

Contributors

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ADMINISTRATIVE HEALTH
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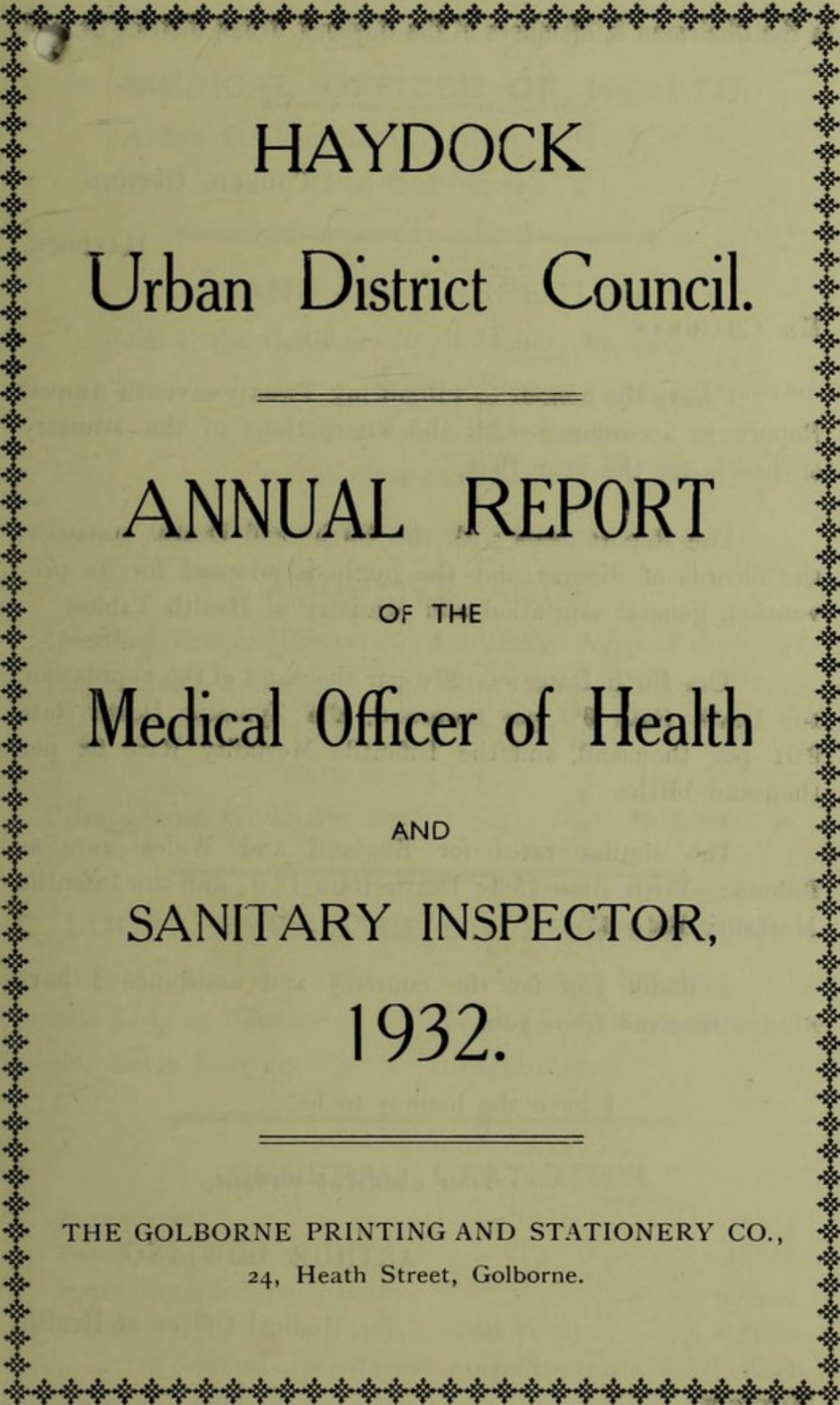
HAYDOCK
Urban District Council.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health
AND
SANITARY INSPECTOR,
1932.

THE GOLBORNE PRINTING AND STATIONERY CO.,
24, Heath Street, Golborne.

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24, Heath Street, Golborne.

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

COUNCIL OFFICES,

HAYDOCK.

MR. CHAIRMAN,

I have the honour to submit my Twenty-seventh Annual Report, in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health, for the year 1932.

