through the shortage of labour.

(4) No measures have been taken during the year that effect housing conditions as regards water supply of refuse disposal, but there were nine privy closets and one waste water closet converted to the fresh water system.

(iv) Unhealthy areas -
(1) Action taken (see iii, 2. b.
(2) Particulars of an action taken as regards unhealthy areas during the year - Nil.
(3) Complaints made during the year. -a Nil.
(v)(1) Byelaws relating to houses let in lodgings etc. - The present bye-laws are considered adequate in working and need no revision.
(vi) General and Miscellaneous - During the year the Council did their utmost in respect of the preparation and carrying out of a portion of a housing scheme under the Housing Acts. but consequent upon delays generally in obtaining the necessary sanction to such scheme operations could not be commenced in the year as expected.
(vii) Appendices -
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which complaints were made that they are unfit for human habitation by householders - Nil.
(2) (a) Action under Section 17 of the Housing Act 1909. - No.of houses inspected - 191
(b) No.of houses considered to be unfit for human habitation - Nil.
(c) No. of houses in which defects were remedied without closing orders - 95.
(3) (There was no action taken under Section 28 of the Housing Act 1919.
(4) There were no representations made to the Local Authority with a view to the making of closing orders.
(5) No demolition orders were made.
(6) No houses were voluntarily demolished.
(7) No representations were made as regards obstructive buildings.
(8) Staff engaged in housing work - Inspector of Nuisances, general inspections of all the houses in the district and to keep the required record.

Medical Officer of Health - General supervision.