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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

REPORT

ON THE HEALTH OF THE

CITY OF LIVERPOOL

DURING THE YEAR

— 1944 —

BY

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

Medical Officer of Health.



LIVERPOOL

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
LIVERPOOL.

MY LORD MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you herewith my fourteenth 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 15,412, giving a birth-rate of 23.1 per 1,000 as contrasted with a figure of 21.8 for the previous year. The total number of deaths from all causes was 9,010, giving a general death-rate of 13.5, as compared with 14.7 in 1943. The infantile mortality rate of 57 per 1,000 live births is much the lowest which has been recorded in the City and is little more than a quarter of those rates recorded at the beginning of the present century, having fallen from 81 in 1943. The figure of 53 infantile deaths from diarrhoea and enteritis is much the lowest recorded and is actually only about one-quarter of what was recorded from those causes in a single week in 1904.

This reduction is a result of constant efforts directly towards the improvement of sanitation and welfare throughout the present century.

The birth-rate of 23.1 per 1,000 is still higher than that of England and Wales, which is 17.6 per 1,000. Thirteen deaths occurred from puerperal fever as contrasted with twelve in 1943, and the maternal mortality rate was 1.95 per 1,000 births.

The number of deaths from infective diseases was 297. The low rate was due to two factors, firstly the great reduction in the number of cases and deaths from diphtheria, from which 31 persons died as against 38 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 one 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.

CITY OF LIVERPOOL.

SUMMARY

OF

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1944.

Area (land and inland water)	...	...	...	...	27,321 Acres (43 sq. miles)
Population (Estimated by Registrar General)	...	...	...	...	666,230
Live Births	...	...	15,412	Live Birth rate	23.1 per 1,000 of estimated population.
Deaths (all causes)	...	...	9,010	Death rate	13.5 per 1,000 of estimated population.
Deaths (under 1 year of age)			884	Infant Mortality rate	57 per 1,000 live births	
Deaths from :—						
Seven principal Zymotic diseases	}		137	Zymotic death rate	}	0.20
Pulmonary Tuberculosis				}			597	Pulmonary Tuberculosis death rate	}	0.89
Other forms of Tuberculosis	}		82		Non Pulmonary Tuberculosis death rate	}		0.12
Respiratory diseases							1,283		Respiratory death rate	}	1.92
Cancer	1,215	Cancer death rate	}	1.82
Maternal Deaths	31	Maternal Mortality rate			}	1.95 per 1,000 births.

BIRTHS.

The number of live births recorded during the year 1944 was 15,412, equal to a rate of 23.1 per 1,000 of the estimated resident mid-year population. Of the total births, 7,963 were males and 7,449 were females. The number of illegitimate live births was 1,274 or 8.3 per cent. of the total births, 656 being males and 618 females.

The birth-rate in the City of Liverpool was considerably above the average of the great towns, which was 20.3 per 1,000 of the population, as well as of England and Wales taken as a whole, where the rate was 17.6 per 1,000.

The number of still-births registered was 492 as shown in the table below. This represented 30.9 per thousand of the total (live and still) births registered and 6.74 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

	LIVE BIRTHS.			STILL BIRTHS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total
Legitimate ...	7,307	6,831	14,138	229	215	444
Illegitimate ...	656	618	1,274	26	22	48
	7,963	7,449	15,412	255	237	492

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
1944	15,412	23.1	1.91	8.3	1,274

DEATHS.

The total deaths registered during the year numbered 9,010 (4,757 males and 4,253 females), equal to a death-rate of 13.5 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 11.6 and that of the great towns was 13.7. The following table shows deaths at various age periods, expressed as a percentage of total deaths, for each year 1915 to 1944:—

Year	Under 5 years.	At Ages—Years.									
		5—	10—	20—	30—	40—	50—	60—	70—	80—	
1915 ...	% 33	% 2	% 4	% 4	% 7	% 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 ...	29	5	6	8	8	9	11	12	9	3	100
1919 ...	25	4	5	7	8	9	12	13	13	4	100
1915-1919 (average)	29	3	5	6	7	9	12	13	12	4	100
1920 ...	33	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	4	5	6	9	12	15	14	5	100
1923 ...	30	2	4	5	6	9	12	14	13	5	100
1924 ...	29	2	4	4	6	8	12	15	15	5	100
1920-1924 (average)	30	2	4	5	6	9	12	14	13	5	100
1925 ...	28	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
1925-1929 (average)	26	2	3	5	5	9	12	16	16	6	100
1930 ...	20	3	4	5	5	9	14	17	16	7	100
1931 ...	23	2	3	5	5	8	12	17	18	7	100
1932 ...	22	2	3	5	5	8	13	17	17	8	100
1933 ...	21	2	3	5	5	8	13	17	18	8	100
1934 ...	20	2	3	5	6	8	12	18	18	8	100
1930-1934 (average)	21	2	3	5	5	8	13	17	18	8	100
1935 ...	17	2	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	5	5	7	13	19	21	9	100
1938 ...	16	1	3	4	5	7	13	20	22	9	100
1939 ...	13	1	3	4	4	7	14	21	23	10	100
1935-1939 (average)	16	2	3	5	5	7	13	19	21	9	100
1940 ...	14	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
1944 ...	12	1	2	4	4	7	13	23	24	10	100

ANALYSIS OF CAUSES OF MORTALITY.

