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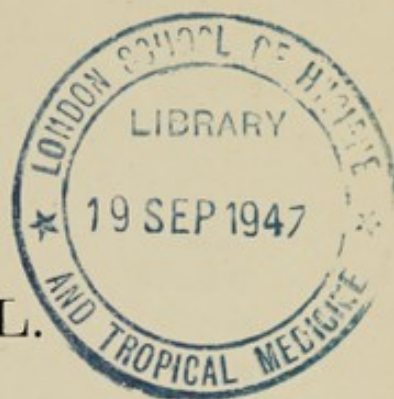
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CITY OF LIVERPOOL.



REPORT

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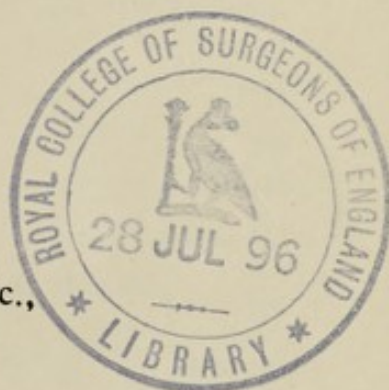
HEALTH OF LIVERPOOL

DURING 1895.

BY

E. W. HOPE, M.D., D.Sc.,

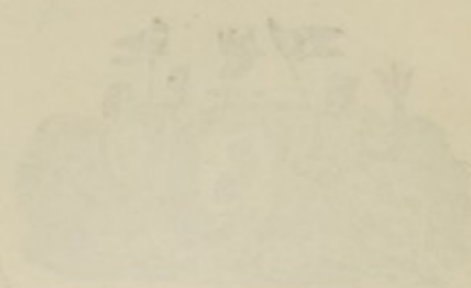
Medical Officer of Health.



(Ordered by the Health Committee to be printed, 18th June, 1896.)

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1896.



CITY OF LIVERPOOL

REPORT

HEALTH OF LIVERPOOL

1952

E. W. HOPE, M.D., D.S.

Medical Officer of Health

Printed by the City of Liverpool at the City of Liverpool Press, Ltd., 10, South Street, LIVERPOOL.

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APPENDIX.

A.—Table of General Mortality.

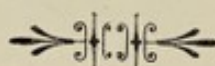
B.—Table of Population, Births and Infectious Sickness.

Diagram illustrating Death Rate since 1861.

C.—Table of Deaths registered in the former City Area.


D.—Table of Deaths registered in the Incorporated Areas.

Map shewing prevalence of Smallpox and Typhus Fever.



VITAL STATISTICS.

GENERAL AND ZYMOTIC DISEASE.



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AREA AND POPULATION.

THE extension of the boundaries of the City of Liverpool, which took place on the 9th November, 1895, increased the area under the jurisdiction of the Council of the City of Liverpool, acting as the Urban Sanitary Authority, from 5,210 acres (8 square miles) to 13,236 acres ($20\frac{1}{2}$ square miles).

The population of the incorporated area at the middle of 1895 is estimated to have been 134,234, and the population of the old City at the same date is estimated to have been 503,967, making a total of 638,291.

As regards the old City, the natural increase of the population (see page 18), by the excess in number of births over deaths, renders it very probable that the population is under-estimated.

The City of Liverpool, prior to this extension, was shut off from its natural suburban outgrowths, and in this respect it differed from every one of the other thirty-five large towns of the United Kingdom. The suburban districts of cities have a lower rate of sickness and mortality than the older parts of those cities. This fact is due to various agencies, among them being the more comfortable circumstances in life of the inhabitants of the suburbs, the more scattered and sparse population, and the purer atmosphere ; in the older parts of cities the prejudicial influences of unwholesome occupations, confinement, density of population, overcrowding, insanitary dwellings, &c., are noticeable, and in the poorer and more squalid localities the mischief is further added to by intemperance and filthy habits of life. These are common to all great cities, and Liverpool furnishes no exception to the rule.

The extension of a city and the incorporation within its boundaries of a class of people, a large proportion of whom are of cleanly habits and of comfortable surroundings, will cause an apparent fall in the death-rate of the city taken as a whole.

So far as this circumstance is concerned the extension places Liverpool on the same basis as other cities, and the rough comparisons drawn from time to time between it and them will to a certain extent be justified.

The population of Greater Liverpool is now to be estimated as equal to 48 persons to the acre. This population is, however, so distributed that there are 97 persons to the acre in the old City, and 16 to the acre in the incorporated area; the distribution to the acre in the various wards is indicated on the map.

One of the results of the extension of the City has been a re-arrangement of the geographical boundaries of existing wards, but the registration districts remain the same. As a consequence, the present and the former wards and registration districts do not correspond, and the statistical averages of previous years can no longer be availed of for comparison; nevertheless, the grouping of the wards in some instances has been such as to leave a fair means for comparison between the former districts and the present re-arranged districts in the old City, but the absence of records of sufficient fulness and accuracy prevent any such method being applied to the incorporated areas.

So far as the Health Report for the year 1895 is concerned, the period of the year at which incorporation took place rendered the adoption in every case of the new arrangement of Wards into Districts impracticable; consequently the ward divisions existing prior to extension have been retained, excepting in those cases where new Districts are merely combinations of two or more old Wards, *e.g.*, Vauxhall, St. Paul's, Exchange, St. Anne's and Lime Street into Exchange.

As regards the larger Wards which have been split up into smaller ones, *e.g.*, Everton, which has been divided into Breckfield Ward, St. Domingo Ward, Everton Ward and Netherfield Ward, no separate returns relating to the sub-divisions can be prepared until the results of the next census furnish a basis for the purpose.

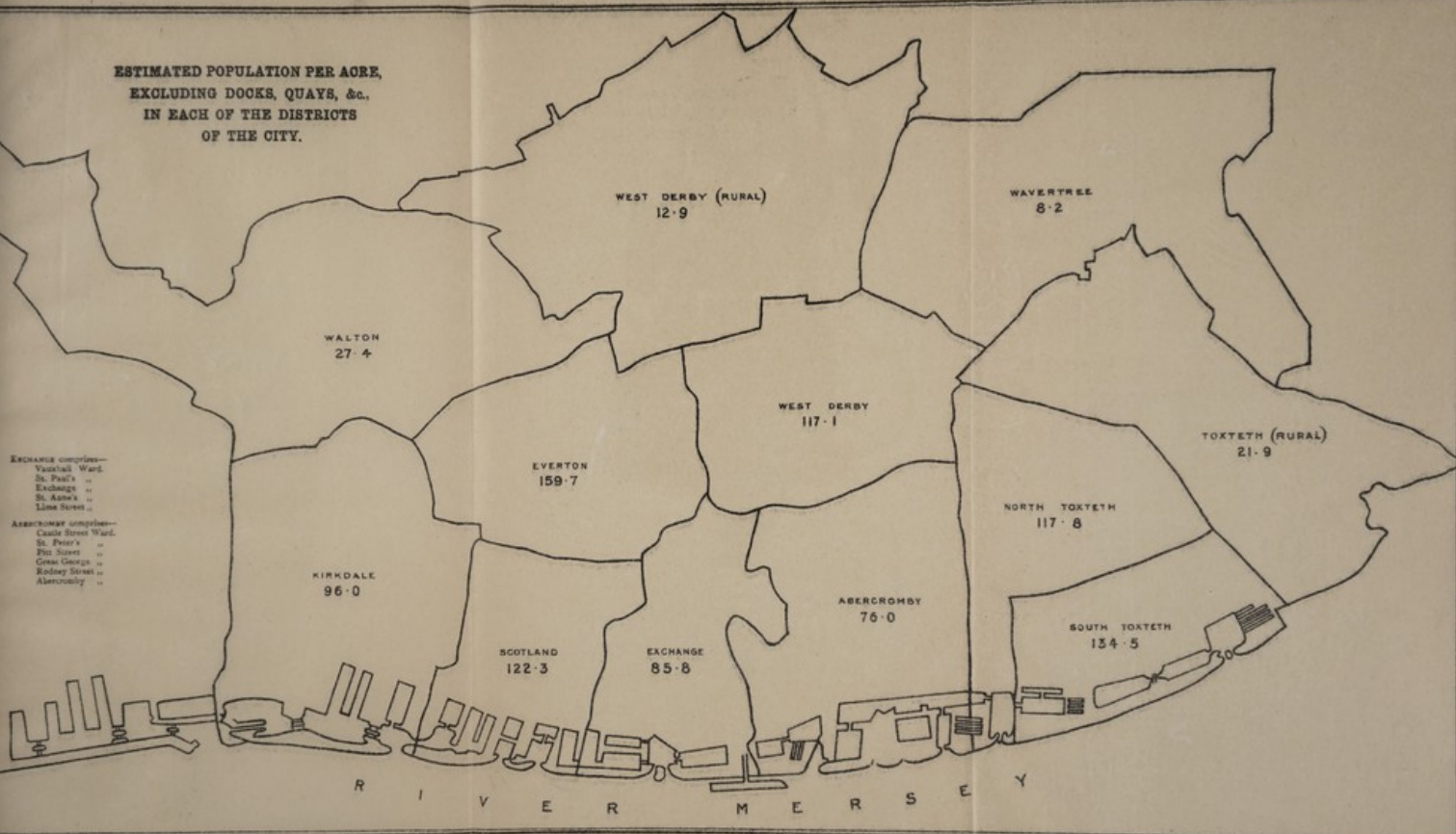
Available statistics relating to the added areas are recorded separately.

Unless otherwise stated, all references to the City of Liverpool mean the Greater City, as extended in November, 1895.

Adverting to death rates, it may be well to point out, that, irrespective of other conditions, the mortality varies widely at different age-periods.

CITY OF LIVERPOOL.

ESTIMATED POPULATION PER ACRE,
EXCLUDING DOCKS, QUAYS, &c.,
IN EACH OF THE DISTRICTS
OF THE CITY.



A GENERAL MAP OF THE CITY OF LONDON

WEST END
MIDTOWN
EAST END
CITY
SOUTHWICK
SOUTHEAST

Legend:

- SOUTHWICK (blue)
- SOUTHEAST (red)
- CITY (green)
- MIDTOWN (yellow)
- EAST END (orange)
- WEST END (purple)

25.0
KIRKDALE

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The following table shows the actual number who died during last year in Liverpool out of every thousand living at each of the twelve age-periods indicated, and the differences which the figures show are very striking:—

1895.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 and upwards.	Total of all Ages.
No. of Deaths ..	4,425	1,682	1,094	477	504	763	1,156	1,411	1,668	1,579	1,104	351	16,215
Rate of Mortality per 1,000 living at ages indi- cated.	255·3	111·4	23·8	6·5	3·8	6·8	12·9	21·0	38·4	65·6	116·8	208·9	25·4

If, for example, we could conceive that the whole population of Liverpool consisted of persons between the ages of 20 and 30, the death-rate would be 6·8 per 1,000; if, on the other hand, we could conceive that it consisted entirely of people under 1 year of age, the death-rate would be about 255·3 per 1,000, and if above 60 years, 86·2 per 1,000, and this with absolutely no change whatever in the condition of municipal sanitation.

The deaths in public institutions of 409 non-residents, equal to a fraction of 0·6 per 1,000 have been eliminated from the table.

BIRTHS.

The birth-rate in the City of Liverpool is exceptionally high. During the last ten years the mean has been 35·0, which is considerably in excess of most of the 35 great towns. Last year it was 34·5 per 1,000, a figure which was only exceeded in five other towns, viz., Salford, Wolverhampton, Sunderland, Sheffield and Gateshead, where it was 35·9, 35·4, 35·1, 34·9 and 34·6 respectively, the lowest birth-rate recorded being at Huddersfield, where it was 21·7 per 1,000; the rates for the remainder of the 35 large towns ranging between those quoted.

During the fifty-two weeks of the year 1895 (terminating on Saturday, December 28th, 1895), the Returns of the Local Registrars recorded 22,006 births within the City.

Of the total births 11,148 were males and 10,858 were females, making the total birth-rate of the City equal to 34·5 per 1,000 of the population ; the average of the previous ten years for the former City area being 35·0.

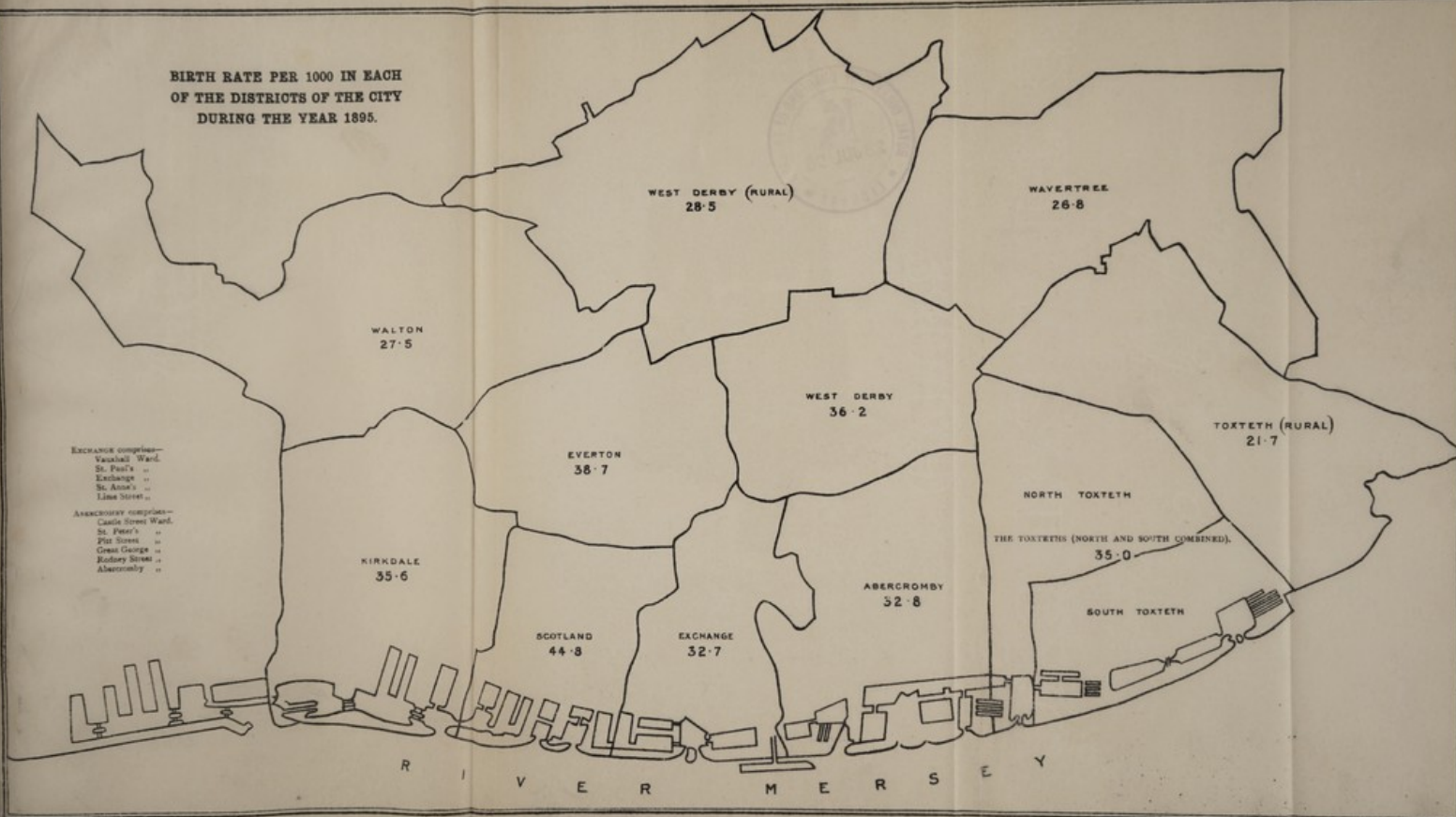
The distribution of the births in the different wards and districts of the City is indicated upon the accompanying map, and has also been arranged in the following table :—

DISTRICTS AND WARDS.	1st Quarter.		2nd Quarter.		3rd Quarter.		4th Quarter.		1895.		Corrected average Rate per 1000 during the 10 years 1885--1894.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births	Rate per 1000	
Scotland	284	266	299	269	251	274	267	234	2144	44·8	38·3
Exchange	178	156	189	166	173	139	141	183	1325	32·7	29·8
Abercromby... ..	229	214	235	205	239	206	170	178	1676	32·8	29·7
Everton	588	581	555	516	515	536	522	474	4287	38·7	36·7
Kirkdale	331	310	279	321	307	298	294	271	2411	35·6	37·0
West Derby.....	301	415	360	353	377	367	348	337	2858	36·2	35·7
The Toxteths (North and South)	533	513	490	477	445	452	416	420	3746	35·0	34·8
Walton.....	202	168	179	172	199	174	170	175	1439	27·5	..
West Derby (Rural)	139	156	159	142	126	126	140	111	1099	28·5	..
Wavertree	45	41	49	58	57	59	51	45	405	26·8	..
Toxteth (Rural)	89	76	87	84	79	71	61	69	616	21·7	..
City	2919	2896	2881	2763	2768	2702	2580	2497	22006	34·5	35·0

CITY OF LIVERPOOL.

BIRTH RATE PER 1000 IN EACH
OF THE DISTRICTS OF THE CITY
DURING THE YEAR 1895.

EXCHANGER comprises—
Vauxhall Ward.
St. Paul's "
Exchange "
St. Anne's "
Lime Street "
ABERCROMBY comprises—
Castle Street Ward.
St. Peter's "
Pitt Street "
Cross Street "
Ridgway Street "
Abercromby "



OF THE DISTRICT OF THE EXCHANGE
DURING THE YEAR 1893.

WALTON 27.5

WEST GERRY 2.6

KIRKDALE 32.6

EXCHANGE 28.7

LEGEND—
 EXCHANGE COMPANIES—
 Vauxhall Ward
 St. Paul's "
 Exchange "
 St. Anne's "
 Lime Street "
 AMENITY COMPANIES—
 Castle Street Ward
 St. Peter's "
 Pitt Street "
 Great George's "
 Rodney Street "
 Abchurch "

8.25

KIRKDALE
35-6

EXCHANGE COMPANY—
Vanball Ward
St Paul's "
Exchange "
St Anne's "
James Street "

ABSTRACTORY COMPANY—
Castle Street Ward
St Peter's "
Fint Street "
Great George's "
Robney Street "
Abstractory "

Table showing the Population, Number of Births, and Rate per 1,000 during the last twenty-five years.

Year.	Population.	No. of Births.	Rate per 1,000.
1871	494,710	18,305	37·0
1872	499,964	19,343	38·7
1873	505,274	18,716	37·0
1874	510,640	19,861	38·9
1875	516,063	19,869	38·5
1876	521,544	20,426	39·2
1877	527,083	20,333	38·6
1878	532,681	20,612	38·7
1879	538,338	20,844	38·7
1880	544,056	20,783	38·2
1881	551,617	20,762	37·6
1882	548,065	20,498	37·4
1883	544,547	19,907	36·6
1884	541,031	20,071	37·1
1885	537,548	19,464	36·2
1886	534,088	19,559	36·6
1887	530,649	18,414	34·7
1888	527,233	17,777	33·7
1889	523,838	17,676	33·7
1890	520,466	17,592	33·8
1891	517,145	17,832	34·5
1892	513,818	17,758	34·6
1893	510,514	18,328	35·9
1894	507,230	17,893	35·3
1895	638,291	22,006	34·5

DEATHS.

The year 1895 was one of exceptional mortality all over the country. This is to be attributed to extreme seasonal conditions, the intense cold of the early part of the year giving rise to a very high mortality, more especially from pulmonary diseases. The cold of the first quarter of the year was not only of longer continuance than usual, but it was also of exceptional severity, the mean temperature falling during several weeks to 12 or more degrees below the average of the preceding 20 years. The summer was dry and hot ; these conditions continuing well on into the third quarter of the year were attended with a heavy infantile mortality, the sufferers being mainly infants of but a few months of age.

The infantile mortality from diseases of the bowels is very largely dependent upon domestic conditions, and in the very early age periods it is only to a comparatively insignificant extent that the Sanitary Authority is able to control it. The manner of feeding is of the first importance. Prolonged and careful investigation proves that among infants under three months of age fed artificially, the deaths are 15 times as numerous as they are among an equal number of infants reared by the mother in the natural manner.

It has been the practice for several years past to give a wide circulation to printed instructions explaining in the simplest manner the means by which diseases of the bowels in young infants may be best averted.

Many of the effects of long-continued dryness and heat can, however, be better combated by a Sanitary Authority than can the effects of cold. Consequent upon the drought of summer and the absence of rains, streets become dirty, filth and refuse tend to accumulate and lodge about the streets, however well they may be swept, and especially is this the case in courts and alleys ; gullies and traps also become dry by evaporation, and sewer gas finds an exit through them, whilst the natural washing of the sewers by the rain is absent.

Most of these can be remedied by an adequate use of water, and a free and unstinted use of it for cleaning public and private sanitary conveniences and for thoroughly washing the streets in dry weather is attended with great benefit.

Inquests were held on the bodies of 207 infants under 12 months of age who had been suffocated.

Inquests were held on the bodies of 110 persons, 62 men and 48 women, whose deaths were directly caused by excessive drinking, and 86 persons, 49 men and 37 women, whose deaths were accelerated by excessive drinking.

The total deaths registered in the City amounted to 16,624, of which 8,288 were of males, and 8,336 of females.

The death-rate of the City was equal to 25·4 per 1,000. The average in the former City area during the previous ten years was 25·6 per 1,000.

The deaths occurred in the following districts :—

DISTRICTS AND WARDS.	1st Quarter.		2nd Quarter.		3rd Quarter.		4th Quarter.		Annual.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Scotland	260	278	182	187	266	203	240	220	1836
Exchange	257	251	172	169	225	173	214	209	1670
Abercromby	202	223	161	150	151	169	173	152	1381
Everton	433	462	312	319	377	371	390	395	3059
Kirkdale	254	251	175	158	214	225	187	193	1657
West Derby.....	274	297	198	210	229	224	256	230	1918
North Toxteth	206	235	180	167	165	175	160	177	1465
South Toxteth	163	148	114	127	138	180	146	171	1187
Walton.....	107	123	88	79	106	106	103	109	821
West Derby (Rural)	119	140	65	66	58	80	68	85	681
Wavertree	40	44	20	29	20	34	28	30	245
Toxteth (Rural)	40	52	26	32	35	46	34	30	295
Workhouses and Hospitals (Residences outside City, &c.)	74	47	71	39	49	28	63	38	409
City	2429	2551	1764	1732	2033	2014	2062	2039	16624

Deaths in Public Institutions are referred to the Wards from whence the patients came, but the following table shows that the deaths of 3,441 persons occurred in the undermentioned Institutions for the treatment of the sick :—

Parish Workhouse	...	...	...	...	...	1,170
Royal Infirmary	...	...	...	...	...	255
Children's Infirmary	...	...	...	...	...	116
Lying-in Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	9
Consumption Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	16
Hahnemann Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	24
Northern Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	134
Stanley Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	85
Royal Southern Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	210
Mill Road Infirmary	...	...	...	...	...	456
Hospital for Women	...	...	...	...	...	10
City Hospital North	...	...	...	...	...	55
Do. South	...	...	...	...	...	108
Do. Parkhill	...	...	...	...	...	50
Do. East, Mill Lane	...	...	...	...	...	7
Do. Priory Road	...	...	...	...	...	7
Walton Workhouse	...	...	...	...	...	380
Belmont Road Workhouse	...	...	...	...	...	32
St. Joseph's Home	...	...	...	...	...	31
Toxteth Workhouse	...	...	...	...	...	241
Turner Memorial Home	...	...	...	...	...	6
St. Augustine's Home	...	...	...	...	...	9
Other Public Institutions	...	...	...	...	...	30

From the returns made as to the residences of these persons 3,032 of the deaths in these establishments are classified in the Districts from whence the patients were removed, viz. :—445 under Scotland Ward, 553 under Exchange District, 368 under Abercromby District, 537 under Everton, 235 under Kirkdale, 305 under West Derby, 219 under

North Toxteth, 186 under South Toxteth, 68 under Walton, 70 under West Derby (rural), 23 under Wavertree and 23 under Toxteth (rural); 278 were non-residents who had sought relief in Liverpool Institutions, and 131, the remainder, were waifs whose previous residences were unknown. In the absence of definite information, these latter have been recorded as deaths of non-residents.