The Report deals with the Births and Deaths statistics, the records of disease and the methods adopted for its prevention, general sanitation and Ministry of Health Tables.

The Birth Rate was 20·0 per thousand of the population, the Death Rate 9·0 per thousand, the Zymotic Death Rate 0·01 per thousand, and the Infantile Mortality Rate 62 per thousand births.

The similar rates for England and Wales were as follows:—Birth Rate 15·3; Death Rate 12·0; and the Infantile Mortality Rate 65.

I thank you for the courtesy and assistance I have always received from you.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

ARTHUR DOWLING,

Medical Officer of Health.

HAYDOCK

June, 1933.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Arthur Dowling, L.R.C.P., Edin., L.R.C.S., Edin.

(Part time Officer).

SANITARY INSPECTOR.

John Evans, Certificate Royal Sanitary Institute.

„ Sanitary Science, Liverpool University.

„ Meat & other Foods „ „

(Full time Officer).

ADOPTIVE ACTS.

Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890. Adopted 12/8/1897.

Public Health Amendment Act, 1907. Parts III and IV.

Public Health Amendment Act, 1890. Adopted 26/9/1897.

Parts III and IV. „ 24/11/1910.

Private Street Works Act, 1892. „ 23/2/1909.

LOCAL BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.

Nuisances 1906. New Streets & Buildings.

Common Lodging Houses „ Keeping of Animals, 1906.

Housing Let in Lodgings „ Slaughterhouses „

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (acres)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2411
Population—Census 1931	-	-	-	-	-	-	10352
Population (estimated 1933)	-	-	-	-	-	-	10330
Number of inhabited houses (census 1931)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2029
„ of families or separate occupiers (census 1931)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2354
Rateable Value	-	-	-	-	-	-	£29,508
Sum represented by a 1d. rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	£108

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 East.

A reference to the ordnance map shows the heights above the mean sea level of various parts of the district to be as follows :—

Bottom of West End Road	-	-	-	65 feet.
Toll Bar -	-	-	-	144 „
Near Colliery Office	-	-	-	156 „
„ Ram's Head Hotel	-	-	-	178 „
Kenyon's Lane Reservoir	-	-	-	206 „
Haydock Lodge	-	-	-	165 „

The subsoil consists of clay & 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 principally coal mining and engineering in connection with collieries, but it does not seem to be specially detrimental to the health of the workers.

Vital Statistics.

Live Births:—	Total.	M.	F.
Legitimate	207	108	98
Illegitimate	...	...	1
	—	—	—
Total	207	108	99

Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 20·0

Still Births	11	7	4
--------------	----	---	---

Rate per 1,000 Total (live and stillbirths) Births 50.

Deaths	94	56	38
--------	----	----	----

Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 9·0

Deaths from diseases and accidents of pregnancy and Childbirth :—

From sepsis, 0. Other puerperal causes, 0.

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:—

All infants per 1,000 live births, 62.

Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births 63.

Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births, Nil.

Deaths from Measles (all ages) Nil.

„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages) Nil.

„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) 1.

	Per 1,000 of Estimated Population.				Maternal Mortality Rate.		Rate of Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Live Births
	Live Birth Rate	Death Rate	Death Rate from Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	Death Rate from Cancer	Per 1,000 Live Births	Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births	
Mean of 5 years, 1927-31	19.5	11.3	0.46	0.64	4.93	—	94
1931 -	20.1	12.0	0.95	0.57	4.76	4.69	90
1932 -	20.0	9.0	0.67	0.48	Nil.	Nil.	62
Increase or decrease in 1932 on 5 years average,							
1927-1931	+0.5	-2.3	+0.21	-0.16	-4.93	—	-32
Previous year	-0.1	-3.0	-0.28	-0.09	-4.76	-4.69	-28

Infantile Mortality.

Total deaths 13. Rate 62 per 1000 births.

Hydrocephalus	1.	Gastro-Enteritis	1.
Convulsions	1.	Pneumonia	3.
General Debility from birth	2.	Erysipelas	1.
Prematurity	1.	Congenital Malformation	1.
Congenital Debility	2.		

POPULATION.

The Registrar General has estimated the population for 1932 as 10,330, which has been used for the calculations in this report. The increase of births over deaths during the year was 113.