Deaths from certain Groups of Diseases in each decade from 1871 to 1940, and during 1941, 1942, 1943 and 1944.

Years.	(a) Infective diseases (less Diarrhoea and Influenza).	(b) Tubercular diseases.	(c) Respiratory diseases (including Influenza).	(d) Digestive diseases (including Diarrhoea).	Total Deaths from Classes (a), (b), (c) & (d).	(e) 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
1891-1900	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	12,664	29,447	8,184	58,126	9,852	117,756
1931-1940	6,473	9,413	18,196	5,987	40,069	12,619	115,632
1941	623	846	2,226	447	4,142	1,211	13,253
1942	495	777	1,403	383	3,058	1,279	9,388
1943	238	773	1,856	399	3,266	1,337	9,719
1944	226	679	1,344	362	2,611	1,215	9,010

Deaths expressed as a percentage of total deaths from all causes (Proportionate Mortality).

Years.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	Total Deaths from Classes (a), (b), (c) & (d).	(e)	Total Deaths from all causes.
1871-1880	19.2	13.5	20.2	10.0	62.9	1.4	100.0
1881-1890	14.1	12.7	23.2	9.4	59.4	2.0	100.0
1891-1900	9.3	10.8	24.6	12.7	57.4	2.9	100.0
1901-1910	8.6	10.6	21.8	12.0	53.0	4.3	100.0
1911-1920	7.9	10.9	27.3	8.9	55.0	5.5	100.0
1921-1930	6.6	10.7	25.0	6.9	49.4	8.4	100.0
1931-1940	5.6	8.1	15.7	5.2	34.7	10.9	100.0
1941	4.7	6.4	16.8	3.4	31.3	9.1	100.0
1942	5.3	8.3	14.9	4.1	32.6	13.6	100.0
1943	2.4	8.0	19.1	4.1	33.6	13.7	100.0
1944	2.5	7.5	14.9	4.0	28.9	13.5	100.0

Death Rates per 1,000 Population.

Years.	(a) Infective diseases (less Diarrhoea and Influenza).	(b) Tubercular diseases.	(c) Respiratory diseases (including Influenza).	(d) Digestive diseases (including Diarrhoea).	Total Deaths from (a), (b), (c) & (d)	(e) Cancer.	Total Deaths from all causes.
1871-1880	5.2	3.6	5.7	2.8	17.3	0.4	28.5
1881-1890	3.6	3.2	5.9	2.4	15.1	0.5	26.1
1891-1900	2.2	2.7	5.9	3.0	13.8	0.7	23.9
1901-1910	1.9	2.2	4.5	2.5	11.1	0.9	20.0
1911-1920	1.3	1.9	4.7	1.6	9.5	1.0	18.1
1921-1930	0.9	1.4	3.3	0.9	6.5	1.1	13.6
1931-1940	0.7	1.1	2.1	0.7	4.7	1.5	13.7
1941	0.9	1.2	3.2	0.6	5.9	1.8	19.3
1942	0.7	1.1	2.1	0.6	4.5	1.9	14.0
1943	0.3	1.2	2.8	0.6	4.9	2.0	14.7
1944	0.3	1.0	2.0	0.5	3.9	1.8	13.5

Death-Rates expressed as a percentage of the rates experienced in 1871-1880 (Index Numbers).

Years.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	Total Deaths from (a), (b), (c) & (d)	(e)	Total Deaths from all causes.
1871-1880	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1881-1890	69.0	88.0	104.0	85.7	89.1	125.0	91.0
1891-1900	42.0	75.0	104.0	107.2	79.3	175.0	84.0
1901-1910	36.0	61.0	79.0	89.3	64.3	225.0	70.0
1911-1920	26.0	50.0	83.0	56.7	56.0	250.0	67.0
1921-1930	17.1	40.0	58.8	36.8	38.5	280.0	47.7
1931-1940	13.5	30.6	36.8	25.0	27.2	375.0	48.1
1941	17.3	33.3	56.1	21.4	34.1	450.0	67.7
1942	13.5	30.6	36.8	21.4	26.0	475.0	49.1
1943	5.8	33.3	49.4	21.4	28.3	500.0	51.6
1944	5.8	28.0	35.1	17.9	22.5	450.0	47.4