The results of this allocation of deaths in public institutions to the districts from whence the patients had been removed, are shown in the following table, from which a calculated rate of mortality per 1,000 per annum of the inhabitants has been made. The rates are calculated upon a population increasing or decreasing in the same ratio as between 1881 and 1891. The same applies to the third column of figures showing the corrected average during the preceding ten years.

DISTRICTS AND WARDS	1895.		Corrected Average Rate per 1,000 during the 10 years 1885—1894.
	Deaths.	Rate per 1000	
Scotland	1836	38·4	33·9
Exchange	1670	41·2	35·8
Abercromby	1381	27·0	24·2
Everton	3059	27·6	23·5
Kirkdale	1657	24·4	21·9
West Derby	1918	24·3	21·3
North Toxteth	1465	22·2	20·6
South Toxteth	1187	28·8	25·3
Walton	821	15·7	..
West Derby (Rural)	681	17·7	..
Wavertree	245	16·2	..
Toxteth (Rural)	295	10·4	..
City	16215	25·4	25·6

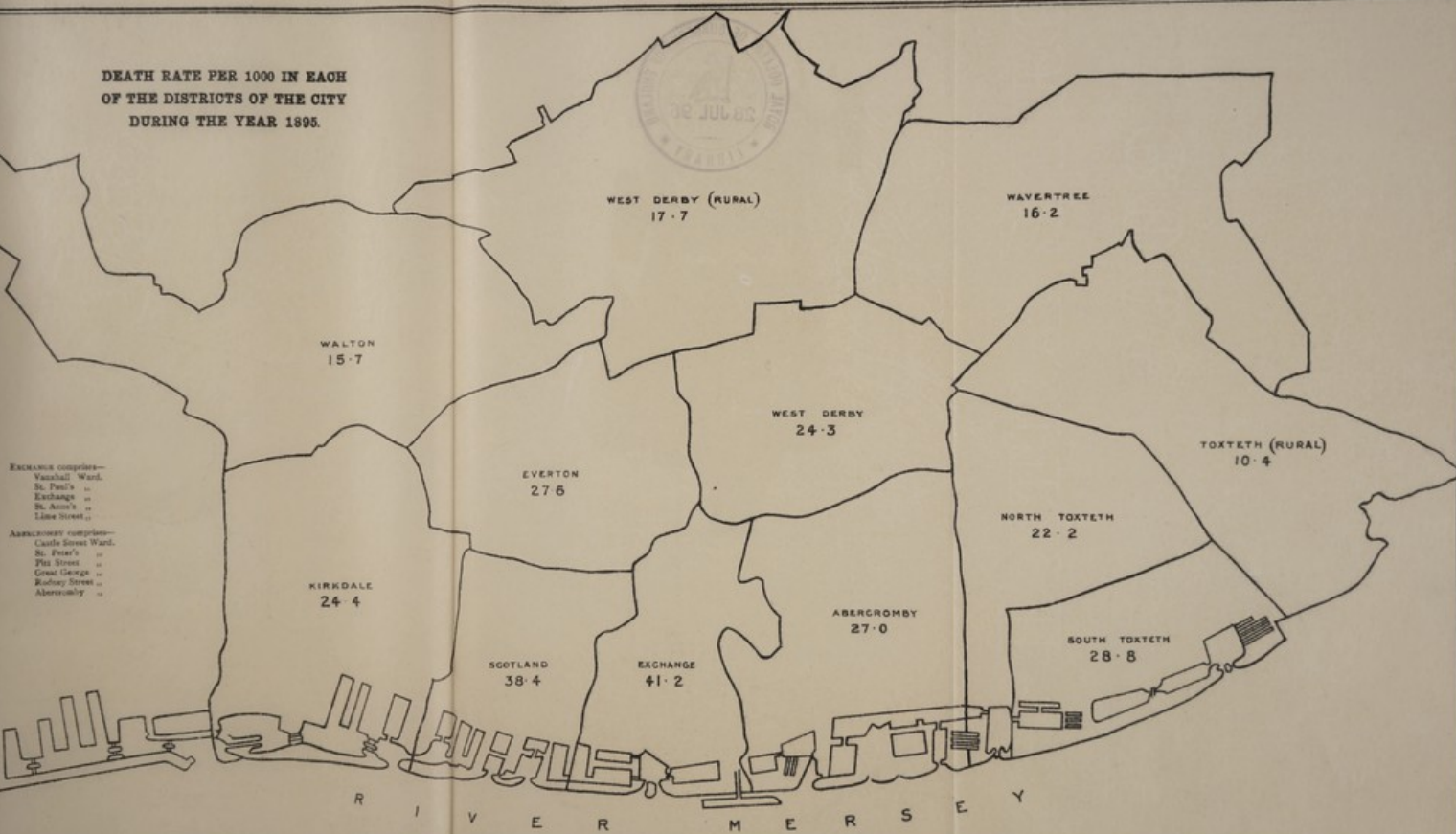
The death-rate per 1,000 in each of the Districts of the City is indicated upon the appended map.

The following table shows the natural increase or decrease of population, and the number of births and deaths during the year 1895, in the several districts of the City:—

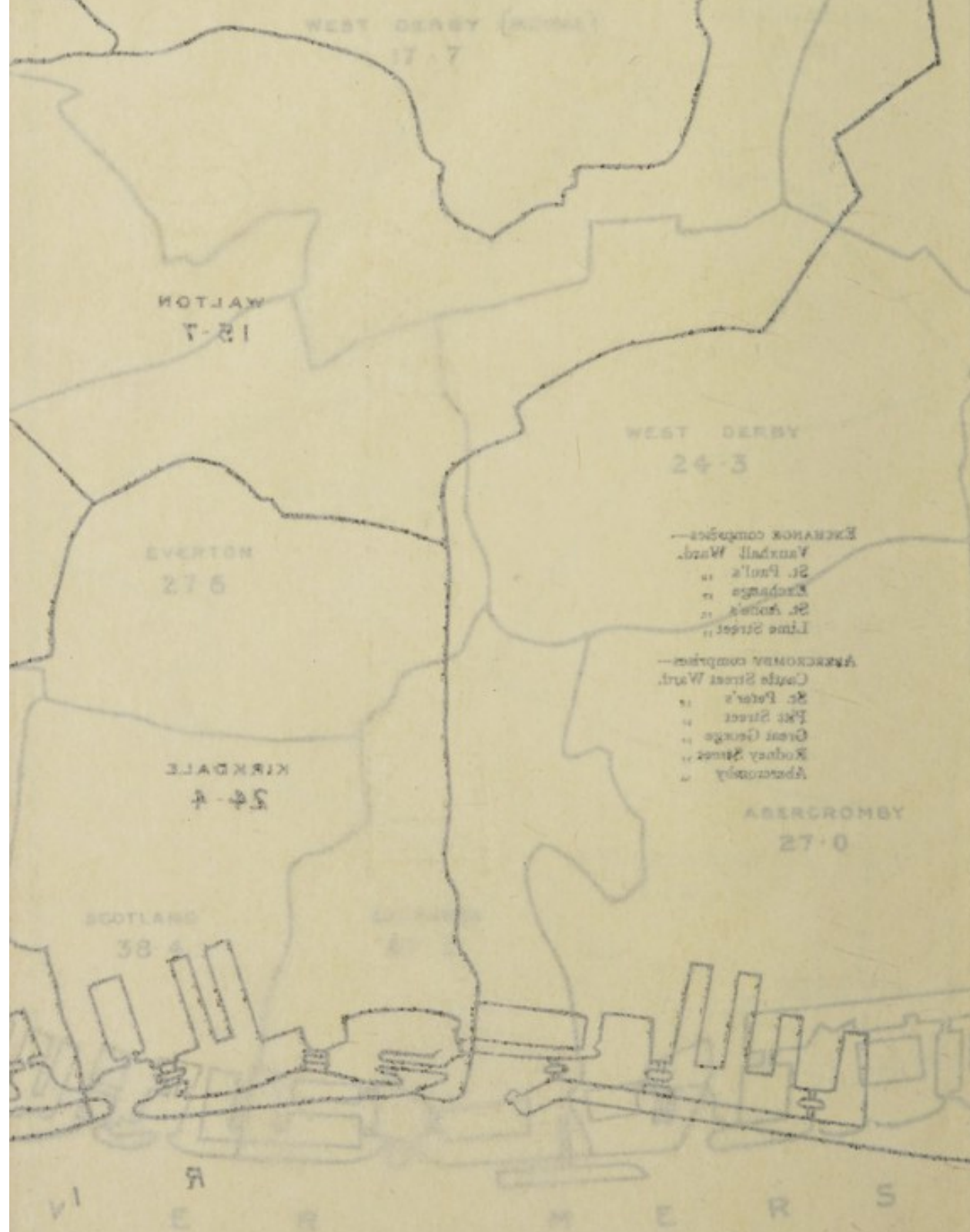
DISTRICTS AND WARDS.							Births.	Deaths.	Increase.	Decrease.
Scotland	..	..	..	..	..	..	2144	1836	308	..
Exchange	..	..	..	..	..	..	1325	1670	..	345
Abercromby	..	..	..	..	..	..	1676	1381	295	..
Everton	..	..	..	..	..	..	4287	3059	1228	..
Kirkdale	..	..	..	..	..	..	2411	1657	754	..
West Derby	..	..	..	..	..	..	2858	1918	940	..
Toxteths (North and South)	..	..	..	..	..	..	3746	2652	1094	..
Walton	..	..	..	..	..	..	1439	821	618	..
West Derby (Rural)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1099	681	418	..
Wavertree	..	..	..	..	..	..	405	245	160	..
Toxteth (Rural)	..	..	..	..	..	..	616	295	321	..
City							22006	16215	5791	..
Hospitals (Residences outside City)							..	409	..	..
Total							22006	16624	5382	..

CITY OF LIVERPOOL.

DEATH RATE PER 1000 IN EACH
OF THE DISTRICTS OF THE CITY
DURING THE YEAR 1895.



DEATH RATE PER 1000 IN EACH
OF THE DISTRICTS OF THE CITY
DURING THE YEAR 1895.



The following table, taken from the Registrar-General's Reports, gives the recorded death rate of thirty-six of the large towns of the United Kingdom, and in comparing these, attention must be paid to the last column, which is an index to the extent of rural or suburban area included in the Registration district of each town:—

TOWNS.	Estimated Population in the middle of the year 1895.	Births in 52 Weeks, ending 28th Dec., 1895.	Deaths in 52 Weeks, ending 28th Dec., 1895.	Annual Rate to 1,000 of Population.		Population per Acre.
				Births.	Deaths.	
London	4392346	133715	86937	30·5	19·8	58·8
West Ham	249473	8541	4447	34·3	17·9	53·0
Croydon	114923	2896	1658	25·3	14·5	12·8
Brighton	119604	3057	2252	25·6	18·9	47·3
Portsmouth	174751	4868	3108	27·9	17·8	40·5
Plymouth	89096	2551	1787	28·7	20·1	57·9
Bristol	228139	6579	4109	28·9	18·1	51·1
Cardiff	155637	5321	2826	34·3	18·2	25·7
Swansea	97008	3231	1767	33·4	18·3	19·1
Wolverhampton	85780	3027	2086	35·4	24·4	24·3
Birmingham	496751	16026	10048	32·4	20·3	39·1
Norwich	107127	3398	2066	31·8	19·3	14·2
Leicester	193839	5954	3333	30·8	17·2	22·6
Nottingham	226658	6718	4299	29·7	19·0	20·7
Derby	100272	2909	1670	29·1	16·7	29·1
Birkenhead	107469	3288	2093	30·7	19·5	30·8
Bolton	119337	3921	2852	32·9	24·0	50·6
Manchester	524865	17624	13205	33·7	25·2	40·7
Salford	208253	7454	5327	35·9	25·6	40·3
Oldham	141079	3873	3091	27·5	22·0	29·8
Burnley	99591	3189	2322	32·1	23·4	25·4
Blackburn	127615	3899	3093	30·6	24·3	18·3
Preston	112638	3753	2684	33·4	23·9	27·5
Huddersfield	99482	2150	1675	21·7	16·9	8·4
Halifax	93813	2193	1805	23·4	19·3	11·0
Bradford	226384	5890	4482	26·1	19·9	21·0
Leeds	395546	12479	8083	31·6	20·5	18·3
Sheffield	342768	11913	6994	34·9	20·5	17·4
Hull	216722	7392	4504	34·2	20·8	26·3
Sunderland	137705	4819	2992	35·1	21·8	48·0
Gateshead	95871	3306	1872	34·6	19·6	30·6
Newcastle-on-Tyne	207021	6437	4229	31·2	20·5	38·5
Edinburgh	273535	7398	5660	27·1	20·7	43·9
Glasgow	695876	22797	16300	32·9	23·5	58·8
Dublin	349594	10049	9742	28·8	27·9	14·1
LIVERPOOL	638291	22006	16215	34·5	25·4	48·2

INFANT MORTALITY.

The deaths of children below five years of age amounted to 7,233, and thus comprised 43·5 per cent. of the whole deaths. The deaths of infants below one year of age amounted to 4,441, showing that 20·2 per cent. of the children born within the City during the year, died before attaining the age of twelve months.

In spite of the most assiduous care and attention the greatest risks to life from natural causes are at the very early age periods. In every city this is found to be the case, and, if in spite of maternal solicitude the loss of infant life is great, it may be expected to be, and is, very excessive where care and attention are wanting. Thus, in some parts of the City, out of every thousand infants born 129 die before attaining the age of twelve months, whilst in other parts of the City more than double that number die during the same period.

In these latter cases but little attention is given by the parents to their offspring at any time, and those acquainted with the habits and customs of this too large section of the community, wonder, not that so many perish, but that so large a number survive.

Those who have never had any opportunity to see this section of the community in its own environment of indolence and disorder, have a reflex of the domestic wretchedness in the condition of the ragged or half-naked children, many of tender age, begging in the streets, a spectacle which arrests the attention and excites the wonder of every person who has not been sufficiently long resident in Liverpool to become familiarised with it.

The sense of parental responsibility is absent in these cases, and the money which the children procure by begging encourages the propensity to indolence of the parents.

The following table indicates the seasonal mortality, and the incidence, in the various Wards of the City, of Infantile Mortality, and the proportion of deaths under five years to the total deaths :—

DISTRICTS AND WARDS.	Quarters.				Total Deaths.	Deaths under 5 years of age.	Per Cent- age of Deaths under 5 years to Total Deaths.	Per Cent- age of Deaths under 1 year to Total Births.
	March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.				
Scotland	538	369	469	460	1836	888	48·3	25·5
Exchange	508	341	398	423	1670	648	38·8	26·9
Abererromby	425	311	320	325	1381	440	31·8	16·8
Everton	895	631	748	785	3059	1494	48·8	20·6
Kirkdale	505	333	439	380	1657	792	47·7	20·4
West Derby	571	408	453	486	1918	903	47·1	19·0
North Toxteth	441	347	340	337	1465	602	41·1	} 20·6
South Toxteth	311	241	318	317	1187	630	53·1	
Walton	230	167	212	212	821	397	48·3	18·0
West Derby (Rural)	259	131	138	153	681	203	29·8	12·9
Wavertree	84	49	54	58	245	90	36·7	15·6
Toxteth (Rural)	92	58	81	64	295	114	38·6	13·6
Workhouses & Hos- pitals (Residences outside City)	121	110	77	101	409	32	7·8	..
City	4980	3496	4047	4101	16624	7233	43·5	20·2

Deaths in Public Institutions are referred to the Wards from whence the patients came.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

The following table gives a classification of the actual causes of death during the four quarters of the year, grouped under the 17 classes adopted by the Registrar-General, and specifies the number of deaths from each of the principal Zymotic Diseases.

Full details as to the causes of death are set forth in tables (*C* and *D*) in the Appendix.

CLASSES.	QUARTERS.				YEAR 1895.
	March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.	
1. Zymotic Diseases	496	426	1210	744	2876
2. Diseases of Uncertain Seat	170	150	146	149	615
3. Tubercular Diseases	498	469	433	381	1781
4. Diseases of Brain, &c.	466	401	397	374	1638
5. „ of Heart, &c.	338	232	203	240	1013
6. „ of Lungs, &c.	1754	835	551	1071	4211
7. „ of Stomach, &c.	202	218	264	247	931
8. „ of Kidneys, &c.	148	87	117	106	458
9. Childbirth, Diseases of Uterus, &c.	20	20	17	20	77
10. Rheumatism, Diseases of the Joints, &c.	27	15	15	22	79
11. Diseases of the Skin, Cellular Tissue, &c.	21	19	18	16	74
12. Malformations	18	16	10	13	57
13. Premature Birth	133	106	88	85	412
14. Atrophy and Debility	211	198	242	217	868
15. Old Age	149	105	93	128	475
16. Privation, Cold, &c. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
17. Causes investigated at Coroner's Inquests	321	197	240	285	1043
Causes not specified	8	2	3	3	16
All Causes	4980	3496	4047	4101	16624
Total Zymotics	496	426	1210	744	2876
Smallpox	8	3	2	..	13
Measles	56	79	65	198	398
Scarlatina	45	26	48	50	169
Whooping Cough	72	92	118	130	412
Diarrhœa	40	57	819	192	1108
Fever { Typhus	7	5	5	7	24
Typhoid	38	53	49	57	197
Simple Continued	1	1	2	..	4

The Registrars' Returns show that there were 25 deaths (24 women and 1 man) at the age of 90 and upwards, viz., 8 females at 90, 1 male at 91, 5 females at 91, 4 females at 92, 1 female at 93, 4 females at 94, 1 female at 97, and 1 female at 98.

ZYMOTICS.

This class of diseases occasioned 2,876 deaths during the year 1895, and accounted for 17·3 per cent. of the total mortality within the City during this period. The death rate from zymotic diseases per 1,000 was 4·5.

It cannot fail to be of interest to note the marked diminution in certain forms of these diseases, notably in those forms of it to which adult life is liable.

On pages 40 to 42 will be found tables indicating the deaths and the death rates from various forms of zymotic disease in the City, during each one of the last three decennial periods. Two of them, Smallpox and Typhus Fever, perhaps two of the most formidable diseases with which the Sanitary Authority has to contend have become relatively rare, having slowly given ground, year by year, before the means adopted by the Municipality to suppress them. As regards Scarlet Fever, the diminution, though less striking, is still very apparent. The bulk of the patients attacked with this form of disease are children above the age of infancy, and if the diminution is not as great as in the two diseases already mentioned, there is the remarkable fact that the mortality amongst patients treated in the City Hospitals is less than amongst patients left in their homes (see page 119, *re* Hospitals). It is quite true that similar measures, had they been applicable, would have caused a similar diminution in the zymotic diseases which are so destructive of infant life, but the natural guardian of the infant is the mother, and the safety of the infant depends in a far greater measure upon the amount of domestic care exercised, than upon the operations which the Municipality can put into force. The extent to which the Sanitary Authority can directly interfere in these cases is relatively very limited, and the diminution in infantile mortality is proportionately less than in the cases where the influence of the Sanitary Authority can be more directly exercised.

The two diseases Measles and Whooping Cough may be considered as examples. During the last year these two diseases destroyed almost as many lives as all the other zymotics put together, excluding infantile Diarrhœa, the great majority of deaths being those of infants below two years of age, and in the case of Whooping Cough a large majority being under one year of age.

Neither of these diseases is included under the Notification Act, and it is very doubtful whether any advantages would result were they to be included. Removal to hospital would, owing to the tender age of the patient, be impracticable, while another difficulty which presents itself in these cases is that the disease is most infectious in its earliest stages. As a consequence the cases of Measles isolated in hospital are relatively few.

The following table shows the localities and the periods of the fatal prevalence of Zymotic diseases during 1895:—

DISTRICTS, WARDS, &c.	Deaths from all Causes.	ZYMOTICS.				
		Quarters.				Per Centage of Zymotic Deaths to Deaths from all Causes.
		March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.	
Scotland	1836	38	40	177	91	18·84
Exchange	1670	27	28	103	82	14·37
Abercromby	1381	39	41	83	44	14·98
Everton	3059	80	83	263	169	19·45
Kirkdale	1657	70	50	160	57	20·33
West Derby	1918	67	66	128	89	18·24
North Toxteth	1465	43	39	91	62	16·04
South Toxteth	1187	41	33	91	61	19·03
Walton	821	25	28	64	44	19·61
West Derby (Rural)	681	32	8	24	19	12·18
Wavertree	245	8	..	9	10	11·01
Toxteth (Rural)	295	16	5	14	11	15·59
Workhouses and Hospitals (Residences outside City)	409	10	5	3	5	5·62
City	16624	496	426	1210	744	17·30

Deaths in Public Institutions are referred to the Wards from whence the patients came.

SMALLPOX.

In September, 1894, this disease was imported into the South end of the City by tramps.

There was an unusual proportion of unvaccinated persons in that locality at that time, and some delay occurred in securing their vaccination, many of them being of the lowest and most degraded class of the community. The constant visits, however, of the staff of the Health Committee, and the prompt removal of infected persons to hospital at the earliest possible stage of the disease, checked the spread to a very great extent, and prevented its extension to other parts of the City; nevertheless it lingered on into January and February of 1895.

From time to time during the year the disease was again introduced. Stringent measures were taken to prevent its spread, and in no case did any extension follow.

The total number of cases of Smallpox reported during the year was 130, of which 13 died, a percentage of 10·0. In the previous year, 229 were reported and 20 died, a percentage of 8·7.

* DEATHS FROM SMALLPOX.

DISTRICTS AND WARDS.	QUARTERS.								YEAR.		
	March.		June.		Sept.		Dec.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Scotland .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vauxhall .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Paul's and Exchange .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Anne's and Lime Street .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Castle Street and St. Peter's .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pitt Street and Great George	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Rodney Street and Abercromby .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Everton .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kirkdale .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Derby .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
North Toxteth	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
South Toxteth	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	5
Walton .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
West Derby (Rural) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wavertree .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Toxteth (Rural) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hospitals (Residences outside the City) .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
City	4	4	2	1	1	1	..	..	7	6	13

* AGES AT DEATH.

Under 1 year.	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	20—	30—	40—	50—	60 and upw'ds.	All ages.
1	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	2	5	..	1	..	13

* The condition of the patients as to vaccination is referred to on pages 116 and 117.

List of Streets in the City wherein cases of Smallpox occurred
during the Year 1895.

STREET.	CASES.	DEATHS.	STREET.	CASES.	DEATHS.
Albany Road	1	..	Fisher	1	..
Almond	1	..	Gay	2	..
Beau	1	..	Glover	2	..
Beaufort	3	1	Goodison Road	1	..
Birkett	1	..	Gordon	2	..
Boaler	3	..	Gere	3	..
Buckingham	1	..	Grafton	4	..
Brownlow Hill Workhouse (an inmate)	1	..	Grey	3	..
Carrington	2	..	Grosvenor Terrace	2	..
Carpenter's Row	*1	1	Hanover	1	..
Caryl	3	..	Hill	4	1
Copperas Hill.. .. .	1	..	Howe	1	..
Corn	2	..	Hughson	2	..
David	1	..	Lavrock Bank	2	..
Denbigh Road.. .. .	1	..	Laxey	1	..
Denton	1	..	Leven	2	..
Dryden	4	..	Loxdale	2	..
Elaine	1	..	Mann	8	1
Emerson	1	..	Markham	3	1
Fernie	*1	1	Mason	1	1

List of Streets in the City wherein cases of Smallpox occurred
during the year 1895.—*Continued.*

STREET	CASES.	DEATHS.	STREET.	CASES.	DEATHS.
Mill	2	..	Rhyl	1	..
Morton	3	..	Rockbrook	1	..
Neston	1	..	Rosebery	1	..
Nickleby	1	..	Ruby	1	..
Nile	1	..	Rutter	1	1
Nimrod	1	..	Selborne	2	1
Orford	2	..	Shaftesbury	3	..
Orwell Road	1	..	Soho	1	..
Park Road	1	..	Southbank Road	1	..
Perry	1	..	Stananought	1	1
Pembroke	1	1	Tamworth	3	..
Pimhill	1	..	Upper Frederick	1	..
Pleasant Hill	1	..	Upper Harrington	1	..
Ponsonby	1	..	Upper Warwick	1	..
Potter	1	..	Warren	2	..
Prince William	1	..	Whalley	2	..
Price	1	..	Windsor Road	1	..
Prophet	1	..	Wolfe	3	..
Rankin	1	..			

* These cases were reported and enumerated in the Return for 1894, but the deaths occurred in 1895.

With three exceptions the whole of the patients were removed to Hospital.

The deaths which occurred in Hospital have been transferred to the streets from whence the patients came.

DEATHS FROM THE VARIOUS FORMS OF CONTINUED FEVER DURING THE YEAR 1895.

DISTRICTS AND WARDS.	1st Quarter.			2nd Quarter.			3rd Quarter.			4th Quarter.			YEAR.			
	Typhus.	Typhoid.	Simple Continued.	Total.	Typhus.	Typhoid.	Simple Continued.	Total.	Typhus.	Typhoid.	Simple Continued.	Total.	Typhus.	Typhoid.	Simple Continued.	TOTAL.
Scotland	...	1	...	1	...	3	1	4	2	5	1	8	3	9	...	12
Vauxhall	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Paul's and Exchange	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Anne's and Lime Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Castle Street and St. Peter's...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pitt Street and Great George	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rodney Street and Abercromby	2	3	...	5	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	3
Everton	1	6	...	7	2	11	...	13	1	16	1	18	3	9	...	21
Kirkdale	...	2	...	2	1	8	...	9	1	11	...	12	...	6	...	18
West Derby	1	5	...	6	1	15	...	16	...	2	...	2	...	8	...	26
North Toxteth	1	5	...	6	...	2	...	2	...	5	...	5	...	4	...	9
South Toxteth	...	6	1	7	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	4
Walton	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	3	1	3	...	4	...	3	...	7
West Derby (Rural)	...	3	...	3	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	4	...	6
Wavertree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Toxteth (Rural)	...	3	...	3	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Hospitals (Residences out of City)	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2
Hospitals (Residences unknown)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL FOR WHOLE CITY	7	38	1	46	5	53	1	59	5	49	2	56	7	57	...	64
																225

In arranging this Table, all Deaths occurring in Hospitals have been transferred to the Wards from whence the patients came.

TYPHUS.

This disease still lingers in the City in spite of the most careful watching. Its very rarity is in a measure a source of danger since the first cases in an outbreak, usually among children, are obscure in symptoms and often escape recognition by the medical attendant, whose difficulties are increased by the dirty condition of the patient and his surroundings.

There were 162 cases found during the year, 24 of which, as the table shows, resulted fatally.

AGES AT DEATH.											
Under 1 year.	1—	2—	5—	10—	15—	20—	30—	40—	50—	60 & up- wards.	All Ages.
—	—	2	1	—	1	1	8	8	1	2	24

TYPHOID.

AGES AT DEATH.											
Under 1 year.	1—	2—	5—	10—	15—	20—	30—	40—	50—	60 & up- wards.	All Ages.
—	4	13	22	24	24	48	29	17	14	2	197

List of Streets in the City wherein cases of TYPHUS FEVER occurred
during the Year 1895.

STREETS.	Cases.	Deaths.	STREETS.	Cases.	Deaths.
Aberdeen	1	..	Hatherley	1	1
Adlington	1	..	High Park	1	1
Almond	3	1	Hornby	2	1
Arley	1	..	Horsley	1	..
Arkwright	1	..	Howe	3	..
Arnot	1	1	Ilford	3	..
Ash Grove	1	1	Kempston	1	..
Atwell	7	1	Kew	2	..
Baptist	2	..	Kitchen	1	1
Bedford	1	..	Limekiln Lane	1	..
Beacon	2	..	Llanrwst	1	..
Beatrice	15	2	Lowwood	1	..
Birkett	3	..	Marble	1	..
Bostock	3	1	Naylor	1	..
Bond	3	..	Netherfield Road North	1	..
Brisbane	1	..	Newsham	1	..
Brownlow Hill (Inmates of Workhouse)	3	2	Pilgrim	1	..
Burlington	4	..	Pickop	1	..
Caradoc	5	..	Pembroke	2	..
Clifton	2	..	Portland	1	..
Comus	1	..	Prince Edwin	1	1
Curzon	8	1	Rachel	5	1
Dalrymple	3	..	Robsart	3	1
Doncaster	11	1	Rosalind	1	..
Dryden	1	..	Richmond Row	1	..
Eldon	3	1	Salisbury	1	1
Elias	9	1	Shakespeare	1	..
Ensor	1	1	Sim	1	..
Eustace	1	..	Slade	1	..
Ford	1	..	Soho Square	4	1
Gildart Terrace	1	..	Tatlock	1	..
„ Street	3	..	Telary	1	..
Gordon	3	..	Trafalgar	1	..
Gregson	1	..	Titchfield	1	..
Guest	1	..	Trowbridge	*1	1
Gurnall	1	..	Vescock	1	..
			Whiteford	1	..

* This case was reported and enumerated in the Return for 1894, but the death occurred in 1895.

SCARLATINA.

There was a diminution of this disease during the year, and the type continued mild. The number of cases coming under the notice of the Medical Officer amounted to 2,710. There were 169 deaths, making a rate of mortality of 6·2 per cent. Of the 2,710 cases reported, 1,039 were removed to hospital, being a larger proportion of removals to hospital than in the preceding year.

In the previous year, 1894, the number of cases reported was 3,963, of which 1,415 were removed to hospital; and the deaths were 232, a percentage of 5·9.

DEATHS FROM SCARLATINA.

DISTRICTS AND WARDS.	QUARTERS.								YEAR.		
	March.		June.		Sept.		Dec.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Scotland	2	2	..	1	2	2	4	2	8	7	15
Vauxhall .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	3	1	4
St. Paul's and Exchange .. .. .	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	3
St. Anne's and Lime Street	1	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	4	6
Castle Street and St. Peter's .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	2
Pitt Street and Great George .. .. .	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	2	3
Rodney Street and Abercromby	1	1	1	..	1	2	1	3	4	6	10
Everton	2	3	3	2	6	8	4	8	15	21	36
Kirkdale	8	1	3	..	7	1	2	2	20	4	24
West Derby	1	5	7	5	4	1	1	1	13	12	25
North Toxteth	1	2	1	..	1	1	1	8	4	11	15
South Toxteth .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	1	3
Walton	2	1	..	2	1	1	2	..	5	4	9
West Derby (Rural)	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	3	4	7
Wavertree .. .. .	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	3
Toxteth (Rural)	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
Hospitals (Residences outside the City) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
City	21	24	15	11	27	21	19	31	82	87	169

AGES AT DEATH.												
Under 1 year.	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	20—	30—	40—	50—	All Ages.
12	24	30	28	24	40	5	2	2	2	..	..	169

Deaths in Public Institutions are referred to the Wards from whence the patients came.

MEASLES.

The following table shows the periods of the year and the localities in which deaths from Measles occurred, and also the ages at death.

DISTRICTS AND WARDS.	QUARTERS.								YEAR.		
	March.		June.		Sept.		Dec.		M.	F.	Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Scotland			2	3	6	5	5	13	13	21	34
Vauxhall .. .			1	..	2	1	2	..	5	1	6
St. Paul's and Exchange .. .			4	1	..	..	2	1	6	2	8
St. Anne's and Lime Street .. .			..	..	3	1	16	11	19	12	31
Castle Street and St. Peter's .. .			..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	2
Pitt Street and Great George .. .			2	4	1	4	..	1	3	9	12
Rodney Street and Abercromby .. .			2	1	2	..	..	4	4	5	9
Everton .. .	5	3	5	6	9	3	30	34	49	46	95
Kirkdale .. .	16	16	..	2	1	..	4	5	21	23	44
West Derby .. .	4	4	3	7	3	3	21	17	31	31	62
North Toxteth .. .	1	..	8	9	1	5	1	4	11	18	29
South Toxteth.. .	2	3	10	5	2	6	3	1	17	15	32
Walton .. .	..	1	..	..	1	1	6	10	7	12	19
West Derby (Rural) .. .	..	..	1	3	1	2	..	..	2	5	7
Wavertree .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	3	1	4
Toxteth (Rural) .. .	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	3
Hospitals (Residences outside the City) .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
City .. .	29	27	38	41	33	32	96	102	196	202	398

AGES AT DEATH.												
Under 1 year.	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	20—	30—	40—	50—	All Ages.
68	172	66	38	31	21	1	—	1	—	—	—	398

Deaths in Public Institutions are referred to the Wards from whence the patients came.

WHOOPING COUGH.

The following table shows the periods of the year and the localities in which deaths from Whooping Cough occurred, and also the ages at death.

DISTRICTS AND WARDS.						QUARTERS.								YEAR.		
						March.		June.		Sept.		Dec.				
						M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Scotland						1	5	6	5	4	9	11	13	22	32	54
Vauxhall .. .. .						..	2	2	2	..	3	..	2	2	9	11
St. Paul's and Exchange						1	..	..	2	..	1	1	1	2	4	6
St. Anne's and Lime Street .. .. .						..	1	2	..	4	..	4	5	10	6	16
Castle Street and St. Peter's .. .. .						..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	2	3
Pitt Street and Great George .. .. .						..	..	2	1	2	3	1	1	5	5	10
Rodney Street and Abercromby						1	4	2	4	1	2	1	1	5	11	16
Everton						5	10	13	10	12	12	12	14	42	46	88
Kirkdale						5	6	8	6	5	5	6	4	24	21	45
West Derby						8	10	4	8	6	9	4	7	22	34	56
North Toxteth						1	..	2	..	7	9	6	6	16	15	31
South Toxteth .. .. .						..	..	2	2	1	7	10	15	13	24	37
Walton.. .. .						7	1	3	4	4	3	1	2	15	10	25
West Derby (Rural)						1	3	1	..	1	1	1	1	4	5	9
Wavertree .. .. .						..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Toxteth (Rural) .. .. .						..	..	..	1	1	3	..	..	1	4	5
Hospitals (Residences outside the City) .. .. .						..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
City						30	42	47	45	49	69	58	72	184	228	412
AGES AT DEATH.																
Under 1 year.	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	20—	30—	40—	50—	All Ages.				
168	127	65	26	17	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	412				

Deaths in Public Institutions are referred to the Wards from whence the patients came.

DIPHTHERIA.

The following table shows the periods of the year and the localities in which deaths from Diphtheria occurred, and also the ages at death.

DISTRICTS AND WARDS.	QUARTERS.								YEAR.		
	March.		June		Sept.		Dec.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Scotland	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	4	2	6
Vauxhall .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	2
St. Paul's and Exchange .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
St. Anne's and Lime Street .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
Castle Street and St. Peter's .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pitt Street and Gt. George .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	1	4	5
Rodney Street and Abercromby .. .. .	..	..	1	1	1	2	1	..	2	4	6
Everton	2	2	1	3	5	1	1	3	9	9	18
Kirkdale .. .. .	..	2	5	2	1	1	1	2	7	7	14
West Derby	1	1	2	3	4	4	2	1	9	9	18
North Toxteth	1	2	..	1	..	..	3	5	4	8	12
South Toxteth	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Walton .. .. .	..	1	..	3	1	..	2	1	3	5	8
West Derby (Rural)	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	3
Wavertree .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Toxteth (Rural) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hospitals (Residences outside the City) ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
City	9	11	12	13	12	11	14	16	47	51	98

AGES AT DEATH.

Under 1 year.	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	20—	30—	40—	50—	60—	All Ages.
8	22	10	16	8	27	3	2	1	1	..	..	..	98

Deaths in Public Institutions are referred to the Wards from whence the patients came.

CROUP.

The following table shows the periods of the year and the localities in which deaths from Croup occurred, and also the ages at death.

DISTRICTS AND WARDS.	QUARTERS.								YEAR.		
	March.		June.		Sept.		Dec.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total
Scotland	1	..	1	..	2	1	4	1	8	2	10
Vauxhall .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	2
St. Paul's and Exchange .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Anne's and Lime Street .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	2
Castle Street and St. Peter's .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Pitt Street and Great George .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Rodney Street and Abercromby .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2
Everton	4	..	1	..	1	1	2	..	7	1	8
Kirkdale	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	4	2	6
West Derby	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	2	5	3	8
North Toxteth	5	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	7	1	8
South Toxteth	2	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	3	3	6
Walton	3	2	4	1	2	..	2	..	11	3	14
West Derby (Rural)	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	2
Wavertree	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Toxteth (Rural)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Hospitals (Residences outside the City) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
City	22	4	11	3	8	5	14	5	55	17	72

AGES AT DEATH.												
Under 1 year.	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	20—	30—	40—	50—	All Ages.
8	25	18	8	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	72

Deaths in Public Institutions are referred to the Wards from whence the patients came.

DIARRHŒA.

The following table shows the periods of the year and the localities in which deaths from Diarrhœa occurred, and also the ages at death.

DISTRICTS AND WARDS.	QUARTERS.								YEAR.		
	March.		June.		Sept.		Dec.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Scotland	3	4	1	6	70	61	8	9	82	80	162
Vauxhall .. .. .	..	1	..	..	9	10	3	4	12	15	27
St. Paul's and Exchange .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3	10	3	3	6	13	19
St. Anne's and Lime Street	1	2	1	2	22	21	5	2	29	27	56
Castle Street and St. Peter's .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	2	4
Pitt Street and Great George .. .. .	..	1	1	2	7	13	3	4	11	20	31
Rodney Street and Abercromby	2	2	2	3	13	9	3	6	20	20	40
Everton	4	1	6	5	92	88	20	16	122	110	232
Kirkdale	3	2	5	2	60	61	11	9	79	74	153
West Derby	2	1	4	1	50	33	11	7	67	42	109
North Toxteth	1	..	2	2	35	25	12	5	50	32	82
South Toxteth.. .. .	4	1	2	5	29	39	10	11	45	56	101
Walton .. .. .	..	1	2	2	16	12	9	4	27	19	46
West Derby (Rural)	1	1	..	..	6	8	4	1	11	10	21
Wavertree .. .. .	..	1	..	..	3	4	2	2	5	7	12
Toxteth (Rural) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3	5	2	1	5	6	11
Hospitals (Residences outside the City) .. .. .	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
City	21	19	26	31	419	400	107	85	573	535	1108

AGES AT DEATH.											
Under 1 year.	1—	2—	5—	10—	15—	20—	30—	40—	50—	60 & upwards.	All Ages.
718	255	62	17	3	..	1	4	7	11	30	1108

Deaths in Public Institutions are referred to the wards from whence the patients came.

List of Streets in the City wherein Three or more Deaths from
Diarrhœa occurred during the year 1895.

STREETS.	No. of Deaths.	STREETS.	No. of Deaths.
Addington	3	Latham	5
Alma.. .. .	3	Ling	3
Anthony	3	Lundie	3
Argos Road	3	Luther	3
Arkwright	8	Mann	8
Arthur Street, Walton	4	Melbourne	3
Aspinall	4	Molyneux Road	3
Athol	4	Mill Road	3
Beacon Lane	3	Netherfield Road North	3
Beatrice	4	Newsham	3
Beaufort	6	Orwell Road	3
Bevington Hill	3	Park Road	3
Bond	3	Paul	7
Boundary	3	Penrhyn	4
Braemar	3	Portland	5
Burlington	15	Prince Edwin	5
Cavendish	3	Prince William	4
Cazneau	3	Richmond Row	4
China	8	Rishton	3
Dorrington	3	Robsart	9
Duncan	3	Rockingham	3
Easby Road.. .. .	4	Rose Vale	3
Elias	3	Rokeby	4
Ellison	3	Salisbury	5
Field	3	Scotland Road	3
Foley	6	St. Anne	6
Gerard	3	Stanhope	3
Gordon	5	Summer Gardens	3
Grafton	6	Tatlock	6
Great Homer	3	Teulon	4
Great Howard	3	Tillard	3
Harlow	3	Tudor	4
Hill	4	Victoria Square	3
Hopwood	6	Upper Frederick	6
Hornby	6	Vauxhall Road	3
Howe	5	Warren	3
Knight	3	Whitefield Road	5
Lambert	3	Windsor	3
Lancaster	6	Woodbine	3

In arranging the foregoing list of streets, all deaths occurring in Hospitals have been transferred to the streets from whence the patients were removed.

OTHER ZYMOTICS.

DISTRICTS AND WARDS.	Influenza.		Erysipelas.		Syphilis.		Rheumatic Fever.		Puerperal Fever.		Other Zymotics.		YEAR.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Scotland	2	5	2	..	6	8	6	..	..	7	4	..	40
Vauxhall .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
St. Paul's and Exchange ..	1	1	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	7
St. Anne's and Lime Street ..	2	4	1	1	3	4	..	1	..	2	..	1	19
Castle Street and St. Peter's ..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5
Pitt Street and Great George ..	5	3	2	1	3	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	18
Rodney Street and Abercromby ..	3	4	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	1	13
Everton	9	17	4	4	7	6	5	1	..	3	8	4	68
Kirkdale	5	4	1	1	1	..	..	2	..	3	2	3	22
West Derby	3	15	2	..	4	2	1	1	..	5	5	2	40
North Toxteth	9	16	..	..	..	3	3	1	..	2	3	1	38
South Toxteth	8	5	..	1	2	3	..	1	..	1	3	1	25
Walton	2	6	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	5	10	27
West Derby (Rural)	8	9	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	2	..	23
Wavertree	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	6
Toxteth (Rural)	3	4	..	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	1	2	15
Hospitals (Residences outside the City)	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	4	1	10
City	63	98	13	13	31	32	23	8	..	32	41	26	380

Deaths in Public Institutions are referred to the Wards from whence the patients came.

ANNUAL AVERAGE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM SIX OF THE PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES
DURING EACH OF THE LAST THREE DECENNIAL PERIODS.

Years.	Small Pox.	Typhus.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea.
1865—74	280·4	647·6	793·2	445·7	479·0	1012·7
1875—84	89·1	204·4	449·0	457·9	469·2	700·4
1885—94	12·2	41·9	261·7	434·9	324·8	541·0

ANNUAL AVERAGE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM SIX OF THE PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES
DURING EACH OF THE LAST THREE DECENNIAL PERIODS, DISTINGUISHING THOSE
OF PERSONS ABOVE AND BELOW FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

YEARS.	SMALLPOX.		TYPHUS.		SCARLET FEVER.		MEASLES.		WHOPPING COUGH.		DIARRHŒA.	
	Above 5.	Below 5.	Above 5.	Below 5.	Above 5.	Below 5.	Above 5.	Below 5.	Above 5.	Below 5.	Above 5.	Below 5.
1865-74 ...	158·0	122·4	* ...	* ...	187·1	606·1	15·5	430·2	9·7	469·3	105·9	906·8
1875-84 ...	60·7	28·4	* ...	* ...	141·8	307·2	31·1	426·8	17·7	451·5	64·3	636·1
1885-94 ...	9·2	3·0	† 24·3	† 6	89·2	172·5	30·9	404·0	15·6	309·2	60·2	480·8

* During these years the ages at death from Typhus were not differentiated.

† During the seven years, 1888-94.

The following table shows the annual average death rate, per 100,000 of the population, during each of the last three decennial periods, from the undermentioned Zymotic Diseases, and from Phthisis :—

DISEASES.	1865-1874.	1875-1884.	1885-1894.
Typhus	131·2	36·9	7·7
Small Pox	56·8	16·1	2·3
Scarlet Fever	160·7	81·2	50·5
Measles	90·3	82·8	83·9
Whooping Cough	97·0	84·9	62·7
Phthisis (including Tuberculosis)	441·6	355·1	313·4

TUBERCULAR DISEASES.

This group of diseases includes Phthisis, Scrofula, Tabes Mesenterica, and Hydrocephalus. They occasioned 1,781 deaths in the City of Liverpool during the year 1895. Of late years a considerable amount of attention has been given to the causes of Tubercular Diseases, with the result that there has been a steady diminution in these forms of disease. The year 1895 was, however, owing to the excessive number of deaths from lung diseases, an exception, the deaths from Phthisis rising to 1,305.

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS

WARDS.	QUARTERS.								YEAR.		
	March.		June.		Sept.		Dec.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	TOTAL
Scotland	27	18	14	16	17	10	14	10	72	54	126
Vauxhall	4	5	2	2	5	..	4	3	15	10	25
St. Paul's and Exchange	9	1	7	7	6	6	4	1	26	15	41
St. Anne's and Lime Street	25	13	21	9	15	9	14	7	75	38	113
Castle Street and St. Peter's	1	3	1	..	1	1	1	1	4	5	9
Pitt Street and Great George	6	7	9	4	6	2	5	3	26	16	42
Rodney Street and Abercromby	9	10	13	10	9	7	11	6	42	33	75
Everton	32	21	31	19	23	24	25	16	111	80	191
Kirkdale	28	18	15	15	10	19	14	15	67	67	134
West Derby	27	24	23	23	14	18	25	12	89	77	166
North Toxteth	17	14	16	17	15	10	9	8	57	49	106
South Toxteth	14	8	12	8	9	6	7	6	42	28	70
Walton	8	13	7	10	5	8	6	9	26	40	66
West Derby (rural)	12	9	10	5	5	5	3	6	30	25	55
Wavertree	2	4	1	3	2	2	4	3	9	12	21
Toxteth (rural)	1	2	2	4	2	2	4	1	9	9	18
Hospitals (Residences outside the City)	6	6	11	3	8	5	5	3	30	17	47
City	228	176	195	155	152	134	155	110	730	575	1305

AGES AT DEATH.											
Under 1 year.	1—	2—	5—	10—	15—	20—	30—	40—	50—	60 and upw'ds.	All Ages.
13	18	15	35	34	83	311	358	289	111	38	1305

Deaths in Public Institutions are referred to the Wards from whence the patients came.