The birth rate for England and Wales was 15·3 per 1000, Haydock 20·0 per 1000, and is therefore 4·7 above that of the country as a whole.

The death rate for England and Wales was 12·0 per 1000. Haydock 9·0 per 1000, and is 3·0 less.

The Infantile Mortality rate for England and Wales was 65. Haydock 62, and is 3 lower than the country generally.

The number of births in each ward was as follows :—

Ward	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	Total
East	55	53	40	48	46	242
Central	96	98	79	104	105	482
West	72	65	66	58	56	317
	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	220	223	216	185	207	1041
	—	—	—	—	—	—

The number of deaths in each ward was as follows :—

Ward	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	Total
East	26	35	33	27	29	150
Central	46	54	47	52	37	236
West	33	42	31	47	28	181
	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	105	131	111	126	94	567
	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

Age	Males	Females	Total
Under 1 year	9	4	13
1 and under 5 years	2	0	2
5 and under 15 years	2	1	3
15 and under 25 years	4	2	6
25 and under 65 years	18	16	34
65 and over	21	15	36
At all ages	56	38	94

ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE.

The seven principal Zymotic diseases caused 1 death, as against 6 the previous year. The Zymotic death rate for the year, therefore was, 0·01 per 1000 of the population, as against 0·57 per 1000 in 1931.

Death rate from each shown in the following table:—

Disease	1928		1929		1930		1931		1932	
	No of death d'ths	rate	No of death d'ths	rate	No of death d'ths	rate	No of death d'ths	rate	No of death d'ths	rate
Smallpox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	4	0·37	...	...	1	0·09	6	0·57	...	...
Scarlet Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·09	...	...
Whooping Cough .....	...	...	2	0·18	2	0·18	2	0·19	...	...
Diphtheria .....	...	...	...	...	2	0·18	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years).	4	0·37	1	0·18	1	0·09	2	0·19	1	0·01

Causes of Death, Haydock Urban District, 1932.

Causes of Death	Males	Females	Causes of Death	Males	Females
All causes	56	38			
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	...	..	Other Violence	4	...
Measles	...	...	Other Defined Diseases	7	4
Scarlet Fever	...	...	Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	
Diphtheria	...	...	
Influenza	4	1			
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	Special Causes (included in other defined diseases)		
Cerebro-spinal fever	..	...	Small-pox	...	...
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	2	5	Poliomyelitis	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	Polioencephalitis	...	..
Syphilis	...	1			
General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	...	...	
Cancer, Malignant Disease	3	2			
Diabetes	...	...	
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.	1	2	Deaths of Infants under 1 year	8	5
Heart Disease	10	14	{ Total	8	5
Aneurysm	1	...	{ Legitimate	8	5
Other Circulatory diseases	5	...	{ Illegitimate	...	...
Bronchitis	4	1			
Pneumonia (all forms)	2	1			
Other Respiratory Diseases	2	1			
Peptic Ulcer	...	...	LIVE BIRTHS—		
Diarrhœa, &c (under 2 yrs.)	...	1	Total	108	99
Appendicitis	...	...	Legitimate	108	98
Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	Illegitimate	...	1
Other diseases of liver, &c.	...	...	
Other digestive diseases	2	...			
Acute & Chronic Nephritis	3	1	STILL-BIRTHS—		
Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	Total	7	4
Other puerperal causes	...	...	Legitimate	7	3
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, &c.	5	2	Illegitimate	...	1
Senility	1	2			
Suicide	...	...	Population, 10,330.		

Table IX.—Birth-rate, Death-rates, and Mortality in the year 1932. { England and Wales, 118 County Boroughs and Great Towns, and 126 Smaller Towns.

Provisional Figures.

(The rates for England and Wales have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1932, but those for the towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1931. The mortality rates for England and Wales refer to the whole population, but for London and the towns to civilians only).

	Rate per 1000 Total Popu- lation.	ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1000 POPULATION.										RATE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS		PERCENTAGE OF 'TOTAL DEATHS			
		All causes.	Enteric Fever	Small-Pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Violence	Diarrhoe and Enteritis (under 2 years)	Total Deaths under One Year	Causes of Death certified by Reg. Medical Practitioner	Inquest Cases	Uncertified Causes of Death	Certified by Coroner after Post Mortem.	No Inquest.
England and Wales	15.3	0.66	12.0	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.01	0.07	0.06	0.32	0.53	6.6	65	91.1	6.2	0.9	1.8
118 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	15.4	0.70	11.8	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.01	0.08	0.07	0.28	0.48	8.9	69	91.3	5.9	0.5	2.3
126 smaller Towns (estimated res- ident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at census 1931).	15.4	0.69	10.8	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.01	0.06	0.03	0.31	0.42	4.5	58	91.9	5.8	1.0	1.3
London	14.2	0.51	12.3	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.02	0.08	0.07	0.27	0.53	12.6	66	89.4	6.2	0.0	4.4

The Maternal Mortality Rates for England and Wales are as follows:—

	Puerperal Sepsis.	Others.	Total.
Per 1000 Live Births	...	2.63	4.24
" " Total Births	1.61	2.52	4.06

RECORDS OF DISEASES.

87 cases of Infectious Disease were notified, against 88 the previous year.

Disease.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	1932 Total.
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	2	...	...	.	I	I	...	...	2	...	I	4	11
Erysipelas ...	...	3	I	I	I	I	...	I	...	I	1	...	10
Scarlet Fever ...	...	3	...	I	2	I	...	...	I	3	4	4	19
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	2
Enteric Fever...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Acute Polio-Myelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Pneumonia ...	6	3	2	5	2	2	...	3	I	2	3	2	31
Tuberculosis ..	I	2	2	...	I	2	3	...	...	...	2	...	13
Chicken Pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I
Totals ...	10	11	5	8	7	7	3	4	4	7	11	10	87

Records of Diseases—continued.

YEAR	Diphtheria	Erysipelas	Scarlet Fever	Enteric Fever	Pneumonia	Tuberculosis	Encephalitis Leth.	Ophthalmia Neon.	Polio myelitis	Puerperal Pyrexia	Chicken Pox	Cerebro-spinal Fever	TOTAL
1928	5	3	60	...	30	20	...	5	...	1	8	...	132
1929	10	12	78	2	75	16	...	4	1	3	...	...	201
1930	9	14	14	...	45	26	...	...	1	2	...	...	111
1931	4	8	9	1	45	19	...	...	...	2	...	...	88
1932	11	10	19	...	31	13	...	2	...	...	...	1	87

III.—Notifiable Diseases during 1932.

There were 74 cases notified during the year excluding Tuberculosis. Table A. shows the number of infectious diseases notified; number of deaths from these diseases; number of cases removed to hospital; and deaths in hospital during the year 1932:—

IV.—Causes of Sickness

Table A.

DISEASE	Total cases at all Ages	CASES NOTIFIED YEARS											Total Deaths	HOSPITAL		
		Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65		Total cases removed to Hospital	Deaths in Hospital of persons belonging to District	
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	11	...	1	1	...	2	4	...	2	1	...	...	...	11	...
Erysipelas	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	19	...	...	2	3	1	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	17	...
En. Fever inc Paratyphoid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Acute primary Pneumonia; Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	11 20	2 1	...	...	...	1	5	...	2	1	...	...	3 }	...	1
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Polio-Myelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS...	74	6	2	4	5	5	21	5	5	9	4	3	5	29	3	

SMALL POX.

No cases of Small Pox were reported.

VACCINATIONS—Return for the Year.

Year	Vac- cinated	Not Vac- cinated (exemp- tions)	Dead Un-Vac- cinated	Re- moved	Post- poned	Insus- ceptible	Vaccinations deferred	Total
1928	131	56	12	0	0	1	43	243
1929	123	72	16	5	0	1	33	250
1930	103	78	13	8	0	0	13	215
1931	137	60	15	9	3	0	5	229
1932	96	78	9	1	0	1	6	191
Total	590	344	65	23	3	3	100	1128

TUBERCULOSIS.

Under the Tuberculosis Regulations nine new cases of respiratory and four of other forms of Tuberculosis were notified. There were seven deaths from Tuberculosis of the respiratory system. The figures shewing number notified and number of deaths are tabulated below:—

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Years								
0 to 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 „ 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 „ 10	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
10 „ 15	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
15 „ 20	3	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
20 „ 25	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
25 „ 35	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...
35 „ 45	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
45 „ 55	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55 „ 65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 & up.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4	5	2	2	2	5	0	0
TOTALS...		9		4		7		0

The Lancashire County Council Health Committee arranged for the removal to Sanatoria of 6 cases of respiratory and 4 cases of other forms of Tuberculosis.

SCARLET FEVER.

Nineteen cases of Scarlet Fever were notified as against nine last year.

Seventeen cases were removed to Hospital

All the cases recovered.

DIPHTHERIA.

Diphtheria occurred in each quarter of the year. Eleven cases were notified. There were no deaths. A supply of Antitoxin is kept in the Health Department and is available to Medical Practitioners on application.

RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

Eleven cases of Acute Primary and twenty of Influenzal Pneumonia were notified and caused three deaths. Full details are given in TABLE A.

Influenza was most prevalent in the second half of the year, and caused five deaths.

Nursing Arrangements, Hospitals, and other Institutions available for the District.

(a). GENERAL—One nurse is provided by the District Nursing Association

(b). INFECTIOUS DISEASE—No professional nursing has been arranged for Infectious Disease.

MIDWIVES—The Urban District Council does not employ or subsidise midwives. There are 4 midwives practising and on the County Register who reside in the district.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES are under the supervision of the Lancashire County Council.

(a). MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRE—Consultations and treatment.

(b). SCHOOL CLINIC—Treatment as follows :—

Medical Officer—Dr. A. C. Crawford.

1. Minor Ailments—Dr. A. C. Crawford.

2. Ophthalmic Clinic—Dr. E. Allan.

(Operations for adenoids and tonsils at St. Helens Hospital).

3. Orthopædic Clinic—Mr. Bryan McFarland, F.R.C.S.

(Operations when necessary at Liverpool and Heswall).

4. Dental Treatment—Mr. A. E. Shaw, B.D.S.

The above Centre and Clinic are situated in Clipsley Lane, near the L.N.E. Railway Station.

Hospital Accommodation :—

1. SMALLPOX—By arrangement with St. Helens Corporation.

2. OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES—Borough Sanatorium, St. Helens—10 beds. Under agreement with the St. Helens Borough Council.

3. TUBERCULOSIS—Under County Council.

Ambulance facilities :—

INFECTIOUS CASES—St. Helens Corporation Motor Ambulance.

NON-INFECTIOUS AND ACCIDENT CASES—St. Helens Providence Hospital Motor Ambulance.

vi.—LABORATORY WORK.

The following specimens were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester for examination :—

Throat swabs 2. Sputum 0. Milk 48. Water 2. Blood 1.

DISINFECTION.

No. of houses disinfected, 51. Houses are disinfected after Tuberculosis but not after Measles.

The apparatus used is the Washington Lyons Steam Disinfector at the St. Helens Borough Sanatorium. All clothing and bedding of patients removed to hospital being disinfected by St. Helens Authority under Agreement, those not so disinfected are treated at home by washing in Izal Solution, after spraying with Formaldehyde.

The following articles were disinfected:—

Beds 28. Blankets, &c. 169. Pillows & Cushions 115.

Other Articles of Clothing 297.

vii.—SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

Water Supply.

The district is supplied with water from the Rivington Reservoirs, belonging to the Liverpool Corporation. The main which conveys the water to the district passes through Colliery areas and the supply is occasionally interrupted owing to subsidence. During these periods the district depends upon an open reservoir with a capacity of approximately 6,000,000 gallons and a smaller covered reservoir holding about 110,000 gallons. The supply is constant and efficient.

An open reservoir existing in the midst of a crowded population is always open to contamination and is a constant source of anxiety. I would strongly recommend the Council to warn the inhabitants when water—which is a temporary measure during the interruption of the regular supply—from this source has to be consumed, to enable them to take precautions of boiling it before using it for drinking purposes. The contents of privy middens or other objectionable matter should not be deposited on the adjoining fields. The water from this reservoir was used three times for a total period of five days during the year. The Council have now under consideration the erection of a more suitable reservoir, and have made an application to the Ministry of Health for a loan to enable them to carry out the work. This has been granted by the Ministry, and the work of erecting a suitable reservoir to hold 1,000,000 gallons of water has now been commenced.

The total consumption for the year was 67,320,000 gallons which was equal to 17·5 gallons per head per day for all purposes. The estimated consumption for trades purposes was 8,068,000 gallons and being deducted gives the domestic consumption as 59,258,000 gallons, which is equal to 161,891 gallons per day, or 15·4 gallons per head per day of the estimated population.

Milk.

Milk is principally supplied by local farmers and purveyors and dairymen from adjoining districts. The cowsheds and dairies in the district are visited periodically and every effort is being made to produce clean healthy milk. With this end in view the farmers and dairymen are recommended to adopt the latest methods and appliances to secure this desirable and most necessary improvement of the milk supply. Generally the cows are well groomed and clean. The floors and means of lighting and ventilation of some of the shippens still require attention. A few of the cowkeepers have installed automatic drinking troughs in the shippens, by which means the animals may have water when they so desire.

Forty-eight samples of milk were taken for bacteriological examination. Forty-four were found to be negative and four positive. Having found the infected milk, it was afterwards dealt with by the County Public Health Department. Milk being a very important article of food, especially for infants, it is important that specimens of same be analysed regularly, as sooner or later the tuberculous cow is found and eliminated.

Meat.

There is only one slaughterhouse in the district. This is kept in a cleanly condition. The meat sold in the shops is brought in from neighbouring towns where the animals have been slaughtered and dressed. Pigs are slaughtered on private premises and sold to butchers. Notices have been given by slaughterers in accordance with the provisions of the Meat Regulations, 1924, of the day, time and the place of killing and the carcasses have been examined for the presence of disease. Shops are also visited to see that they are kept in a cleanly state and the meat protected from flies and dust.

Scavenging.

The scavenging and removal of house refuse, as well as the removal of nightsoil, is carried out under the supervision of the Surveyor, by the Council's workmen. The refuse is disposed of on tips held from land owners under agreement, to form agricultural land from declivities.

All privy middens are emptied by day, and in order to minimise the fouling of the ground during the emptying of the middens, specially constructed low trucks are used. The refuse is thrown directly into the truck and afterwards into the removal cart. I recommend the Council to consider the desirability of providing a destructor, as it is the proper method of disposing of all refuse.

SEWERAGE & SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

With the exception of one small area containing 29 houses in Vicarage Road, which is too low to be drained to the sewers, the district is sufficiently drained and sewered on the gravitation system, to Sewage Disposal Works. The method of treating the sewage is with open septic tanks and filters operated by automatic sprinklers. The erection of a pumping plant for 42 houses in Lower West End Road has been satisfactorily completed and arrangements have been made for a similar scheme in Vicarage Road.

CLOSET CONVERSIONS.

During the year some progress has been made in the work of conversion; 34 privy closets having been converted to the water carriage system. There are still approximately 220 closets awaiting to be altered. A number of these are at farms and outlying parts of the district in Vicarage Road and Haydock Lane, where there are sewer difficulties. A few privy closets are being converted in Haydock Lane, to test the efficiency or otherwise of the septic tank situated in that area, which in the past has only been dealing with slop-water.

The Council contributes £2 per conversion and make the connection to the sewer free of charge.

Closet Accommodation at end of 1932:—

Privy closets	-	-	-	219
Pail closets	-	-	-	10
Fresh water closets	-	-	-	1863
Ashpits	-	-	-	200
Ashbins	-	-	-	1863

HOUSING.

The estimated number of houses is 2080. There is no congestion and generally the houses are favourably situated in respect of exposure to light and air.

About two-thirds of these are houses with two bedrooms and the remainder have three bedrooms and are fair examples of their type, but only a few are provided with baths, and about 1863 with water closets.

The more prevalent defects are dampness, leaking eaves gutters, disrepair of brickwork, plastering, windows, fittings and sink waste pipes. The majority of the houses have separate yards, but there is a number of common yards which are difficult to keep clean, owing to the greater portion of their area being unpaved. Nearly all the back passages are unpaved; the majority are only built up on one side, but there is a number of unpaved passages and short side streets which are built up on both sides and which should be dealt with at once.

The supply of workmen's cottages is inadequate for the needs of the district, but the Council is endeavouring to remedy these requirements. During the year 38 houses have been built by them.

OTHER SANITARY MATTERS—Constant supervision has been exercised over the dairies, cowsheds, milkshops, slaughterhouses, bake-houses and places where food was prepared for human consumption.

Sanitary Improvements during Year.

The improvements carried out during the year are the conversion of 34 Privy Closets to the Water Carriage System.

The erection of a pumping plant in West End Road to provide sewer facilities for the conversion of 42 Privy Closets to the Water Carriage System.

Recommendations

I would strongly recommend the Council :—

(a). To provide the water carriage system in all houses which still remain unconverted.

(b). To provide suitable receptacles for every house, so that the refuse and garbage can be efficiently coped with.

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

(d) To provide efficient drainage to 29 houses in Vicarage Road and 42 houses in Haydock Lane.

(e) To remedy the unsatisfactory condition of the playgrounds of the schools.

(f). To provide a refuse destructor.

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

Factories.

The inspection of these is in the hands of H.M. Inspector of Factories. Any neglect or default which can be dealt with under the Public Health Acts is referred by him to the Local Authority. No notice was received during 1932.

Workshops.

The number of Workshops on the Register at the end of the year was 8 (exclusive of bakehouses). The premises are inspected periodically and the general condition is fairly satisfactory.

Bakehouses.

There are nine Bakehouses registered. None underground. Mechanical power is used in one instance. They are inspected frequently and are generally found to be clean and well kept.

Report of the Sanitary Inspector.

Council Offices,

Haydock.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN,

I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended 31st December, 1932.

In accordance with the Housing Acts, a continuous survey of the district is being made. Records of inspections are being kept in Book Registers.

During the year 106 houses have been visited under the Housing Regulations, 1925, and 68 in which defects were found have received attention.

HOUSING.

STATISTICS.

Number of houses erected during the year :—

(a). Total (including number given separately under (b))	38
(I). By the Local Authority	26
(II). By other Local Authorities	0
(III). By other bodies and persons	12
(b). With State Assistance under the Housing Acts :—	
(I). By the Local Authority	26
(II). By other bodies or persons	0

Housing—continued.

1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year:—

(1) (a) Total No. of dwelling houses inspected
for housing defects (under Public Health
or Housing Acts) - 264

(b) No. of Inspections made for the purpose 490

(2) (a). No. of dwelling houses (included
under sub-head (1) above) which were
inspected and recorded under the Housing
(Consolidated Regulations, 1925) - 106

(b). No. of inspections made for the purpose 174

(3) No. of dwelling houses found to be in a
state so dangerous or injurious to health
as to be unfit for human habitation - 0

(4) No. of dwelling houses (exclusive of those
referred to under the preceding sub-head)
found not to be in all respects reasonably
fit for human habitation 226

2. Remedy of Defects during year without Service
of formal Notices:—

No. of defective dwelling houses rendered fit
in consequence of informal action by the
Local Authority or their Officers - 226

3. Action under Statutory Powers during year:—

A. Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and
23 of Housing Act., 1930:—

1. No. of dwelling houses in respect of
which Notices were served requiring
repairs - - - - - 0

2. No. of dwelling houses which were
rendered fit after service of formal notice:—

(a). By owners - - - - - 0

(b). By Local Authority in default of owners 0

Housing—continued.

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied - - -	0
2. Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a). By owners - - - - -	0
(b). By Local Authority in default of owners - - - - -	0
C. Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—	
1. No. of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	0
2. No. of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders -	0
D. Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—	
1. No. of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made - - - - -	0
2. No. of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having being rendered fit - -	0
E. Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925 :—	
1. No. of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs -	0
2. No. of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a). By owners - - - - -	0
(b). By Local Authority in default of Owners - - - - -	0
3. No. of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders become operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close - - - - -	0

Housing—continued.**F. Proceedings under Sections 11, 14, and 15, of the Housing Act, 1925:—**

1. No. of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	-	0
2. No. of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit	- - - - -	0
3. No. of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	- -	0
4. No. of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	- -	0

NUISANCES & HOUSING DEFECTS.

367 preliminary notices, 1 statutory notice and 245 circulars were served during the year. 2,230 inspections were made in the district for the purpose of ascertaining the existence of nuisances. The following table gives some indication of the work done.

Choked drains	88
Defective drains	8
" sinks	12
" flushing cisterns	18
" W. C. pedestals	7
" windows and cords	59
" yard paving	3
" waste-gullies	3
" roofs	47
" spouts and gutters	83
" floors	26
" doors & frames	13
" plaster	35
" dust bins	31
" waste pipes	22
" chimney stacks	24
" washing boilers	2
Burst water service pipes	7
Damp walls	56
New water services	32
Ovens and firegrates	10
Infected rooms cleansed	18
Privy Closets converted to W.C. system	34

TOTAL...638

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

During the last five years considerable progress has been made in the conversion of Privies to the Water Carriage System the figures are as follows:—

year 1928	129 conversions
„ 1929	143 „
„ 1930	172 „
„ 1931	172 „
„ 1932	34 „
			<hr/>
			650
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Closet Accommodation at end of 1932:—

Water Closets	1863,
Privy Closets	219,
Pail Closets	10,
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	2092
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Since the installation of the sewage lift at the bottom of West End Road 18 privies have been converted in this area. The pump continues to give satisfaction.

Infectious Disease and Disinfection.

Number of visits to houses for Infectious Disease	96
„ of houses disinfected after „ „	51
„ of rooms „ „ „ „	18
„ of beds „ „ „ „	28
„ of blankets & sheets disinfected after Infectious Disease	169
„ of pillows and cushions disinfected after Infectious Disease	115
„ of other articles disinfected after Infectious Disease	297
„ of schools disinfected	8

Factory and Workshops Act, 1901.

Number of Factories and Workshops on Register 17.

PREMISES	Number of Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Number of Occupiers Prosecuted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Factories	3	0	0
Workshops	16	0	0
Workplaces	26	0	0
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Total	45	0	0
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No complaints have been received from H.M. Inspector of Factories.

Cowsheds and Dairies.

Number of Cowkeepers and Dairymen registered	15
„ „ Purveyors of Milk	3
„ „ Inspections made	131
„ „ Milch Cows in the district	175
„ „ Cowsheds remodelled	0
„ „ New Dairies erected	0

48 Samples of milk were examined for tuberculosis at the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester and four were found positive. These were subjected to further investigation by the County Public Health Department and resulted in four cows being slaughtered.

Offensive Trades.

The following Offensive Trades are established in the district :—

Tripe Boilers	-	-	-	2
Fish-Fryers	-	-	-	15

All these premises are subject to frequent inspection. 85 visits were paid during the year. They are clean and well kept.

Meat Regulations.

Frequent visits were made to Butchers' Shops for the purpose of inspection and seeing that the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, were complied with. All are clean and well kept.

There is only one private Slaughterhouse in the district and this is kept in a good and clean condition.

Total quantity of meat examined :—

Cows,	Calves,	Pigs,	Sheep,	Total.
47	6	244	2	54,864 lbs.

Amount condemned or surrendered :—

Tuberculous carcasses and parts	...	919 lbs.
Other diseases	... ..	515 lbs.
Total		1434 lbs.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

The County Police Officials are the persons responsible for carrying out the provisions of the above Acts. Superintendent Banister has kindly forwarded the following particulars of samples taken for analysis :—

Milk	-	-	10
Ground Ginger	-	-	1
Arrowroot	-	-	1
Coffee	-	-	1
Baking Powder	-	-	1
Pepper	-	-	1
Epsom Salts	-	-	1
Ground Rice	-	-	1
Ground Almonds	-	-	1
			<hr/>
Total ...			18
			<hr/>

According to the Analyst's Certificate all the above samples were genuine.

Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919.

RATS DESTROYED IN THE HAYDOCK DISTRICT DURING 1932.

Date. 1932.	Number of Rats Destroyed.	Method of Destruction.
January	34	Dogs and Ferrets
March	26	„
April	25	„
May	33	„
June	5	„
August	18	„
September	6	„
November (Rat Week)	123	„
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Total ...		270
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The Council's rat catchers have given attention to the destruction of rats all through the year and made a special effort during rat week.

Any complaint of infestation is immediately attended to.

The Council's sewage works and tips have been regularly inspected and 34 rats were caught and destroyed during Rat Week.

The Ministry's Bulletin No. 30 was distributed and sent to farms and food shops of all descriptions. It is a very useful Publication and undoubtedly would prove very helpful.

The above number of rats were caught and destroyed by the instrumentality of dogs and ferrets.

It is pleasing to note that the continued working of some parts of the district which were badly infested, is having its effect, and very few rodents are being caught. This is due in the main to persistent and continued operations, which prevent multiplication.

I am

Your obedient servant,

J. EVANS.