ANALYSIS OF CAUSES OF MORTALITY.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The following table shows the deaths and death-rates of infants under one year of age for the year 1944:—

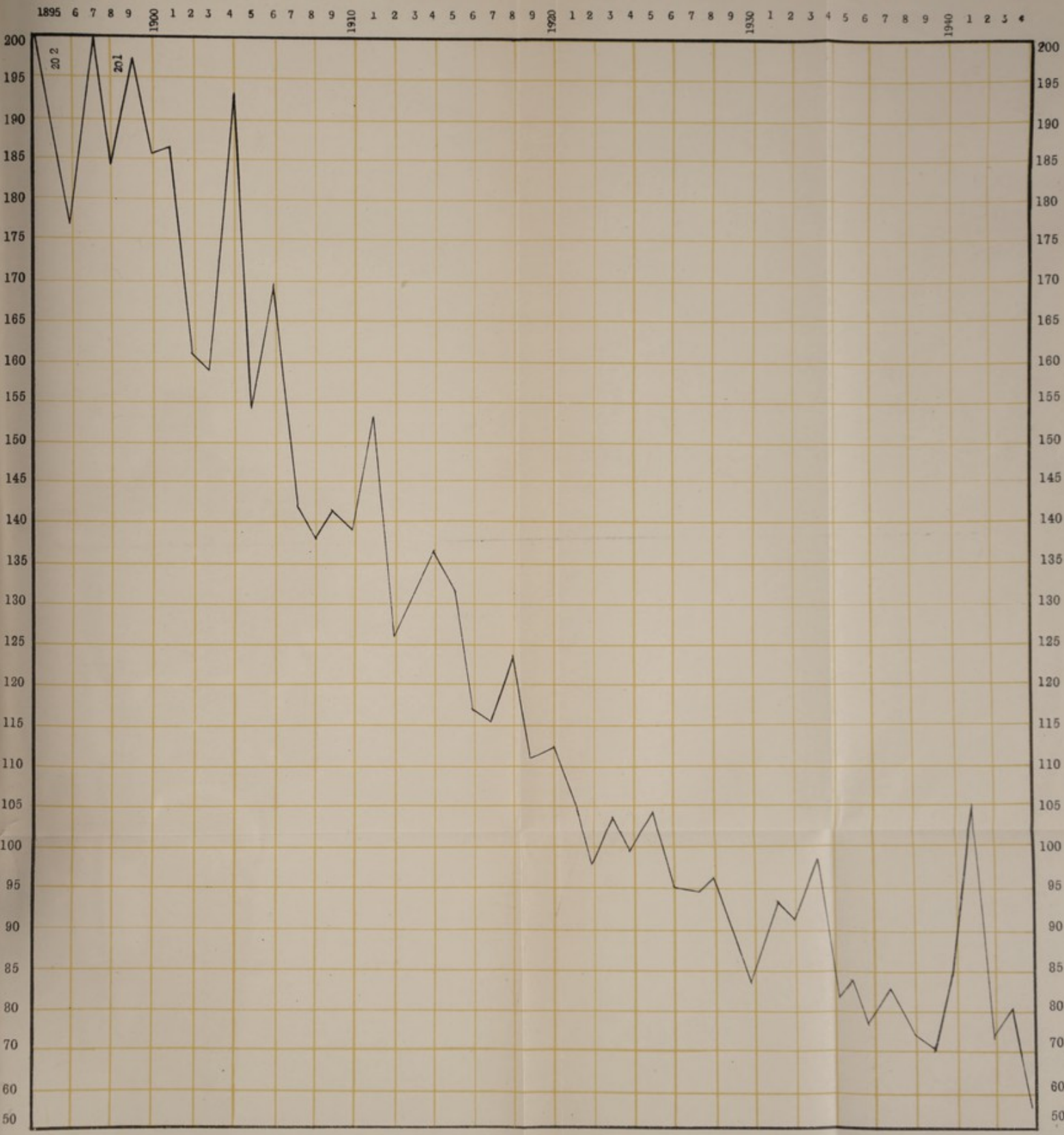
	Infant Deaths.	Infant Death Rates.
All Infants	884	57 per 1,000 live births.
Legitimate Infants	760	54 „ legitimate live births.
Illegitimate Infants	124	97 „ illegitimate live births.

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.

The infantile mortality rate for 1944, namely, 57 per 1,000 live births, is much the lowest recorded for the City, comparing with the rate of 81 in 1943. In view of the increased number of illegitimate births and the considerably higher figure of mortality amongst illegitimate children the figure of 54 legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births given above, forms a better standard of comparison with pre-war years. The figures on page 7 show low records for tubercular, nervous and digestive diseases and for premature births, etc., in the first year of life showing a saving of 7, 4, 96 and 78 lives compared with 1943, and also a low figure for respiratory diseases (the lowest record was in 1939) showing a saving of 139 lives compared with 1943.

CITY OF LIVERPOOL

INFANT MORTALITY PER 1,000 BIRTHS, 1895-1944.



**Analysis of causes of Infant Mortality in successive quinquennia 1896-1940,
and the years 1941, 1942, 1943 and 1944. (A.)—Recorded Deaths.**

Years.	1 Total Births.	2 Total Deaths Under 1 Year of Age.	3 General Diseases (excluding Tubercu- losis).	4 Tubercular Diseases.	5 Nervous Diseases	6 Respira- tory Diseases	7 Digestive Diseases (including Diarrhoea.)	8 Malforma- tions, Premature Birth, Maras- mus, &c.	9 Externa Causes.
896/1900	111,700	21,160	1,508	698	2,476	3,575	6,376	5,698	819
901/1905	118,801	20,353	1,546	644	2,516	3,484	5,187	5,732	565
906/1910	118,313	17,739	1,613	465	2,052	3,146	3,902	5,520	539
911/1915	111,872	15,458	1,309	345	1,432	2,916	3,635	4,953	426
916/1920	99,451	11,510	1,116	202	1,083	2,821	1,872	4,107	179
921/1925	104,217	10,497	1,066	200	573	2,776	1,786	3,764	120
926/1930	95,701	9,002	978	109	401	2,553	1,670	2,981	81
931/1935	88,644	7,904	902	82	368	2,050	1,184	3,125	67
936/1940	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
1944	15,412	884	57	11	62	235	63	417	22

(B.)—Death Rates per 1,000 Births.

896/1900	*33·4	189	12·7	6·2	22·1	32·0	57·1	51·0	7·3
901/1905	33·4	172	13·0	5·5	21·2	29·3	43·7	48·1	4·7
906/1910	32·2	149	13·6	3·9	17·4	26·6	33·0	46·7	4·6
911/1915	29·3	137	11·6	3·1	12·8	26·1	32·5	43·1	3·8
916/1920	24·9	116	11·1	2·0	10·9	28·4	18·8	42·0	1·8
921/1925	25·1	100	10·2	1·9	5·5	26·6	17·1	36·1	1·2
926/1930	22·1	94	10·2	1·1	4·2	26·7	17·4	31·1	0·8
931/1935	20·5	89	10·1	0·9	4·2	23·1	13·4	35·3	0·8
936/1940	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
1944	23·1	57	3·7	0·7	4·0	15·2	4·1	27·0	1·4

*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.

Years.	1 Birth Rates.	2 Total Deaths Under 1 Year of Age.	3 General Diseases (excluding Tubercu- losis).	4 Tubercular Diseases.	5 Nervous Diseases.	6 Respira- tory Diseases.	7 Digestive Diseases (including Diarrhœa.)	8 Malforma- tions, Premature Birth, Maras- mus, &c.
1896/1900	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	95·9	91·5	76·5	94·0
1906/1910	93·0	78·6	107·1	62·9	78·6	83·1	57·8	91·0
1911/1915	87·0	72·5	91·9	50·0	57·9	81·5	56·9	84·0
1916/1920	76·0	61·4	87·4	32·2	49·3	88·7	32·7	82·0
1921/1925	75·1	54·9	80·3	30·6	24·9	84·7	29·9	70·8
1926/1930	66·2	49·7	80·3	17·7	18·9	83·5	30·4	60·9
1931/1935	61·4	47·2	79·5	14·8	18·9	72·2	23·4	69·2
1936/1940	58·1	40·7	55·1	14·5	29·0	55·9	15·4	64·5
1941	58·1	56·1	66·1	20·9	28·1	110·0	15·1	70·2
1942	61·4	40·2	22·0	20·9	27·1	70·0	11·7	64·9
1943	65·3	42·8	40·2	19·4	25·3	86·9	15·2	58·2
1944	69·1	30·2	29·1	11·3	18·1	47·5	7·2	53·0

There were 86 deaths from diarrhœa and enteritis during 1944 of which 53 were under 2 years of age, compared with 138 and 119 in 1943, 118 and 87 in 1942, 134 and 112 in 1941, 168 and 140 in 1940, and 127 and 101 in 1939.

CANCER.

There was a decrease in the number of deaths recorded from cancer, namely, 1,215, as compared with 1,337 in 1943, this being equivalent to a death-rate of 1·8 per 1,000 of the population.

Progress continued to be made during the year with a view to implementing the terms of the interim arrangements made under the Cancer Act of 1939 and which had received the approval of the Ministry of Health in 1943. The Liverpool Cancer Control Organisation, to which the City Council has delegated the administration of these arrangements, and on which it is represented, extended to other areas in the neighbourhood its scheme for the co-ordination of facilities for the examination of persons suspected to be suffering from cancer and for the treatment of cases where the diagnosis of the disease is confirmed. It is hoped that eventually the scheme will serve a population of nearly two million persons.

DEATHS FROM CANCER AT VARIOUS AGE-PERIODS, 1944.

Organs Affected.	Males.	Females.	Number of Deaths.										All Ages.
			At Ages—Years										
			Under 10	10-	25-	40-	50-	60-	70-	75-	80-		
Buccal Cavity	47	13	—	1	—	—	6	24	16	9	4	60	
Stomach ...	172	116	—	1	9	27	64	99	40	36	12	288	
Liver ...	9	19	—	—	—	1	4	11	4	4	4	28	
Intestines ...	161	160	—	1	7	31	62	114	59	38	9	321	
Lungs ...	149	39	—	2	11	31	58	63	15	6	2	188	
Female Genital Organs	—	96	—	1	5	21	30	26	8	2	3	96	
Breast ...	—	97	—	—	2	15	28	28	12	9	3	97	
Skin ...	6	6	—	—	—	1	2	4	—	3	2	12	
Other Organs...	81	44	3	2	5	14	24	40	18	14	5	125	
	625	590	3	8	39	141	278	409	172	121	44	1,215	

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The following is a list of the diseases notifiable in Liverpool during 1944:—

Anthrax	Paratyphoid Fever
Acute Poliomyelitis	Plague
Cerebro-spinal Fever	Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal
Cholera	Pneumonia, Acute Primary
Diphtheria	Polio-encephalitis, Acute
Dysentery	Puerperal Pyrexia
Enteric (Typhoid) Fever	(including Puerperal Fever)
Erysipelas	Relapsing Fever
Encephalitis Lethargica, Acute	Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina
Malaria	Smallpox
Measles	Tuberculosis (all forms)
Membranous Croup	Typhus Fever
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Whooping Cough

TABLE I.

NUMBERS OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES COMING TO NOTICE DURING 1944
AND NUMBERS ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	TOTALS	Cases admitted to hospital	Per centage admitted to hospital
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plague ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	100·0
Scarlet Fever ...	148	149	168	143	143	134	128	153	238	331	331	287	2356	531	22·5
Measles and German Measles...	35	100	232	348	289	496	479	288	458	793	1238	1735	6491	335	5·2
Diphtheria ...	83	74	81	65	47	30	30	52	60	85	77	81	765	746	97·5
Puerperal Pyrexia	43	31	35	26	28	27	16	23	26	42	22	29	348	335	96·3
Erysipelas ...	28	31	46	23	25	21	15	19	21	23	18	31	301	103	34·2
Cerebro-spinal Fever	4	3	5	8	6	4	6	4	7	3	1	7	58	56	96·6
Poliomyelitis and Polio-encephalitis	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	5	5	100·0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	19	13	15	12	26	18	23	7	28	14	20	20	215	188	87·4
Pneumonia & Influenza Pneumonia	101	108	140	68	67	67	39	40	46	40	63	134	913	231	25·3
Malaria ...	2	5	7	3	7	3	13	7	4	3	2	3	59	34	57·6
Dysentery ...	6	34	31	14	12	6	3	20	35	31	47	23	262	239	91·2
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	80	103	222	177	210	256	143	118	128	96	162	203	1898	201	10·6
Anthrax ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	100·0
Chickenpox ...	5	20	33	28	24	37	29	3	6	8	10	11	214	88	41·1
TOTALS ...	554	671	1016	915	884	1099	925	735	1060	1472	1992	2564	13887	3094	22·3

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.

Two cases of anthrax were treated during 1944 at the City Hospital, Fazakerley, and both recovered. One was a passenger from Sudan who contracted anthrax of the chin from the use of a shaving brush purchased on the voyage, and the other was a hair sorter in a local wool works, who developed the disease on the face.

Four patients attended at the Hospital for investigation, of whom one proved to be anthrax.

CASES OF ANTHRAX TREATED AT LIVERPOOL CITY HOSPITAL, FAZAKERLEY,
DURING 1944.

Series No. continued from 1943.	Age.Sex.	Occupation.	Days ill on admission.	Site of infection.	Clinical Notes.	Serum injected daily Each dose expressed in c.c.'s.	Result.
105	44 M.	Accountant	5	Chin	Fair response to treatment Heavy serum rash.	300 (0.3 gms. Neokharsivan) 200 250 (0.3 gms. Neokharsivan)	Recovery
106	33 F.	Hair Spinner	5	Left cheek	Heavy serum rash	250 (0.3 gms. Neokharsivan) 250	Recovery

Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever.

During the year there occurred no case of typhoid fever and one case of paratyphoid (B) fever, the latter in a female child aged 2 years. The source of infection was her mother who was found to be a carrier but who gave no history of illness. This carrier condition cleared up in a month.

Port Cases of Typhoid Fever.

During the year 5 cases of typhoid fever were 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 faeces last positive.
1	F.	65	Paratyphoid " B " fever.	Jan., 1937	May, 1945
2	F.	55	"	July, 1941	May, 1945
4	M.	56	"	July, 1941	May, 1945
6	F.	50	"	July, 1941	May, 1945
7	F.	43	"	July, 1941	June, 1945
8	F.	40	"	Aug. 1941	May, 1945
11	F.	24	"	Not known	Nov., 1944
12	F.	67	Typhoid Fever ...	Not known	May, 1945

Since last year, cases numbered 3 and 5, both paratyphoid " B " carriers since July, 1941, have been removed from the register, having ceased to excrete the organism.

Undulant Fever.

No case of undulant fever was reported during the year.

Diphtheria.

During 1944, 765 cases of diphtheria were reported, a case-rate of 1.5 per 1,000 of the population. Of these cases, 31 proved fatal, making a fatality rate of 4.0 per 100 cases and a mortality rate of 4.6 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	2	6	2	6	9	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	31

AGES OF NOTIFIED CASES.

15	29	53	56	62	271	141	61	47	17	9	2	2	765
63%						37%							

PERCENTAGE FATALITY AT EACH AGE.

6.6	6.9	11.3	3.6	9.7	3.3	2.1	1.6	50.0	...	4.0
-----	-----	------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------	-----	-----

Scarlet Fever.

During 1944, 2,356 cases of scarlet fever were reported, a case-rate of 3.5 per 1,000 of the population. Of these cases, 2 proved fatal, making a fatality-rate of 0.2 per 100 cases, and a mortality-rate of 0.3 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	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

AGES OF NOTIFIED CASES.

5	46	107	134	165	1056	577	152	66	29	13	5	1	2,356
19.4%					44.8%		24.5%		11.3%				

PERCENTAGE FATALITY AT EACH AGE.

...	0.1	0.2	0.1
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Inoculation against Diphtheria.

TABLE IV.

NUMBER OF COMPLETED DIPHTHERIA INOCULATIONS.

Where or by whom inoculated.	1925-33	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
INOCULATION CLINICS :												
Carnegie	1339	422	405	367	237	196	104	64	452	1,503	205	81
Townsend Avenue	721	354	368	305	183	197	151	167	1,006	2,287	688	468
Child Welfare Centres	—	—	198	452	1119	1792	1096	859	2,617	14436	8271	7717
SCHOOLS :												
Public Elementary	7952	4917	4001	6251	4855	6356	2978	1,738	2,503	7,926	12907	5430
Residential	1505	433	323	431	382	389	137	156	1,021	39	378	253
Secondary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	408	1235	154
MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS :												
Fazakerley	2539	434	239	267	150	182	124	113	66	111	69	76
Fever Hospitals—North, South and East	349	205	258	113	202	185	238	123	50	46	40	44
Alder Hey	315	122	98	163	148	152	121	76	47	131	120	77
Olive Mount	489	92	49	24	41	56	29	2	13	74	97	118
Other Municipal Hospitals	—	81	34	92	80	86	84	49	54	121	47	64
Miscellaneous	1158	38	15	5	19	4	5	8	1	45	19	6
Medical Practitioners	422	123	128	78	85	71	39	63	257	241	121	133
TOTALS	16789	7221	6116	8548	7501	9666	5106	3,418	8,087	27368	24197	14621

GRAND TOTAL 138,638

TABLE V.

Age at date of inoculation.	1925-1929.	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	Ratio of inoculated to total population at end of 1944.
Under 1 year	2	8	53	27	19	2	0	1	5	8	1	5	1	4	33	1144	
1+	4	35	75	183	187	213	211	180	595	908	671	413	548	3632	3876	4373	Total under 5 years of age 18,733, being 29.0% of the population of this age.
2+	6	51	89	97	219	154	232	311	230	524	304	282	857	1275	1181	1123	
3+	12	60	82	189	123	164	222	259	367	217	248	193	799	2492	547	659	
4+	35	39	103	253	466	151	489	513	698	710	226	204	726	2470	1124	294	
5+	61	26	112	1224	1375	1637	770	2297	1658	2286	1133	369	1254	3273	1874	1231	Total 5-9 years of age 35,626, being 53.8% of the population of this age.
6+	90	13	94	1405	1583	1999	1563	1248	1820	2422	1012	741	609	2868	1742	1020	
7+	68	15	99	1048	1357	1222	872	1211	412	1110	587	284	689	1016	1514	800	
8+	58	18	81	585	519	489	216	204	320	121	138	74	241	1469	748	643	
9+	47	21	86	351	266	157	100	75	110	97	13	32	168	1054	1530	296	
10+	57	28	89	179	170	132	100	103	96	95	75	31	154	1061	1585	594	Total 10-14 years of age 45,225, being 74.1% of the population of this age.
11+	64	34	106	214	203	158	120	124	115	113	90	77	91	1137	1846	530	
12+	41	38	119	237	227	176	133	137	128	126	100	85	216	692	2265	509	
13+	65	35	108	216	205	159	122	125	117	114	90	78	183	1236	1043	419	
14+	14	8	24	47	45	35	27	27	25	25	20	17	40	213	478	23	
15+	90	47	148	298	284	220	167	172	160	158	124	106	260	433	424	328	

TABLE VI.

DIPHTHERIA—COMPARATIVE INCIDENCE DURING 1942/1944 AMONG INOCULATED AND NON-INOCULATED CHILDREN
UNDER FIFTEEN YEARS OF AGE IN LIVERPOOL.

	1942.		1943.		1944.		Aggregate 1942/1944.
	Inoculated.	Not Inoculated.	Inoculated.	Not Inoculated.	Inoculated.	Not Inoculated.	
Number of child-years at risk ...	62,651*	133,495	87,017*	98,245	97,315*	94,805	326,545
Diphtheria cases	98	1,930	60	902	48	579	3,411
Annual rate of incidence per 1,000 child-years	1.56	14.45	0.69	9.18	0.49	6.10	10.44
Ratio	1 to 9.3		1 to 13.3		1 to 12.4		1 to 12.5
Diphtheria deaths	0	97	0	35	2	27	159
Annual rate of dying per 1,000 child-years	Nil	0.72	Nil	0.35	0.02	0.28	0.49
Ratio	—		—		1 to 14		1 to 61

* Consisting of (a) all children under 13 inoculated before the end of the previous year; (b) five-sixths of the children of 13 years and one-sixth of the children of 14 years inoculated before the end of the previous year; (c) three-quarters of the children inoculated during the first half of the year of risk and (d) one-quarter of the children inoculated during the last half of the year of risk.

Measles.

During 1944, 6,178 cases of measles were reported, representing a case-rate of 9.2 per 1,000 of the population. The number of deaths was 16, making a fatality-rate of 0.2 per 100 cases and a mortality-rate of 2.4 per 100,000 of the population.

DEATHS FROM MEASLES.

AGES AT DEATH.													
Under 1 year.	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	20—	30—	40—	50—	60—	All Ages.
10	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
AGES OF CASES.													
350	693	740	748	732	2,619	179	117						6,178
PERCENTAGE FATALITY AT EACH AGE.													
2.9	0.6	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—						0.2

Whooping Cough.

During 1944, 1,898 cases of whooping cough came to the notice of the Health Department, a figure representing a case-rate of 2.8 per 1,000 of the population. Of these cases 34 proved fatal, corresponding to a death-rate of 5.1 per 100,000 of the population.

Number of Deaths from Whooping Cough at various Age Periods during 1944.							Total Deaths all ages.	Deaths expressed as a Percentage of Total Deaths.						
under 1 year.	1+	2+	3+	4+	5+	10+		under 1 year.	1+	2+	3+	4+	5+	10+
22	5	2	2	2	1	—	34	64.7	14.7	5.9	5.9	5.9	2.9	...

Cerebro-spinal Fever.

TABLE VII.

CASES AND DEATHS DURING 1944 AND NINE PREVIOUS YEARS.

	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Cases	69	94	94	76	70	468	453	201	83	58
Deaths	33	55	47	37	28	84	79	38	22	21
Fatality-rate per 100 cases	48.1	58.5	50.0	48.7	40.0	17.9	17.4	18.9	26.5	36.2

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
1881-90 ...	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
1944... ..	1,344	14.9	2.0	35.1

Dysentery.

During 1944, 259 cases of bacillary dysentery were reported in the city, of which 50 cases were due to Flexner's bacillus, and 209 to Sonne's bacillus. In addition there were 3 cases of amoebic dysentery contracted abroad.

MATERNITY and CHILD WELFARE.

Vital Statistics

Live births	...	15,412	Live birth rate	...	23·1
Still-births	...	492	Still-birth rate	...	0·7
		Total births	...	15,904	
		Infant Mortality rate	...	...	57
		Neo-natal Mortality rate	...	...	27·9
		Maternal Mortality rate	...	...	1·95

THE MIDWIFERY DEPARTMENT.

During the year, 241 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 1944 was 50 and 2 temporary, and they attended—

Midwifery cases	...	...	3,626
Maternity cases	...	...	397
			— 4,023

Statement of Notifications of Live and Still Births received during the year 1944.

	1944.			Still Births per cent of total.
	Live Births.	Still Births.	Total.	
Midwives (Municipal)	3,593	66	3,659	1·9
Do. (Independent)	925	25	950	2·6
Medical Attendants	1,306	42	1,348	3·1
Liverpool Maternity Hospital.....	2,244	82	2,326	3·5
Municipal Hospitals	7,285	283	7,568	3·7
Other Institutions	695	16	711	2·2
District Homes	1,044	29	1,073	2·7
	17,092	543	17,635	3·1

The number of still-births notified was 543, of which 120 were notified by midwives. Enquiries were made into the circumstances of all still-births.

Visits paid by Staff of the Midwifery Department.

Routine and special visits to midwives	1,281
Visits regarding claims for fees from medical practitioners for attendance in emergency cases	1,739
Visits in respect of ophthalmia neonatorum	5,076
Special visits (puerperal pyrexia, venereal diseases, etc.) ...	444

Medical Assistance.

Under the rules of the Central Midwives Board, midwives sought medical aid in 2,302 cases—1,673 mothers and 629 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 2.

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 348. Of these, 339 were admitted to or occurred in hospitals, and 38 occurred in the practice of midwives, and in 5 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:—

BIRTHS REGISTERED.			MATERNAL MORTALITY.					
			Puerperal Fever.		Other Puerperal Causes.		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.
15,412	492	15,904	13	0·82	18	1·13	31	1·9

Special Investigation of Maternal Deaths.

As a result of inquiries it was found that 50 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 30

Class II—Deaths not primarily due to pregnancy 20

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 722, namely:—

Mild cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	644
Severe cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
Cases brought forward from previous year	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Loss of sight	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Total							753

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.	No. of cases of positive Gonorrhoea.	Percentage to total cases examined.	Percentage to total notifications.
722	63	24	38·1	3·3

Visits to cases of Infectious Disease—

Visits to cases of measles (first visits, 6,178)	8,676
„ „ „ „ whooping cough (first visits, 41)	71
„ „ „ „ pneumonia	563
„ „ „ „ infantile diarrhoea	231
Enquiries into deaths due to diarrhoea	50

522 children under five years of age were referred for special treatment to the school medical department as follows:—

Defective vision	331
Otorrhœa	39
Orthopædic defects	162

Child Life Protection.

(a) Number of persons receiving children for reward on the Register at the end of the year 1944	40
(b) Number of children on the Register:—	
(1) at the end of the year 1944	50
(2) who died during the year (in homes)	1
(3) „ „ „ „ „ (in hospitals)... ..	4
(c) Proceedings taken during the year	Nil

Care of Illegitimate Children.

According to information available, the number of illegitimate children born alive in Liverpool during 1944 was 1,274, giving a rate of 1.91.

During the year, the City Council authorised the payment of increased grants to the voluntary organisations undertaking work in connection with unmarried mothers and illegitimate children.

Careful watch is kept over all illegitimate children by the Maternity and Child Welfare Department, and co-operation between the staff of that Department and the various voluntary workers is very close. A live register of all illegitimate children enables this surveillance to be continuous.

Neo-natal Mortality.

The number of neo-natal deaths amounted to 431, equal to a rate of 27.9 per thousand live births registered. Special enquiry was made into the deaths of all children who died within 28 days after birth.

Premature Infants.

Special accommodation is provided for 34 premature infants born in Broadgreen, Smithdown Road and Walton Hospitals. They are also admitted to cubicles in Alder Hey Hospital. A further unit is in course of preparation at Mill Road Infirmary, and when this is ready for use, the accommodation in premature baby wards will be increased by 12 cots.

In addition to these arrangements, certain equipment is available for midwives in whose practices premature infants are born, in order to facilitate special care of such children at home.

It is hoped that when sufficient hospital accommodation has been provided, premature babies born in the district and requiring institutional treatment will be admitted. This will entail the provision of special transport arrangements.

On discharge from the municipal hospitals, information relating to the condition and feeding of premature children are forwarded to the Medical Officer of Health. This ensures an early visit to the home from a health visitor or midwife, whichever is more appropriate to individual needs, and continued care is given until the mother is able to look after the child herself.

Evidence points to maternal nutrition being an important factor in the causation of prematurity. With this in view, advice is tendered in the ante-natal clinics to expectant mothers on their feeding during pregnancy and every endeavour is made to get them to use the extra rations and vitamin preparations available for them.

Dental Clinics.

Total attendances at the six clinics ...	2,607
New cases	1,013
Ante-natal and post-natal mothers ...	959
Children	54

War-Time Nurseries.

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

(1) *Nursery Classes (Day) for Children between the ages of 2 and 5—*

	Accommodation for
Allanby Square Hut (13)	60 children
Ashfield Street School (5)	40 "
Banks Road School, Garston (19)	70 "
Breckfield School, Granton Road (5)	50 "
Colwell Road School, Finch Hall (14)	40 "
East Prescot Road Hut (14)	60 "
Everton Terrace School (5)	90 "
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 "
Lidderdale Road School, Smithdown Road (15)	40 "
Maidford Road School, Knotty Ash (14)	40 "
Matthew Arnold School, