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# PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

# REPORT

ON THE HEALTH OF THE

# CITY OF LIVERPOOL

DURING THE YEAR

1943

BY

W. M. FRAZER, O.B.E., M.D., M.Sc., D.P.H., BARRISTER-AT-LAW,

Medical Officer of Health.



C. Tinling & Co., Ltd., Printing Contractors, 53, Victoria Street.

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# Public Health Department, Liverpool.

My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you herewith my thirteenth Annual Report, relating to the health of the City of Liverpool.

Owing to the war, and in order to comply with the Ministry of Health's circular on the subject, the report has been considerably curtailed. The various modifications suggested by the Minister have been carried out and the text has been limited to matters of special interest. I desire to acknowledge figures and information for inclusion in the Report from the various Heads of Departments and also from the officers of the various voluntary hospitals and charitable institutions.

The total number of births was 14,432, giving a birth-rate of 21·8 per 1,000 as contrasted with a figure of 20·5 for the previous year. The total number of deaths from all causes was 9,719, giving a general death-rate of 14·7, as compared with 14·0 in 1942. Infantile mortality showed a rate of 81 per 1,000 births. The birth-rate of 21·8 per 1,000 is still higher than that of England and Wales, which is 16·5 per 1,000. Twelve deaths occurred from puerperal fever as contrasted with fourteen in 1942, and the maternal mortality rate was 2·28 per 1,000 births.

The number of deaths from infective diseases was 238 which is much the lowest figure ever recorded for this City. The low rate was due to two factors, firstly the great reduction in the number of cases and deaths from diphtheria, from which 38 persons died as against 99 in the previous year, a result due almost certainly to the extensive campaign of anti-diphtheria inoculation carried out in these two years, and secondly the almost complete absence of typhoid fever, from which disease no death occurred during the year.

I should like to be permitted to express my thanks to the Chairmen and Members of the Corporation Committees concerned with the Public Health Department for the courtesy and kindness with which they have considered the various suggestions and recommendations made to them.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

W. M. FRAZER, Medical Officer of Health. Digitized by the Internet Archive in 2017 with funding from Wellcome Library

# CITY OF LIVERPOOL.

# SUMMARY

OF

# VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1943.

Area (land and inland wa	ater)	27,321 Acres (48 sq. miles)
Live Births	14,432	Live Birth rate 21.8 per 1,000 of estimated population.
Deaths (all causes)	9,719	Death rate 14.7 per 1,000 of estimated population.
Deaths (under 1 year of a	ge) 1,171	Infant Mortality 81 per 1,000 live births
Deaths from :—  Seven principal  Zymotic diseases	} 212	Zymotic death rate 0.32
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	} 670	Pulmonary Tuberculosis death rate
Other forms of Tuberculosis	} 103	Non Pulmonary Tuberculosis death rate  O·15  per 1,000 of the estimated population.*
Respiratory disea	ses 1,626	Respiratory death rate } 2.45
Cancer	1,337	Cancer death
Maternal Deaths	34	Maternal Mortality rate } 2.28 per 1,000 births.

<sup>\*</sup> According to the estimate of the Registrar-General.

#### BIRTHS.

The number of live births recorded during the year 1943 was 14,432, equal to a rate of 21.8 per 1,000 of the estimated resident mid-year population. Of the total births, 7,386 were males and 7,046 were females. The number of illegitimate live births was 1,030 or 7.1 per cent. of the total births, 506 being males and 524 females.

The birth-rate in the City of Liverpool was considerably above the average of the great towns, which was 18.6 per 1,000 of the population, as well as of England and Wales taken as a whole, where the rate was 16.5 per 1,000.

The number of still-births registered was 485 as shown in the table below. This represented 32.5 per thousand of the total (live and still) births registered and 0.73 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

	I	IVE BIRTH	S.	1	STILL BIRT	HS.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total
Legitimate Illegitimate	506	6,522 524	13,402 1,030	235 26	202 22	437 48
1000	7,386	7,046	14,432	261	224	485

The following figures show not only an increase in the actual number of illegitimate births, but an increase in the proportion of illegitimate births when compared with 1938.

	Births.	Birth Rate.	Illegitimate Birth Rate per 1,000 population.	% of Total Births.	Total Illegitimate Births
1938	16,175	18·7	0.89	4·8	771
1942	13,729	20·5	1·30	6·3	871
1943	14,432	21·8	1·55	7·1	1,030

#### DEATHS.

The total deaths registered during the year numbered 9,719 (5,183 males and 4,536 females), equal to a death-rate of 14.7 per 1,000 of the estimated resident population. Since the commencement of the war the deaths of non-civilians are excluded.

The death-rate for England and Wales was 12·1 and that of the great towns was 14·2. The following table shows deaths at various age periods, expressed as a percentage of total deaths, for each year 1915 to 1943:—

Ye		Under 5				Ат Ас	ES-YE	ARS.		,		li li
10	145	years.	5—	10	20-	30	40-	50-	60-	70-	80-	
1015	10 m	% 33	% 2	%	%	% 7	%	% 12	%	% 12	%	
1915	•••		2	4	4		9	12	13	12	4	100
1916	•••	30	3	4	5	6	9	12	14	13	4	100
1917.	•••	29	3	4	5	7	9	12	14	13	4	100
1918 1919		29 25	5 4	6 5	8 7	8	9	11 12	12 13	9	3 4	100 100
1915-1	919	-1-1			-		7 9 9	1 1 1 1 1	1			-
(aver		29	3	5	6	7	9	12	13	12	4	100
1920		33	2 2	4	5	7	9	11	13	12	4	100
1921	•••	33	2	4	5	6	9	11	13	12	5	100
1922	•••	28	2 2	4	5	6	9	12	15	14	5	100
1923 1924		30 29	2	4	5 4	6	9 8	12 12	14 15	13 15	5 5	100
1920-1	924				-							
(aver	age)	30	2	4	5	6	9	12	14	13	5	100
1925		28	2 2 2 2 2	4	4	5	9	12	15	15	6	100
1926		28	2	3	5	6	9	12	15	14	6	100
1927	***	25	2	3	5	5	9	12	16	16	7	100
1928		25	2	4	5	5	9	12	16	16	6	100
1929		23	3	3	5	5	9	12	16	17	7	100
1925-1 (aver		26	2	3	5	5	9	12	16	16	6	100
1930		20		_					-	-		_
1931		23	3	4 3	5	5	9	14	17	16	7 7	100
1932		22	2 2	3	5 5	5	8 8	12 13	17	18	8	100
1933		21	2	3	5	5		13	17 17	17	8	100
1934		20	2	3	5	5 6	8	12	18	18 18	8	100
1930-1	934											
(aver	age)	21	2	3	5	5	8	13	17	18	8	100
1935		17	2 2 2 1	3	5	5	8	13	19	20	8	100
1936		16	2	3	5	5	7	14	19	21	8	100
1937		17	2	2 3	5	5	7	13	19	21	9	100
1938 1939		16 13	1	3 3	4 4	5 4	7 7	13 14	20 21	22 23	9	100
1935-1	-		1 1									-
(aver		16	2	3	5	5	7	13	19	21	9	100
1940		14	2 2	3	4	5	8	14	21	20	9	100
1941		15	2	4	5	- 6	8	13	20	19	8	100
1942		14	1	2	4	5	7	14	22	22	9	100
1943	***	14	1	2	3	5	7	13	22	23	10	100

# ANALYSIS OF CAUSES OF MORTALITY.

	(a) Infective	(q)	(c) Respiratory	(a) Digestive		(e)	E36
Years.	diseases (less Diarrhœa and Influenza).	Tubercular diseases.	diseases (including Influenza).	diseases (including Diarrhœa).	Total Deaths from Classes (a), (b),(c) & (d)	Cancer.	Total Deaths from all causes.
1871-1880	27,205	19,869	29,763	14,747	91,584	2,015	147,005
1881-1890	19,748	17,870	32,507	13,186	86,311	2,820	146,195
0061-1881	13,515	16,714	35,819	18,491	84,539	4,223	145,522
1901-1910	13,967	16,054	32,995	18,163	81,179	6,480	150,962
1911-1920	10,417	14,946	36,480	12,282	74,125	7,603	137,223
1921-1930	7,831	12,004	10,100	2,104	00,120	100,00	115,699
1931-1940	6,473	9,413	18,190	0,301	40,009	12,013	13 953
1941	023	040	1 402	200	2,142	1 970	0.388
1942	480	111	1,900	006	2.068	1 227	0,200
1943	. 238	011	1,600	000	00760	4,000	04140
		Town Branch		8		-000	1 12
•			of total deathe	from oll cone	Denotionate Mortalita	Mortality	
7	Deaths expressed as	ಡ	or total deaths	Hom an caus	es (r ropormonau	morranty).	
1871.1880	19-9	13.5	20-2	10-0	65-9	1.4	100.0
1881-1800	14.1	19.7	23.2	9.4	59-4	2.0	100-0
	0.3	10.8	24.6	12.7	57.4	2.9	100-0
	9.8	9-01	21.8	12.0	53.0	4.3	100.0
1911,1990	6.2	10-9	27.3	8-9	55.0	5.2	100-0
	9.9	10-7	25.0	6.9	49.4	8.4	0.001
1931-1940	5.6	8-1	15.7	5.5	34.7	10.9	100.0
1941	4.7	6.4	16.8	3.4	31.3	9-1	100.0
1049	000	000	14.9	4.1	32.6	13.6	100.0
10%	200	3 1			000	1 0,	

Death Rates per 1,000 Population.

Years,	(a) Infective diseases (less Diarrhoa and Influenza).	(b) Tubercular diseases.	(c) Respiratory diseases (including Influenza).	(d) Digestive diseases (including Diarrhea).	Total Deaths from (a), (b),(c) & (d)	(e) Cancer.	Total Deaths from all causes.
871.1880	5.5	3.6	5.7	8.5	17-3	0.4	28.5
881-1890	3.6	0.00	5.6	2.4	15-1	0.9	26.1
	2.5	2.7	5.9	3.0	13.8	0.7	23.9
	1.9	67.67	4.5	2.2	11:1	6-0	20.0
	1.3	1.9	4.7	1.6	9.2	1.0	18·1
	6.0	1.4	3.3	6-0	6.5	1:1	13.6
-	0.7	1:1	2.1	0.7	4.7	1.5	13.7
	6.0	1.5	0.00	9.0	5.9	1.8	19-3
	0.7	1-1	2.1	9.0	4.5	1.9	14.0
	0.3	1.5	2.8	9.0	6.1	2.0	14.7

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O		0-0	100.0	0.001	100.0	100.0	100.0
6		0-8	104.0	85.7	89.1	125.0	91.0
61		0.0	104.0	107-2	79:3	175.0	0.78
in		0-1	0.62	89.3	64.3	225.0	0.02
100		0-0	83.0	56.7	26.0	250-0	0-19
100	17:1 40	0-0	58.8	36.8	38.5	280-0	47.7
- 1		9-0	36.8	25.0	27.2	375-0	48.1
-		3.3	56.1	21.4	34.1	450.0	67.7
	.5 3(	30-6	36.8	21.4	26.0	475.0	49-1
-	5.8	3.3	49.4	21.4	28.3	200.0	

## INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The following table shows the deaths and death-rates of infants under one year of age for the year 1943:—

		Infant Deaths.	Lance of	Infa	nt Death Rates.
All Infants	 	 1,171	81 pe	r 1,000	live births.
Legitimate Infants	 	 1,059	79	,,	legitimate live births.
Illegitimate Infants	 	 112	109	,,	illegitimate live births

In 1934 the infant death-rate for legitimate live births was 75 and for illegitimate live births 168, i.e. more than double that of the legitimately born infants.

# Analysis of causes of Infant Mortality in successive quinquennia 1896-1940, and the years 1941 1942 and 1943 (A.)—Recorded Deaths.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Years.	Total Births.	Total Deaths Under 1 Year of Age.	General Diseases (excluding Tubercu- losis).	Tubercular Diseases.	Nervous Diseases	Respira- tory Diseases	Diseases	Malforma- tions, Premature Birth, Maras- mus, &c.	External Causes.
96/1900	111,700	21,160	1,508	698	2,476	3,575	6,376	5,698	819
01/1905	118,801	20,353	1,546	644	2,516	3,484	5,187	5,732	565
06/1910	118,313	17,739	1,613	465	2,052	3,146	3,902	5,520	539
11/1915	111,872	15,458	1,309	345	1,432	2,916	3,635	4,953	426
16/1920	99,451.	11,510	1,116	202	1,083	2,821	1,872	4,107	179
21/1925	104,217	10,497	1,066	200	573	2,776	1,786	3,764	120
26/1930	95,701	9,002	978	109	401	2,553	1,670	2,981	81
31/1935	88,644	7,904	902	82	368	2,050	1,184	3,125	67
36/1940	80,936	6,226	573	74	519	1,457	698	2,691	84
1941	13,291	1,350	112	17	83	468	115	476	59
1942	13,729	1,039	39	18	82	307	92	455	14
1943	14,432	1,171	74	17	81	402	126	429	15

## (B.)-Death Rates per 1,000 Births.

-		-			NA LABORATE				
96/1900	*33.4	189	12.7	6.2	22.1	32.0	57.1	51.0	7.3
01/1905	33.4	172	13.0	5.5	21.2	29.3	43.7	48.1	4.7
06/1910	32.2	149	13.6	3.9	17.4	26.6	33.0	46.7	4.6
11/1915	29.3	137	11.6	3.1	12.8	26.1	32.5	43.1	3.8
16/1920	24.9	116	11:1	2.0	10.9	28.4	18.8	42.0	1.8
21/1925	25.1	100	10.2	1.9	5.5	26.6	17.1	36.1	1.2
26/1930	22.1	94	10.2	1:1	4.2	26.7	17.4	31.1	0.8
31/1935	20.5	89	10.1	0.9	4.2	23.1	13.4	35.3	0.8
36/1940	19-4	77	7.0	0.9	6.4	17.9	8.8	32.9	1.0
1941	19.4	106	8.4	1.3	6.2	35.2	8.6	35.8	4.4
1942	20.5	76	2.8	1.3	6.0	22.4	6.7	33.1	1.0
1943	21 8	81	5.1	1.2	5.6	27.8	8.7	29.7	1.0

<sup>\*</sup>In column 1 the rates indicate the number of births per 1,000 of the population.

(C.)—Death Rates expressed as a percentage of the rates recorded in 1896-1900.

	-	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Years.	Birth Rates.	Total Deaths Under 1 Year of Age.	General Diseases (excluding Tubercu- losis).	Tubercular Diseases.	Nervous	Respira-	Digestive Diseases (including Diarrheea.)	Malformations, Premature Birth, Marasmus, &c.	Externa Causes.
1896/1900	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1901/1905	100.0	91.0	102.3	89-3	95.0	91.5	76.5	94.0	65.7
1906/1910	93.0	78.6	107.1	62-9	78.6	83.1	57.8	91.0	63-0
1911/1915	87.0	72.5	91.9	50.0	57-9	81.5	56.9	84.0	52.1
1916/1920	76.0	61.4	87.4	32.2	49.3	88.7	32.7	82.0	25.5
1921/1925	75.1	54.9	80.3	30.6	24.9	84.7	29.9	70.8	16.4
1926/1930	66.2	49.7	80.3	17.7	18.9	83.5	30.4	60.9	11.0
1931/1935	61.4	47.2	79.5	14.8	18.9	72.2	23.4	69.2	10.4
1936/1940	58.1	40.7	55.1	14.5	29.0	55.9	15.4	64.5	13.7
1941	. 58.1	56.1	66.1	20.9	28.1	110.0	15.1	70.2	60.3
1942	61.4	40.2	2 2.0	20.9	27.1	70.0	11.7	64.9	13.7
1943	65.3	42.8	40.2	19:4	25.3	86.9	15.2	58.2	13.

There were 138 deaths from diarrhea and enteritis during 1943 of which 119 were under 2 years of age, compared with 118 and 87 in 1942, 134 and 112 in 1941, 168 and 140 in 1940, and 127 and 101 in 1939.

1941, 168 and 140 in 1940, and 127 and 101 in 1939.

0-01 8-21 8-32 0-01 0-2 1-11 011 8-22 0

000 PGI 101 000 101 101 000 35073

a column 1 the rates indicate the number of births are 1 000 at the second-time

#### CANCER.

There was an increase in the number of deaths recorded from cancer, namely, 1,337, as compared with 1,270 in 1942, this being equivalent to a death-rate of 2.0 per 1,000 of the population.

It is interesting to record that in December, 1942, the Hospitals and Port Health Committee accepted in principle a scheme for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer, under the Cancer Act of 1939. It was not then considered possible to bring into effect the full arrangements during the war and accordingly an interim scheme was prepared which received the approval of the Ministry of Health. Some progress was made after the scheme came into operation, including the appointment of expert medical and technical staff employed by the Liverpool Cancer Control Organisation, and the formation of a Clinical Register. Negotiations were conducted with neighbouring local authorities with a view to their co-operation in the scheme.

DEATHS FROM CANCER AT VARIOUS AGE-PERIODS, 1943.

(Surren)		=			Num	ber o	of De	eaths.				
Organs Affected.	Males.	Females.	7			At A	lges-	-Yea	rs		ma 16	All
Anected.		Ballipa	Under 10	10-	25-	40-	50-	60-	70-	75-	80-	Ages
Buccal Cavity	35	17		_	2		9	18	11	8	4	52
Stomach	205	140	-	-	12	29	63	130	63	36	12	348
Liver	17	21	_	-	-	5	11	11	4	5	2	38
Intestines	162	134	-	-	10	22	54	89	62	39	20	296
Lungs Female Genital	167	34	-	-	5	36	59	69	22	8	2	201
Organs	-	109		-	4	17	32	35	14	4	3	109
Breast	2 8	111	-	-	6	15	29	27	13	10	13	113
Skin	8	-7	110000	_	-		-	7	2	3	3	18
Other Organs	117	51	3	2	9	13	32	49	27	24	9	168
The Marin of	713	624	3	2	48	137	289	435	218	137	68	1,33

# NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The following is a list of the diseases notifiable in Liverpool during 1943:—

Anthrax

Acute Poliomyelitis

Cerebro-spinal Fever

Cholera

Diphtheria

Dysentery

Enteric (Typhoid) Fever

Erysipelas

Encephalitis Lethargica, Acute

Malaria

Measles

Membranous Croup

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

Paratyphoid Fever

Plague

Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal

Pneumonia, Acute Primary

Polio-encephalitis, Acute

Puerperal Pyrexia

(including Puerperal Fever)

Relapsing Fever

Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina

Smallpox

Tuberculosis (all forms)

Typhus Fever

Whooping Cough

TABLE I.

NUMBERS OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES COMING TO NOTICE DURING 1943

AND NUMBERS ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL.

	_	-			_	-	_			-					
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	Angust	September	October	November	December	TOTALS	Cases sdmitted to hospital	Per centage admitted to hospital
lpox	-	-	-111	-	-	-	101	_	-	-	-	-	540	-	_
rie Fever	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	2		-		1	12	12	100.0
et Fever	177	160	195	131	124	185	104	83	194	190	227	142	1912	781	40.8
man Measles	588	609	678	434	319	311	125	56	65	50	38	31	3304	239	7.2
heria	180	151	153	80	53	67	40	70	181	86	56	63	1180	1155	97-9
peral Pyrexia	20	40	46	33	37	19	24	31	40	38	41	31	400	377	94.3
pelas	28	35	50	26	14	35	18	15	36	48	32	40	377	143	37.9
ro-spinal Fever	13	15	12	1	7	11	3	5	3	1	6	6	83	77	92.8
nyelitis and io-encephalitis nalmia	_	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	3	-		_	7	7	100.0
onatorum	68	67	100	64	59	78	57	56	84	60	52	16	761	297	39.0
nonia & Influ- al Pneumonia	162	130	127	96	94	105	37	32	51	76	137	324	1371	447	32.6
ia	2	-	2	3	1	7	2	3	2	3	5	4	34	22	64.7
itery	8	1	5	3	13	27	2	14	4	22	12	14	125	104	83.2
halitis hargica	_	-	-	_	-	_	-	-		_		1	1	1	100.0
ping Cough	216	201	270	127	182	128	76	78	86	63	73	90	1590	192	12.1
ax	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-		-	-	-	1	1	100.0
enpox	18	17	22	16	21	26	14	7	18	11	14	12	196	73	37.2
TOTALS	1480	1426	1661	1016	924	1002	506	452	769	649	694	775	11354	3928	34.6

The numbers of patients admitted to hospital include the cases which occurred while in hospital.

# INFECTIOUS SICKNESS.

#### Plague.

No case of plague occurred in the city during the year.

#### Smallpox.

No case of smallpox occurred in the city during the year.

### Typhus Fever.

No case of typhus fever occurred in the city during the year.

#### Anthrax.

Four cases came under treatment during 1943 at the City Hospital, Fazakerley, and all recovered. Two resided in Liverpool and one in Widnes, and were directly engaged in the handling of either hides or wool. The fourth patient (No. 103), who lived and worked as an employee in a bleaching mill in Clitheroe, is of special interest. A portion of the mill buildings had been requisitioned by the Ministry of Food for the storage of crates of tinned foods, etc., from overseas, and the patient during part of his ordinary day's work handled these crates. As the normal products of the mill, though mainly woollen, were in the "finishing" stage, the possibility of infection from these is relatively a remote one. It is reasonable to suspect that the food packages might have become contaminated with Anthrax spore-infected dust in the hold of the ship in which they came to this country, and so were the origin of his illness.

During the year, fifteen persons attended at the Hospital for investigation as suspected cases of Anthrax, and one of these was found to be suffering from that disease. The others were variously cases of local sepsis, boils, etc.

In addition to the four cases mentioned above, six patients were sent into the Hospital diagnosed as Anthrax, but proved not to be suffering from the infection, and instead the diagnosis was amended to cellulitis, carbuncle, boil, etc.

Cases of Anthrax treated at the City Hospital, Fazakerley, during 1943.

ries lo. on- ued om 042.	Age.	Sex.	Occupation.	Days ill on admission.	Site of infection.	Clinical Notes.	Serum injected daily Each dose expressed in c.c.'s.	Result.
01	28	М.	Tannery Hand	4	Centre of forehead	Not unduly severe. Heavy serum rash.	150(0.3) 100.) (0.45)	Recovery
)2	69	M.	Dock Labourer	4	Right temple	Very severe.  Marked oedema down to clavicle. Dysphonia, dysphagia and dyspnæa. Responded well. Copious serum rash.	250(0.3) 200 300(0.15) 200(0.45)	Recovery
3	42	М.	Bleaching Mill Operative	3	Left forearm	Not severe. Copious serum rash.	$100(0.3) \\ 100(0.45)$	Recovery
4	30	М.	Carter	8	Left side of neck.	Severe. Moderate oedema. Dysphonia, dysphagia and dyspnoea. Response to treat- ment tardy. Heavy serum rash.	300(0.3) 300 300(0.45) 200(0.3)	Recotery

All serum was given intravenously with, at the same time, Neokharsivan on the first and third (and fifth) day of treatment. The dosage of the latter, in grammes, is noted in parenthesis.

## Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever.

During the year there occurred 8 cases of typhoid fever and 4 cases of paratyphoid fever.

TABLE II.

TYPHOID AND PARATYPHOID FEVER.

m		march.	Ca	ses.	De	aths.
Type.	ng ma		Male	Female	Male	Female
Typhoid Fever			3	5		o phunda
Paratyphoid—A			esternos e	In all to be	tunni vand	_
Paratyphoid-B			3	1	-	-
Paratyphoid—C			-	-	-	-
Unclassified				-	_	-

The 8 typhoid cases represent a case-rate of 0.01 per 1,000 of the population. The 4 paratyphoid cases represent a case-rate of 0.006 per 1,000 of the population.

TABLE III.

TYPHOID AND PARATYPHOID FEVER.—AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION.

A	Тур	hoid	Paraty	phoid
Age	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 1 Year	 5 - 10 / S	201	e unit	m(4) _2/
1+	 _		-	-
2 +	 _		1	-
5 +	 _	1	2	-
10 +	 2	-	-	_
15 +	 -	2	-	1
20 +	 _	1	-	
30 +	 -	1		-
40 +	 1	-	-	-
50 +		-	-	-
70 +	 -	-	-	-
TOTAL	 3	5	3	1

Port Cases of Typhoid Fever.

During the year no case of typhoid fever was imported from overseas.

# Register of Chronic Typhoid and Paratyphoid Excretors.

The following chronic excretors of typhoid or paratyphoid organisms are known and under observation. Bacteriological examination of faeces is carried out every three months.

Case Number.	Sex.	Age.	Disease.	Date of illness.	Date Fæces last positive
1	F.	63	Paratyphoid "B" fever.	Jan., 1937	May, 1944
2	F.	53	rever.	July, 1941	May, 1944
3	F.	23	"	July, 1941	May, 1944
4	M.	54	at a second	July, 1941	May, 1944
5	F.	8	,,	July, 1941	May, 1944
6	F.	48	,,	July, 1941	May, 1944
7	F.	41	"	July, 1941	March, 1944
8	F.	38	delC ja" na nasa	Aug. 1941	May, 1944

## Undulant Fever.

No case of undulant fever was reported during the year.

# Diphtheria.

During 1943, 1,180 cases of diphtheria were reported, a case-rate of 1.8 per 1,000 of the population. Of these cases, 38 proved fatal, making a fatality rate of 3.2 per 100 cases and a mortality rate of 5.7 per 100,000 of the population.

#### AGES AT DEATH. Under 3---4-5- 10- 15- 20- 30-40- 50- 60-All 1 year. Ages. 3 6 2 38 Ages of Notified Cases, 17 37 59 81 93 452 223 91 80 34 10 3 1180 63% 37% PERCENTAGE FATALITY AT EACH AGE. 10.8 12.0 7.4 4.3 2.2 0.4 ... 1 1.2 6.0

# Scarlet Fever.

During 1943, 1,912 cases of scarlet fever were reported, a case-rate of 2.9 per 1,000 of the population. Of these cases, 4 proved fatal, making a fatality-rate of 0.2 per 100 cases, and a mortality-rate of 0.6 per 100,000 of the population.

## AGES AT DEATH.

Under 1 year.	1—	2—	3—	4-	5—	10	15—	20—	30—	40-	50—	60—	All Ages.
1			11.0		3								4
				1	AGES	No No	TIFIED	CASE	s.				
7	30	105	133	171	999	337	70	36	16	7	1		1,912
	2	3.3%	· Jani		52.3%	17.69	6			6.8%	7		
- 1				PERCE	ENTAGE	FATA	LITY	AT EA	CH AG	B.			-
14:3			l	1	0.3		1						. 0.2

# Inoculation against Diphtheria.

## TABLE IV.

# NUMBER OF COMPLETED DIPHTHERIA INOCULATIONS.

					- 7					1	f			
Where or by whom inoc	ulated.		925- 32	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	194
NOCULATION CLINICS: Carnegie Townsend Avenue Child Welfare Centres		1	.006 381 —	333 340 —	422 354 —	405 368 198	367 305 452	237 183 1119	196 197 1792	104 151 1096		1,006	1,503 2,287 14436	6
Schools: Public Elementary Residential Secondary			4057 824 —	3895 681 —	4917 433 —	4001 323 —	6251 431 —	4855 382 —	6356 389 —	2978 137 —	1,738 156 —	2,503 1,021 —	7,926 39 408	1
MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS: Fazakerley			1275	1264	434	239	267	150	182	124	113	66	111	
Fever Hospitals—Nor and East Alder Hey Olive Mount Other Municipal Hosp		th	208 183 212	141 132 277	205 122 92 81	258 98 49 34	113 163 24 92	202 148 41 80	185 152 56 86	238 121 29 84	123 76 2 49	50 47 13 54	46 131 74 121	
Miscellaneous			985	173	38	15	5	19	4	5	8	1	45	1
Medical Practitioners			287	135	123	128	78	85	71	39	63	257	241	1
TOTALS			9418	7371	7221	6116	8548	7501	9666	5106	3,418	8,087	27368	24

GRAND TOTAL ... 124,017

Age at date of 1925-		-						1000			100	1	-				Ratio of inoculated to
1928	-	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	total population at the endof 1943.
	63	0	16	53	27	19	61	1	5	00	1	10	21	4	42	33	
-	4	0	35	150	183	187	213	211	359	595	806	671	413	1,096	3,632	3876	Total under 5 years
2 1	9	0	51	88	189	219	157	232	340	461	524	304	282	857	2,551	1181	30.0% of the
	11	1	09	855	-189	246	164	222	259	367	433	248	193	799	2,492	1094	population of this age.
24	28	1-	39	103	253	466	301	489	513	869	710	453	204	726	2,490	1124	00 L Cargo
4	48	13	56	112	1,224	1,375	1,637	1,541	2,297	1,658	2,286	1,133	. 737	1,254	3,273	1874	21 2100
4	46	44	13	94	1,405	1,583	1,999	1,563	2,497	1,820	2,722	1,042	771	1,218	2,868	1742	
C.I	24	44	15	66	1,048	1,357	1,222	872	1,211	823	1,110	587	284	689	2,032	1514	age 54,914, being 59°9% of the pop-
4	44	14	18	81	585	519	489	216	304	320	242	138	74	241	1,469	1495	ulation of this age.
3	38	6	21	98	351	266	157	100	75	110	66	26	32	168	1,054	1550	
4	49	00	58	88	179	170	132	100	103	96	95	75	63	154	1,061	1585	0
5	55	6	34	106	214	203	158	120	124	115	113	06	77	182	1,137	1876	-
61		10	38	119	239	227	176	133	137	128	126	100	85	216	1,385	2265	age 44,004, being 84.1% of the pop-
56	9	6	35	108	216	205	159	122	125	1117	114	06	78	183	1,236	2086	ulation of this age.
12	63	61	00	24	47	45	35	27	27	25	25	20	17	40	213	478	
77		13	47	148	298	284	220	167	172	160	158	124	106	260	433	424	
			m		H		E I							18	H	I	
561	183		484 1	1,543	6.647	7.371	7.221	6,116	8.548	7.501	9.666	5.106	3.418	8.087	27.368	94 107	

TABLE V.

TABLE VI.

DIPHTHERIA-COMPARATIVE CASE-RATES DURING 1933/43 AMONG THE INOCULATED AND NON-INOCULATED PERSONS IN LIVERPOOL.

	Nor Inoculated	LATED		200			IN	INOCULATED.	ED.		CHI			
	Cases of	Coop		T.A.F.		M.T.	Toxoid.			F.T.			A.P.T.	
Age.	in non- in non- inoculated persons during 1933/43		Inoculated population at risk during 11 years 1932/42	Cases of diphtheria during 1933/43	Case- rate per 1,000 p.a.	Inoculated population at risk during 11 years 1932;42	Cases of diphtheria during 1933,43	Case- rate per 1,000 p.a.	Inoculated population at risk during 10 years 1933/42	Cases of diphtheria during 1934/43	Case- rate per 1,000 p.a.	Inoculated population at risk during 8 years 1935/42	Cases of diphtheria during 1936/43	Case- rate per 1,000 p.s.
Under 1	322	1.8	999	0	Nil	60	0	IN	5	0	Nil	∞	0	Nil
1+	880	5.4	825	0	INI	106	0	INI	329	0	Nil	1,364	0	Nil
2+	1,678	10.2	1,541	0	Nil	305	0	Nil	615	0	INI	2,328	1	4.0
3+	2,180	14.1	2,277	1	4.0	437	61	4.6	895	0	Nil	3,114	5	1.6
+4	2,380	16.9	3,386	60	6-0	619	61	3.5	1,425	1	1.0	4,547	10	2.5
+9	2,958	21.9	7,408	9	8.0	818	63	3.7	2,949	4	1.3	9,565	16	1.7
+9	2,428	20.0	13,310	13	1.0	1,047	61	1.9	3,125	5	1.6	14,914	40	2.1
+4	1,850	15.6	17,492	36	2.1	1,269	60	2.4	3,120	5	1.6	16,814	45	2.7
+8	1,465	11:9	19,088	39	2.0	1,513	61	1.3	3,079	00	2-6	16,544	34	2.0
+6	1,251	6.6	20,713	27	1.3	1,753	1	9.0	2,910	0	liN	15,720	27	1.7
Total under 10	17,392	12.1	960,098	125	1.4	7,830	15	1.9	18,452	23	1.2	84,918	178	2.1
10+	7,950	1.5	166,650	141	8.0	26,501	13	0.2	7,229	4	0.2	32,386	61	1.9
	-	-					7			-				-

#### Measles.

During 1943, 3,212 cases of measles were reported, representing a case-rate of 4.8 per 1,000 of the populaton. The number of deaths was 14, making a fatality-rate of 0.4 per 100 cases and a mortality-rate of 2.1 per 100,000 of the population.

#### DEATHS FROM MEASLES.

1200	B-RE		1 6-52	1000	AGE	S AT	DEATH				Santa P	ner	
Under 1 year		2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	20-	30-	40-	50—	60—	AE Ages
3	4	3		1	2			1					14
		-			Age	s of (	Cases.						
222	390	422	362	394	1,261	77			8	í			3.212
			PERC	ENTAG	E FAT	ALITY	AT E	асн А	GE.				
1.3	1.0	0.7		0.3	0.2		L AND		1	·2			0.4

## Whooping Cough.

During 1943, 1,590 cases of whooping cough came to the notice of the Health Department, a figure representing a case-rate of 2.4 per 1,000 of the population. Of these cases 37 proved fatal, corresponding to a death-rate of 5.5 per 100,000 of the population.

Number of Deaths from Whooping Cough at various Age Periods during 1943.						Total						rcentage		
under 1 year.	1+	2+	3+	4+	5+	10+	Deaths all ages.	under 1 year.	1+	2+	3+	4+	5+	10+
25	8	3	1				37	67.6	21.6	8.1	2.7			

## Cerebro-spinal Fever.

#### TABLE VII.

CASES AND DEATHS DURING 1943 AND NINE PREVIOUS YEARS.

	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Cases	 69	69	94	94	76	70	468	453	201	83
Deaths	 37	33	55	47	37	28	84	79	38	22
Fatality-rate per 100 cases	 53.6	48.1	58:5	50.0	48.7	40.0	17.9	17.4	18.9	26:5

The fall in the fatality rate which has occurred in the last four years is, in the main, due to the success of treatment with Sulphonamide drugs.

# Deaths from Influenza and other Respiratory Diseases. TABLE VIII.

	Yearly average number of deaths.	Percentage proportion to all deaths.	Respiratory death-rate per 1,000 population.	Death-rates compared with the 1871-80 death-rate called 100.
1871-80	2,976	20.2	5.7	100
1001 00	 3,251	23.2	5.9	104
1891-1900	 3,582	24.6	5.9	104
1901-10	 3,299	21.8	4.5	79
1911-20	 3,648	27.3	4.7	83
1921-30	 2,904	24.7	3.5	61.4
1931-40	 1,762	15.1	2.1	36.8
1941	 2,226	16.8	3.2	56.1
1942	 1,403	14.9	2.1	37.0
1943	 1,856	19.1	2.8	49.1

## Dysentery.

During 1943, 124 cases of bacillary dysentery were reported in the city, of which 23 cases were due to Flexner's bacillus, and 101 to Sonne's bacillus. In addition there was one case of amoebic dysentery.

# MATERNITY and CHILD WELFARE.

#### Vital Statistics

Live birth	ıs	14,432		Live	e birth	rate		21.8
Still-birth	s	485	485 Still		III-birth rate			0.7
		Total birth	5	14,	917			
In	fant Morts	dity rate		nienini 			81	
N	eo-natal M	ortality rate					30.0	
M	aternal Mo	rtality rate					2.28	

## THE MIDWIFERY DEPARTMENT.

During the year, 206 midwives gave the required notice under Section 10 of the Midwives Act, 1902, of their intention to practise midwifery in this city. The number of municipal midwives at the end of 1943 was 49 and 1 temporary, and they attended—

Midwifery	cases	 	 3,504	
Maternity	cases	 	 451	
			-	3,955

# Statement of Notifications of Live and Still Births received during the year 1943.

		1943.		Still Births
eal Forer and Poseporal	Live Births.	Still Births.	Total.	per cent of total.
Midwives (Municipal)	3,490	66	3,556	1.8
Do. (Independent)	827	32	859	3.7
Medical Attendants	1,232	28	1,260	2.2
Liverpool Maternity Hospital	2,026	87	2,113	4.1
Municipal Hospitals	5,972	251	6,223	4.0
Other Institutions	634	29	663	4.4
District Homes	1,070	15	1,085	1.4
istered in the city, together	15,251	508	15,759	3.2

The number of still-births notified was 508, of which 113 were notified by midwives. Enquiries were made into the circumstances of all stillbirths.

## Visits paid by Staff of the Midwifery Department.

Routine and special visits to midwives			1,728
Visits regarding claims for fees from medical pra	ctitioners	for	
attendance in emergency cases			1,899
Visits in respect of ophthalmia neonatorum			5,838
Special visits (puerperal pyrexia, venereal disease	es, etc.)		1,023

#### Medical Assistance.

Under the rules of the Central Midwives Board, midwives sought medical aid in 2,329 cases—1,639 mothers and 690 children.

#### Consultant Services.

The total number of occasions on which the services of a consultant obstetrician were requisitioned in connection with cases of puerperal fever, puerperal pyrexia or complications during pregnancy was 3.

# Prevention of Spread of Infection.

Three municipal midwives were suspended from practice in order to prevent the spread of infection.

# Public Health (Notification of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations, 1926, 1928 and 1939.

The number of cases of puerperal pyrexia notified during the year was 400. Of these, 384 were admitted to or occurred in hospitals, and 45 occurred in the practice of midwives, and in 11 cases nurses were provided.

# Maternal Mortality.

The number of live and still births registered in the city, together with maternal deaths and maternal death-rates, are as follows:—

			est sub	M	ATERNAL	MORTALIT	Y.	
BIRTHS REGISTERED.		Puerpe	eral Fever.		Puerperal uses.	Total.		
Live Births.	Still Births.	Total Births.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total births.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total births.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
14,432	485	14,917	12	0.80	22	1.48	34	2.28

### Special Investigation of Maternal Deaths.

As a result of inquiries it was found that 46 deaths occurred owing to pregnancy, child birth or concurrent diseases, such as heart disease or lung disease associated with pregnancy:—

Class	I—Deaths	directly	due to	childbearing		 31
Class	II-Deaths	not prin	narily o	due to pregnar	су	 15

### Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Inflammation of the eyes of the newly-born.

The number of cases brought to the notice of the department and treated during the year was 761, namely:—

		141 14			Tot:	ıl	776
Cases brought for Loss of sight	ward fi	rom pre	evious y	year			nil
Severe cases				****			80
Mild cases							681

During the year, 29 babies were admitted to the City Hospitals.

Arrangements are made with the City Bacteriologist to examine the discharge from inflamed eyes in the newly-born.

No. of notifications.	Cases from which specimens were examined by the City Bacteriologist and at Hospital.		Percentage to total cases examined.	Percentage to total notifications.	
761	102	30	29.4	4.0	

### Nursing Homes.

Three registrations were cancelled, 2 due to removal of the keepers and 1 through the death of the keeper. The nursing homes on the register at the end of the year numbered 18, the approximate number of beds being 156. Babies born in nursing homes numbered 803, including 3 twin births.

### THE HEALTH VISITORS' DEPARTMENT.

#### Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics.

Total number of centres at which ante-natal clinics are held	25
Number of clinic sessions held per week	52
,, ,, post-natal sessions held per week, separately from ante-natal	3
", ", new cases attending ante-natal clinics	19,738
Total attendances at ante-natal clinics	94,841
,, ,, ,, post-natal ,,	5,200
Child Welfare Clinics.	
Total number of centres at which child welfare clinics are	
held	21
Number of clinic sessions held per week	39
", ", new cases—Under 1 year of age	8,719
Aged 1-5 years	592
	9,311
	100
Total attendances-Under 1 year of age	77,165
Aged 1-5 years	13,902
	91,067

The attendances amounted to 57 per cent. of the births notified.

## Statistics relating to Home Visits.

Visits to expectant mothers by health visite	rs			6,698
Number of births visited during the year		en Livere		15,807
Re-visits to infants during the 1st year				72,354
,, ,, ,, aged 1 year to 5 years				86,921
Visits paid to homes of nurse children				859
Visits to 675 children discharged from muni-	cipal	hospita	ls	1,669

Visits to cases of Infectious Disease—	
Visits to cases of measles (first visits, 3,104)	5,042
" " " " " whooping cough (first visits, 15)	49
,, ,, ,, pneumonia	870
" " " " infantile diarrhœa	231
Enquiries into deaths due to diarrhea	116
522 children under five years of age were referred for specia	l treat
ment to the school medical department as follows:-	
Defective vision 291	
Otorrhœa 62	
Orthopædic defects 169	
Child Life Protection.	
(a) Number of persons receiving children for reward on the	
Register at the end of the year 1943	49
(b) Number of children on the Register:-	
(1) at the end of the year 1943	82
(2) who died during the year (in homes)	2
(3) ,, ,, ,, ,, (in hospitals)	Nil
(c) Proceedings taken during the year	Nil
The state of the second state of the second state of the second s	

# Neo-natal Mortality.

The number of neo-natal deaths amounted to 433, equal to a rate of 30.0 per thousand live births registered. Special enquiry was made into the deaths of all children who died within 28 days after birth.

#### Dental Clinics.

Total attendan	ces at the fo	our clinic	s	2,355
New cases		bandy, and		768
Ante-natal and	post-natal	mothers		2,327
Children				28

#### War-Time Nurseries.

The following nurseries were available for the children of women war-workers:-

(i) Nu	rsery Classes (Day) for Children between the age	s of	2 and	5—
(1) 2, "		Acco	mmoda	tion for hildren
	Ashfield Street School (5)		1000	miaren
	Banks Road School, Garston (19)		70	"
	Colwell Road School, Finch Hall (14)		40	,,
	Everton Terrace School (5)	****	90	"
	Fonthill Road School, Kirkdale (4)	***	30	22
	Gwladys Street School, Walton (4)		46	,,
	Harrington School, Stanhope Street (8)		30	,,
	Harrison Jones School, West Derby Street (7)		30	"
	Leamington Road School, Norris Green (11)		90	22
	Lidderdale Road School, Smithdown Road (15)	***	40	***
	Maidford Road School, Knotty Ash (14)		40	32
	Northway School, Wavertree (15)	***	60	23
	Notre Dame Demonstration School, Maryland Street	(1)	60	33
	Pinehurst Road School, Anfield (4)		40	,,
	St. Augustine's R.C. School, Stone Street (3)		30	,,
	St. James' Church School, St. James' Road (1)		30	,,
	St. Mary's R.C. School, Lower Milk Street (3)		30	,,
	St. Philomena's School, Long Lane (9)		60	,,
	Sacred Heart School, Mount Vernon Street (7)		40	,,
	Sacred Heart School, Mount Vernon Street (7)		40	,,
	Southbank Road Belloof, Garages,	10.00	80	,,
			30	
	Trinity District C.E. School, Prince Alfred Road (15)		40	"
	Winstone Road School, Dovecot (14)	1110		"
(2) F	ull-time Nurseries for Children aged 0-5 years-			100
(2) F	ull-time Nurseries for Children aged 0-5 years—	Acc		ation for
(2) F	Banks Road Hut, Garston	Acc	50	ation for children
(2) F	Banks Road Hut, Garston	Acc	50 36	
(2) F	Banks Road Hut, Garston		50 36 36	children
(2) F	Banks Road Hut, Garston		36 36 60	children ,,
(2) F	Banks Road Hut, Garston		50 36 36 60 73	children ,, ,,
(2) F	Banks Road Hut, Garston		50 36 36 60 73 58	children ,, ,,
(2) F	Banks Road Hut, Garston		50 36 36 60 73	children ,, ,, ,,
(2) F	Banks Road Hut, Garston		50 36 36 60 73 58	children ,, ,, ,, ,,
(2) F	Banks Road Hut, Garston  "The Bridge," Ibbotson's Lane, Sefton Park  1, The Elms, Dingle  Formosa Drive School, Fazakerley  18, Great George Square  25, Grove Park, Lodge Lane  12, Holly Road, Fairfield  Monksdown Road Council School, Norris Green		50 36 36 60 73 58 75	children ,, ,, ,, ,,
(2) F	Banks Road Hut, Garston		50 36 36 60 73 58 75 60	children ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
(2) F	Banks Road Hut, Garston		50 36 36 60 73 58 75 60 50	children ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
(2) F	Banks Road Hut, Garston		50 36 36 60 73 58 75 60 50	children ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
(2) F	Banks Road Hut, Garston		50 36 36 60 73 58 75 60 50 60	children ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
(2) F	Banks Road Hut, Garston		50 36 36 60 73 58 75 60 50 60 60	children ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
	Banks Road Hut, Garston		50 36 36 60 73 58 75 60 50 60 60	children ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
	Banks Road Hut, Garston		50 36 36 60 73 58 75 60 60 60 60 45	children ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
	Banks Road Hut, Garston		50 36 36 60 73 58 75 60 50 60 45	children ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
	Banks Road Hut, Garston		50 36 36 60 73 58 75 60 50 60 60 45	children  ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,
	Banks Road Hut, Garston "The Bridge," Ibbotson's Lane, Sefton Park  1, The Elms, Dingle  Formosa Drive School, Fazakerley  18, Great George Square  25, Grove Park, Lodge Lane  12, Holly Road, Fairfield  Monksdown Road Council School, Norris Green  Orwell Road Hut, Kirkdale  Salisbury Street Council School, Everton  5/7, Swiss Road, Fairfield  Wavertree Playground Hut  Wellesbourne Road Council School, Norris Green 262/264, Westminster Road, Kirkdale  Residential Nurseries for Children aged 2-5 year  Unit, 5, Gwydrin Road, 7, Montclair Drive, 22, Sin		50 36 36 60 73 58 75 60 50 60 45	children  ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,
	Banks Road Hut, Garston "The Bridge," Ibbotson's Lane, Sefton Park  1, The Elms, Dingle  Formosa Drive School, Fazakerley  18, Great George Square  25, Grove Park, Lodge Lane  12, Holly Road, Fairfield  Monksdown Road Council School, Norris Green  Orwell Road Hut, Kirkdale  Salisbury Street Council School, Everton  5/7, Swiss Road, Fairfield  Wavertree Playground Hut  Wellesbourne Road Council School, Norris Green 262/264, Westminster Road, Kirkdale  Residential Nurseries for Children aged 2-5 year  Unit, 5, Gwydrin Road, 7, Montclair Drive, 22, Sin Drive  Kilrea Road Hut, West Derby	Account Accoun	50 36 36 60 73 58 75 60 50 60 60 45 commod	children  ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,
	Banks Road Hut, Garston "The Bridge," Ibbotson's Lane, Sefton Park  1, The Elms, Dingle  Formosa Drive School, Fazakerley  18, Great George Square  25, Grove Park, Lodge Lane  12, Holly Road, Fairfield  Monksdown Road Council School, Norris Green  Orwell Road Hut, Kirkdale  Salisbury Street Council School, Everton  5/7, Swiss Road, Fairfield  Wavertree Playground Hut  Wellesbourne Road Council School, Norris Green 262/264, Westminster Road, Kirkdale  Residential Nurseries for Children aged 2-5 year  Unit, 5, Gwydrin Road, 7, Montclair Drive, 22, Sin Drive  Kilrea Road Hut, West Derby	Account Accoun	50 36 36 60 73 58 75 60 50 60 45	children  ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,
(3)	Banks Road Hut, Garston "The Bridge," Ibbotson's Lane, Sefton Park  1, The Elms, Dingle  Formosa Drive School, Fazakerley  18, Great George Square  25, Grove Park, Lodge Lane  12, Holly Road, Fairfield  Monksdown Road Council School, Norris Green  Orwell Road Hut, Kirkdale  Salisbury Street Council School, Everton  5/7, Swiss Road, Fairfield  Wavertree Playground Hut  Wellesbourne Road Council School, Norris Green 262/264, Westminster Road, Kirkdale  Residential Nurseries for Children aged 2-5 year  Unit, 5, Gwydrin Road, 7, Montclair Drive, 22, Sin		50 36 36 60 73 58 75 60 50 60 45 commod	children  ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,

The part-time nurseries mentioned under heading (1) are under the direct administrative control of the Education Committee.

#### Infestation by Head Lice.

Since the receipt of Circular 2831, health visitors have given increased attention to infestation by head lice of children under the age of five years. Nursery Matrons and school nurses have been asked to refer to the health visitors those families from which lice-infested children have attended nurseries or schools.

It has always been the practice to examine children where the personal cleanliness of the family is in doubt, but it is not always easy to obtain the co-operation of the mother and older members of the family. Quite frequently mothers resent any examination being made of members of the family who are suspected of re-infesting the children who have been cleansed.

Between August and December, 1943, 270 children under the age of five years were found by the health visitors to be verminous. In all cases, advice was given as to cleanliness and 140 of the mothers (or guardians) agreed to carry out instructions as to disinfestation. In 48 cases, however, they preferred to go to a cleansing station. In a few instances, improvement was maintained, but a hard core is still unsatisfactory. This is a problem which has engaged the attention of health visitors and school nurses for many years, and the difficulties in dealing with people who have no desire to be clean are increased by war conditions, such as soap rationing, inability to renew clothing owing to shortage of coupons, and to the fact that many women are now engaged in war work, whilst at the same time endeavouring to carry on their home duties. In such families, the children are frequently not well cared for, especially in regard to personal hygiene.

# TUBERCULOSIS.

#### Notification.

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930.

SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1943, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1943:—

TABLE I.

Age periods.	Number of Primary Notifications of New Cases of Tuberculosis.												
	0-	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	Total Primary Notifica- tions.	(includ- ing dupli- cates.)
Pulmonary— Males Females	8 4	18 17	18 17	16 13	84 87	90 141	176 200	170 66	150 42	93 28	28 13	851 628	1,046 755
Non-Pulmonary— Males Females	7 5	27 21	31 24	28 24	-23 23	8 26	18 30	7 10	4 7	3 4	3 2	159 176	185 209

Out of a total of 1,479 primary notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis 924 were received from private and 555 from hospital practitioners, whilst in the case of non-pulmonary tuberculosis these figures are 137 and 198 respectively, forming a total of 335.

## The Notification and Dispensary Registers.

In Table II is shown the number of cases on the notification and dispensary registers at the end of the year, the difference (1,922) between the figures for the respective registers representing the number of patients who, for various reasons, discontinued public treatment under this authority before reaching the "cured" stage. A few notified cases are also included in which the patients have refused to make use of the treatment facilities available.

TABLE II

dren Adulta Children		onary culosis.	Non-Pu Tuber	m	
a la a la la	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of cases on the Notification Register	2,335	2,166	662	841	6,004
Number of established cases on the Dispensary Register	1,670	1,485	421	506	4,082
Difference	665	681	241	335	1,922

In Table III is given an analysis of the 1,922 persons whose names are on the notification register but are not on the dispensary register, according to the latest information concerning them.

TABLE III

	lani.		Pu Tube	lmon	ary osis.			no so						
		Males. Females.					-	Males. Females.					The state of the	
Minestel Series		State of the Disease.						State of the Disease.						
Whereabouts Known.	Arrested.	Quiescent.	Active.	Arrested.	Quiescent.	Active.	Arrested.	Quiescent.	Active.	Arrested.	Quiescent.	Active.	d mem lo	
Totals	20	157	488	46	135	500	26	106	109	32	132	171	1,922	

# Tuberculosis Clinics and Dispensary System.

A statistical summary of the work of the Tuberculosis Clinics, so far as all cases on the dispensary registers are concerned, is given in Table IV, and in addition there are included a few statistics of a general nature.

## TABLE 1V.

- County	PULMONARY.				Non	·Pu	LMON	ARY					
DIAGNOSIS.	Adı	ults.	Children		Adults.		Children		Adults.		Child	GRAND!	
and the second s	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
A.—New Cases examined during the year (excluding contacts): (a) Definitely tuberculous (b) Diagnosis not completed (c) Non-tuberculous	563 	417	33 —	33 —	54 	79	71	70	617 38 746	496 49 490	104 25 156	103 21 117	1,320 133 1,509
B.—Contacts examined during the year:—  (a) Definitely tuberculous (b) Diagnosis not completed (c) Non-tuberculous	3 -	8 _ _	8 _	8 _	=		=		3 - 35	8 125	8 157	8  186	27 503
C.—Cases written off the Dispensary Register as:—  (a) Recovered  (b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous)	68	47	6	12	18	18	20	9	86	65 615	26	21 303	198
D.—Number of Cases on Dis- pensary Register on Dec. 31st	1,526	1,347	144	138	195	304	226	202	1,721 38	1,651 49	370 25	340 21	4,082 133
1. Number of cases on Dispensa on January 1st	ry Re	gister	3,71	9	2. N	area	sand	case	sretur	sferred ned af evious	ter dis	other charge	979
3. Number of cases transferred to cases not desiring further under the scheme, and sight of "	5(	)1	4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes)						Dead	649			
5. Number of attendances at the (including Contacts)	Dispe	nsary	11,98	39	6. Number of Insured Persons under Domi- ciliary Treatment on the 31st December							838	
7. Number of consultations we practitioners:—  (a) Personal  (b) Other	4,1	872*	8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations)							044			
9. Number of visits by Nurses Visitors to homes of patien	or I	Health	16,43		10. N	(a) S (b) X	pecin -ray	exa	minati	um, et uns m nsary	ade i	mined n con	2,389
11. Number of "Recovered" ca to Dispensary Register, and A (a) and A (b) above	l inclu	stored ded in	3111	9	12. N	umb pen	er of	Regi	B. plester or	us" c n Dece	ases o	n Dis 31st	1,594

<sup>\*</sup> In addition to 4,172 consultations, 1,972 reports concerning patients were sent to medical practitions

#### General Remarks.

The city death rates for the year 1943 for pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis are 1.01 and 0.15 per 1,000 respectively, making a total of 1.16 per 1,000 for all forms of the disease. The comparable rate for 1942 was 1.15 for all forms of tuberculosis. An analysis of unnotified cases of tuberculosis is given in Table VIII.

The Tuberculosis Officers continue to carry out the examination of certain recruits to the Forces in accordance with the requirements of the National Service (Armed Forces) Act, 1939, and 575 reports have been submitted to the Minister of Labour. A further 391 reports have been rendered in accordance with the requirements of the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1940 (Men) and 147 reports under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1942 (Women).

There has been a very considerable increase in the amount of operative, radiological and Dental work performed at the Sanatoria as also in the number of artificial pneumothorax inductions and refills carried out.

## Tuberculosis Welfare Department.

On August 3rd, 1943, this new department was opened for the purpose of assessing and distributing allowances to tuberculous cases in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health's Memorandum 266/T.

During the period August 3rd to December 31st, 1943, 958 applications were received in 341 of which cases allowances were granted, whilst of the balance, namely 617, approximately 50 per cent. were deemed ineligible on medical grounds and 50 per cent. ineligible on grounds other than medical.

MILK. It was not found necessary during the year to take any action under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis Regulations) 1925 or Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172.

Contacts. The Tuberculosis Officers have examined 530 persons who were known to have been in contact with infectious cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and found evidence of disease in 27 or 5.09 per cent.

TABLE V.

PATIENTS UNDER DISPENSARY TREATMENT AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

		Pulmonary.	Non-pulmonary.	Totals.
INSURED	Males	4	11 - 11	4 ]
ERSONS	Females	3		3 }
1127 314720	Male Adults	4	_	4 ]
	Female Adults	27	7	34
Non-Insured Persons	Male Children*	5	11	16
	Female Children*	6	10	16
TOTALS		49	28	77

\* Under 15 years of age.

TABLE VI.

PATIENTS NOT NEEDING TREATMENT WHO WERE UNDER DISPENSARY SUPERVISION AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

		Pulmonary.	Non-pulmonary.	Totals.
	Males	469	109	578
Insured Persons	Females	359	137	496
Non-Insured	Male Adults	53	29	827
	Female Adults	200	101	301
Persons	Male Children*	87	157	244 84
	Female Children*	79	135 -	214
TOTALS		1247	668	1915

\* Under 15 years of age.

### Home Nursing.

The domiciliary nursing of both pulmonary and non-pulmonary cases continues to be carried out by the Liverpool Queen Victoria District Nursing Association in accordance with the existing agreement. During the year, 69 pulmonary and 34 non-pulmonary cases were nursed in their homes, and to these cases 2,762 visits were paid. The Garston and Grassendale Nursing Association and the Woolton and District Society have dealt with cases outside the area supplied by the District Nursing Association.

### Domiciliary Treatment.

At the end of the year, 1,119 patients remained under domiciliary treatment of whom 838 were persons insured under the National Health Insurance Act, and in receipt of treatment from their panel doctors and 281 were not insured and were under the treatment of District Medical Officers or doctors of their own choice. The domiciliary reports received relating to insured persons numbered 446. Table VII shows the position at the end of the year.

TABLE VII.

PATIENTS UNDER DOMICILIARY TREATMENT AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

		Pulmonary.	Non-pulmonary.	Totals.
7	Males	536	21	557
Insured Persons	Females	261	20	${281}$ $\}$ 83
Non insured	Male Adults	82	8	90 ]
	Female Adults	151	11	162
PERSONS	Male Children*	7	9	16
	Female Children*	7	6	13
TOTALS		1044	75	1119

### \* Under 15 years of age.

### Co-operation.

During the year, 1,365 reports were rendered by the Tuberculosis Officers in respect of school children. Many cases have also been examined at the request of organisations such as the Liverpool Personal Service Society; Child Welfare Association, etc.

# Summary of Treatment, etc., carried out in Sanatoria in connection with the working of the Tuberculosis Scheme.

Operations (Thoracic and other)	235	
Gold and other treatments	272	*X-ray Examinations (Films) 6.931 ,, , (Screenings). 10,669
Light Therapy (Exposures)	6,295	,, (Selectings), 10,000
Artificial Pneumothorax (New Inductions)	192	Dental Treatment (Extractions) 674 ,, ,, (Fillings) 195
Artificial Pneumothorax (Refills) 1		,, (Miscellaneous). 265

<sup>\*</sup>Includes X-ray work in connection with the Tuberculosis Clinics.

#### Notification and Deaths.

During the year 72 persons within the city died from tuberculosis without notification having been effected prior to death. The result of enquiry into the reasons for such failure to notify are summarised in Table VIII.

### TABLE VIII.

notes li tento	Rea	asons for No	n-notificatio	on of Person	s who died v	within the C	ity.
Disease.	No. of Persons who died within the City.	No. of Cases not notified before death.	Diagnosis made at a Post- mortem Examina- tion. (Includes Coroner's Cases.)	Diagnosis delayed owing to Clinical difficulties.	Doctor thought case had been notified by another Practi- tioner.	Notifica- tion forgotten.	Patient died befor notifica- tion could be effected.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	670	44 6·5%	23 3·4%	10 1·5%	0.6%	0.8%	0.7%
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	103	28 27·1%	5 4.8%	9.7%	3.8%	3.8%	5 4·8%

# Deaths from Tuberculosis.

The number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis and from non-pulmonary tuberculosis in Liverpool from 1933 to 1943, together with the number of new cases notified and the death rates which prevailed in England and Wales are given in Tables IX and X where case rates for Liverpool are also shown.

TABLE IX.

DEATHS FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Years.	Cases notified.	Case rate per 1,000 population.	Number of deaths.	Death rate per 1,000 Liverpool.	Death rate per 1,000 England and Wales.	
933	2,279	2.63	1,009	1.19	0.69	
934	1,903	2.20	867	1.03	0.63	
1935	1,697	1.96	812	0.97	0.60	
1936	1,645	1.90	713	0.85	0.58	
1937	1,555	1:79	684	0.82	0.58	
1938	1,378	1.59	666	0.81	0.53	
1939	1,213	1.47	647	0.81	0.54	
1940	1,311	1.73	761	1.01	0.59	
1941	1,302	1.90	699	1.02	0.60	
1942	1,370	2.04	653	0.97	0.54	
1943	1,479	2.23	670	1.01	0.56	

TABLE X.

DEATHS FROM NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Years,	Cases notified.	Case rate per 1,000 population.	Number of deaths.	Death rate per 1,000 Liverpool.	Death rate per 1,000 England and Wales.
1933	654	0.75	148	0.17	0.13
1934	585	0.67	129	0.15	0.13
1935	502	0.58	123	0.15	0.11
1936	445	0.51	126	0.15	- 0.11
1937	388	0.45	112	0.13	0.11
1938	386	0.45	103	0.12	0.10
1939	317	0.38	99	0.12	0.09
1940	274	0.36	122	0.16	0.11
1941	305	0.44	147	0.21	0.13
1942	348	0.52	124	0.18	0.11
1943	335	0.21	103	0.15	0.11

TABLE XI.

AGE PERIODS OF DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS DURING 1943.

	PULM	ONARY.	Non-Pulmonary.				
Age Periods.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
0	6	2	4	5			
1-	2	4	18	6			
5	1	1	5	3 .			
10	3	4	5	4			
15-	17	37	10	6			
20—	24	52	_	- 6			
25—	74	54	6	4			
35—	83	46	4	2			
45-	98	23	A	2			
45— 55—	78	19	3	1			
65—	25	17	3	6			
TOTALS	411	259	58	45			

# VENEREAL DISEASES.

The Clinics operated by the Corporation during 1943 were: -

Seamen's Dispensary—Males only.

Mill Road Infirmary—Females only.

Royal Infirmary—Males and Females.

Edge Lane Hospital—Females only.

The Seamen's Dispensary and the Royal Infirmary are open all day for treatment of these diseases in the male. At Mill Road Infirmary, the Royal Infirmary and Edge Lane Hospital treatment for females is provided each day at hours convenient to the greatest number of patients.

All cases of venereal diseases requiring in-patient treatment are now concentrated in the special wards at Belmont Road Hospital. Periodic examinations of the children born and apparently free from disease are arranged. Infected parents are encouraged to attend the clinics until cure is accomplished. Further pregnancies are supervised and prophylactic treatment for congenital syphilis is given throughout,

It is becoming increasingly realised that the infected unit is not the individual but the family and thus whole families are examined, and, if need be, treated as the result of one diagnosed case. The maternity wards in particular of the various hospitals have referred numerous cases to the clinics for treatment, while the ante-natal centres throughout the city have sent many patients for diagnosis and treatment. It is only by a greater development of this co-operation between the health services that the large numbers of women and their families who would otherwise not be treated for this hidden scourge can come under proper treatment.

The following table summarises the work of the Clinics for the year 1943:—

	Seamen's Dis-		oyal mary.	Infirm †Belmo	Road ary and nt Road pital.	†Edge Lane Medical Home. Females	TOTAL. Males and Females.
	pensary. Males only.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	only.	r emaies.
New cases	4,286	1,192	599	5	830	102	7,014
Old and new patients Total attendances In-patient days	43,538	14,898 4	9,238	269 7,831	20,293 7,840	247 6,636	88,483 22,311

†Beds for In-patients are reserved at these Institutions.

There was an increase in the number of new cases (7,014 in 1943 compared with 5,702 in 1942), also in the number of attendances (88,483 and 81,861 in 1943 and 1942), but a decrease in in-patient days of treatment (22,311 and 27,244 respectively).

During the war, early syphilis has increased in both sexes but most strikingly in the female population:—

193	8.	193	9.	194	0.	194	11.	194	12.	. 19	)43.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
147	34	187	25	354	59	584	139	567	260	5 407	279

National dispensaries which treat venereal diseases in addition to other diseases now attend to the needs of Dutch, Norwegian, Belgian and Polish merchant seamen. They treated 276 cases of early syphilis and 246 cases of early gonorrhæa during 1943.

# SCABIES.

The Scabies Order, 1941, under the Emergency Powers (Defence) gives the Medical Officer of Health, where he is satisfied, upon information given, that a person is in a verminous condition, power to cause such a person to be medically examined in suitable premises and further give him or her notice that he must present himself at a place where suitable arrangements have been made for him or her to be disinfected.

The treatment of scabies consists in giving the patient a hot bath, applying a suitable remedy, such as a 25 per cent. emulsion of benzyl benzoate and disinfection of clothing.

At the close of 1941 scabies was becoming widely prevalent. There were then 4 cleansing stations available for the treatment of scabies. A further unit was opened in Belmont Road Emergency Hospital in 1941. During 1942 7 further centres were opened and 2 more in 1943. The temporary unit in Fazakerley Isolation Hospital was then closed. The existing units are:—

ing u	nits are.					
(1)	Mill Road Infirmary				 7	Baths
(2)	Stalisfield Avenue, Norr	is Gree	en			**
	Carnegie Welfare Centr					,,
(4)	Walton Hospital Decont	amina	tion 1	Init		"
	Alder Hey Hospital					,,
	East Dispensary Decont					***
	50, Eldon Place					Bath
*(8)	South Tuberculosis Dispe	ensary,	Park	Road		Baths
	001					"
	Belmont Road Hospital				 120	2.5
	71, Everton Road					**
	Clifton Street, Garston					
(13)	1. Upper Parliament S	treet			 2	",

\* Scabies clinics opened in 1943.

The total number of baths thus provided is 40.

An additional centre with 2 baths was established for adults at Belmont Road. This and the clinic at Walton Hospital were open in the evenings from 5 to 7 to enable workers to receive treatment after working hours. These two clinics were run by staffs of the Hospitals Department and each was open on two nights per week, one night for males and one night for females, thus giving the maximum facilities for adults. The other clinics were run by the School Medical Department and were available for children and mothers.

The total number of cases of scabies thus dealt with in 1943 was 15,845, as against 19,785 in 1942. The new cases now average 260 per week as against 450 in 1942. The contacts of school children are followed up and some 4,500 cases were brought to light and received treatment.

# INFECTIOUS HOSPITALS and SANATORIA.

During 1943 the hospital accommodation for infectious cases was as follows:—

City Hospitals North (70 beds), South (37 beds), East (194 beds), Fazakerley (160 beds), Fazakerley Annexe (155 beds), Sparrow Hall (150 beds), total, 766 beds; Fazakerley Sanatorium (182 beds), Cleaver Sanatorium (200 beds), total, 382 beds.

The following tables, prepared by the medical staff of each of the city hospitals, show the number of patients admitted, the nature of the illness in each case and the results of treatment, during the year 1943:—

			-				500	122			100	
Dise	ASES		Remaining Dec. 31st, 1942.	Admitted during the year.	Transferred from other City Hospitals.	Total under Treatment during the year.	Transferred to Convalescent Hospital.	Transferred to other City Hospitals.	Discharged.	Remaining at end of year.	Died within 48 hours of Admission.	Total Deaths.
B 3 m	13	Ci	ty H	ospital	Nort	h, Net	herfie	ld Roa	d.		. nized)	derid
arlet Fever			_	186	1	187	300	3	148	36		
phtheria			83	202	2	287	-	4	243	37	1	3
her Diseases			18	249	-	267	_	8	243	15	1	1
Totals			101	637	3	741	-	15	634	88	2	4
		(	City I	Iospit	al Sou	th, Gr	afton s	Street.			18	
arlet fever			26	228	3	257		3	234	19	-	1
phtheria			-	1	_	1	-	-	_	_	_	1
easles			3	30	-	33	_	-	29	4	-	_
her Diseases			1	30	-	31	-	2	28	-		1
Totals			30	289	3	322		5	291	23		3

								-			
Diseases.	Remaining Dec. 31st, 1942.	Admitted during the year.	Transferred from other City Hospitals.	Total under Treatment during the year.	Transferred to Convalescent Hospital.	Transferred to other City Hospitals.	Discharged	Remaining at end of year.	Died within 48 hours of Admission.	Total Deaths.	
Cit	y Hos	pital !	East, l	Mill L	ane, O	ld Sw	an.	di-edit			
Scarlet Fever	56	179	2	237	_	5	208	23	-	1	
Measles	21	103	2	126	-	7	117	-	1	2	
Diphtheria	83	355	40	478	-	13	390	67	1	8	
Other Diseases	12	365	1	378	_	5	342	31	-	-	
Totals	172	1,002	45	1,219	-	30	1,057	121	2	11	
City Hospitals, Fazakerley.											
Scarlet fever	54	324	26	404		16	356	32	-	-	
Enteric fever group	-	26	-	26	-	-	26	-	-	-	
Diphtheria	173	474	120	767	-	88	582	82	4	15	
Measles	23	106	9	138	-	5	125	3	1	3	
Whooping Cough	3	102	3	108	-	2	77	21	nimal.	8	
Other diseases	76	1,064	193	1,333	mg	92	1,161	64	2	16	
Totals	329	2,096	351	2,776	-	203	2,327	202	9	41	
	daurde	Faza	kerley	Sanat	orium	T PATO					
Tuberculosis	213	243	109	565	-	17	151	322	1	7	
1 6 6 6 6		Cle	aver S	Sanato	rium.				- Bress		
Tuberculosis	. 217	186	52	455	-	19	175	219	-	4	
Total	s—All	Isola	ation	Hospit	als an	d Sa	natoria	а.			
All Diseases	1,062	4,453	563	6,078	-	289	4,635	975	14	17	
		-		11	-						

General and Children's Hospitals and other Institutions. Statement of Admissions, Discharges, Births, Deaths, and Transfers.

Hospital or Establishment.	Remaining 26/12/42	Admitted.	Trans- ferred to	Born.	Dis- charged.	Trans- ferred from	Died.	Remaining 25/12/43
Administered under the Poor Law			7.01	17/1	a lo	nsy s m		
Acts:— Belmont Road Institution	1,457	7,371	648	Ь	5,859	638	1,446	1,534
Kirkdale Homes	961'1	199	498	L	292	180	259	1,162
Olive Mount Children's Hospital	310	1,749	443		1,625	563	14	300
Cottage Homes, Fazakerley	392	36	166	1	171	38	1	385
Shaw Street Boys' Home	31	17	00	1	23	1	1	32
Seafield House (Greaves Hall)	81	13	1	1	7	61	1	85
	nivi nei			10				
Administered under the Public Health Acts:— Walton Hospital	1.103	16,390	84	3,602	18,399	286	1,477	1,017
ital		8,371	77	14	7,651	344	487	828
Smithdown Road Hospital	629	8,223	78	2,046	8,775	614	934	603
Broadgreen Emergency Hospital	295	7,368	148	267	7,158	95	383	442
TOTAL	6,336	49,737	2,151	5,915	49,960	2,761	5,000	6,418
						B		U

NOTE.—Emergency Medical Service cases are included in above Return; Mill Road evacuated.

# MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS and INSTITUTIONS.

General Review of Hospital Services.

STRUCTURAL WORK. During 1943, structural work was undertaken only if it was essential for the casualty services.

Broadgreen Emergency Hospital functioned as a general hospital, owing to Mill Road Infirmary being out of commission except for the Out-patient Department.

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE.—With the development of the Emergency Medical Service use continued to be made of the outlying hospitals, which were used mainly for convalescent cases transferred from the City hospitals for completion of their cure. Under the Ministry of Health's schemes, special centres were operated or planned in several of the Municipal Hospitals. In addition to the dermatological unit established at Belmont Road early in the war, and the orthopædic unit at Alder Hey Hospital, a unit for the treatment of injuries to the face and jaws had been established in 1940 at Broadgreen Hospital. In addition to orthopædic cases a neuro-surgical unit was established at Alder Hey. Arrangements for the re-transfer of the thoracic surgery unit to Broadgreen Hospital were made during 1943, though it did not come into operation until the middle of 1944. At Grafton Street Hospital a unit for the treatment of cases of malaria was in progress of provision and also came into operation early in 1944.

STAFFS. The consultant medical staffs were strengthened by the additional appointments already mentioned. The establishments of resident medical staffs for the various hospitals were laid down by the Central Medical War Committee. In order to make the best use of the available medical manpower, and to provide useful training for prospective entrants to the services, newly-qualified practitioners were employed in the municipal hospitals to a much greater extent than in peace time.

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=		T		WALTO	N Hosp	ZR.	НЕУ	Но	SPITAL.		En	oadgreen nergency ospital
		-	1939	1940	1941	10	19	41	1942	1943	1941	1942
* /	Admissions .		4,149	14,018	16,209	2	7,9	81 8	3,251	8,371	1,986	3,482
			151	160	205	14		83	91	77	-	48
			2,334	2,196	2,409	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
185			14,801	14,105	16,745	)6	7,	173	7,475	7,651	1,913	3,108
	Transferred from		538	266	309	17		230	242	344	-	20
	Died		1,776	1,604	1,773	51	13	637	463	487	58	231
S	Surgical Operation	s	3,639	4,932	5,580	)8	2,	,375	2,520	2,239	727	2,242
	Out-Patient Attendances		62,112	59,799	67,412	72	0 1	5,215	41,081	47,593	3,772	8,290
1	Pathological Examinations		27,363	25,377	27,742	:1	18	19,767	21,64	19,86	-	10,20
	Post-mortems		1,043	1,000	962	9	6	118	107	130		45
	X-Ray Examinati (Radiographs)	ons	21,435	22,278	23,441	2	43	13,15	0 13,36	1 15,38	2 4,451	8,12

<sup>\*</sup> These figures correspond with tecounts for the slight variation Note.—Mill Road Infirmary starbich are for the full year 1943.

Considerably greater responsibilities were, consequently, borne by the senior resident medical officers, and the value of these officers was fully demonstrated. It is probable that, in the future, the appointment of such senior staffs in larger numbers than formerly will be an important step in the maintenance of an efficient hospital service.

The nursing staffs of hospitals were supplemented by the Civil Nursing Reserve, comprising trained nurses, assistant nurses and nursing auxiliaries and their usefulness further increased. The training of nursing auxiliaries was continued at a number of the hospitals, including Belmont Road Emergency Hospital, Fazakerley Sanatorium, Olive Mount and Kirkdale Homes. The training of probationer nurses continues on fairly nominal lines, although a shortage of student nurses was experienced in the children's and other special hospitals. Consideration was given to the salaries of trained staffs, and the recommendations of the Rushcliffe Committee, in so far as they had been promulgated were approved and brought into operation. Conscription caused the departure of several members of the male staff during the year, but the training of substitutes made it possible to maintain all the essential services. Proposals were put forward for the approval of Cleaver Sanatorium and Olive Mount Children's Hospital as affiliated training schools for nurses.

MATERNITY CASES. Post-natal patients from Walton and Smithdown Road Hospitals continued to be transferred to the Hydropathic Hospital, Southport, and to Rosefield Hall, Southport. This arrangement relieved the pressure on the lying-in accommodation at Walton. The units at Southport were staffed by Walton Hospital. The number of births at Walton rose from 2,409 in 1941 to 3,258 in 1942, and 3,602 in 1943, and those at Smithdown Road from 1,211 to 1,892 and 2,046 in the same three years. The total rise was from 3,620 to 5,915. Late in 1943 a new maternity unit, approved for the training of pupil midwives, was opened in Broadgreen Hospital, and 267 births took place there before the end of the year.

Tuberculosis. Adult cases of tuberculosis were admitted mainly to the Sanatoria at Fazakerley and Heswall and to the tuberculosis unit at Walton Hospital. Cases of tuberculosis in children were admitted to the William and John Jones Convalescent Home, Rhyl. Two wards at Broadgreen Hospital were available for the reception of cases of tuberculosis, and temporary accommodation was occasionally provided at Belmont Road Emergency Hospital. Nevertheless the loss of beds by the change of user of Broadgreen Sanatorium exercised a cumulative effect and two wards at Sparrow Hall were converted to Sanatorium use and came into occupation early in 1944.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES. Diphtheria continued to be the most pressing problem although the numbers of cases again showed an additional decline in comparison with 1941. Measles were prevalent in the first half of the year. Provision was made for the admission of cases of minor infections such as mumps, chickenpox and rubella among service units and from on shipboard.

AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS. Reference has already been made to certain arrangements made in connection with the casualty services. Fire precautions and decontamination arrangements again received further attention during the year. Additional equipment was provided and the training of personnel continued.

Marchaley Cases. Post name from Walton and Smithflown load. Hospitalist sometimes of the best transferred of the theory of the parties of the best transferred of the search of the sear

o units at Southport were staffed by Walton Haspital. The number

and those of Smithdown these from 1,211 to 1,222 and 2,010 in the

opened in Brayderson Margital, and 267 births took place there

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# SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

During the year, sanitary inspectors made 128,088 inspections and visits for the investigation and abatement of nuisances. 18,410 complaints of nuisances were received as compared with 18,382 the previous year. The total number of nuisances reported was 29,386. The number of notices served for the abatement of nuisances was 9,005 informal, and 16,145 statutory, 1,827 of these being served for the provision of dustbins. In 34 cases legal proceedings were instituted for failure to comply with notices served under the Public Health Act, 1936, etc.

# Departmental References.

The co-operation which the Public Health Department receives from other Corporation departments is fully appreciated, as many sanitary defects are brought to notice and dealt with immediately. The number of references so received was 3,604, whilst the number of references to other departments was 7,772.

### Infected Houses.

The sanitary inspectors made 8,078 investigations relating to cases of infectious disease, involving 9,047 visits to infected houses, and 1,228 visits to phthisis cases.

### Closet Accommodation.

There still remain 95 privies and 75 pails on farms and outlying houses in the city where sewers are not reasonably available.

# Drain Testing

677 drainage systems were tested, 125 by colour test, of which 55 were positive and 70 negative; 203 by smoke rocket test, of which 111 were positive and 92 negative; 349 by smoke machine test, of which 70 were positive and 279 negative. Where defects have been revealed by these tests, repairs were carried out. In the case of tests of important buildings and offices as well as dwelling-houses of higher rateable value, the assistance of the City Engineer's Department has been utilised.

# Factories and Workplaces Inspection. Factories Act, 1937, and Public Health Act, 1936.

All factories and workplaces are visited by inspectors appointed under the Act, the various premises being grouped in districts so as to secure the maximum number of visits in the minimum time.

# Register of Factories, Section 8 (3).

The total number of factories (including bakehouses) on the register was 4,831, viz.:—

With mechanical power ... 2,476
Without mechanical power ... 2,355

8,748 visits were made to factories, 490 in consequence of complaints to the department, 8,258 in the course of ordinary routine inspection. During these visits 663 defects were found, in respect of which 303 informal notices and 92 statutory notices were issued on owners or occupiers, the defects not remedied at the end of the year being 52.

### Register of Workplaces (including Offices).

The number of workplaces on the register was 3,233. 1,460 visits were made to workplaces, and 1,157 in respect of offices. There were 84 defects, 16 of which were unsuitable or defective sanitary conveniences, 3 inadequate ventilation, and the remainder want of cleanliness. All defects were remedied during the year.

# Outworkers. Factories Act, 1937. Sections 110 and 111.

131 visits were made to premises and no instance of employment in unwholesome premises was found.

# Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.

Eight visits to two factories in which rag flock is manufactured and 62 visits to premises where rag flock was used, were made, 70 samples of rag flock being taken and with the exception of 9 were in accordance with the standard of cleanliness required by the rag flock regulations. In each of the 9 cases the offender was cautioned.

### Bakehouses.

The number of bakehouses in use at the end of the year was 346, of which 111 were without mechanical power, 13 of these being basement,

and 235 with mechanical power, of which 28 were basement bakehouses. 1,081 visits were made to bakehouses. 36 informal notices and 38 statutory notices were issued in respect of want of cleanliness, all of which were complied with.

### Restaurants and Café Kitchens.

All kitchens in connection with cafés and restaurants are regularly visited, particular attention being paid to the cleanliness of the premises and of the workers employed in the kitchens. There were 327 in use at the end of the year, 2,591 visits were made to restaurant and café kitchens, 50 informal and 129 statutory notices being issued in respect of want of cleanliness, unsuitable or defective sanitary conveniences, accumulation or deposit of refuse in rooms, the defects not remedied at the end of the year being 6.

### Licensed Premises.

2,307 visits were made to licensed premises and it was found that the conditions under which beer is stored and sold are satisfactory. Measures have been taken to maintain a good standard of cleanliness. 22 informal and 122 statutory notices were issued, and with the exception of premises requiring structural alteration, the carrying out of which has been retarded owing to the shortage of labour and materials, the remaining defects were remedied.

Complaints were received directing attention to the presence of lipstick on glasses served to customers in licensed premises, and special visits were made during the busy evening periods. In 34 instances the method of washing and cleansing glasses was found to be unsatisfactory. Informal action was taken in these cases, and on re-visiting it was found necessary to serve notices in four cases, under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, which were complied with. Subsequent visits revealed that satisfactory methods were being employed.

### Offensive Trades.

There were on the register of offensive trades at the end of the year 91 businesses, and 656 visits were made to these premises.

### Fish Friers' Premises.

At the end of the year there were 455 fish friers' premises within the city, and 1,727 visits were made to see that the requirements of the byelaws were carried out.

### Furniture Removers.

114 visits were made to the premises of furniture removers and 132 vans were inspected and found in a clean condition.

# Employment Agencies.

These premises are controlled by byelaws made under the Liverpool Corporation Act, 1927, and visits are made from time to time to ascertain that the requirements of the byelaws are being carried out. There are at present 23 licensed employment agencies on the register.

# Railway Carriages and Fish Arrivals.

During the year 363 visits were made to the main line railway stations within the city to ascertain if the railway carriages and fish arrival platforms were in a clean condition. All were found to be clean.

# Shops Acts, 1912 to 1938. (Young Persons (Employment) Act, 1938, Part I).

For the purposes of the administration of the above Acts, inspection of premises throughout the City has been carried out by the Shops Inspectors, who are also engaged as Enforcement Inspectors under the Ministry of Food, in the performance of duties in connection with Food Control Administration. Routine inspection of shops has been carried out as far as possible in order to keep the register of shops up to date, particularly in view of the number of shops which have been damaged or demolished by enemy action, or are unoccupied for this or other reasons. Shopkeepers, in addition to the many demands on their attention by the various Food Control and other Defence Regulations, have complied with the requirements of the Shops Acts, respecting the employment of Shop Assistants and Young Persons, and hours of closing.

During the operation of Defence Regulation 60AB and the Liverpool (Hours of Closing) Order, 1941, made thereunder, by which the general evening closing hours of 9 p.m. on the "late" day, Saturday, and 8 p.m. on the other days in the week, were restricted to 6 p.m. on all days of the week, no contravention was reported. Many of the shops closed before 6 p.m. No complaints have been received that the public have been inconvenienced by the earlier closing hour, which considerably minimises the risk to persons in the streets during "black-out." The Regulation is operative during the period beginning with the first

Sunday in November in any year, and ending with the day before the first Sunday in March in the succeeding year.

In accordance with the requirements of the Public Health Act, 1936, Section 205, enquiries have been made by a female shops inspector, with reference to the employment of women after child-birth, and in this connection 219 visits were made to factories within the city to ensure that the appropriate requirements of the Act are complied with.

The total number of visits to shops was 73,585, and 44 special complaints were investigated under the various enactments. The number of shops registered was 7,003.

In connection with the closing of shops on the weekly half-holiday, 65,359 visits were made, 204 with respect to evening closing, whilst the visits on Sunday amounted to 1,019. Re-visits in connection with contraventions numbered 4,201, calls incidental to the Shops Acts were 1,073 and 21 premises were visited respecting nuisances dealt with under the Public Health Act. There were no prosecutions for contraventions of the Shops Acts. Warning letters were sent in 72 instances regarding minor offences. For the purpose of the Young Persons (Employment) Act, 1938, 127 visits were made to premises other than shops, revisits being required in 56 cases in connection with the provision of prescribed notices. In only one instance was a contravention reported, in respect of which the employer was cautioned by letter.

#### Food Control.

The total number of visits made by Enforcement Inspectors was 5,984, and the complaints investigated included 215 cases in which informations were laid. The fines totalled £262 10s. 0d. In two cases, defendants were bound over in sureties of £5. Costs allowed amounted to £27 19s. 6d.

# Theatres, Cinemas, etc.

958 visits were made by the Shops Inspectors, and in 21 cases minor defects observed, these being remedied on the attention of the managers being called thereto.

# Common Lodging Houses.

At the commencement of the year 1943, there were on the register 28 lodging houses providing accommodation for 1,564 lodgers. 3 applications were received from persons for registration as Keepers and

were granted. One house ceased to be used as a common lodging house and was removed from the register. 28 applications were received from persons for the renewal of registration as Keepers, of which number 22 were granted for a further period of twelve months, and 6 applications were granted until the termination of hostilities, or for a period of twelve months whichever is the less. At the end of the year there were on the register 28 lodging houses providing accommodation for 1,526 lodgers, 24 houses with accommodation for 1,373 males, and 4 houses with accommodation for 153 females. The number of inspections of these houses was 1,231. In 106 cases informal action was taken for infringements of the bye-laws, and in 88 cases the requirements were complied with. No informations were laid against keepers. 145 statutory nuisances were found, and of this number 37 nuisances were outstanding at the end of the year.

### Houses Let-in-Lodgings.

During the year, 10,616 inspections were made of houses occupied by members of more than one family. Offences were observed in 117 houses due to dirty floors, walls and ceilings, yards and water-closets, stairs and passages not washed, and beds, bedclothes and bedding dirty or verminous. Informal action was taken in 117 cases, and of this number 88 cases were abated. Formal action was taken in 29 cases and these were later complied with.

The keepers of many of the lodging houses are under contract with shipping companies, and in this direction liaison was arranged between the government departments, local authority, and the shipping companies concerned to secure a suitable standard of sanitation in such houses, and the sanitary conditions in many of these houses have been greatly improved. During the year, 5,109 inspections were made of 138 lodging houses, of which number 30 were discontinued to be used as such during the year. Overcrowding was found to exist in 30 houses on the basis of 40 square feet of floor space for each person to occupy a sleeping apartment at one time, and 9 houses were decrowded. In 91 houses, 1,295 statutory nuisances were found. The necessary action was taken and 1,026 nuisances were abated, the remainder are in course of abatement.

# The Scabies Order, 1941.

69 inspections of 28 Common Lodging Houses were made under the above Order. Body lice were found in 65 beds and bedding from 12 houses. 33 beds and bedding were disinfested by the Department, 30 by the keepers concerned, and 2 beds were destroyed. 60 persons said to have occupied the verminous beds were advised to attend hospital for treatment and cleansing, 43 of whom attended. 17 persons believed to be verminous left the lodging houses and were not traced. 138 inspections were made of Seamen's Lodging Houses under the above Order. Bed bugs were found in 4 lodging houses, and in 60 beds. 58 beds were disinfested by the keepers concerned, and in addition 2 beds were destroyed at the request of the keepers. All beds inspected were found to be free from body lice.

### Canal Boats.

Six new boats were registered, and 2 broken up, making a total of 394 canal boats on the register at the end of the year, with a population of 321 males and 3 females. The number of inspections of these boats was 1,600, 34 contraventions were found on 28 boats, and of this number 33 contraventions were remedied. 26 notices were issued to owners, and 2 verbal notices were given to masters.

# The Hydrogen Cyanide (Fumigation) Act, 1937.

Official notice has been received in respect of 21 fumigations under the Hydrogen Cyanide (Fumigation) Act, 1937. 8 dwelling-houses and 13 warehouses were satisfactorily fumigated under the supervision of the sanitary inspectors.

# Co-operation of Civil, Naval, Army and Air Force Authorities in Sanitary Matters.

In consequence of Ministry of Health Circular W.2, inspections have been made of Military and Air Force camps and billets, and nuisances have been dealt with by the department. Officers commanding have been advised of all matters appertaining to the health and comfort of their personnel.

# Miscellaneous.

Stables within the city are systematically visited by the district sanitary inspectors, constant attention being paid to the frequent removal

of manure and to general sanitation. The total number of visits to stables during the year was 7,693, the number occupied was 474, and the number disused was 1,030. 70 visits were made to manure depots.

MARINE STORES. During the year 165 visits were paid to 12 marine stores, and in 4 cases nuisances were found and the necessary steps taken for their abatement.

PARKS. Fortnightly visits are paid by sanitary inspectors to all public sanitary conveniences within parks and gardens throughout the city to ascertain if they are kept in a clean condition and in good repair. 839 visits were paid and in 14 instances they were found to be incorrect. The necessary action was taken to remedy the defects.

POULTRY DEPOTS. 14 poultry depots were visited fortnightly by sanitary inspectors. In 4 instances nuisances were found, and steps taken to have them abated.

Schools. 3,836 visits were made to all schools, and in 79 instances defects were found. The necessary steps were immediately taken to have the defects remedied.

# Court and Alley Inspections.

2,731 inspections were made of courts and alleys, and 5,790 inspections of water-closets, the visits being made weekly by sanitary inspectors to ascertain whether these common water-closets are kept in a clean condition.

# Prohibition of Sale of Verminous Furniture, etc.

1,517 visits have been paid to premises by sanitary inspectors, and no infringements were observed.

# Removal of Remains.

Under the terms of licences issued from the Home Office, sanitary inspectors supervised the exhumation and re-interment of 6 bodies during the year.

# Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919. The Infestation Order, 1943.

The sanitary inspectors and rodent exterminators paid 154,501 visits to lands to ascertain if they were infested by rodents. 1,570 premises

and lands were found to be infested and 1,030 notices were served upon the persons responsible, under the above Act and Order. 13,275 rats were caught, of this number 12,861 were brown and 414 were black. 1,573 rats were examined by the City Bacteriologist and found to be free from plague or other diseases, and the remainder were burnt.

### Inspection of Air Raid Shelters.

During the year 1943 25,862 inspections were made of all types of shelters, and reports were submitted to the appropriate departments where remedial work was necessary. 2,536 complaints, including many from the Chief Warden and the Police, were investigated. For various reasons, some of this investigation work is carried out at night. Although very few persons are now using the shelters for dormitory purposes, it is still necessary to carry out night visits to Public Basement Shelters in order that the bedding may be examined.

The sanitary condition of public shelters remains good; these are cleansed by the City Engineer and Surveyor. The standard of cleanliness in some domestic communal shelters is, however, not good, and the Wardens' Organisation has been asked to draw the attention of householders to this where applicable.

22 of the large public basement shelters are fitted with canteens, and although only one of these is now open to the public, it is still necessary for regular visits to be made to ensure that the canteens and equipment are ready for use should they be required.

Deliberate damage is still being done to shelters by youths and children, this applies particularly to electrical fittings, ventilators and doors. During the year 2,898 shelters were damaged, the repair of which entails the use of labour and materials which could be employed on work of more vital importance. The recurrence of damage in some shelters is probably due to the close proximity of uncleared bombed sites, which provide the necessary missiles for this purpose.

Special surveys have been carried out of all types of public shelters with regard to the provision of additional ventilation, etc.

The certification of accounts for the consumption of electrical energy in all types of shelters, renders frequent visits necessary.

# AMBULANCE AND DISINFECTING DEPARTMENT.

The staff of the Ambulance and Disinfecting Department is engaged in (1) the removal of cases of infectious disease to hospital by ambulance, (2) the disinfection of premises and articles exposed to infection, (3) the disinfestation of verminous houses and articles, (4) the supervision of the City mortuary. The number of cases of infectious disease removed to hospital was 4,653. The number of houses disinfected after infectious disease was 5,647, whilst the number of articles of bedding, clothing, etc., disinfected by steam after exposure to infectious disease was 149,764.

# DISINFESTATION OF PREMISES AND HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS.

Premises. 1,765 Corporation houses and 569 Corporation tenements were inspected for vermin. 649 houses and 414 tenements were infested with bugs, and the table below describes the action taken in these cases.

or ozote : book animers excluded	Corporati	on Houses.	Non- Corporation
distriction of the sheetland of elevents	Houses.	Tenements.	Houses.
Number treated	476	270	0
Awaiting treatment at the end of the year	180	127	0

# City Mortuary.

The number of bodies removed to the mortuary was:-

From	the river	 ,	 	14
From	the city	 db	 	425

The number of still-births received was 63.

### Cremation.

The number of cremations which took place at the Liverpool Crematorium during 1943 was 513, the highest number yet recorded.

### Smoke Abatement.

In accordance with national policy, industrial smoke abatement practice has been discontinued. The West Lancashire and Cheshire Regional Smoke Abatement Committee have suspended their operations for the duration of the war.

# INSPECTION OF FOOD.

A numerical summary of the visits paid to premises by the food inspectors is given in Table I.

### TABLE I.

VISITS PAID TO PREMISES BY FOOD INSPECTORS.

aughter- houses.	Butchers' shops.	Fruit shops.	Fruit	Food Hawkers' premises.	factor-	Pickle factor- ies.	Ice Cream premises	Food factories	Knackers' yards.	Total visits paid.
2	15,028	15,787	12,386	1,203	18	19	(gaveal)	774	19	45,236

### Private Slaughter-houses.

There are 4 private slaughter-houses in the city at which, during the year, no animals were slaughtered.

# The City Abattoir.

245,340 animals of different kinds were slaughtered in Liverpool for human food. An analysis of this figure is given in Table II.

#### TABLE II.

NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED IN LIVERPOOL FOR HUMAN FOOD.

	Bulls	Bullocks	Cows	Heifers	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Swine	Horses	Goats.
Public Abattoir	549	14,702	14,592	5,528	36,298	170,877	2,544	250	edT ediate
TOTALS	549	14,702	14,592	5,528	26,298	170,877	2,544	250	ton e

#### TABLE III.

CARCASES OF ANIMALS (HOME-KILLED) BROUGHT INTO LIVERPOOL FROM OTHER DISTRICTS.

Brought into the—	Beef.	Veal.	Mutton.	Lamb.	Pork.
Meat Market	1,948	2,803	38	28,953	139
TOTALS	1,948	2,803	38	28,953	139

In addition to the above, 2,859 boxes or packages of home-killed offal were dealt with in the meat market.

### TABLE IV.

CARCASES OF IMPORTED (FROZEN AND CHILLED) MEAT PASSING THROUGH THE CITY MEAT MARKET.

Beef.	Veal.	Mutton.	Lamb.	Pork
1,307	2,807	19,496	585,023	713

In addition to the above, 261,471 boxes and packages of imported meat and offal were dealt with in the meat market.

1,971 lbs. imported beef and 493 lbs. imported offal were destroyed for unsoundness, chiefly mould and brine damage.

### Diseased Conditions.

The carcases of 23,353 animals showed abnormal conditions, and a detailed examination was made in each case, 2,649 carcases being rejected as unfit for human food. Of these, 1,846 were destroyed at the abattoir and 803 were destroyed at knackers' yards. A description of the diseased conditions found during 1943 which led to the total or partial destruction of carcases is given in Table V.

TABLE V.

Disease.		No.	Disease.			No.
Abscess (total)	 	6	Melanosis (total)			
" (partial)	 	91	" (partial)			4
Arthritis, Septic (total)	 	16	Moribund			4
,, Simple (partial)	 	83	Nephritis Septic			12
Asphyxia	 	193	Parturient Fever		- 33.53	1
Caseous Lymphadenitis	 		Pyæmia			15
(partial)	 	1	Peritonitis Septic			17
Contamination (partial)	 	16	Peritonitis (partial)	100		6
Decomposition (total)	 	17	Pneumonia			17
,, (partial)	 	21	Pleurisy			7
Distomatosis	 	33	Pleurisy (partial)			26
Dropsy	 	178	Presternal Calcification	(part	iol	9
Emaciation	 	1	Sarcoma			5
Enteritis	 	134	Santiammia			17
Gangrene (total)	 		Sentie Meetitie			8
Gastritis (total)	 	_	Motvitio			7
Immaturity	 	24	,, Pericarditis	***		9
Injury (total)	 	5	Swine Ferren			9
" (partial)	 	125	Curino Empirales			6
Jaundice	 	33	Tuberculosis (total)	***		-
Johnes Disease	 	4			200	1,060
Joint Ill	 	14	Uraemia (total)			648
Malignant Neoplasm	 		Urticaria (partial)			1

In addition to the number of carcases totally destroyed because diseased conditions made them unfit for human food, a number of organs with localised disease were condemned.

Quantities of Food Materials Condemned as being unfit for Human Food.

TABLE VI.

	Eggs.	3		Lioind	409 The	Dried	266 lbs In shell 144	
	Canned Food- stuffs.						153,559	
	Sundries						105,253	
v.V.	Nuts, Cokernuts, Almonds, Sundries etc.						1	
Vegetables.	otatoes, otatoes, abbages, iprouts, Onions, lurnips, etc.					-	204,776	
Fruit.	Fruit. Apples, Pears, Bananas Oranges, Lemons,						13,228 204,776	the state of the s
MATERIAL PROPERTY OF THE PROPE	Rabbits and Hares.						7,976	000
	Game.  Game.  Partridges, Rabbits Pears, Canouse, etc.  Hares. Oranges, Canons, Theorem.						226	
mod	Poultry.	Fowls,	Ducks, Geese, Turkeys,		Hond	Head.	2,929	
	Cookles	Mussels,	and Winkles.		1	bags.	525	
Crabs.	Lobsters,	Cravfish,	Shrimps, Prawns, Scallops.		1	Lbs.	5,566	mo X
		Fish.	Wet. Dry.		-	Lbs.	649,991 904,870 152,453 34,689	
	F	H	Wet.		-	Lbs.	152,48	
		Offel	Ona			Lbs.	904,870	
	Beef,	Veel,	Pork.			Lbs.	649,991	

# The Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

This Order aims at the destruction of cows suffering from tuberculosis in a form that is a source of danger to human beings and to other animals. During 1943, 85 cows were slaughtered under this Order at the City Abattoir.

# Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

The following applications for licences as slaughtermen were received, namely: 1 for a new licence, 12 for renewal of existing licences and 261 temporary licences for the slaughter of animals for the food of Mohammedans. In each case the licence was granted.

### Food Control.

# Defence (General) Regulations, 1939.

Proceedings were instituted in 12 cases. £30 10s. 0d. was imposed in fines and £4 18s. 0d. in costs.

# Salvage of Foodstuffs.

In addition to the ordinary examination and classification of foodstuffs submitted for inspection very many requests have been received from the Ministry of Food Salvage organisation, to examine and classify large and varied consignments of doubtful foodstuffs, a report being issued to the Ministry on each consignment. The origin of this type of foodstuffs being damaged ships, Army, Navy and Air Force Depots, surplus Ships' Stores, damaged goods in warehouses, etc.

For this purpose each consignment is on examination divided and classified as follows:—

- (a) Fit for retail trade.
- (b) Made fit for human food by reconditioning, and used for catering or manufacturing purposes
- (c) Made fit for animal feeding by reconditioning.
- (d) Suitable for industrial purposes only.

# THE SUPERVISION OF COWSHEDS, DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS.

### Registration of Dairies.

TABLE VII.

(Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.)

Number of registered dairies at the end of 1942.	New applications for registration.	Registration refused.	Dairies removed from the register.	Number of registered dairies at the end of 1943.
539	_	Food Contra	11	528

(22 dairies were transferred from one owner to another.)

### Inspection of Dairies.

2,658 visits of inspection were paid to dairies. In 30 instances infringements of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, were found. In every case the notice of requirements was complied with at once. The corresponding visits for 1942 were 2,198.

# Registration of Dairymen.

### TABLE VIII.

Number of registered dairymen on Jan. 1st, 1943.	Applications for transer of registration.	Applications refused.	Ceased to be dairymen.	Remaining on the register, Dec. 31st, 1943.	
551	22	- 77	14	537	

Of the 537 dairymen on the register at the end of the year, 9 were milk-hawkers who, having no premises of their own, are registered at the dairy from which they obtain their supplies and where they store their utensils.

### Conveyance and Distribution of Milk Churns.

Observations were made at railway stations and other distributing centres to ensure that Sections 28 and 29 of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, relating to the marking, construction and cleanliness of milk churns, were complied with. 2 notices were sent to farmers outside the city drawing their attention to defects in milk churns. In each case the defects were remedied.

### The Licensing of Places for Keeping Cattle.

(Liverpool Corporation Act, 1921.)

Under Sections 475 to 483 of the Liverpool Corporation Act, 1921, every person who keeps cattle is required to hold a licence from the Corporation both in respect of himself and also in respect of the premises. In Table IX is a summary of the register of licences in respect of milch cows.

TABLE IX.

REGISTRATION OF PREMISES ON WHICH MILCH COWS ARE KEPT.

	End of 1942.	End of 1943
Number of licensed cowsheds	162	160
Number of cows specified on the licences	3,132	3,107
Approximate average number of cows kept	2,411	2,626

(3 licences were transferred from one person to another.)

906 visits of inspection were paid to cowsheds. Twelve of the cowsheds visited were the subject of notices drawing the attention of the occupiers to contraventions of the Liverpool Corporation Act, 1921. All the notices were complied with, and no prosecutions were necessary nor was any licence forfeited because premises were not properly kept.

#### REGISTRATION OF PREMISES ON WHICH PIGS ARE KEPT.

travel   vil   60 oln		End of 1943.
Number of licensed piggeries	 	95
Number of pigs specified on the licences	 	3,494
Approximate average number of pigs kept	 	1,227

Three new licences to keep pigs were applied for, involving the keeping of fourteen pigs. These applications were granted. Six licences were surrendered. 358 visits of inspection to piggeries were made, five piggeries visited were the subject of notices drawing the attention of the occupiers to contraventions of the Liverpool Corporation Act, 1921, and in every case the notice was complied with. In farms situated in the outer districts of the city, premises registered for the keeping of milch cows may be also used for keeping store cattle. At the end of 1943, 480 store cattle were kept on registered premises.

# The Daily Supply of Milk to Liverpool.

The quantity of milk consumed in Liverpool daily is as follows:-

TABLE X.

DAILY CONSUMPTION OF MILK DURING 1943.

Grade of Milk				Quantity in Gallons.
Tuberculin-tested (Certified)	 			 None
Tuberculin-tested	 			 378
Tuberculin-tested (Pasteurised)	 			 2,143
Accredited	 			 6,070
Raw ungraded	 			 6,264
Pasteurised under licence	 			 34,780
Heat-treated to pasteurisation standard	 			 3,265
Sterilized	 MI WIN			 6,370
DIVIALED		T	otal	 59,270

The relative quantities of milk produced within the city or brought into the city by road or by rail are as follows:—

TABLE XI.

DAILY SOURCE OF MILK DURING 1943.

Produced from cows kept	Brought into the City	Brought into the City		
within the City.	by road.	by rail.		
7,878 gallons	41,652 gallons	9,740 gallons		

Total, 59,270 gallons.

### Graded Milk.

The daily quantity of graded milk consumed is given in Table X.

#### TABLE XII.

### PRODUCERS AND VENDORS OF GRADED MILK IN LIVERPOOL.

Nature of licence or licences.	Tuberculin Tested (Certified) Milk	Tuberculin Tested Milk	Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk	Accredited Milk	Pasteurised Milk.
Producer only	 0	0	0	24	0
Producer and retail vendor	 0	0	1	36	6
Retail vendor only .	 0	0	30	6	2

The following changes in licence-holders took place, namely: One new licence was granted to a producer of "Accredited" milk. Twenty-one new licences were granted to vendors of Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk.

# The Provision of Milk for School Children.

Pasteurised milk only is supplied to school children under the Milk Marketing Board's Scheme. During March some 78,819 children were each supplied with a third of a pint daily. This number is approximately 83 per cent. of the children attending school. During the year, 119 samples were examined bacteriologically and chemically, and the results as a whole were satisfactory in view of war-time conditions. None of the samples was found to be tuberculous.

# THE CLEANLINESS OF MILK.

TABLE XIII.

# EXAMINATION OF SAMPLES OF TUBERCULIN TESTED MILK.

	Number		METHYLE REDUCTION	NE BLUE ON TEST.	PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF COLIFORM BACILLI.				
Supplied by		Where taken	Satis- factory.	Unsatis- factory.	Absent in 1 ml.	Present in 1 ml.	Present in in ml.	Present in 100 ml.	
A	9	Hospitals and Institutions.	8	1	7 9	0 2	0	1	
В	12 19	Do.	11	5	11	2	2 5	4 35	
C	84	Wholesale depot	54	30	33	11			
TOTALS	124		87	37	60	15	8	41	

# TABLE XIV.

# THE EXAMINATION OF ACCREDITED MILKS PRODUCED IN LIVERPOOL.

	METHYLENI	BLUE TEST.	PRESEN	NCE OR ABS	ENCE OF C	OLIFORM BA	CILLI.
Total Number of Samples.			Absent in		Present	in	
	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	1 ml.	1 ml.	nl.	100 ml.	1000 m
	174	76	96	26	43	40	45
250	69-6%	30.4%	38.4%	10.4%	17:2%	16.0%	18.00

# THE EXAMINATION OF ACCREDITED MILKS PRODUCED OUTSIDE LIVERPOOL.

Total Number	METHYLENE	BLUE TEST.	PRESENCE OF ABSENCE OF COLIFORM BACILLI.							
			Absent in	Present in						
of Samples.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	1 ml.	1 ml.	1 ml.	100 ml.	1000			
41	33	11	22	8	2	5				
44	75%	25%	50%	18.2%	4.5%	11.4%	15			

TABLE XV.

EXAMINATION OF SAMPLES OF UNGRADED AND UNTREATED MILK PRODUCED IN LIVERPOOL.

	Number		ENE BLUE			E OR ABS			
Month.	of			41	Present in				
	Samples	Satis- factory.	Unsatis- factory.	Absent in 1 ml.	1 ml.	10 ml.	100 ml.	1000 ml	
January	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	
February	12	10	2	3	2	1	3	3	
March	3	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	
April	5	4	1	3	0	0	0	2	
May	6	4	2	0	2	-0	2	2	
June	4	1	3	1	2	0	0	1	
July	6	0	6	0	0	0	3	3	
August	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
September	10	4	6	1	1	3	0	5	
October	5	3	2	1	0	0	1	3	
November	8	6	2 *	3	1	4	0	0	
December	18	15	3	9	4	2	2	1	
TOTAL	79	50	29	22	12	10	13	22	
		63.3%	36•7%	27.8%	15.3%	12.7%	16.4 %	27.8%	

### The Examination of Bulk Milk from Creameries.

During the year a considerable quantity of milk sent into the City in bulk, from large creameries outside, was found on arrival to be of poor bacteriological quality with resultant numerous complaints of premature souring. The results of bacteriological examinations of the milks are given in Table XVI.

Out of a total of 80 samples, 62 were found to have a bacterial count of over 500,000 and in 69 samples coliform bacilli were present in a dilution of  $\frac{1}{1000}$  millilitre.

TABLE XVI.

EXAMINATION OF BULK MILK BROUGHT INTO THE CITY FROM CREAMERIES.

METHYLENE BLUE TEST.	Un- Not satisfactory Done	55
МЕТНУ	Satisfactory	9
	Present in robo ml.	69
COLIFORM BACILLI.	Present in 150 ml.	80
COLIFORM	Present in To ml.	5.
	Absent in 1 mi.	ಣ
E.	Less than 10,000.	3
R MILLILITE	10,000-	9
BACTERIA PER MILLILITRE.	100,000-	0.12
	More than 500,000.	62
a gr	Number of Samples.	08

### TUBERCULOUS MILK.

The Examination for Tuberculosis, of Milk produced within the City.

### TABLE XVII.

Kind of Milk.	Number of samples.	Tubercle bacilli present.	Percentage tuberculous.	
Graded milk	245	19	7.7%	
Ungraded raw milk	80	2	2.5%	

The Examination for Tuberculosis, of Milk produced in Areas outside the City.

### TABLE XVIII.

Kind of Milk.	Number of samples	Tubercle bacilli present.	Percentage tuberculous.
Graded milk	201	2	1%
Ungraded raw milk	302	36	12%

#### TABLE XIX.

THE SITUATION OF AREAS OUTSIDE THE CITY FROM WHICH MILK SAMPLED FOR TUBERCULOSIS WAS DERIVED.

County.		Descriptio	n of Milk.	Numb Tubero samp	culous	Tuberele bacilli present.	Percentage tuberculous.
		Ungraded.	Graded.	Ungraded.	Graded.	Totals.	
Lancashire		18	43	1	-	1	1.6%
Cheshire		195	106	27	il Tale	27	8.9%
Denbighshire		52	8	5	1	6	10.0%
Flintshire	•••	36	13	3	1	4	8:1%
Shropshire		1	19	B ( <del>m</del> som)	0)'-ami	9G	
Cumberland		-	12	10 11 to	1 1 N 1	/	an Imal
	1	302	201	36	2	38	7.5%

### THE ADULTERATION OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

During 1943, 4,626 samples of food and drugs were purchased or taken and submitted for examination. Of these samples 540 were formal samples and 4,086 were informal samples.

TABLE XX.
OFFENCES UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938,

			RESULT O	F LEGAL PRO	OCEEDINGS	
Number of Informations laid.	Nature of Sample.	Nature of Offence.	Number of convic- tions.	Fines.	Costs.	
37 21	Milk	Contained added water  Deprived of Milk Fats	37 21	£ s. d. 42 0 0 32 0 0	£ s. d 39 18	
58	equinoscil independent	Number to Tabases Essint	58	74 0 0	61 12	

### Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs.

During 1943, 79 samples of fertilisers and feeding stuffs were submitted for analysis. Legal proceedings were instituted against a dealer for having in his possession for the purpose of sale for animal feeding, meal shakings which contained deleterious ingredients, namely 6 per cent. of sand and 12 per cent. of calcium sulphate. A warranty was proved and the case was dismissed without costs.

### Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933.

The Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, regulates the sale of poisons. It is the duty of the Local Authority to carry out Part II of the Act, which deals with the registration of persons selling poisons mentioned in the Poisons List Confirmation Order, 1935. The number of names entered in the register is 450. It was not necessary to take legal proceedings.

## Food Control. Defence (General) Regulations, 1939.

Legal proceedings were instituted in four cases of which two were dismissed without costs. £6 0s. 0d. was imposed in fines and £3 3s. 0d. in costs.

### REPORT OF THE CITY BACTERIOLOGIST.

In 1943 the number of specimens examined amounted to 94,142, of which 8,482 were for outside authorities and 5,726 for the Armed Forces.

Plague.—None of the 2,423 rats examined was found infected with plague.

Anthrax.—The Government Wool Disinfecting Station submitted 122 specimens of hair and wool for examination. Of these 61 were untreated and 17 contained anthrax bacilli; 61 were treated and of these none was infected with anthrax.

# Examinations made in the Bacteriological Department for the City of Liverpool during the year 1943.

Milk (fresh—liquid)							1,075
Foodstuffs							50
Water							
Rats for plague bacilli							870
Swabs for diphtheria bacilli,		•••					1,504
Specimens for enterio					•••	•••	50,101
Cerebro-spinal fluid, etc. for pa	+ h = === :	•••				•••	2,021
Sputum, etc., for tubercle bacil	rnogeni	e organ	nisms				78
Exudates for anthrax bacilli	h		•••				1,319
	***						68
Miscellaneous specimens							200
							57,286
Venereal Diseases:						-	
Serological tests							20.410
Other tests							20,410
Colore of Rolls and Walter		***		•••	•••		1,196
							21,606
Port Health Authority:						-	-
Wool and hair for anthrax be	eilli						122
Rats for plague bacilli				•••	***		
Miscellaneous specimens				***	***	•••	919
specimens	***		***	***		***	1
							1,042
						The same	

Examinations made for Outside Authorities:		
Bacteriological		4,499
Venereal Diseases		3,983
	adams of	-
		8,482
Examinations made for the Armed Forces:	cant over	
		1,528
Venereal Diseases		4,198
The region of the same and the		5,726
	-	-
SUMMARY.		
LIVERPOOL:		
Specimens of water, milk, foodstuffs and infectious		
material	57,286	
Venereal Diseases	21,606	
Port Health Authority	1,042	
		79,934
Outside Authorities:		
Bacteriological	4,499	
Venereal Diseases	3,983	
		8,482
Armed Forces:		
Bacteriological	1,528	
Venereal Diseases	4,198	
		5,726
DIS. C.	Total	94,142
	THE PARTY OF	

### HOUSING.

Owing to the War, and the terms of the Ministry of Health Circular No. 1,866, dated September 8th, 1939, normal progress in regard to slum clearance has ceased. During the year 654 houses were demolished and 1,662 persons re-housed.

### Landlord and Tenant (War Damage) Amendment Act, 1941.

12 houses were inspected during the year under the above enactment.

11 applications for examination under the Act were made by landlords, and 11 certificates of fitness were issued. Two applications for examination under the Act were made by tenants, and it was found on examination that the dwelling-house had not been repaired so as to be deemed reasonably capable of being used for housing purposes.

### Defence (General) Regulations, 1939. (Regulation 66AA).

One application under the above regulations was received for a licence to re-open a house in a clearance area. Repairs and cleansing were carried out and the licence issued. 49 applications were received for the renewal of licences, and these were granted.

### Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts, 1920/1939.

Certificates have been issued under the above Acts in respect of 20 dwelling-houses which were not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.

Houses Erected on Suburban Estates at 31st December, 1943.
(Including houses erected on the outskirts for slum clearance purposes.)

Estates.		Non-Parlour.	Parlour.	TOTAL.
Dovecot Estate		2,331	686	3,017
Edge Lane Drive Estate		560	311	871
Elms House Estate		252	way - do o	252
Fazakerley Estate		1,030	410	1,440
Finch Lane		54	dat <del>ed</del> So	54
Highfield Estate		_	618	618
King Street, etc., Garston		76	DED ON THE ON	76
Knotty Ash Estate		389	263	652
Knowsley Estate		874	_	874
Larkhill Estate		476	1,834	2,310
,, . ,, (Flats)		90	120	210
Norris Green Estate		4,730	2,965	7,695
Pinehurst Road Estate		287	395	682
Ronald Street		78		78
Sparrow Hall Estate		*531	63	594
,, ,, ,, (Flats)		36	-	36
Speke (Banks Lane) Estate		286		286
Speke		951	667	1,618
" (Flats)			†13	13
Speke Road (Flats)		312	7 040	312
Springwood Estate		250	1,249	1,499
,, (Flats)		1 707	49	49
Walton-Clubmoor Estate		1,525	1,671	3,196
Woolton		416	73	489
Partly-developed Estates	1	relation aldres	554	554
Total within the area of the City		15,534	11,941	27,475
Huyton Farm Estate		937	79	1,016
Knowsley Estate	2653	3,631	710	4,341
,, , (Flats)		108	-	108
Total outside the City boundary		4,676	789	5,465
GRAND TOTAL		20,210	12,730	32,940

\*Including 20 experimental non-timber houses. †Includes 4 maisonettes.

The number of houses inspected for housing defects under Public Health or Housing Acts was 13,171, and the number of inspections made for the purpose was 16,580.

Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied under the Public Health Act in respect of 16,030 houses. The number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices was 15,428, and 6,989 defective dwelling-houses were rendered fit in consequence/of informal action.

### Housing Act 1936, Part IV. Overcrowding.

72,164 visits were made to houses in connection with the overcrowding provisions of the Housing Act.

### Houses Owned by the Local Authority.

Total number of houses and flats owned by the Local Authority at 31st December, 1943 (excluding 20 houses built under the powers of the Housing Acts and subsequently sold).. 42,074

Number of houses built in the last two years under-

1.	Housing	Act,	1936,	Part III	 	 	Nil
2.				Part V			993
	1.1	2.7	2.7	THE COLUMN TO 1	 		77.3.8.5

The following table shows the accommodation which has been provided in the Corporation's housing and rehousing schemes up to 31st December, 1943, including 6 cottages ex-West Lancs. R.D.C., 2 flats at Maintenance Depots and 20 houses sold to occupiers.

No. of rooms	Number of Houses and Flats erected.									
per dwelling (exclusive of bathroom, sculleries, etc.)	On S	uburban Est	ates.	In Centr	In Central Areas.					
	Houses.	Aged persons' cottages.	Flats.	Houses.	Flats.	TOTALS				
1		130	18	_	223	371				
2		220	98	_	1,737	2,055				
3	1,422	-	251	18	3,528	5,219				
4	17,570	_	207	158	3,219	21,154				
5	12,849	-	156	18	235	13,258				
6	18	-	_	_	18	36				
7	1	-	_	-	_	1				
TOTALS	31,860	350	730	194	8,960	42,094				

#### Rentals.

The weekly rentals of flats (including rates), range from 2/9½d. for a bed living room flat to 11/5d. for a five bedroom flat. The inclusive weekly rentals of houses vary between 8/3d. to 14/6d. for the non-parlour type, and 16/6d. to 19/5d for the parlour type, and 22/6d. to 23/6d. per week for houses with garages, and for Aged Persons Cottage Flats 4/-and 5/6d. per week.

### General Statistics.

Area of City					,	***			27,321 acres
Number of inha	bited	houses	at 31st	Decer	nber,	1943			192,018
Number of struc	turall	y separa	te dwe	llings	occupi	ied (1931	Census	3)	173,938
Rateable value								:	£6,584,170
Sum represented	l by a	Penny	Rate						£24,700

#### APPENDIX A.

#### CITY OF LIVERPOOL.

#### Birth-Rates, Death-Rates, and Analysis of Mortality during the year 1943.

England and Wales, London, 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, and 148 Smaller Towns. (Provisional Figures)

	Rate per 1,000 Annual Death-Rate per 1,000 Population.						Rate per 1,000 Live Births.					
	Live Births.	Still-births.	All Causes.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under two years).	Total Deaths under one year.
tland and Wales	16.5	0.21	12.1	0.00		0.02	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.37	5.3	49
County Boroughs and Great Towns, including ondon	18.6	0.63	14.2	0.00		0.05	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.36	7:9	58
Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 0,000 at Census 1931)	19.4	0.61	12.7	0.00		0.02	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.37	4.4	46
don	15.8	0.45	15.0	0.00		0.02	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.27	10.4	58
erpool	21.8	0.73	14.7	0.00		0.02	0.01	0.05	0.06	0.35	7.9	81
		-										

Puerperal Sepsis, Others, Total, 0.73 1.56 2.29

Caternal mortality rates (provisional) for England and Wales are as follows: per 1,000 Total Births ...

### General Statistics.

Area of City					,				27,321 acres
Number of inh	abited	house	s at 31	st Dece	ember,	1943			192,018
Number of stru	uctural	ly sepa	rate dv	vellings	occup	ied (193	1 Cens	as)	173,938
Deteckle welve									

#### Causes of Death.

	All Causes Certified
	Uncertified
	1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers
	2. Measles
	3. Scarlet Fever
	4. Whooping Cough
	5. Diphtheria
	6. Influenza
	7. Encephalitis Lethargica
	8. Cerebro-spinal Fever
	9. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System
	10. Other Tuberculous Diseases
	11. Syphilis
	12. General Paralysis of the Insane
1	13. Cancer
	14. Diabetes
	15. Cerebral Haemorrhage
	16. Heart Disease
-	17. Aneurysm
1	18. Other Circulatory Diseases

#### CITY OF LIVERPOOL

Courses of and over at. Death during the search

		4-	
		-	

### CAUSE OF DE.

All	ified ertified .
Typhoid Fever	
Chicken-pox	
Measles	
Scarlet Fever	
Whooping Cough	
Diphtheria	
Cerebro Spinal Feve	r
Influenza	
Dysentery	
Erysipelas	
Pulmonary Tubercu	losis
Tuberculous Meningi	tis
Other Toberculous D	iseases
Meningitis (not Tub	erculous)

		-				
1						
						A THEOREM

# CITY OF LIVERPOOL. Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the Year 1943.

					Nun					Cases					
DISEASE.	At		At Ages—Years									1			
	all Ages.	Under 1	1—	2	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	20—	35—	45—	65—	to Hospital	DEATHS
mall-pox	_		_		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	
earlet Fever	1912	7	30	105	133	171	999	337	70	46	12	2	-	781	4
iphtheria	1180	17	37	59	81	93	452	223	91	103	21	3	_	1155	38
nteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	12	_	_	1	_	_	2	2	4	1	2	_	_	12	_
uerperal Pyrexia	400	-	_	_	_	_	-	-	13	317	69	1	-	377	_
neumonia	1371	123	84	71	49	40	122	30	104	172	180	298	98	447	261
erebro-spinal Fever	83	19	4	7	3	3	7	. 6	5	14	8	6	1	77	22
oliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	7	1	-	2	_	1	1	_	1	-	_	1	_	7	2
ncephalitis Lethargica	1	-	-		_		_	_	1	-	-	_	_	1	18
ysentery	125	2	11	19	16	8	20	7	5	14	9	7	7	104	2
phthalmia Neonatorum	761	761	_	-	-	_	-	-	_	-	-		-	297	-
rysipelas	377	4	2	-	1	2	7	5	18	45	71	154	68	143	11
Ialaria	34	-	_		_	_	-	_	3	17	7	7	-	22	_
nthrax	1	-	-	-	_	_	-	-	-	1	_	-	-	1	-
leasles	3212	222	390	422	362	394	1261	77	41	37	5	1	- 1	239	14
Vhooping Cough	1590	224	263	219	169	180	520	10	1	3	1	_	-	192	37
Totals	11066	1380	821	905	814	892	3391	697	357	770	385	480	174	3855	409

APPENDIX TO

CITY OF LIVERPOOL

Northands Diseases (other than Tubescolosis) during

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						makes our branch become

### APPENDIX E.

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