DEATHS FROM OTHER TUBERCULAR DISEASES.

WARDS.							Scrofula.		Tuberc. Mesenterica.		Hydrocephalus.		YEAR.		
							M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Scotland	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	15	11	8	6	28	22	50
Vauxhall	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	3	2	5
St. Paul's and Exchange	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	1	..	5	1	6
St. Anne's and Lime Street	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	3	1	4	4	6	14	13	27
Castle Street and St. Peter's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pitt Street and Great George	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	1	..	4	3	7
Rodney Street and Abercromby	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	4	3	1	7	7	13	20
Everton	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	14	22	9	13	16	52	39	91
Kirkdale	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	7	13	10	11	9	28	26	54
West Derby	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	16	16	14	13	8	43	38	81
North Toxteth	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	11	..	3	6	20	10	30
South Toxteth	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	6	4	4	..	12	8	20
Walton	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	7	2	5	3	18	8	26
West Derby (Rural)	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	3	2	1	..	7	6	13
Wavertree	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	6	1	2	1	3	6	11	17
Toxteth (Rural)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	3	3	3	1	7	7	14
Hospitals (Residences outside the City)	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	7	1	1	..	1	6	9	15
City	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	80	105	78	71	68	260	216	476

Deaths in Public Institutions are referred to the Wards from whence the patients came.

DEATHS FROM CANCER DURING THE LAST SIX YEARS.

DISEASE.	1890.			1891.			1892.			1893.			1894.			1895.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cancer of Stomach and Bowels	38	50	88	42	45	87	52	39	91	43	52	95	52	44	96	85	73	158
" Liver	14	20	34	14	24	38	14	16	30	16	24	40	12	30	42	36	24	60
" Urinary and Gen- erative Organs	7	77	84	6	73	79	8	57	65	8	73	81	9	70	79	12	112	124
" Breast . . . . .	..	35	35	..	37	37	..	32	32	..	39	39	..	34	34	..	46	46
" Head and Face	8	10	18	16	3	19	7	3	10	13	6	19	13	5	18	19	4	23
" Tongue, Neck, and Throat	42	7	49	34	9	43	23	9	32	20	5	25	35	3	38	35	9	44
" Other parts of the Body	7	1	8	14	7	21	11	13	24	12	8	20	9	9	18	13	9	22
" (parts not specified)	6	12	18	9	13	22	7	12	19	12	10	22	6	14	20	15	10	25
Total	122	212	334	135	211	346	122	181	303	124	217	341	136	209	345	215	287	502

The following table shows the death rate per 1,000 of the population, and the number of deaths from Fever and Diarrhœa during the last thirty years :—

Year.	Death Rate per 1,000 of Population.	Deaths from Diarrhœa.	Deaths from Fever.	Deaths from Relapsing Fever.		
1866	41·7	1,145	1,523	...		
1867	29·4	796	656	...		
1868	29·1	1,108	841	...		
1869	28·9	1,001	783	...		
1870	31·1	1,151	572	355		
1871	35·1	1,127	701	207		
1872	27·0	998	451	25		
1873	25·8	906	335	...		
1874	31·9	879	449	...		
1875	27·5	842	490	...		
1876	27·5	694	398	...		
1877	26·4	605	382	...		
1878	29·3	979	375	...		
1879	26·9	402	248	...		
1880	27·2	1,028	256	...		
1881	26·7	508	292	...		
1882	*27·0	587	593	...		
1883	*27·7	518	540	...		
			Typhus. Typhoid. Continued.			
1884	*26·6	841	77	112	16	...
1885	*25·6	422	71	95	16	...
1886	*26·1	781	47	140	11	...
1887	*26·4	619	52	130	12	...
1888	*23·1	431	32	125	4	...
1889	*24·9	575	45	167
1890	*27·5	468	23	99	1	...
1891	26·9	330	37	92	2	...
1892	24·7	415	18	111	2	...
1893	27·3	866	44	221	5	...
1894	23·8	503	50	248	7	...
1895	25·4	1,108	24	197	4	...

* Calculated on corrected population as per Census Returns of 1891.

Mr. Plummer has kindly supplied the following tables:—

LIVERPOOL OBSERVATORY, BIDSTON, BIRKENHEAD.

Latitude 53° 24' 5" N.; Longitude 3° 4' 20" W.

Height above the Mean Level of the Sea, 201 feet.

Year and Month, 1895	Barometer. Mean.	Temperature. Mean.	Rainfall. Amount.	No. of days on which 0·01 ins. or more rain fell.	Mean Monthly Humidity. Complete Satura- tion equal 100.
	Inches.	Degrees.	Inches.		
January	29·725	33·2	2·898	20	90
February	30·138	30·1	0·312	4	83
March	29·678	41·7	2·797	21	87
April	29·876	47·6	1·782	13	75
May	30·109	54·7	0·416	8	70
June	30·078	57·7	0·995	9	79
July	29·832	59·4	3·808	17	74
August	29·839	60·4	1·853	16	79
September	30·115	61·0	1·085	8	75
October	29·829	45·6	5·443	22	80
November	29·825	45·4	2·440	15	86
December	29·740	40·1	2·436	19	84

DIFFERENCES FROM THE AVERAGE QUANTITIES OBSERVED DURING THE LAST 20 YEARS.

1895.	BAROMETER.		TEMPERATURE.		RAINFALL.	
	Above Average.	Below Average.	Above Average.	Below Average.	Above Average.	Below Average.
	Inches.	Inches.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Inches.	Inches.
January .....	..	0·186	..	6·0	0·040	..
February	0·194	..	..	11·1	..	1·329
March .....	..	0·236	..	0·5	1·126	..
April .....	..	0·019	0·3	..	0·182	..
May	0·152	..	2·9	..	..	1·472
June	0·088	..	0·3	..	..	0·996
July .....	..	0·084	..	1·4	0·814	..
August .....	..	0·070	..	0·1	..	1·024
September	0·176	..	4·8	..	..	2·016
October .....	..	0·034	..	4·0	1·790	..
November .....	..	0·054	2·2	..	..	0·345
December .....	..	0·139	0·2	..	..	0·185

OBSERVATIONS OF VELOCITY OF WIND.

1895.	Average Hourly Velocity for Month.	Maximum Hourly Velocity.	Date of Maximum Velocity.	Minimum Hourly Velocity.	Date of Minimum Velocity.
	Miles per hr.	Miles.		Miles.	
January ..	17·6	50	Jan. 12	1	Jan. 5
February ..	14·2	40	Feb. 28	1	Feb. 12, 17, 18
March ..	17·1	50	Mar. 24	1	Mar. 11, 17, 20
April	14·7	45	April 10	1	April 1, 3, 8, 18, 28
May	12·3	42	May 15	1	May 3, 6, 11, 13, 14, &c.
June	11·6	31	June 11	1	June 1, 4, 7
July	16·1	57	July 14	1	July 23
August ..	15·3	39	Aug. 30	1	Aug. 1, 15, 20, 22
September	13·0	46	Sept. 11	1	Sept. 6, 14, 16, 24, 25
October ..	15·4	58	Oct. 3	0	Oct. 17, 26, 29
November	19·0	49	Nov. 6	1	Nov. 4
December	24·0	69	Dec. 6	0	Dec. 20

Mr. Bennett has kindly supplied the following tables:—

TABLE NO. 1.—TEMPERATURE, WIND, AND HUMIDITY.

This table shows the mean temperature of the air, the mean wind velocity, and the mean humidity, for each month, and for the whole year.

Month	Mean Temperature of Air (°F.)	Mean Wind Velocity (m.p.h.)	Mean Humidity (%)
January	32.5	10.5	75.0
February	34.0	11.0	74.0
March	36.0	12.0	73.0
April	38.0	13.0	72.0
May	40.0	14.0	71.0
June	42.0	15.0	70.0
July	44.0	16.0	69.0
August	45.0	17.0	68.0
September	44.0	16.0	69.0
October	42.0	15.0	70.0
November	40.0	14.0	71.0
December	38.0	13.0	72.0
Year	40.0	14.0	71.0

TABLE NO. 2.—PRECIPITATION, AND QUANTITY OF WATER CONSUMED DURING THE YEAR.

Month	Precipitation (inches)	Quantity of Water Consumed (gallons)
January	0.10	1000
February	0.15	1500
March	0.20	2000
April	0.25	2500
May	0.30	3000
June	0.35	3500
July	0.40	4000
August	0.45	4500
September	0.40	4000
October	0.35	3500
November	0.30	3000
December	0.25	2500
Year	3.00	30000

TABLE NO. 3.—TEMPERATURE OF WATER IN WELL.

Month	Temperature of Water (°F.)	Quantity of Water Consumed (gallons)
January	32.0	1000
February	34.0	1500
March	36.0	2000
April	38.0	2500
May	40.0	3000
June	42.0	3500
July	44.0	4000
August	45.0	4500
September	44.0	4000
October	42.0	3500
November	40.0	3000
December	38.0	2500
Year	40.0	30000

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

For the purpose of carrying out the requirements of the various Sanitary Acts of Parliament, the following staff is employed :—

*District Inspectors for General Sanitary Purposes	...	25
Inspectors of Meat	... ..	4
„ „ Fish	... ..	3
„ under the Diseases of Animals Act	...	2
„ under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act	...	1
„ „ Workshop and Shop Hours Act...	...	2
† „ Smoke	... ..	2
‡ „ Ambulance and Disinfecting	... ..	9
Superintendents of Disinfecting Apparatus	... ..	2
Inspectors for Common Lodging and Sub-let Houses...	...	11
„ „ Canal Boats	... ..	1
„ „ Bakehouses	... ..	1
Notice Servers	... ..	2
Permanent Clerical Staff	... ..	16

Officers are selected for these positions whose previous training and occupation have been such as to fit them for the special duties they are called upon to discharge. In the incorporated districts some general assistance was rendered in routine Sanitary Administration by officers belonging to the Surveyor's Department. These officers now form part of the staff of the City Engineer.

Those marked * are required to hold the Certificate of the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain.

Those marked † have Marine Engineers' First-class Certificates.

‡ Superintendent Ambulance Inspector holds Sanitary Certificate, and also the Certificate of St. John's Ambulance Association.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

	<u>1895.</u>	<u>1894.</u>
Number of Visits to Railway Stations, including inspections made on		
Sundays	3,094	5,219
Inspections of pens	97,569	97,393
found clean	74,632	74,595
,, dirty and cleansed before being used	22,935	22,798
Informations for dirty pens used before being cleansed ..	2	—
Inspections of Trucks	30,412	29,906
found clean	27,487	27,118
,, dirty and cleansed before being used, or leaving the		
City dirty	2,925	2,788
Informations for dirty trucks used before being cleansed ..	—	—
Inspections of Horse Boxes	203	337
found clean	128	193
,, dirty and cleansed before being used, or leaving the		
City dirty	75	144
Informations for dirty horse boxes used before being cleansed	—	—
Number of Inspections of Vessels	8,924	8,626
found clean	4,009	3,912
,, dirty and cleansed before being used, or going to Sea		
without cattle or cargo	4,914	4,710
Informations for dirty vessels used before being cleansed ..	1	4
Inspections of Gangways	7,244	7,073
found clean	5,804	5,587
,, dirty and cleansed before being used	1,440	1,486
Informations for not cleansing gangways	—	—
Informations for not disinfecting scrapings and sweepings..	—	—
Number of Inspections of Lairage and Sale Yards	3,721	3,398
found clean	2,718	2,568
,, dirty and cleansed before being used	1,003	830
Informations for dirty Lairages used before being cleansed	—	—
Informations for landing fittings without consent in writing		
of the Local Authority	2	4
,, ,, landing broken fodder	—	—
,, ,, carrying newly-shorn sheep on upper deck	—	—
,, ,, not providing pens for animals on vessel..	1	1
,, ,, neglecting to slaughter injured animals ..	2	—
,, ,, neglecting to securely tie cattle	1	—
,, ,, removing animals without a license	5	—
Total Number of Informations	14	9
Fined	11	9
Withdrawn	3	—
Amount of Fines and Costs	£23 4 6	£52 16 6

RETURNS OF CATTLE KILLED IN THE CITY SLAUGHTER-HOUSES,
AND OF MEAT IMPORTED FOR SALE.

There is a considerable decrease over the preceding year in the number of cattle slaughtered in the City Slaughter-houses, over 2,000 less being slaughtered than in the preceding year, but there is an increase in the carcasses of dead meat imported for sale; the total being over 1,500 more than in the preceding year. The live cattle are not brought to the market in such large numbers when there is a large importation of carcasses; similarly with regard to sheep there is a decrease of about 62,000 in the number killed in the City, and an increase of about 51,000 in the number of carcasses imported for sale.

STREET.	Beasts.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Calves.	Pigs.	Dead Meat Imported for Sale.			
						Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.
Abattoir.	8522	141957	..	13651	42396	38148	349955	9	399
Back Butler Street	116	68	64	32	2	..	..	..	..
Back Castle Street	693	642	401	364	15	286	20	..	..
Back Mount Vernon Green..	404	3458	828	26	..	..	..	..	..
Cotter Street.....	50	..	..	7	2628	..	..	..	..
Corlett Street	72	1402	420	2	3	..	..	..	..
Darnley Street .....	..	..	..	..	2293	..	..	..	..
Edgware Street	154	554	169	4	..	..	..	..	..
Embledon Street	266	766	314	..	8	..	..	..	..
Foley Street .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gelling Street	260	618	372	166	..	..	..	..	..
Peel Street.....	65	733	292	2	71	..	..	..	..
Bevington Hill	1334	116	..	1039	6	67	..	6	..
Benledi Street .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Byrom Street .....	..	..	..	..	1487	..	..	..	..
Bolton Street.....	297	..	1044	2	..	..	..	..	..
Back Commutation Row(1)..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
" (2)..	240	1886	427	..	..	..	..	..	..
Copperas Hill .....	..	..	..	..	10854	..	..	..	..
Finch Place	524	2248	813	6	..	..	..	..	..
Frederick Street	95	438	404	14	102	..	..	..	..
Hodson Street .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lydia Ann Street.....	334	3015	354	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carried forward	4904	15944	5906	1664	17469	353	20	6	..

RETURNS OF CATTLE KILLED IN THE CITY SLAUGHTER-HOUSES,
AND OF MEAT IMPORTED FOR SALE.—*Continued.*

STREET.	Beasts.	Sheep.	Lambs	Calves	Pigs.	Dead Meat imported for Sale.			
						Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.
Brought forward	4904	15944	5906	1664	17469	353	20	6	..
Norman Street .....	..	..	..	..	2527	..	..	..	..
Norfolk Street .....	..	2294	813	..	11	..	..	..	..
Soho Street .....	..	..	..	..	1862	..	..	..	..
Upper Milk Street .....	..	..	..	..	6555	..	..	..	..
Salisbury Road, Walton....	43	2	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
West Derby Road, W. Derby	46	133	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
„ Village „	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Town Row „	9	42	..	..	7	..	..	..	..
Prescot Road, Knotty Ash..	7	42	..	..	21	..	..	..	..
101, High Street, Wavertree	7	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
105, „ „	3	10	..	1	9	..	..	..	..
Sandown Lane „	5	54	..	..	9	..	..	..	..
Derby Lane, Old Swan ....	..	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Allerton Road, Toxteth ..	77	423	..	2	10	..	..	..	..
Total in Private Slaughter-houses.....	5101	19007	6719	1667	28490	353	20	6	..
Total in the City	13623	160964	6719	15318	70886	38501	349975	15	399

PRECEDING YEAR.

Total in Private Slaughter-houses.....	6188	24992	7061	2761	33120	357	45	..	4
Total in the former City area	16340	223443	7061	18769	62877	36915	298647	..	528

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There were two applications for transfer of licences and one application for a new licence during the year, viz.:—

Premises.		Date 1895.
Hodson Street	Refused.	28th March.
Salisbury Road (Walton)	Granted.	21st November.
Cherry Lane „ (New)	Refused.	28th „

UNWHOLESOME MEAT, FISH, &c., SEIZED AND DESTROYED.

DATE.—1895.		Beef.	Veal.	Mutton.	Pork.	Poultry	Rabbits and Hares.	* Fish.	Shell-fish.	Oysters.	Fruit.
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Head		Lbs.	Bags.		Lbs.
MARKETS.	SLAUGHTER HOUSES.										
	Abattoir ..	88335	11072	15389	14487	..	400	..	..	..	..
	Back Castle Street ..	14916	2084	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bevington Hill ..	31398	2000	198	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bolton Street ..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Byrom Street ..	20	..	..	940	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Copperas Hill ..	..	..	..	1265	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Darnley Street ..	..	..	..	160	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Gelling Street ..	2511	160	164	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Norman Street ..	..	..	..	490	..	..	..	..	..	..
OTHER PARTS.											
	St. John's ..	133	55	399	332	147	670	116667	102	1000	..
	St. Martin's ..	150	120	107	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Athol Street ..	..	..	112	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Brunswick Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	..
	Back Roe Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,320 Bananas
	Cotter Street ..	..	..	..	80	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Currie Street ..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Foley Street ..	..	..	..	769	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Frederick Street ..	..	..	420	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Gt. Charlotte Street ..	..	..	..	..	53	77	18792	..	..	..
	Gt. George Street ..	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Gt. Homer Street ..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lime Street ..	450	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Market Street ..	..	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	..	..
	Mill Street ..	256	..	20	17	..	48	..	..	..	..
	Netherfield Road ..	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Norfolk Street ..	..	..	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	North Haymarket ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,950 Apples
	Old Hall Street ..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pitt Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	..	..	..
	Peel Street ..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Park Road ..	40	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Prescot Street ..	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rose Street ..	..	..	..	..	198	169	21340	..	..	..
	Scotland Road ..	30	..	76	110	..	..	..	..	..	..
	St. Oswald Street ..	8410	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tryon Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	2100	..	..	..	..
	Upper Milk Street ..	..	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Upper Parliament St.	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Victoria Street ..	..	..	..	560	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Williamson Square ..	..	..	..	..	..	450	..	..	..	..
	William Henry Street	540	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		147346	15491	17147	19790	425	3914	157339	102	1000	6270

* Foregoing does not include Fish removed as refuse by Veterinary Superintendent.

		Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Equivalent to—Meat	...	89	3	2	22
Fish	...	70	4	3	7

	1895.	1894.
Number of Visits to Slaughterhouses made by Meat Inspectors ..	10,312	10,925
„ „ Butchers' Shops „ „ ..	58,478	53,941
„ „ Fish Shops „ Fish Inspectors ..	39,165	38,119
„ „ Poultry Depots	443	428
„ Informations in respect to Diseased Meat and Fish ..	9	12
„ Fined	8	10
„ sent to Gaol	—	—
Amount of Fines and Costs	£47 1 1	£49 10 9

TUBERCULOSIS.

Return shewing the number of carcasses seized by Medical Officer of Health and Inspectors, distinguishing the number so condemned in consequence of the animal having suffered from Tuberculosis.

	1895.
Number of carcasses seized during the year by Medical Officer of Health and Inspectors under section 116 of the Public Health Act	902
* Number of such carcasses condemned by Justices under section 117 of the Public Health Act	* 0
Number of carcasses so condemned in consequence of the animal having suffered from Tuberculosis	103

SMOTHERED AND INJURED CATTLE.

There is a large decrease in the number of smothered and injured cattle. These are mainly cattle imported from Ireland, the cross channel traffic being attended with more injury and damage to the cattle than is sustained by those which have been brought across the Atlantic.

Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Number found good.	Number found bad.	Weight of Bad in pounds.
31	58	126	173	42	7,809

* The whole were dealt with under a Local Act, which does not require a Justices' Order.

ANTHRAX.

On December 2nd, a cow was sent to the Abattoir by Mr. Mawer, Dairyman, St. Oswald Street, Old Swan, which upon examination was found to have suffered from Anthrax. The carcass was condemned. On the 23rd of the same month, another cow was found dead of Anthrax at Mawer's shippon, and on the 25th December a third cow was killed at the same address, also suffering from Anthrax. The carcasses were destroyed in the usual way, and the premises dealt with as prescribed by the Orders of the Board of Agriculture.

Twelve cows and one calf, having been in contact with the infected animals, were also destroyed, and compensation paid in conformity with the requirements of the Order.

On the 20th December, 1895, one cow died suddenly at a shippon in Frank Street, and the carcass was sent to the Abattoir. Upon examination it was found that this cow had died from Anthrax. The carcass was condemned and destroyed. No other case occurred on these premises.

No. of Cows in Shippon.	Locality of Disease.	Healthy Animals slaughtered by order of Local Authority.	Diseased Animals slaughtered by order of Local Authority.	Died.
16	St. Oswald St., Old Swan.	13	1	2
14	10, Frank St., South Toxteth.	...	...	1

ANTHRAX.—Continued.

Date 1895.	Premises.	Weight—lbs.
Dec. 2nd	1 Beast died at St. Oswald Street	600
„ 20th	1 Beast died at Frank Street	540
„ 23rd	1 Beast died at St. Oswald Street	595
„ 25th	1 Beast killed at St. Oswald Street	550
„ 25th	12 Cows and one calf killed at St. Oswald Street, having been in contact with infected cattle ...	7,265
		9,550 lbs.
		Or
		Tons. Cwt. Qt. Lbs.
		4 5 1 2

The whole of the above carcasses were removed to Holme Street and destroyed in the manner prescribed by the Board of Agriculture.

Veterinary examinations, by request of the Board of Agriculture, of lungs of cattle killed at the Liverpool Abattoirs.

Total Number of Lungs affected with Tubercle examined.	Tuberculous lungs of cows from Liverpool dairies.	Tuberculous lungs of cattle from districts outside the City.	Carcases of animals having Tuberculous lungs seized and destroyed by Meat Inspectors.	Carcases of animals having lungs slightly affected with Tuberculosis fit for consumption.
202	130	72	43	159

SUMMARY of Veterinary Inspections under the Diseases of Animals Act.

Post-Mortem Examinations.	Affected.	Not Affected.
37	—	37

GLANDERS AND FARCY.

Glanders was detected in one horse sent from Tuebrook to the Knackers Yard, Holme Street, and having been duly certified by the Veterinary Superintendent was destroyed as prescribed by law.

SWINE FEVER.

Eighteen cases of this disease were found at the Abattoir and Slaughter-houses. Four of these animals were found dead, and fourteen others were killed by their owners. All of these animals were imported from Ireland.

	No. of Outbreaks.	Post- mortems.	LIVE ANIMALS EXAMINED.		Total.
			Healthy.	Diseased.	
In Liverpool Market	—	—	5,727	—	5,727
„ Suburbs	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	5,727	—	5,727

RABIES.

Throughout the whole of the year—during which the Rabies Order as to the Muzzling of Dogs was enforced—there was not a single case of Rabies reported within the City Boundary.

LICENSES FOR CATTLE.

During the year 1895, twenty applications were made to the Health Committee for licenses to keep cows on premises not previously licensed. Seventeen of these applications for keeping one hundred and sixty-nine cows were granted. Thirty-five of the shippens previously licensed have been transferred to fresh tenants, and two applications are standing over, pending alterations as to light and ventilation.

The thirteen applications standing over from last year have since been granted.

There were eight applications made to keep more cows than the number for which the license was originally issued, five of these, for keeping twelve cows, were granted, on certain structural alterations being made.

There are at present 325 shippens licensed to keep 4,311 cows.

There has been a gradual, but great, improvement during the year, as to light and ventilation in shippens. As old shippens become vacant and applications are made for renewal of the licenses, ventilating windows 2 feet 6 inches by 2 feet, and having a fall of at least 1 foot, or other efficient means of ventilation are required, and also one or more ventilating shafts passing through the roof.

Six applications were made during the year to keep pigs in styes separate from, and unconnected with, shippens, two of which were granted for keeping twenty-eight pigs. The total number of premises or styes now licensed in the city is twenty-eight for keeping one hundred and twenty pigs.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS ORDER.

On application being made for registration of premises for the sale of milk, under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order, the sanitary arrangements are inspected by the District Sanitary Inspector, and in case of any defect being found, a notice is at once sent to the owner to remedy such defect. The premises are then inspected by the Milkshop Inspector, to ascertain that the premises are suitable and that no other business likely to cause contamination of the milk is carried on. After registration the premises are visited from time to time by the Inspectors. The number of such visits are to be found on page 61. Samples of milk for analysis are taken by the Food and Drugs Inspector. The number so taken during the year will be found on page 67.

When infectious sickness occurs at a milkshop the premises are specially inspected, and the necessary action taken.

In no case was disease in private houses traceable to milkshops.

The accompanying table shows the number of milkshops on the register, etc.

Number of applications for registration during the year	245
Of which transfers were	129
Number of applications granted	209
„ „ refused	34
„ „ standing over pending alterations	2
Number on the register at the end of 1894	1,236
„ „ „ 1895	1,415

SHIPPON INSPECTION.

	1895.	1894.
Number of Inspections of Shippons	1,146	982
„ Informations	4	3
„ Fined	2	1
Amount of Fines and Costs	£1 14 0	£0 9 6

DAIRIES AND MILK SHOPS.

	1895.	1894.
Number of Inspections of Dairies and Milk Shops	1,892	2,043
„ found Incorrect	262	67
„ of Informations	10	10
„ Fined	7	7
„ Acquitted and Withdrawn	3	3
Amount of Fines and Costs	£9 16 6	£5 6 6

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1891, AND SHOP HOURS

ACT, 1893.

The Shop Hours Act came into operation in Liverpool on 1st January, 1893. During 1895 there have been 3,961 visits paid to shops during the day, and 2,014 visits made after six o'clock; in 5,046 instances the shops were found to be correct, and 929 incorrect.

The persons concerned have generally evinced readiness to comply with the requirements of the Act, and have thus lessened the difficulties in administering the Act.

	<u>1895.</u>	<u>1894.</u>
Number of copies of Shop Hours Act distributed by		
Inspectors	1,022	
Number of Workshops inspected, protected	497	550
,, ,, ,, non-protected	42	64
	<u>539</u>	<u>614</u>
,, Workrooms measured	622	721
Visits to Workshops	4,283	3,951
Workshops found incorrect	1,826	1,654
Number of Informations laid	1	4
,, Fined	1	3
Amount of Fines and Costs	<u>14s. 6d.</u>	<u>£1 3s. 6d.</u>

SUMMARY OF VISITS PAID TO WORKSHOPS.

Basket Makers	7	Marine Stores	73
Bootmakers	60	Mat Makers	7
Bottlers	75	Mattress and Bed Makers	35
Box Makers	25	Metal Polish Makers... ..	8
Brush Makers... ..	19	Milliners	74
Cabinet Makers and Joiners	241	Millstone Makers	8
Canned Meats... ..	30	Paper Cutters, &c	59
Cap Makers	19	Photographers	6
Carvers and Gilders	25	Pickle and Sauce Manufacturers	65
Chain Makers	5	Plasterers and Modellers	10
Coach Builders	48	Plumbers	17
Confectioners	95	Sack and Bag Makers	42
Coopers... ..	12	Saddlers	12
Cork Cutters	20	Scale Makers	11
Cotton Sorters, &c.	211	Slipper Makers	6
Curriers	18	Smiths	19
Cycle and Bassinette Makers	38	Tailors	1,560
Dress and Mantle Makers	825	Tarpaulin Makers	5
Drysalts	41	Trunk and Portmanteau Makers	30
Engravers	11	Umbrella Makers	11
Enamellers	17	Underclothing Makers	100
Feather Dressers	6	Upholsterers	8
French Polishers	17	Watchmakers and Jewellers	20
Furriers	8	Various... ..	87
Glass Blowers	5		
Knitters	9		
		Total	4,283

THE SANITARY DEFECTS INCLUDE:—

	<u>1895.</u>	<u>1894.</u>
Number of Workrooms, dirty walls	533	551
„ „ „ ceilings	531	551
„ „ „ floors	40	23
„ „ „ urinals	22	20
„ „ „ water-closets	67	147
„ „ „ lavatories	5	15
„ „ insufficiently ventilated, arising from structural defects or from want of attention	314	657
„ „ found overcrowded	16	29
„ Defective Drains and Water-closets; also insufficient water-closet accommodation, and other nuisances	629	653
„ Notices issued	654	532
„ „ not complied with	3	44
(These are known to be in progress.)		
„ Informations	17	28
„ Fined	6	8
„ of References to Government Factory Inspector ..	146	156
<hr/>		
Amount of Fines and Costs ..	£6 15 6	£6 11 0

Proceedings under the Sanitary Amendment Act of 1854, for
Smoke Offences.

EXCESSIVE SMOKE.

Number of reports of smoke in Town	327
" " from Steamers in river	186
" " " dock	27
Total	<u>540</u>
Informations against Manufactories	298
" " Steamers in river	183
" " " dock	23
Total	<u>504</u>
Acquitted or withdrawn, Town cases	2
" " Steamer cases	8
Total	<u>10</u>
Fined, Manufactories	296
" Steamers	198
Total	<u>494</u>
Amount of Fines, Manufactories	£426 5 7
" " Steamers.. .. .	263 13 2
Total	<u>£689 18 9</u>

The following were admonished by the Health Committee in respect to nuisances caused by excessive smoke :—

Manufactories	29
Steamers in river	3
" dock	4
Total	<u>36</u>

In addition 21 cases of excessive smoke from Steamers in the river were observed ; in 11 the vessels were bound to foreign ports, and in 10 the owners could not be traced.

Complaints received of smoke from defective house flues, and from low chimneys	87
Visits relating thereto	<u>272</u>
Chimneys raised in consequence of complaints	25
Flues altered and repaired	31
Attention promised	13
Referred to other departments	3
Frivolous complaints	15
Total complaints dealt with	<u>87</u>

CAUTIONS FOR EMITTING EXCESSIVE SMOKE.

Inspectors gave Manufactories	362 Cautions.
" " Steamers	39 ..
Total	<u>401</u> ..

BAKEHOUSES.

Number of Bakehouses on Register, 31st December, 1895	...	...	...	...	786
Number of Visits	...	...	...	...	3,399
Number of Notices issued to cleanse floors, etc.	...	...	...	...	27
Number of Notices issued for dirty walls and ceilings	..	...	...	...	203

In addition, 231 were found dirty, but cleansing was done without Notice.

Number of Notices issued for defective ventilation	...	...	...	...	49
" " " to provide water direct from main	...	...	...	...	6
" " " to cleanse store cisterns	...	...	...	...	4
" " " to repair defective drains and traps	...	...	...	...	88
" " " to discontinue using bedrooms opening directly into bakehouses	...	...	...	...	8
" " " to repair defective flagging and tiling	...	...	...	...	29
" " " to repair defective ceilings	...	...	...	...	40
" " " to remove water-closets out of bakehouses	...	...	...	...	3
" " " to provide water-closet accommodation	...	...	...	...	7
" " " to remove and cease keeping animals in bakehouses	...	...	...	...	4
" " " to cease using bakehouse as a wash-house	...	...	...	...	1
" " " to discontinue using unsuitable premises	...	...	...	...	1
Number of References to Government Factory Inspector	...	...	...	...	25

All the Notices were complied with except four, for which informations were laid, viz. :—
One for using a bakehouse as a bedroom, the defendant was fined 2s. 6d. and 2s. 6d., and ordered to cease to use the bakehouse as a bedroom: one for not providing water-closet accommodation for the use of those employed in the bakehouse; a fine of 20s. and 4s. 6d. costs was imposed, and an order made for the necessary work to be done in seven days. The order was not complied with, and another information was laid, when the work was done. In the case of an information for defective ventilation, the tenant ceased to use the premises as a bakehouse. As a result of an information for using unfit premises as a bakehouse, the tenant was fined 5s. and 4s. 6d., and afterwards left the premises.

Proceedings under the Food and Drugs and Margarine Acts.

All samples of food or drugs are taken either by or under the superintendence of Inspectors of the Health Committee. It becomes necessary, however, from time to time to employ women or young lads to go into the shop to ask for the articles, and as soon as the agent receives them, the Inspector enters the shop and completes the formalities which the Act requires. This is rendered necessary as the Inspectors become known in the district. Special attention is paid to milk, a large number of samples of which are taken.

SAMPLES TAKEN FOR ANALYSIS.

No. of Samples purchased.	Description of Samples	Adulterated.	Informations
578	New Milk	52	38
119	Skimmed Milk	21	17
18	Condensed Milk .. .. .	..	..
2	Buttermilk	1	1
43	Butter	9	9
18	Lard	1	..
29	Margarine	26	25
32	Cheese	2	2
21	Coffee	8	4
2	French Coffee .. .. .	..	..
1	Chicory .. .. .	..	..
3	Sugar .. .. .	..	..
5	Mustard	2	1
25	Pepper .. .. .	..	..
6	Cayenne Pepper .. .. .	..	..
26	Ginger	1	1
46	Ground Ginger	11	7
1	Ground Nutmeg .. .. .	..	..
6	Caraway Seeds .. .. .	..	..
7	Pickles .. .. .	..	..
1	Piccalilli .. .. .	..	..
13	Vinegar	1	1
1	Roast Mutton .. .. .	..	..
2	Egg Food .. .. .	..	..
2	Baking Powder .. .. .	..	..
1	Blanc Mange Powder .. .. .	..	..
8	Arrowroot .. .. .	..	..
2	Ground Mace .. .. .	..	..
1	Macaroni .. .. .	..	..
5	Bread .. .. .	..	..
2	Bread and Butter .. .. .	..	..
2	Flour .. .. .	..	..
2	Oats .. .. .	..	..
3	Oatmeal .. .. .	..	..
2	Yeast .. .. .	..	..
1	Honey .. .. .	..	..
2	Marmalade .. .. .	..	..
11	Jam .. .. .	..	..
1	Syrup .. .. .	..	..

SAMPLES TAKEN FOR ANALYSIS—CONTINUED.

No. of Samples purchased.	Description of Samples.	Adulterated.	Informations.
13	Sweetmeats .. .. .	..	..
3	Tartaric Acid.. .. .	..	..
12	Cream of Tartar	1	..
3	Olive Oil .. .. .	..	..
1	Olives .. .. .	..	..
1	Cassia .. .. .	..	..
2	Medicine Prescription	1	..
2	Preserved Pineapple .. .. .	..	..
1	„ Tomatoes .. .. .	..	..
3	„ Peas	3	..
2	„ Beans	1	..
1	„ Ginger .. .. .	..	..
1	„ Walnuts .. .. .	..	..
1	„ Greengages	1	..
1	Brandy .. .. .	..	..
7	Rum	1	..
4	Irish Whiskey	1	1
4	Scotch Whiskey	2	1
6	Gin	1	..
1	Port Wine .. .. .	..	..
10	Beer .. .. .	..	..
2	Stout .. .. .	..	..
1	Sherry Wine .. .. .	..	..
Total 1132		147 Adulterated.	108
1035 preceding year.		116 preceding year.	

	<u>1895.</u>	<u>1894.</u>
Number of Informations	108	99
„ Fined	97	96
Acquitted or Withdrawn	11	3
Amount of Fines and Costs	£286 15 0	£235 12 6

SAMPLES OF MILK OBTAINED DURING THE YEAR 1895.

Number of Samples purchased on Week-days	450
„ Informations	46
Number of Samples taken at Railway Stations on Week-days	58
„ Informations	1
Number of Samples purchased on Sundays	128
„ Informations	7
Number of Samples taken at Railway Stations on Sundays	61
„ Informations	2

REFUSING TO SELL SAMPLES FOR ANALYSIS.

	<u>1895.</u>	<u>1894.</u>
No. of Informations	1	1
„ Fined	1	1
Acquitted or Withdrawn	—	—
Amount of Fines and Costs	£2 4 6	£5 4 6

GIVING FALSE WARRANTY.

	<u>1895.</u>
No. of Informations	1
„ Fined	1
Amount of Fine and Costs	£2 4 6

MARGARINE ACT.

	<u>1895.</u>	<u>1894.</u>
Number of Visits to Shops	2,143	1,764
„ Samples obtained	26	15
„ „ Analysed	—	—
„ Informations	22	14
„ Fined	21	13
Amount of Fines and Costs	£24 19 6	£11 4 6

The samples obtained under the Margarine Act are not subjected to analysis when the vendor admits that the sample is Margarine, but in all proceedings taken in respect to Margarine, under the Food and Drugs Act, the sample is of course submitted to analysis in compliance with the requirements of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act. The application of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act to Margarine is of essential importance, inasmuch as any adulterations of Margarine, noxious or otherwise, can be readily dealt with under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

The amount of fines for offences under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act has increased during the past twelve months as compared with the preceding twelve months. It was especially noticed that the common and simple fraud of adulterating milk with water was much less frequently practised in 1895 than 1894, and the samples of milk purchased on Sundays showed a marked improvement.

NUISANCES PREJUDICIAL TO HEALTH.

The advice and assistance of the Department in reference to conditions prejudicial to health, were sought more frequently during the past year than in any preceding year, the applications made by residents being 7,796, an increase of several hundreds as compared with the year 1894. In many instances complaint was made to the Department only after requests addressed to the persons causing or allowing the nuisance, had been ignored. A great deal of the time of the Inspectors was taken up by these special examinations. The following table shews the character of the proceedings :—

	<u>1895.</u>	<u>1894.</u>
Number of Complaints made by Inhabitants	7,796	6,314
„ Nuisances discovered on above complaints	15,720	11,038
„ „ „ house to house inspection..	51,843	46,902
„ Notices issued.. .. .	38,034	36,218
„ Notes to complainants	3,311	2,881
„ „ sent to comply with notices	4,771	4,644
„ Nuisances re-inspected	83,945	74,609
„ „ abated on re-inspection	46,830	41,960
„ Drains repaired	18,207	12,626
„ Ashpits „	2,501	2,871
„ Closets „	16,937	11,311
„ Water Closet Conversions	168	6
„ Spouts fixed and repaired	852	835
„ Places from which animals have been removed ..	315	434
„ Offensive Matter removed from premises	722	4,528
„ Stagnant Water „ „	1,161	2,004
„ Dilapidated Houses	543	1,366
„ Premises supplied with water	5,387	5,925
„ Chimneys repaired to abate smoke nuisances ..	30	44
„ Cellar Rails repaired	7	16
„ Informations laid	1,809	1,154
„ Fined	350	263
„ of Magistrates' Orders	729	493
„ Acquitted or Withdrawn	730	398
Amount of Fines and Costs	£296 6 1	£210 9 6

The applications to examine large and important public buildings and offices have not been so numerous as in the last few years, the great bulk of complaints arising in respect to ill-constructed and jerry-built property.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

	<u>1895.</u>	<u>1894.</u>
Number of visits ..	650	695

Applications for permission to carry on the following offensive trades were made during the year, and a report by the Medical Officer of Health on each application was submitted to the Health Committee.

Premises.	Business.	Granted.	Refused.	Date 1895.
No. 25, Cherry Lane ..	Fish Oil and Soft Soap ..	1	—	17th January.
No. 141, Vauxhall Rd.	Fish Skin Curing	—	1	24th January.
Maddox Street and Bevington Hill, Corner of	Soap Manufacture	—	1	28th February
No. 28, Maguire Street	Do.	—	1	18th March.
Benledi Street	Bone Boiling	—	1	11th April.
No. 79, Naylor Street..	Soap Manufacture	1	—	20th June.
No. 141, Vauxhall Rd	Do.	1	—	27th June.
Nos. 79 and 81, Naylor Street	Do.	1	—	5th September
No. 28, Vauxhall Road.	Do.	1	—	5th September
Pumpfields	Do.	1	—	21st Sept.
No. 12, Rose Hill ..	Bone Boiling	—	1	26th Sept. 21st Nov.
Greenwich Park, North- east corner . ..	Manure Manufacture and Horse Slaughtering ..	—	1	5th December.
Cherry Lane, Walton..	Tallow Melting and Knackers' Yard	—	1	5th December.

In the cases in which permission was granted, conditions were imposed requiring that the premises be put in proper order to the satisfaction of the City Engineer and the Medical Officer of Health, that no public nor private nuisance be caused, and that the business be discontinued whenever the Council shall so require.

KNACKERS' YARDS RETURNS.

			Horses Destroyed.	Horses taken in Dead.	Asses Destroyed	Cows Destroyed.	Mule.
Holme Street	..	..	1,189	1,324	46	69	1
Total	..	..	1,189	1,324	46	69	1

MANURE YARDS AND WHARVES.

	<u>1895.</u>	<u>1894.</u>
Number of visits	705	686

GRAVES.

Interments in some of the old City Graveyards are still permitted, and much ingenuity is displayed in storing away the dead in the limited space available. It is fortunate that restrictions are placed upon these interments, and that a certain space and depth are requisite before the grave can be used, for the injurious effects of the decay of human bodies in the vicinity of dwellings cannot be doubted.

The number of interments requiring supervision by the Sanitary officers is diminishing year by year. This year the attention of the Sanitary officer was required in 49 cases, against 58 in 1894.

A Crematorium has been erected in Anfield Cemetery, and the ancient means of disposal of the dead by cremation, which is again finding favour in many important centres of population throughout Europe, may be resorted to here.

	<u>1895.</u>	<u>1894.</u>
Number of Graves examined and measured	49	58
„ of Visits to Cemeteries	21	29

REFERENCES TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

	<u>1895.</u>	<u>1894.</u>
Referred to City Engineer	1,958	1,808
„ Building Surveyor	1,375	1,078
„ Water Engineer	7,393	5,058
„ Veterinary Superintendent	1,850	1,468
„ School Board	11,457	12,692

The references to the Water Engineer comprise, mainly, defective fittings, resulting in waste of water; also cases in which the supply was insufficient, owing to various accidental causes.

The references to the School Board chiefly relate to school children from infected houses.

REFERENCES FROM OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

	<u>1895.</u>	<u>1894.</u>
Received from the City Engineer	12,133	11,253
„ Veterinary Superintendent	5,152	3,850
„ Water Engineer	4,525	2,941
„ Lodging-house Inspectors	9,579	3,605

The references from other Departments mainly comprise insanitary conditions discovered by officers belonging to those Departments, but with which it is not within their province to deal.

A large increase is to be noted over the preceding year, owing to damage done by the severe frost experienced in the early part of the year.

HOUSE TO HOUSE VISITATION.

	<u>1895.</u>	<u>1894.</u>
Number of Inspections of Street Houses	6,341	9,106
„ Street Houses found Clean	5,204	7,878
„ „ „ „ Dirty	1,137	1,228
„ Apartments in Street Houses Examined	29,963	42,093
„ Inspections of Court Houses	2,349	3,022
„ Court Houses found Clean.. .. .	1,642	2,304
„ „ „ „ Dirty.. .. .	707	718
„ Apartments in Court Houses Examined.. .. .	7,207	8,963
Total Number of Houses Examined	14,610	19,074

The systematic house-to-house visitation has been retarded during the year from various causes, the chief one being the large number of special visits necessitated in consequence of the frost.

COURT AND ALLEY EXAMINATIONS.

	<u>1895.</u>	<u>1894.</u>
Number of Visits to Courts and Alleys	76,534	78,053
„ Closets found Dirty, but Cleansed by Officer's Instruction	76,458	74,279
„ Informations.. .. .	76	72
„ Fined	64	64
Amount of Fines and Costs	£6 14 6	£7 9 6

Visits to courts and alleys are made with the special object of ensuring the cleanliness of the surface and domestic offices. The aim is to keep the courts and alleys uniformly clean throughout the week, and with this view the district inspectors are instructed that every tenant in each court is in turn to be held responsible for the cleanliness of the court for a period of one week ; the inspector records in his visiting book whose turn it is, and duly informs that tenant. Failing compliance with his requirements, an information is laid under a bye-law of the Local Sanitary Act.

The magistrate has rendered great help to the department by imposing a small fine in those cases in which a prosecution became necessary. There is a marked improvement in the condition of the courts, and also in the apparent willingness of the people to cleanse them. The attention of the officer is, however, very necessary, since when the visits are lessened the filthy habits of the people soon lead to a recurrence of the dirty conditions.

The court and alley work is greatly decreasing in amount, owing to the demolition of low-class property for the extension of business, or to the removal of insanitary property by the Insanitary Property and Artizans' Dwellings Committee. The number of courts and alleys scheduled for inspection in 1890 was 2,165, in 1894 it had fallen to 1,766, and in 1895 it had further fallen to 1,660.

During the Summer months all courts and alleys having covered entrances were specially washed and hosed down by the scavengers.

EXAMINATION OF CELLAR DWELLINGS.

	<u>1895.</u>	<u>1894.</u>
Number of Street Cellars inspected	4,100	5,923
" " " found empty	159	283
" " " used for Lumber, &c.	1,517	2,057
" " " found illegally occupied	84	177
" " " " legally	2,340	3,403
Notices issued to Owners	169	315
" " Occupiers	101	120
Informations against Street Cellar Owners	3	19
Fined	1	15
of Informations against Street Cellar Occupiers	—	2
Fined	—	1
of Court Cellars inspected	538	1,016
" " " found empty	31	171
" " " used for Lumber, &c.	367	540
" " " illegally occupied	6	19
" " " legally	134	286
" " and Street Cellars found dirty	445	467
Informations against Court Cellar Owners	6	24
Fined	4	24
of Informations against Court Cellar Occupiers	1	1
Fined	—	—
Amount of Fines and Costs	£1 6 6	£17 16 0

The total number of cellar dwellings at present upon the register approximates to 9,000. A great many of these are untenanted, and are not likely to be re-occupied as dwellings.

The number of cellars filled in by the Health Committee, free of charge to the owners, during the year was 79, and the total filled in during the last ten years was 926.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

The Common Lodging-Houses Act provides that any person opening any premises as a Common Lodging-House, or receiving lodgers therein, without making application to the Medical Officer of Health to have such premises registered, is liable to a penalty of 40s. for every such offence.

When premises have been approved and registered in accordance with the requirements of the Common Lodging-Houses Act, the following Rules and Instructions, together with suitable and permanent cards indicating the various requirements, are handed to the Keeper, to place in a prominent position in each room.

In addition to the requirements mentioned in the instructions, the cleanliness and suitability of the beds and bedding engage the attention of the Inspector.

RULES AND INSTRUCTIONS.

- 1.—No greater number than Lodgers are to be received or accommodated in this house at any one time.
- 2.—The windows of every sleeping-room in this house are to be opened, and kept open to their full width, from nine to ten o'clock every morning, and from two to three o'clock every afternoon (weather permitting), unless in case of sickness in any room requiring the windows to be closed.
- 3.—The floors of every room in this house shall be well swept every morning before the hour of ten, and shall be well washed during the morning of every Friday.
- 4.—This house shall be thoroughly cleansed, and the walls and ceiling of every room in this house shall be well and sufficiently limewashed, and the blankets, rugs, and bed-clothes, and covers used in this house, shall be thoroughly cleansed and scoured in the first week of each of the months of April, August, and December.
- 5.—Upon any person in this house, whether a Lodger or one of the family, being affected with fever or any contagious or infectious disorder, the Keeper shall forthwith give notice thereof to the Medical Officer of Health, at his Office, Municipal Offices, Dale Street, and the Medical Officer will visit the house, and take such proceedings as he shall think proper in compliance with the Act.
- 6.—If any person in this house shall be affected with fever or any infectious or contagious disorder, the blankets and bed-clothes used by such person shall be thoroughly cleansed and scoured, and the bedding fumigated, immediately after the removal of such person, and where the bedding used consists of shavings or straw, the same shall be burned immediately after such removal.

7.—The Keeper of this house shall provide sufficient accommodation for washing, together with a sufficient supply of water for the use of the Lodgers herein.

8.—The Keeper of this house shall reduce the number of Lodgers, or shall cease to receive and accommodate Lodgers altogether, immediately upon receiving notice to that effect from the Medical Officer of Health.

9.—This ticket shall be placed and kept in such situation in this house as the Medical Officer of Health shall from time to time direct, and shall be produced and delivered to such Officer on demand.

N.B.—The Keeper of any Lodging-house defacing or removing this ticket or disobeying the above Rules and Instructions, will be liable to the several penalties in that behalf provided by the Bye-laws for regulating Lodging-houses, a copy whereof may be obtained on application at the Office of the Town Clerk, at the Municipal Offices, Dale Street.

By order of the Health Committee.

At the end of 1894 there were on the register a total of 723 lodging-houses, and at the end of 1895 the total number was 705, which furnished accommodation for 14,186 lodgers, besides 2,328 members of the keepers' families.

The difference in the number of lodging-houses was occasioned by the removal of 197 old licenses and the addition of 179 new ones.

The diminution in the number of common lodging-houses is due partly to the falling-off in the emigration trade during the last few years, and partly to the fact that larger houses, commonly referred to as "model lodging-houses," with somewhat better accommodation, are being opened, and the business of the smaller ones extinguished.

The number of the so-called "model lodging-houses" for men only upon the register is 114, and these are registered to accommodate 5,719 lodgers, as well as 225 members of the keepers' families.

There are also 26 registered model lodging-houses for the accommodation of women only. These have room for 663 lodgers, in addition to 36 members of the keepers' families.

The visits to lodging-houses are both by day and by night. The night visits are almost restricted to the lower districts and commoner class of house. The lodging and emigration houses of the better class, especially those provided only with single beds for each person, and with no more beds than are equivalent to the number of lodgers allowed, are only occasionally visited at night, unless special circumstances necessitate a closer supervision.

Houses which are not licensed either as lodging or sub-let houses are frequently visited by day when such a course is deemed expedient, in order to ascertain whether any grounds exist for putting these houses on the register.

There were 849 visits paid during the year to such houses, and in two of the cases, where suspicion was confirmed, night visits were also paid, and the tenants summoned and fined.

Persons harbouring lodgers in unlicensed premises receive a notice to apply to have the rooms measured and licensed. There were 147 such notices issued during the year, but in only two was it necessary to institute a prosecution.

The number of day visits paid during the year was 30,027, and the night visits, 614.

One hundred and fifty informations were laid against keepers of common lodging-houses during the year for the following offences :—

Not sweeping floors	...	...	...	...	51
Not washing floors	...	...	...	...	50
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	31
Receiving lodgers in unlicensed rooms	...				6
Not applying to register	..	...	...	...	2
Mixing sexes	...	...	...	...	3
Not limewashing	...	...	...	...	7
Total					150

Convictions followed in 143 cases, the total amount of fines amounting to £31 8s. 0d., and ranging from 1s. and 1s. costs to 10s. and costs.

Seven cases were acquitted and one withdrawn.

The number of lodging-houses found dirty was 142; notices were served to limewash and cleanse.

The Bye-law requires that every case of infectious sickness in a lodging-house should be at once reported to the Medical Officer of Health. Twenty-four cases of Fever occurred in lodging-houses; 19 of the patients were at once sent to hospital, the remaining 5, being members of the keepers' families, were not removed; six cases of Smallpox occurred in lodging-houses and were all removed to hospital; 3 cases of Diphtheria also occurred in lodging-houses, one was removed and two were not removed; one of these latter died. In all cases of Fever or Infectious Disease, the bedding was removed to the disinfecting apparatus

and the rooms purified and cleansed. There were 82 deaths from non-contagious diseases in lodging-houses, of which 49 belonged to the keepers' families and 33 were lodgers.

SEAMEN'S LICENSED LODGING HOUSES.

The Corporation have made bye-laws, with the sanction of the President of the Board of Trade, for the licensing of Seamen's Lodging Houses, under the Merchant Shipping (Fishing Boats) Act, 1883, section 48, which enacts that "The Sanitary Authority within whose district any seaport town is situate may, with the sanction of the President of the Board of Trade, from time to time, make, revoke, alter, and amend bye-laws and regulations relating to Seamen's Lodging Houses in such town, which shall be binding upon all persons and bodies keeping houses in which seamen are lodged, and the owners thereof, and persons employed therein. Such bye-laws and regulations shall, amongst other things, provide for the licensing of Seamen's Lodging Houses, the inspection of the same, the sanitary conditions of the same, the publication of the fact of a house being licensed, the due execution of the bye-laws and regulations, and the non-obstruction of persons engaged in securing such execution, the preventing of persons not duly licensed holding themselves out as keeping or purporting to keep licensed houses, and the exclusion from licensed houses of persons of improper character, and sufficient penalties for the breach of such bye-laws and regulations not exceeding in any case the sum of fifty pounds. All offences under such bye-laws and regulations shall be deemed to be offences within the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1883, and be punishable accordingly."—And on the written application of the keeper of any registered common lodging house or registered lodging house, made in such form and stating such particulars as the Council require, the Council will, if they see fit, grant to such keeper a license authorizing him to designate his registered house a Seamen's Licensed Lodging House.

Applications from the keepers of Registered Common Lodging-houses for licenses authorizing the designation of such Registered Common Lodging-houses as Seamen's Licensed Lodging-houses, have been very few, only twelve such Licensed Lodging-houses now being on the register, with accommodation for 223 seamen.

The bye-laws must necessarily exercise a beneficial effect upon those houses which are licensed as Seamen's Licensed Lodging-houses, but the great bulk of common lodging-houses to which seamen commonly resort are not regulated under these bye-laws, but are dealt with by regulations under the Common Lodging-houses Act of 1851.

The number of licenses granted since the adoption of the Seamen's Licensed Lodging-house Bye-laws is 22. Ten have been given up and none withdrawn, which leaves 12 at present on the register.

It has not been found necessary to institute proceedings under the bye-laws in question.

Some years ago the holders of licenses to keep Seamen's Lodging-houses were authorized by the Board of Trade to board vessels and seek for lodgers, and while this privilege was granted there was an advantage in holding such a license, but that privilege being now withdrawn, it does not appear that there is any advantage to the keeper of a common lodging-house to have his premises registered as a Seamen's Lodging-house, and hence probably the small number upon the register.

SUB-LET HOUSES.

These are houses, one or more rooms of which are let off to members of one or more other families. The Bye-laws provide for their registration and inspection to prevent overcrowding and ensure attention to cleanliness and sanitary requirements.

The number registered during 1895 was 1,272, making the total on the Register on the 31st December, 19,073. The number of visits paid during the night was 13,745, and during the day 76,123, with the result of finding 1,967 rooms overcrowded. In addition to overcrowding, the cases of permitting males and females not married to occupy the same room comes under the notice of, and are entered in the books of the Inspectors. There were 608 rooms thus indecently occupied. The character of the indecent occupation may be judged of from the following facts:—In 341 instances one man and two women were found in the same bedroom; in 191 instances two men and one woman; in 29 instances two men and two women; in 20 instances one man and three women; in 13 instances three men and one woman; in 2 instances three men and two women; in 6 instances two men and three women; in 3 instances one man and four women; in 1 instance four men and one woman; and in 2 instances two men and four women. These cases are most common amongst the poorest and most ignorant inhabitants of the most squalid districts. They appear to be the outcome of ignorance and indifference, and not of immoral intent.

Informations were laid against 2,254 chief tenants for breaches of the bye-laws, with the following results:—1,925 fined 1s. and 1s. costs; 230 fined 1s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. costs; 54 fined 2s. and 2s. costs; 17 fined 2s. 6d. and

2s. 6d. costs; 11 fined 5s. and 4s. 6d. costs; 3 fined 10s. and 4s. 6d. costs; 1 fined 20s. and 4s. 6d. costs; and 1 fined 40s. and 4s. 6d. costs; making a total of fines levied during the year of £251 18s. 0d. Of the remaining 12 cases, 6 informations were withdrawn and 6 acquitted, the tenants having complied with the bye-laws.

CANAL BOATS.

The number of inspections of Canal Boats during the year was 5,178, and the condition of the boats and their occupants as regards matters dealt with in the Acts and Regulations is indicated by the following information :—

Forty-eight boats, not registered by their present owners, were found to be used as dwellings. In 11 of these cases written notices were sent to the owners, and in 37, verbal notices were given to masters.

In 44 cases the boats were registered in compliance with the notices, and in 2 the registration was not completed on December 31st, 1 had ceased to be used as a dwelling, and 1 has not been seen since.

Thirty-four boats were found without certificates on board. Notices were sent to the owners in each case, and 33 were found abated, and 1 has not been seen since.

Twenty-five were found not having the registered number painted on both sides of the boat. Notices were sent to the owners in each case, and the omission rectified in 23 cases. Two notices have not yet expired.

In 176 cases cabins used as dwellings were found in a dilapidated and insanitary state, caused by leaky decks (116), general leaky condition of boats (30), no doors to lockers (3), broken scuttle covers (1), defective ventilation (10), and broken floors (7). In every case notices were sent to the owners. 170 were complied with, and the remaining 6 had not been re-inspected, having left the canal.

In 34 cases defective second bulkheads were reported. Notices were sent in each case, and the defects have been found remedied in 32 cases, and 2 of the boats have not been seen since.

In 63 boats the cabins required painting. Notices were sent to owners in each case, 58 of them have been attended to, and 5 of the boats have not yet been seen again by the Inspector.

Dirty cabins were reported in 13 cases. Six verbal notices given to masters, and 7 written notices sent to the owners. In all cases the requisite cleaning was done.

Informations were laid in 5 cases, for infringements of the Acts and Regulations, viz. :—causing unregistered boat to be used, 1 ; non-separation of sexes, 2 ; carrying offensive cargo, and not having a second bulkhead, 1 ; overcrowding, 1.

In all of the cases fines were inflicted, varying from 1s. and 1s. costs, to 10s. and 4s. 6d. costs, and amounting to a total of £2 10s. 6d.

Only one case of infectious sickness, namely, Scarlet Fever, occurred on boats during the year. The patient was removed to hospital, the boat disinfected, and notice served on the owner to cleanse.

Thirty-three notices were sent to the School Board, of children living on canal boats and not attending any school.

The number of boats on the register is 629, of which 281 have been re-registered, viz. :—5 in 1884, 60 in 1885, 21 in 1886, 25 in 1887, 20 in 1888, 24 in 1889, 23 in 1890, 23 in 1891, 16 in 1892, 19 in 1893, 26 in 1894, and 19 in 1895.

A considerable number of boats remain on the register, although they have not been seen within the district for a considerable time, and it is probable that some of them have been broken up, whilst others are not likely to return, or their names may have been changed, and the boats registered at other places. Nevertheless, in the absence of means of making corrections, the boats remain upon the register.

During the year, 25 new boats were registered, and 19 re-registered, on account of changes of owners. All boats re-registered in consequence of a change of owners, or the name of the boat being changed, retain their numbers, instead of being allotted new numbers, as heretofore.

New certificates were issued to 2 boats, owing to structural alterations.

There were 42 changes of masters reported, and the fact duly recorded on the register.

INFECTED AND DIRTY HOUSES.

	<u>1895.</u>	<u>1894.</u>
Number of Infected Street Houses Inspected	3,137	4,440
„ „ Court „ „	258	365
„ „ Cellars „	64	108
„ „ and Dirty Houses and Cellars Re-inspected	6,062	6,946
„ Notices to Owners to Cleanse Infected Houses ..	3,755	5,066
„ „ „ „ Dirty Houses ..	1,665	1,537
„ „ Occupiers to Whitewash Dirty Houses ..	165	190
„ „ Owners to Whitewash Exterior of Courts	1,342	1,305
„ Informations	149	143
„ Fined	58	45
„ Acquitted and Withdrawn	91	98
Amount of Fines and Costs	£46 11 0	£35 3 0

There is a decrease of 1,400 compared with the preceding year in the number of infected houses.

DISINFECTION OF HOUSES.

In all cases of infectious disease the houses were disinfected by a trained staff, free of cost, with sulphurous gas; but whenever there was sickness in any room of the house, so as to endanger health by the use of sulphurous gas, disinfectants were given to the tenants for use in the sick room until the sulphurous gas could be used safely. No house is considered properly disinfected until sulphurous gas has been used. The existence of sickness, and the consequent employment of carbolic acid powder, necessitate many visits by the persons in charge of disinfection. There were in all 8,608 visits paid during the year to houses for the purpose of disinfection, the number of houses properly disinfected being 3,828.

For the removal of the patients to hospital, and for the removal of infected bedding, and its return after disinfection, an adequate ambulance staff is maintained.

Four ambulance carriages are in use for the different forms of infectious disease. Bedding and clothing after disinfection are taken home by a staff and conveyance entirely distinct from that which removed them in the infected state.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE COMING UNDER THE NOTICE
OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH DURING 1895.

Year—1895.	Fever.				Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Measles.	Diphtheria	Membranous Croup.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Total.
	Typhus.	Typhoid.	Simple.	Relapsing.								
January ..	36	94	7	..	66	261	131	16	9	6	108	734
February	13	64	5	..	19	249	113	23	12	8	92	598
March ..	7	62	3	..	7	224	31	20	4	6	106	470
April ..	5	94	9	..	10	167	198	8	3	8	85	587
May.. ..	5	186	6	1	10	198	362	12	2	2	76	860
June ..	10	101	3		8	192	503	31	7	6	97	958
July.. ..	14	99	9	..	2	171	259	23	3	4	67	651
August ..	7	104	5	..	2	234	103	15	5	4	94	573
September	6	136	4	1	1	245	86	18	5	5	62	569
October ..	25	145	7	..	3	258	362	31	3	3	77	914
November	18	153	8	..	2	302	777	31	11	2	116	1,420
December	16	68	2	..	..	209	537	35	13	7	91	978
TOTAL ..	162	1,306	68	2	130	2,710	3,462	263	77	61	1,071	9,312
Removed to Hospital	158	662	16		127	1,039	93	69	8	4	189	2,365

The number of patients removed to hospital includes those taken to General Hospitals as well as those taken to the City Hospitals.

Patients were removed, by Officers of the Ambulance Staff to the under-mentioned Hospitals :—

Netherfield Road.	Grafton Street.	Park Hill.	Brownlow Hill.	Mill Lane.	Priory Road.
550	850	398	26	93	93

In accordance with the arrangements made with the School Board, 4,337 postcards were sent to the Head Masters of the various schools, informing them that children from infected houses attended their schools. Similar information was sent to the School Board.

All cases of Smallpox and all cases of Typhus Fever, with very rare exceptions, are removed to Hospital, and a special Inspector is appointed to visit the house from which the patient has been removed, to ascertain whether any further sickness has developed. These inquiries are made at intervals of a day or two for one month, and any case of sickness, however trifling it may appear to be, is at once reported to, and visited by, the Medical Officer. By these inquiries many cases of infectious sickness are discovered and removed to the hospital at the earliest possible stage of the disease, and often before any serious risk of infection has arisen. Without these inquiries, which have occasioned no inconvenience to anyone, the patients would have remained at home for a longer or shorter period, constituting centres of infection to the neighbourhood. The relatively large proportion of the cases of Smallpox discovered in this manner, is ample evidence of the value of the system, and the absence of friction sufficiently indicates the care exercised by the Inspectors in carrying it out.

On January 23rd, Catharine Coyle was fined 40s. and costs for failing to notify the Medical Officer of Health of the existence of a case of Smallpox.

On February 6th, Sarah Ann Allan was summoned for a similar offence, and was ordered to pay costs.

On December 11th, J. Frederick York was fined £5 and costs for transmitting infected bedding from No. 20, Alderson Road, to No. 10, High Street, Wavertree.

THE DISINFECTING APPARATUS.

The number of articles disinfected at the various Apparatus during the year amounted to 60,558.

DATE. 1895.	Number of Beds.	Number of Mattresses.	Number of Pieces of Bedding.	Number of Pieces of Wearing Apparel, &c.	Total Number of Articles.
January	555	486	3,593	1,211	5,845
February	461	380	3,214	930	4,985
March	586	509	4,430	1,657	7,182
April	338	276	2,525	1,827	4,966
May	387	268	2,867	1,776	5,298
June	525	395	3,790	814	5,524
July	266	236	1,873	863	3,238
August	394	295	2,321	1,634	4,554
September	301	280	2,390	784	3,755
October	348	351	2,327	889	3,915
November	511	408	3,841	2,264	7,024
December	349	296	2,321	1,306	4,272
Totals	5,021	4,090	35,492	15,955	60,558

The number of articles destroyed at the various Apparatus during the year amounted to 1,928, compensation being paid in conformity with the provisions of the Public Health Act.

DATE. 1895.	Number of Beds.	Number of Mattresses.	Number of Pieces of Bedding.	Number of Pieces of Wearing Apparel, &c.	Total Number of Articles.
January .. .	52	69	162	288	571
February	16	39	45	75	175
March	15	30	43	29	117
April	15	25	43	40	123
May	27	36	55	31	149
June	19	34	44	76	173
July	13	26	30	39	108
August	8	39	16	2	65
September	9	20	20	17	66
October	19	47	40	29	135
November	15	38	38	19	110
December	20	26	42	48	136
Totals	228	429	578	693	1,928

The collection, removal, disinfection and return of infected bedding has been carried on as hitherto by the Sanitary officers.

A considerable number of articles have been disinfected at the apparatus at the City Hospitals in addition to those mentioned above.

It has been found that in many instances in which compensation for clothing had been given in money to the poorer classes of people, that the money was spent in drink, and the people left without clothing. As a consequence of this, an arrangement was made with a firm of repute, to supply articles equivalent in value to those which had been destroyed, thus preventing an improper use of the money.

PRINCE'S DOCK MORTUARY.

The Mortuary at the Prince's Dock is for the reception of the bodies of persons who have been drowned, killed, &c., and over which the Coroner has to hold inquests. Bodies are taken there by the police, and when it may be necessary to make post-mortem examinations, any medical gentleman may have the assistance of an Inspector on sending a communication to 54, Gascoyne Street.

BODIES REMOVED TO THE PRINCE'S DOCK MORTUARY.	
Number from River.	Number from City.
11	152

REMOVALS TO MORTUARIES ON MEDICAL CERTIFICATES OR ON MAGISTRATES' ORDERS.

Bodies Removed to Mortuaries.						
Smithdown Road.	St. Martin's.	Mill Road.	Anfield.	Belmont Road.	Park Hill.	Netherfield Road.
3	4	..	..	..	..	..

The removals to St. Martin's Mortuary have been very few. This place and the Caretaker's residence require reconstructing.

CLEANSING AND SCAVENGING

As in previous years, it was desired to have the summer months as clean as winter and night with general cleansing in the streets by means of hose pipes and the cleanliness of the sewerage was attended with much benefit. In addition to the streets, not only the roads and alleys, but in the suburbs of certain towns in the lower districts of the City of London, there is much traffic

CLEANSING AND SCAVENGING

with a view to the general cleanliness of the streets and the removal of refuse. The power of the City of London is to use an abundant supply of water, and there would seem to be no need for the expenditure of the materials necessary for the purpose.

The London & Lancashire Waterworks Company, Limited, supplied the water for the streets and the City of London.

The City of London is a large town and is situated in the middle of the country. The water supply is abundant and the water is of the highest quality.

CLEANSING AND SCAVENGING.

As in preceding years, it was deemed advisable during the summer months to cause all courts and alleys with covered entrances to be washed by means of hose pipes, and the cleanliness ensured by this proceeding was attended with much benefit. An extension of the practice, not only to courts and alleys, but to the surface of certain streets in the lower districts of the City, or where there is much traffic, would be a great sanitary advantage.

A constant and unstinted supply of water to public conveniences in populous districts is very desirable. At present, in most places of this description, whether public or under private control, recourse is commonly had to smelling substances, such as carbolic acid, soap, camphor, etc., with a view to disguise the smells arising from the decomposition of urine. The proper course to pursue in regard to all such places is to use an abundant flush of water, and there would then be little, if any, need for the employment of the materials referred to.

Mr. Richard S. Reynolds, M.R.C.V.S., Veterinary Superintendent, has kindly supplied the following tables indicating the work done by the staff under his control.

As the operations of the department were expanded to include the added areas from the 9th November, the figures appearing in the tables include the products of the extended City from that date.

TABLE No. 1.

NIGHT SERVICE FOR EMPTYING MIDDENS, COURT ASHPITS, AND SOME OFFICE ASHPITS.

Consequent upon the gradual extinction of middens, either by entire demolition or by the conversion of them into dry ashpits, the operations of the night service are now confined to the removal of domestic and office ashes from the neighbourhood of the Exchange, where it would be impracticable to perform the necessary work during business hours.

Notices Received.	Middens, &c., Emptied.	Loads of Nightsoil and Ashes.				Nightly average Working Staff.				Analysis of Work.		Average contents of each Midden.		
		Number Removed.		Where Deposited.		Midden Men.	Wharf Men.	Carts.	Horses.	Loads per Man per Night.	Loads per Cart per Night.			
		Manure.	Ashes.	Total.	Chisen- hale Street.								Sandhills.	River Craft Dock.
866	3,800	..	5,270	5,270	4,802	15	453	7·8	1·	3·5	3·5	2·2	4·8	1·4

TABLE No. 2.
SERVICE FOR THE COLLECTION AND REMOVAL OF DRY ASPHIT ASHES.

Notices Received.	Ashpits Emptied.	Loads of Dry Ashes.										Average Daily Working Staff.			Analysis of Work.		Average contents of each Ashpit.
		Number Removed.	Where Deposited.						Ashpit Men.	Carts and Wagons.	Horses.	Loads per Man per Day.	Loads per Cart per Day.				
			Chisenhale Street.	Sandhills.	River Craft Dock.	Waverly.	Rathbone Road Destructor.	Smithdown Road Destructor.						Rubbish Tips, &c.			
2,166	481,668	70,753	19,448	20,287	24,737	59	859	891	4,472	102	75.8	76.6	2.2	3.	.15		

It will be observed that the number of notices received to empty ashpits is only .4 per cent. of the total number of ashpits actually emptied. The number of brick ashpits within the old City is approximately 48,000, and the figures show that the average number of times each ashpit was emptied throughout the City was 9.8. From the 48,000 pits 66,557 loads were removed, therefore, the average contents at each time of emptying was only .14 of a load.

TABLE No. 3.

SERVICE FOR THE COLLECTION AND REMOVAL OF BELL CART ASHES.

The bell cart service is one of considerable importance, as it provides the means for the daily removal of domestic refuse from shops, business premises, and dwellings, which have not any convenience for the storage of ordinary household waste except from day to day. The service is also one demanding, not only regular attention as regards daily observance, but it must be conducted at certain hours of the morning to suit the convenience of the tenants.

It is an exceedingly important service, and householders should avail themselves of its advantages to the fullest.

Loads Removed	Where Deposited.						Carts Employed.
	Chisenhale Street.	Sandhills.	River Craft Dock.	Wavertree Siding.	Rathbone Road Destructor.	Smithdown Road Destructor.	Rubbish Tips.
17,510	8,501	2,260	6,577	4	60	34	74
							16.5

TABLE No. 4.
SERVICE FOR FLUSHING AND CLEANSING TROUGH WATER CLOSETS.

Number of Urinals.	Number of Trough Water Closets.	Average Working Staff.	
		Trough W. C. Men.	Urinal Men.
243—677 Stalls.	2,600	42.5	9.9

The regular and frequent flushing of trough water closets has a material influence upon the maintenance of public health, more especially so as this form of closet has been found necessary for the tenants of confined and densely-populated portions of the City. During the Summer months a large number of the urinals and the major proportion of the trough water closets are cleansed and disinfected twice daily. During the remaining part of the year each receives daily attention.

TABLE No. 5.

SERVICE FOR CLEANSING, COLLECTION, AND REMOVAL OF REFUSE FROM STREETS, COURTS, PASSAGES, &c.

Not less than 92,517 loads of sweepings from the streets were removed during the year. There is included in this quantity some proportion of ashpit and domestic refuse, since there are certain quarters of the City where the people make a practice of throwing the house refuse upon the street surface, rather than go to the trouble of conveying it to the stall provided for its reception.

Many of the back streets are strewn with such material, necessitating the frequent sweeping of this class of street by barrowmen going over the areas more than once daily, and the refuse is removed with the ordinary street sweepings.

Loads of Street Sweepings Removed.					Average Daily Staff.				Average Number of Loads Removed Daily per Cart.	
Total Number Removed.	Where Deposited.				Scavengers.	Sweeping Machines.		Carts.		Horses.
	Chisenhale Street.	Sandhills.	Wavertree.	River Craft Dock.		Refuse on Tips and New Macadam.	Day.		Night.	
92,517	50,338	11,957	2,890	22,302	5,030	284.7	6.1	15.4	74.5	4.

TABLE No. 7.

SERVICE FOR STREET WATERING.

A great quantity of water is spread upon the streets during the Summer months, and a small proportion of the total is also used for washing their surfaces throughout the year under certain conditions of weather. It may be taken that nearly 40 million gallons of water were distributed during the season; a small proportion of the whole being taken from the salt-water mains.

FRESH WATER.

SALT WATER.

Number of Days on which Carts were out.	Total Number of Loads Distributed.			Average Daily Staff employed during the Season.		Average No. of Loads Distributed Daily per Cart.
	Large.	Small.		Watermen.	Carts and Horses.	
		Day.	Night.				Day.
136	160,203	16,077	7,439	29.3	43.1	30.

Number of Days on which Carts were out.	Total Number of Loads Distributed.			Average Daily Staff employed during the Season.		Average No. of Loads Distributed Daily per Cart.	
	Large.	Small.		Watermen.	Carts and Horses.		
		Day.	Night.				Day.
90	1,621	..	..	.4	.4	.45

TABLE No. 8.

REMOVAL OF GARBAGE FROM ABATTOIR.

Loads Removed.	Where Deposited.			Carts employed Daily.
	Chisenhale Street.	Sand- hills.	River Craft Dock.	
1,485	1,009	133	343	1-2

The removal of the Abattoir garbage and horse and cow manure, although small in amount, is of advantage to the department in enabling it to more economically dispose of a certain quantity of refuse which, without admixture with this material, would be unsaleable, and entail a considerable additional cost for final disposal.

TABLE No. 9.

REMOVAL OF HORSE, COW, AND FOWL MANURE.

Loads Removed.	Horse Manure.	Cow Manure.	Fowl Manure.
1,489	706	602	181

TABLE No. 10.

DESPATCHES OF MANURE AND REFUSE.

	Saleable Manure.				Unsaleable Refuse.				Grand Total in Tons.	Average Daily Staff.	
	Night Soil.	Sweepings.	Mixture.	Total.	Contractors.	Farmers.	Dépôts.	Sea.		Inspectors and Foremen.	Labourers.
Chisenhale St., by Flats...	..	4,800	6,048	10,848	..	45,888	864	..	46,752	1.	22.2
Sandhills, do.	7,200	3,120	..	10,320	..	..
Do., by Rail	3,291	190	3,481	..	8,936	..	..	8,936	..	2.
Wavertree do.	2,304	..	2,304	..	224	..	..	224	..	..
Chisenhale Street and Sandhills, <i>via</i> Stanley D'k	1,251	1,251	..	2.7
per "Alpha"	67,610	67,610	..	..
per "Beta"	1,535	..	..	1,535	..	6.6
River Craft Dock	2,618	3,673	6,291	..	..	..	72,667	72,667	1.	62.8
Do., per "Alpha"	8,285	8,285	..	..
Do., per "Beta"	28,870	28,870	..	..
Chisenhale Street Wharf.	1,149	1,149	..	..
Rathbone Road	1,295	1,295	..	..
Smithdown Road
	..	13,013	9,911	22,924	..	63,783	3,984	149,813	248,894	2.	96.3

The foregoing Table shows that in all not less than 271,818 tons of town refuse have been disposed of by the various means available for the purpose. Large as the total is, it does not represent the quantity actually collected and carted to the Wharves, for during the Winter months a large proportion of the street sweepings consists of a quantity of water, which is drained out before it is dispatched from the Wharves and Railway Sidings. If the total quantity of refuse dealt with during the year 1895 by the methods detailed in Table No. 10 was collected into one heap, the space occupied would equal the areas of Lord Street, Church Street and Bold Street, filled to a height of more than 60 feet.

TABLE No. 11.

Deals with the horses employed on the various works belonging to the Health Committee. Among the stud, the percentage of mortality was 4.7, the number purchased for renewal was 45, and the percentage of ineffectives 3.7.

HORSES.—DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER.

Hired.	Corporation Horses.				Supplied for various Works.																							
	Number.	Effective for Work.	Percentage of Ineffectives.	At Work every Sunday.	Night Ash Removal.	Dry Ash Removal.	Sundry Ash Tips.	Bell Ash Removal.	Street Scavenging.	Sweeping Machines, Day.	Sweeping Machines, Night.	Yard, Stables, Stores, Wharf, &c.	Market.	Superintendent.	Watering.	Watering before Street Machines.	Carr Hall.	Messenger.	Abattoir.	Paving.	Sewers Cleansing.	Brownlow Street.	Watering before Steam Roller.	Canals.	Parks.	May Day and Not Ordered.	Carting Salt.	Disinfecting Vans.
22.7	264.1	254.3	3.7	30.	3.5	75.8	.8	16.5	74.5	6.1	15.4	4.3	1.1	2.	15.3	3.7	4.6	2.3	1.2	23.3	5.6	1.	2.1	2.6	.1	3.4	1.	10.8

	New Horses.		Number Disposed of			
	Purchased	Bred.	Died.	Destroyed.	Percentage of Mortality.	Sold.
Old City.....	45	1	9	3	4.7	30
Transferred from Urban District Councils..	33	..	1	1	..	..

J.V.B.T.E. No. 13

TABLE No. 13.

Daily Consumption of Provender and Weekly Cost per Horse per Week.
Food and Litter.

Days Keep.	Total Consumption of Food.		Daily Average Consump- tion per Horse.	Weekly Cost of each Horse's Keep.
97,125	Corn	10,889 cents.	Lbs. 11·21	
	Beans and Peas ..	3,708 "	3·82	
	Oats	779 "	·80	
	Bran	1,814 "	1·87	Gross weekly cost 10s. 4½d.
	Meal	459 "	·47	Credit value of Manure 9d.
	Linseed			
	Roots	343 "	} 1·33	Net. 9s. 7½d.
	Grass	949 "		
	Hay	11,451 "	11·79	
	Straw	6,935 "	7·14	
	Peat Moss	1,247 "	} 1·28	
	Sawdust			

INSANITARY PROPERTY.

During the year very few houses were demolished under the Liverpool Sanitary Amendment Act as the property included in the presentation of the preceding year had not been completely cleared with. The houses dealt with are the following:

The house known as No. 3 court in Green Street, in the City of Liverpool.

The dwelling-houses numbered 1, 2 and 3 in the said No. 3 court.

INSANITARY PROPERTY.

The dwelling-house numbered 16 in Brown Street, in the said City.

The dwelling-house numbered 29 in Green Street, in the said City.

The dwelling-house numbered 31 in Green Street, in the said City.

The house known as No. 3 court in Green Street, in the said City.

The dwelling-houses numbered 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in the said No. 3 court.

The dwelling-houses numbered 6 and 10 in Green Street, in the said City.

contiguous to No. 3 court in the said street.

INSANITARY PROPERTY.

During the year very few houses were demolished under the Liverpool Sanitary Amendment Act, as the property included in the presentment of the preceding year had not been completely dealt with. The houses dealt with are the following :—

The court known as No. 3 court in OAKES STREET, in the City of Liverpool.

The dwelling-houses numbered 1, 2 and 3 in the said No. 3 court.

The dwelling-houses numbered 23, 25 and 27 in OAKES STREET aforesaid, contiguous to No. 3 court in the said street.

The dwelling-house numbered 15 in HUGHSON STREET, in the said City.

The dwelling-house numbered 29 in GORING STREET, in the said City.

The dwelling-house numbered 31 in FERNIE STREET, in the said City.

The court known as No. 2 court in SHAFTESBURY STREET, in the said City.

The dwelling-houses numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 in the said No. 2 court.

The dwelling-houses numbered 8 and 10 in SHAFTESBURY STREET aforesaid, contiguous to No. 2 court in the said street.

The court known as No. 4 court in SHAFTESBURY STREET, in the said City.

The dwelling-houses numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 in the said No. 4 court.

The dwelling-houses numbered 12 and 14 in SHAFTESBURY STREET aforesaid, contiguous to No. 4 court in the said street.

The court known as No. 1 court in FORD STREET, in the said City.

The dwelling-houses numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 in the said No. 1 court.

The dwelling-houses numbered 6 and 7 in FORD STREET aforesaid, contiguous to No. 1 court in the said street.

The dwelling-house numbered 14 in NORRIS STREET, and the dwelling-house at the rear (not numbered), in No. 2 court, Bull Entry, in the said City.

The dwelling-house numbered 2 in No. 2 court in TORBOCK STREET, in the said City.

The dwelling-house numbered 22 in GILDART'S GARDENS, in the said City.

In addition to the foregoing, one house was dealt with under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, as this Act furnished a convenient means of removing a house which obstructed the ventilation of others, and prevented proper measures from being carried into effect for making other houses sanitary.

The situation of the house in question was No. 12, Gildart's Gardens.

The City Engineer has kindly supplied the following tables :—

INSANITARY PROPERTY.

Insanitary Property purchased 1895.			Insanitary Property demolished 1895.		
No. of houses included in twelfth presentment	No. of houses purchased by Insanitary Property Committee included in presentments referred by Council to Committee.	Total.	No. of houses included in twelfth presentment.	No. of houses demolished by Insanitary Property Committee included in presentments referred by Council to Committee.	Total.
316	36	352	277	30	307

RETURN OF HOUSES ERECTED AND HOUSES TAKEN DOWN DURING YEAR 1895.

	WARDS.	Houses Erected.	Houses taken down.
1	Everton and Kirkdale	99	69
2	Scotland	10	129
3	Vauxhall	2	70
4	St. Paul's .. .. .	..	3
5	Exchange .. .. .	..	..
6	Castle Street	1	3
7	St. Peter's .. .. .	..	3
8	Pitt Street	2	27
9	Great George	20	3
10	Rodney .. .. .	..	..
11	Abercromby	1	6
12	Lime Street .. .. .	..	25
13	St. Anne's	1	13
14	West Derby	122	19
15	South Toxteth	6	165
16	North Toxteth	1	..
Total number of houses erected and taken down in former City area...)		265	535

SEWER VENTILATION TO END OF 1895.

No. of 9-inch by 6-inch, and 6-inch Iron Pipe Ventilating Shafts ..	854
No. of Street Ventilating Gratings	4,495
The length of Old Sewers Ventilated	180 miles.

NOTE.—All New Sewers are ventilated as constructed.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The number of notifications received by the Health Officer during the year was 2,908, as follows:

1901	1902
503	583
583	473
531	445
595	401
631	523
645	490
583	390
434	463

604	535
531	611
577	484

CITY HOSPITALS.

2,908	2,908
-------	-------

The diseases were specified as follows:

1901	1902
193	142
1,044	1,055
1,445	1,301
296	441
168	102
1	2
45	30
68	61
813	582
98	75
1,432	1,155
1	1
1	1
2,908	2,908

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The number of notifications received by the Medical Officer during the year was 5,908, as follows :—

				<u>1895.</u>		<u>1894.</u>
January	...	...	...	589	...	663
February	...	...	...	475	...	585
March	...	...	...	445	...	753
April	...	...	...	401	...	395
May	...	...	...	522	...	651
June	...	...	...	460	...	645
July	...	...	...	396	...	582
August	...	...	...	493	..	634
September	...	...	...	497	...	723
October	...	...	...	535	...	864
November	...	...	...	611	...	730
December	...	...	...	484	...	577
				<u>5,908</u>	...	<u>8,002</u>

The diseases were specified as follows :—

				<u>1895.</u>		<u>1894.</u>
Smallpox	...	...	...	142	...	199
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	2,636	...	4,034
Typhoid	„	...	...	1,301	...	1,445
Typhus	„	...	...	111	...	200
Continued	„	...	...	102	...	168
Relapsing	„	...	...	2	...	1
Fever	...	...	...	30	...	47
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	61	...	68
Diphtheria	...	...	...	289	...	313
Membranous Croup	...	...	...	78	...	68
Erysipelas	...	...	...	1,156	...	1,457
Choleraic Diarrhœa	...	...	...	—	...	1
English Cholera	...	...	...	—	...	1
				<u>5,908</u>	...	<u>8,002</u>

NUMBER OF CASES REPORTED AND NUMBER REMOVED TO HOSPITALS, 1889-1895.

	SMALLPOX.		SCARLET FEVER.		TYPHOID.		TYPHUS.		MEASLES.	
	Number Reported.	Number Removed.	Number Reported.	Number Removed.	Number Reported.	Number Removed.	Number Reported.	Number Removed.	Number Reported.	Number Removed.
1889.....	9	8	1,832	533	670	302	158	124	3,175	104
1890.....	2	2	3,520	938	506	296	103	87	4,013	152
1891.....	21	21	1,176	448	588	350	175	156	2,262	160
1892.....	177	177	1,554	603	699	345	73	70	3,376	150
1893.....	75	73	3,538	1,380	1,396	728	183	168	2,316	94
1894.....	229	226	3,963	1,415	1,350	745	325	312	2,494	122
1895.....	130	127	2,710	1,039	1,306	662	162	158	3,462	93

CITY HOSPITALS.

The present hospital accommodation in Liverpool is as follows :—

At Netherfield Road Hospital	...	...	90	beds
„ Grafton Street	„	...	80	„
„ Parkhill	„	...	300	„
„ Mill Lane	„	...	40	„
„ Priory Road	„	...	30	„
Total			540	„

Smallpox is provided for at Parkhill, where wards available for about one hundred cases are provided on a part of the estate sufficiently remote from the other pavilions.

As a matter of convenience in administration, Typhus Fever, of which there is comparatively little, is treated at Netherfield Road Hospital, whilst the relatively few cases of Diphtheria occurring in the City are treated in Grafton Street Hospital. Provision is made in both these Hospitals for the treatment of Scarlet Fever and Typhoid Fever from any part of the City, and also at Mill Lane, and the convalescents are drafted away, as circumstances require, to Parkhill Hospital. Patients suffering from Measles are treated at the Walton Hospital, Priory Road.

The Hospitals Committee have resolved to increase the accommodation for patients at Netherfield Road Hospital by fifty beds, and improvements are being carried out in connection with the approaches to the Hospital, the nurses' home, and other matters.

The following tables, prepared by the House Surgeon of each Hospital, show the number of patients, the nature of the illness, and the results, at each of the three City Hospitals during the year 1895 :—

CITY HOSPITAL NORTH, NETHERFIELD ROAD.

DISEASES.	Remaining Dec. 31st, 1894.	Admitted During 1895.	Total under Treatment 1895.	Discharged Cured.	Sent to Parkhill Convalescent.	Patients Remaining Dec. 31st, 1895.	Died within 24 hours of Admission.	Total Deaths.	Mortality per cent. of Admissions.
Typhoid Fever	20	112	132	87	6	20	1	19	16.9
Typhus Fever	23	148	171	104	29	21	—	17	11.4
Scarlet Fever	57	245	302	93	151	52	1	6	2.4
Other Diseases	2	61	63	48	3	2	1	10	16.4
Totals	102	566	668	332	189	95	3	52	9.1

TYPHOID FEVER.

	AGE PERIODS.							Total.
	0—5	5—10	10—20	20—30	30—40	40—50	50 upwards	
No. of cases	1	20	39	34	14	3	1	112
No. of deaths	1	1	4	6	5	1	1	19
Percentage of deaths	—	5	10.2	17.6	35.7	33.3	—	16.9

TYPHUS FEVER.

	AGE PERIODS.							
	0—5	5—10	10—20	20—30	30—40	40—50	50 upwards.	Total.
No. of cases	13	22	51	27	18	14	3	148
No. of deaths	1	—	1	1	8	4	2	17
Percentage of deaths	7·6	—	1·9	3·7	44·4	28·5	66·6	11·4

SCARLET FEVER.

	AGE PERIODS.							
	0—5	5—10	10—20	20—30	30—40	40—50	50 upwards.	Total.
No. of cases	79	106	45	12	3	—	—	245
No. of deaths	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Percentage of deaths	7·5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2·4

OTHER DISEASES.

Disease.	Cases.	Deaths.
Pneumonia	18	—
Febricula	12	—
Measles	6	—
Meningitis	5	—
Other diseases (not classified)	20	—
	<u>61</u>	<u>10=16·4 per cent.</u>

Visiting Physician, Dr. ROBERTSON.

Resident Physician, Dr. RUSSELL.

CITY HOSPITAL SOUTH, GRAFTON STREET.

DISEASES.	Remaining in Hospital 31st Dec., 1894.	Admitted into Hospital during 1895.	Total under treatment during 1895.	Died during 1895.	Discharged to homes 1895.	Convalescent Patients Transferred to Parkhill 1895.	Others Transferred to other Hospitals.	Remaining in Hospital 1895.	Mortality per cent. of Admissions.
Scarlet Fever..	46	464	510	31	81	362	—	35	6·7
Typhoid Fever	22	298	320	38	231	26	5	20	12·7
Typhus Fever	—	12	12	2	4	4	2	—	16·6
Diphtheria....	—	56	56	17	25	14	—	—	30·3
Measles	—	11	11	—	5	6	—	—	—
Other Diseases	—	87	87	16	37	34	—	—	18·3
Totals....	68	928	996	104	383	446	7	55	11·2

SCARLET FEVER.

	AGE PERIODS.							
	0—5	5—10	10—20	20—30	30—40	40—50	50 upwards.	Total.
No. of cases	200	158	75	24	5	2	—	464
No. of deaths	27	4	—	—	—	—	—	31
Percentage of deaths	13·5	2·5	—	—	—	—	—	6·7

TYPHOID FEVER.

	AGE PERIODS.							
	0—5	5—10	10—20	20—30	30—40	40—50	50 upwards.	Total.
No. of cases	21	64	101	69	24	13	6	298
No. of deaths	1	4	14	10	7	1	1	38
Percentage of deaths	4·7	6·2	13·8	14·4	29·1	7·6	16·6	12·7

OTHER DISEASES,

Suspected to be infectious or sent in for observation.

	Cases.	Deaths.
Febricula	20	—
Pneumonia ..	14	3
Erysipelas . .	13	—
Bronchitis	10	4
Phthisis	6	5
Tonsillitis	6	—
Pleurisy	3	—
Tubercular Meningitis.....	2	2
Convulsions	2	2
Syphilis	1	—
Injury	1	—
Rheumatism	1	—
Paralysis.....	1	—
Purpura	1	—
Varicella.....	1	—
Peritonitis	2	—
Plumbism	1	—
Empyema	1	—
Influenza.....	1	—
	<hr/> 87	<hr/> 16=18·3 per cent.
	<hr/>	<hr/>

*Visiting Physician, Dr. ROBERTS.**Resident Physician, Dr. BLAKEMAN.*

CITY HOSPITAL, PARKHILL.

DISEASES.	Remaining in Hospital on December 31st, 1894.	Patients admitted during 1895.			Patients remaining in Hospital, December 31st, 1895.	Total number under treatment during 1895.	Fatal Acute Cases.		Fatal Transferred Cases.	
		Acute Cases.	From City Hospital North.	From City Hospital South.			Number.	Per-centage	Number.	Per-centage
Scarlatina	145	236	151	362	91	894	17	7·2	4	·8
Smallpox	45	116	—	—	—	161	8	6·9	—	—
Enteric	—	6	6	26	—	38	1	—	1	—
Diphtheria and Croup.....	—	7	—	14	—	21	4*	—	—	—
Typhus	—	—	29	4	4	33	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	17	—	6	—	23	3	17·	—	—
Erysipelas	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Varicella	—	13	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough.	—	4	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—
Other Diseases ..	1	32	3	34	9	70	8	25·	—	—
Total	191	434	189	446	104	1260	42	9·6	5	·8

* Three died within 24 hours of admission.

ACUTE SCARLET FEVER.

	AGE PERIODS.						
	0—5	5—10	10—20	20—30	30—40	40+	TOTAL.
No. of cases	74	110	42	7	3	—	236
No. of deaths	11	5	1	—	—	—	17
Percentage of deaths ..	14·8	4·5	2·4	—	—	—	7·2

OTHER DISEASES.

Disease.	Cases.	Deaths.
Malaria	3	1
Phthisis	1	1
Pneumonia	2	2
Meningitis	1	—
Tonsillitis	4	—
Phagedœnic Ulcer	1	1
Gastro-enteritis	3	3
Cerebral Thrombosis	1	—
Cutaneous	11	—
Malaise	5	—
	<u>32</u>	<u>8</u>

SMALLPOX.

INFLUENCE OF VACCINATION ON SMALLPOX.

NATURE OF CASES.

AGE PERIODS IN YEARS.	VACCINATED.				UNVACCINATED.			
	Discrete.	Semi-confluent.	Confluent.	Hæmorrhagic.	Discrete.	Semi-confluent.	Confluent.	Hæmorrhagic.
0—5 ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...
5—10	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
10—15	10	1	...	...	3	...	...	...
15—20	24	...	1	1	1	...	1	...
20—30	40	1	...	...	1	...	2	...
30—40	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
40+	6	3	...	...	1	...	...	...
	90	5	1	2	10	1	7	...

RELATIVE INCIDENCE ON VACCINATED AND UNVACCINATED.

AGE PERIODS IN YEARS.	VACCINATED.		UNVACCINATED.		TOTAL.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
0—5 .. ..	...	...	5	2	5	2
5—10	2	...	4	...	6	...
10—15	11	...	3	...	14	...
15—20	26	1	2	1	28	2
20—30	41	...	3	2	44	2
30—40	9	1	...	...	9	1
40+	9	1	1	...	10	1
	98	3	18	5	116	8

Visiting Physician, Dr. ROBERTS.

Resident Physician, Dr. ROBINSON.

It will be observed that only 566 cases were admitted during the year into the City Hospital North, as against 928 cases into City Hospital South, Grafton Street, and 434 into the Parkhill Convalescent Hospital.

This is accounted for by the fact that important structural alterations were being carried on at the Netherfield Road establishment, which necessitated closing a number of beds for Scarlet Fever and Typhoid.

In estimating the severity of the two principal diseases treated at the City Hospitals—Scarlet Fever and Typhoid—it is well to group together

all the cases admitted of each disease into all the hospitals during the year, for the larger the number the more reliable will be the result respecting the type of disease prevailing during the whole year.

Thus, in the City Hospital North, the mortality among the 245 admissions of Scarlet Fever was much lower than usual, whereas in the 700 cases admitted into the South Hospitals, it was higher. Had the same mortality obtained among the Scarlet Fever cases at the North Hospital, as did among those at the South Hospitals, 12 more deaths would have occurred.

On the other hand, had the same mortality obtained among the 304 cases of Typhoid admitted into the Hospitals South, as obtained among the 112 cases admitted to the North Hospital, 11 more deaths would have occurred.

It would appear that a larger proportion of severe cases of Scarlet Fever were admitted to the South Hospitals, and a larger proportion of severe cases of Typhoid into the North Hospital.

CITY OF LIVERPOOL

RATE OF MORTALITY AMONGST PATIENTS TREATED AT HOME
AND PATIENTS TREATED IN HOSPITAL.

HOME MORTALITY.

Year.	Disease.	Cases.	Deaths.	Per cent.
1891	Typhoid Fever	303	63	20·7
1892		443	77	17·3
1893		956	171	17·8
1894		878	176	20·0
1895		771	129	16·7
1891	Scarlet Fever	728	85	11·6
1892		953	89	9·3
1893		2,158	149	6·9
1894		2,548	152	6·0
1895		1,671	97	5·8

HOSPITAL MORTALITY.

Year.	Disease.	Cases.	Deaths.	Per cent.
1891	Typhoid Fever	283	26	9·1
1892		236	34	14·4
1893		431	50	11·5
1894		441	72	16·3
1895		481	68	14·1
1891	Scarlet Fever	546	33	6·0
1892		633	36	5·6
1893		1,391	74	5·3
1894		1,468	80	5·4
1895		1,039	72	6·9

There appears to be a general feeling that the hospitals receive an undue proportion of specially severe cases, sent in because they have become too great a tax upon the strength and resources of the relatives who had at first hoped to be able to nurse them: removal thus rendered necessary by development of serious symptoms, takes place at a time when it must necessarily be prejudicial to the patient's chances of recovery.

E. W. HOPE, M.D., D.Sc.,
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
MUNICIPAL OFFICES,
LIVERPOOL, 18th June, 1896.

CITY OF LIVERPOOL

STATE OF HEALTH REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1906

DEATHS IN THE CITY OF LIVERPOOL

MORTALITY

Year	Male	Female	Total
1901	1,000	1,000	2,000
1902	1,000	1,000	2,000
1903	1,000	1,000	2,000
1904	1,000	1,000	2,000
1905	1,000	1,000	2,000
1906	1,000	1,000	2,000
1907	1,000	1,000	2,000
1908	1,000	1,000	2,000
1909	1,000	1,000	2,000
1910	1,000	1,000	2,000
1911	1,000	1,000	2,000
1912	1,000	1,000	2,000
1913	1,000	1,000	2,000
1914	1,000	1,000	2,000
1915	1,000	1,000	2,000
1916	1,000	1,000	2,000
1917	1,000	1,000	2,000
1918	1,000	1,000	2,000
1919	1,000	1,000	2,000
1920	1,000	1,000	2,000
1921	1,000	1,000	2,000
1922	1,000	1,000	2,000
1923	1,000	1,000	2,000
1924	1,000	1,000	2,000
1925	1,000	1,000	2,000
1926	1,000	1,000	2,000
1927	1,000	1,000	2,000
1928	1,000	1,000	2,000
1929	1,000	1,000	2,000
1930	1,000	1,000	2,000
1931	1,000	1,000	2,000
1932	1,000	1,000	2,000
1933	1,000	1,000	2,000
1934	1,000	1,000	2,000
1935	1,000	1,000	2,000
1936	1,000	1,000	2,000
1937	1,000	1,000	2,000
1938	1,000	1,000	2,000
1939	1,000	1,000	2,000
1940	1,000	1,000	2,000
1941	1,000	1,000	2,000
1942	1,000	1,000	2,000
1943	1,000	1,000	2,000
1944	1,000	1,000	2,000
1945	1,000	1,000	2,000
1946	1,000	1,000	2,000
1947	1,000	1,000	2,000
1948	1,000	1,000	2,000
1949	1,000	1,000	2,000
1950	1,000	1,000	2,000
1951	1,000	1,000	2,000
1952	1,000	1,000	2,000
1953	1,000	1,000	2,000
1954	1,000	1,000	2,000
1955	1,000	1,000	2,000
1956	1,000	1,000	2,000
1957	1,000	1,000	2,000
1958	1,000	1,000	2,000
1959	1,000	1,000	2,000
1960	1,000	1,000	2,000
1961	1,000	1,000	2,000
1962	1,000	1,000	2,000
1963	1,000	1,000	2,000
1964	1,000	1,000	2,000
1965	1,000	1,000	2,000
1966	1,000	1,000	2,000
1967	1,000	1,000	2,000
1968	1,000	1,000	2,000
1969	1,000	1,000	2,000
1970	1,000	1,000	2,000
1971	1,000	1,000	2,000
1972	1,000	1,000	2,000
1973	1,000	1,000	2,000
1974	1,000	1,000	2,000
1975	1,000	1,000	2,000
1976	1,000	1,000	2,000
1977	1,000	1,000	2,000
1978	1,000	1,000	2,000
1979	1,000	1,000	2,000
1980	1,000	1,000	2,000
1981	1,000	1,000	2,000
1982	1,000	1,000	2,000
1983	1,000	1,000	2,000
1984	1,000	1,000	2,000
1985	1,000	1,000	2,000
1986	1,000	1,000	2,000
1987	1,000	1,000	2,000
1988	1,000	1,000	2,000
1989	1,000	1,000	2,000
1990	1,000	1,000	2,000
1991	1,000	1,000	2,000
1992	1,000	1,000	2,000
1993	1,000	1,000	2,000
1994	1,000	1,000	2,000
1995	1,000	1,000	2,000
1996	1,000	1,000	2,000
1997	1,000	1,000	2,000
1998	1,000	1,000	2,000
1999	1,000	1,000	2,000
2000	1,000	1,000	2,000

There appears to be a general feeling that the hospital system in the proportion of specially severe cases sent to hospital they have become too great a tax upon the strength and resources of the relatives who had at first hoped to be able to nurse them at home. This is a matter of great importance in view of the fact that at a time when it must necessarily be prejudicial to the patient's chance of recovery.

E. W. HOLT, M.D., D.Sc.

Medical Officer of Health.

Health Department.

Medical Officer.

Liverpool, 10th June 1906.

TABLE OF DEATHS

DURING THE YEAR 1895, IN THE URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT OF LIVERPOOL, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO DISEASES, AGES, AND LOCALITIES.

MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES, AT SPECIFIED AGES.								MORTALITY FROM SPECIFIED CAUSES, DISTINGUISHING DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.																										
(L) NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics: public institutions being shown as separate localities.	At all Ages.	Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	(I.)	Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Fever.						Cholera Infantum.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Ague.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Heart Disease.	Injuries.	All Other Diseases.	Total.		
DISTRICTS AND WARDS.	(b.)	(c.)	(d.)	(e.)	(f.)	(g.)	(h.)						1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.
(a.)	(b.)	(c.)	(d.)	(e.)	(f.)	(g.)	(h.)																											
Scotland	1391	506	306	58	35	340	146	Under 5	..	5	4	9	1	1	1	29	53	142	4	173	..	1	55	334	812
								5 upwards	..	1	2	7	..	2	6	12	1	11	3	1	63	210	48	42	180	579
Exchange	1117	314	265	35	37	316	150	Under 5	..	5	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	41	32	84	..	..	5	144	..	34	229	579
								5 upwards	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	12	..	5	2	56	183	60	31	190	538
Abercromby	1013	251	127	37	33	305	260	Under 5	..	4	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	26	57	..	..	3	85	..	23	154	378	
								5 upwards	..	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	9	..	1	80	149	87	22	274	635	
Everton	2522	858	565	111	62	546	380	Under 5	..	16	8	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	90	84	219	..	..	11	333	..	50	600	1423
								5 upwards	..	5	4	..	..	12	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	2	4	12	4	2	134	353	97	25	439	1099	
Kirkdale	1422	487	274	64	59	355	183	Under 5	..	11	3	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	41	44	148	..	..	5	137	..	27	335	761
								5 upwards	..	8	8	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	1	4	2	..	102	171	63	23	262	661
West Derby	1613	536	327	62	53	386	249	Under 5	..	13	11	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	57	54	106	..	..	3	197	1	24	392	863
								5 upwards	..	4	3	1	..	15	3	..	1	4	1	3	2	..	127	159	76	17	334	750
North Toxteth	1246	363	204	48	43	299	289	Under 5	..	2	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	25	31	78	..	..	5	146	..	22	247	567
								5 upwards	..	2	3	1	1	8	2	3	4	2	83	195	74	19	279	679
South Toxteth	1001	383	223	29	32	188	146	Under 5	..	1	1	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	30	36	96	..	..	4	160	2	20	249	606
								5 upwards	..	1	1	..	..	6	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	6	1	..	45	131	43	17	139	395
Walton	753	258	134	35	24	170	132	Under 5	..	5	7	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	17	25	45	1	..	1	66	1	3	202	392
								5 upwards	..	3	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	12	..	..	..	61	61	45	8	172	361	
West Derby (Rural)	611	141	56	28	22	182	182	Under 5	..	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	9	18	..	..	..	34	..	..	122	197
								5 upwards	1	1	..	8	2	4	2	..	46	92	41	13	204	414
Wavertree	222	63	26	8	11	49	65	Under 5	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	9	..	..	..	23	..	2	50	89
								5 upwards	..	1	1	1	1	..	3	19	18	13	1	75	133
Toxteth (Rural)	272	83	28	11	13	68	69	Under 5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	11	1	..	..	21	..	..	69	111
								5 upwards	..	2	..	1	..	4	1	2	3	..	18	37	15	4	74	161
(II.) Public Institutions } Workhouses & Hospitals ..	3441	198	257	192	257	1646	891	Under 5	3	51	20	1	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	11	4	26	..	..	5	74	2	37	213	455	
								5 upwards	10	22	8	..	20	98	..	..	5	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	23	6	2	425	608	300	185	1267	2986
Totals	16624	4441	2792	718	681	4850	3142	Under 5	3	118	64	36	2	17	23	12	375	403	1039	2	..	46	1593	7	297	3196	7233				
								5 upwards	10	51	34	5	22	180	4	..	32	..	14	23	9	86	29	8	1259	2367	962	407	3889	9391				
Deaths occurring outside the division or district among persons belonging thereto .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
								5 upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deaths occurring within the division or district among persons not belonging thereto	409	16	16	8	45	217	107	Under 5	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	6	..	3	19	32	
								5 upwards	1	..	..	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	47	67	21	32	198	377

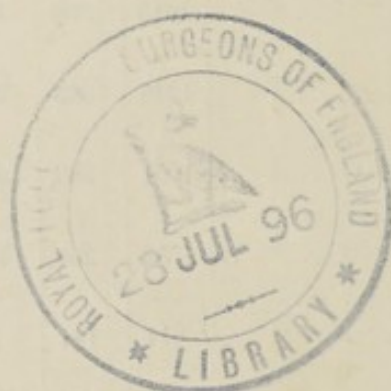


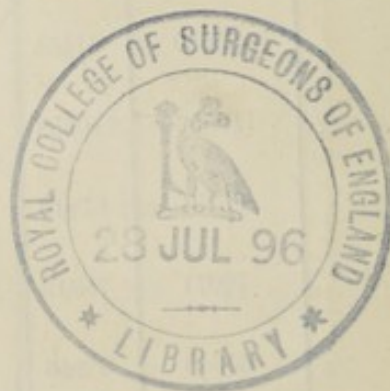
TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND OF NEW CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS

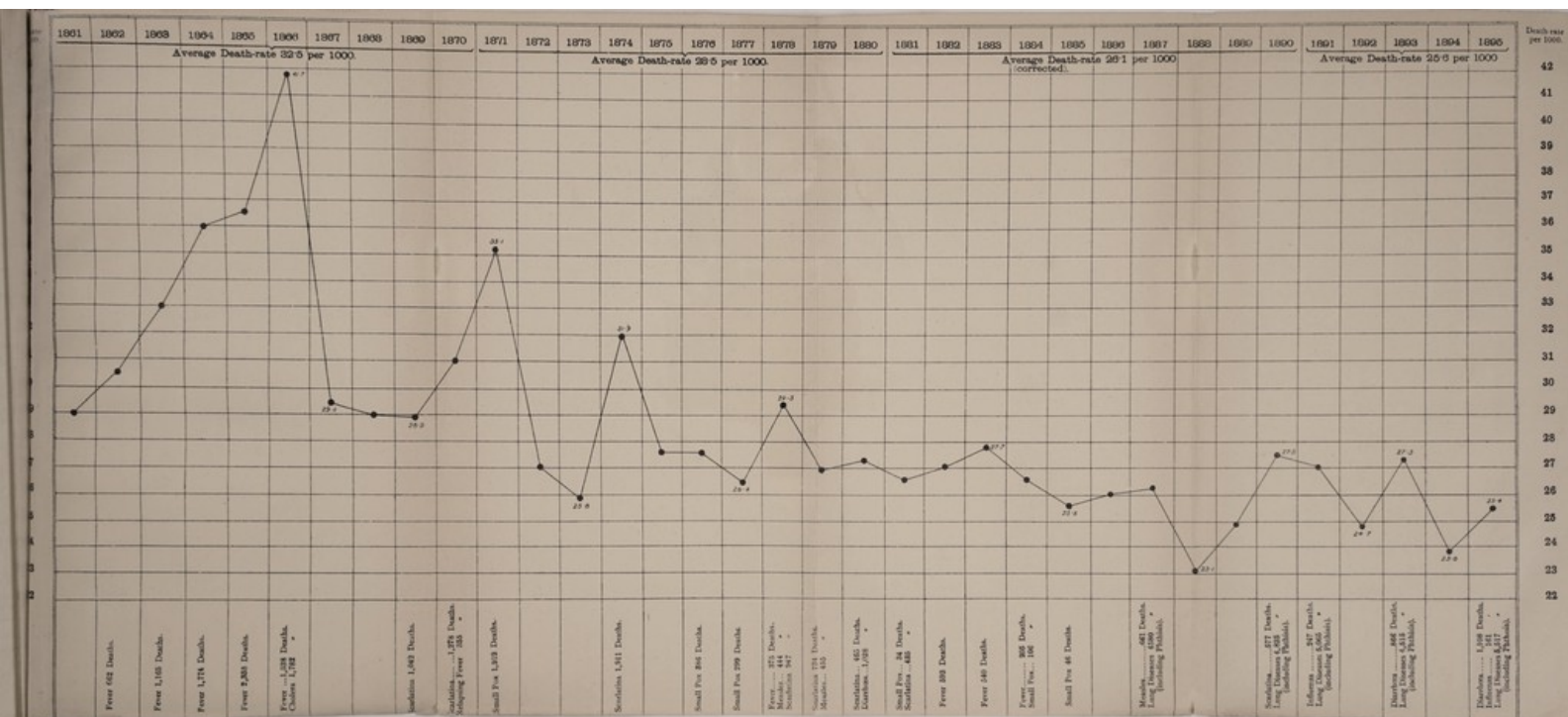
coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, during the year 1895, in the Urban Sanitary District of Liverpool; classified according to DISEASES and LOCALITIES.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; Public Institutions being shown as separate localities.	POPULATION AT ALL AGES			NEW CASES OF SICKNESS IN EACH LOCALITY, COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.											NUMBER OF SUCH CASES REMOVED FROM THEIR HOMES IN THE SEVERAL LOCALITIES FOR TREATMENT IN ISOLATION HOSPITALS.												
	Census, 1891.	Estimated to Middle of 1895.	Registered Births.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
				Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	FEVERS.						Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	FEVERS.						Cholera.	Erysipelas.
								Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Typhus.							Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.				
DISTRICTS AND WARDS.	(b.)	(c.)	(d.)																								
(a.)																											
Scotland	53713	47820	2144	5	164	21	15	51	163	14	1	14	..	155	5	76	3	1	50	72	2	..	..	..	..
Exchange	47738	40476	1325	5	118	7	4	25	86	6	..	5	..	126	5	62	..	1	24	36	4	..	..	..	..
Abercromby	55530	51154	1676	8	160	33	7	9	105	5	..	4	..	92	8	79	16	..	9	23	2	..	..	..	..
Everton (H)	110556	110688	4287	5	665	38	11	50	247	8	..	14	..	141	5	317	9	2	48	110	1	..	..	..	..
Kirkdale	66131	67810	2411	3	424	29	10	4	196	6	..	8	..	52	3	121	5	..	4	76	1	..	..	..	..
West Derby	76971	78913	2858	1	340	53	6	10	191	9	1	7	..	119	1	117	11	..	10	66	3	..	..	..	..
North Toxteth	65548	65945	3743	22	232	30	10	3	67	1	..	2	..	119	21	81	10	1	2	23	1	..	..	..	..
South Toxteth (H H)	41793	41161		64	103	10	6	2	58	6	..	2	..	148	64	47	2	3	2	30	..	..	..	..	..
Walton (H)	40304	52263	1439	5	164	7	3	1	45	1	..	1	..	7	5	44	1	..	..	32	..	..	..	..	..
West Derby (Rural) (H)	36349	38528	1099	5	120	16	2	1	41	4	..	1	..	20	3	40	2	..	1	20	1	..	..	..	..
Wavertree	13764	15098	405	2	61	7	1	..	27	2	..	2	..	12	2	13	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..
Toxteth (Rural)	21046	28435	616	..	116	11	2	..	50	5	..	..	..	30	..	9	4	..	..	21	3	..	..	..	..
Public Institutions. } Workhouses and Hospitals..	..	..	..	1	35	..	..	6	11	..	..	1	..	38	1	25	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	12
Emigrants, Seamen, &c., passing through the City .. .. .	..	..	..	4	8	1	..	..	19	1	..	..	..	12	4	8	1	..	..	13	1	..	..	..	..
TOTALS	629443	638291	22006	130	2710	263	77	162	1306	68	2	61	..	1071	127	1039	64	8	156	535	19	..	..	..	12

Notification of Infectious Disease compulsory in the District since 1st September, 1890.

(H) The localities in which the Isolation Hospitals are situated.







DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE CITY OF LIVERPOOL, DURING THE YEAR ENDING SATURDAY, 28TH DECEMBER, 1895.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	SEX.	AGE-BELOW.																		HOSPITALS.																Total.	City of Liverpool.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
		Males.	Females.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32			33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210

DEATHS

NAME		AGE		SEX		DATE		PLACE	
1	John Smith	45	1870	M	1870	10	1870	10	1870
	Mary Smith	40	1870	F	1870	10	1870	10	1870
	James Smith	35	1870	M	1870	10	1870	10	1870
	Elizabeth Smith	30	1870	F	1870	10	1870	10	1870
	William Smith	25	1870	M	1870	10	1870	10	1870
	Ann Smith	20	1870	F	1870	10	1870	10	1870
	Robert Smith	15	1870	M	1870	10	1870	10	1870
	John Smith	10	1870	M	1870	10	1870	10	1870
	Mary Smith	5	1870	F	1870	10	1870	10	1870
	James Smith	0	1870	M	1870	10	1870	10	1870
2	John Smith	45	1870	M	1870	10	1870	10	1870
	Mary Smith	40	1870	F	1870	10	1870	10	1870
	James Smith	35	1870	M	1870	10	1870	10	1870
	Elizabeth Smith	30	1870	F	1870	10	1870	10	1870
	William Smith	25	1870	M	1870	10	1870	10	1870
	Ann Smith	20	1870	F	1870	10	1870	10	1870
	Robert Smith	15	1870	M	1870	10	1870	10	1870
	John Smith	10	1870	M	1870	10	1870	10	1870
	Mary Smith	5	1870	F	1870	10	1870	10	1870
	James Smith	0	1870	M	1870	10	1870	10	1870
3	John Smith	45	1870	M	1870	10	1870	10	1870
	Mary Smith	40	1870	F	1870	10	1870	10	1870
	James Smith	35	1870	M	1870	10	1870	10	1870
	Elizabeth Smith	30	1870	F	1870	10	1870	10	1870
	William Smith	25	1870	M	1870	10	1870	10	1870
	Ann Smith	20	1870	F	1870	10	1870	10	1870
	Robert Smith	15	1870	M	1870	10	1870	10	1870
	John Smith	10	1870	M	1870	10	1870	10	1870
	Mary Smith	5	1870	F	1870	10	1870	10	1870
	James Smith	0	1870	M	1870	10	1870	10	1870

DURING THE YEAR ENDING SATURDAY, 28TH DECEMBER, 1895.

[illegible]

THE REGISTER

DURING THE YEAR



PHILIPS' NEW PLAN OF
GREATER LIVERPOOL

SCALE OF ONE MILE

The Map is divided into half-mile squares.



SMALLPOX AND TYPHUS CASES
NOTIFIED DURING 1895.

The 1895 data were the Property of Lord of LIVERPOOL, and the
1895 data were the Property of LIVERPOOL.

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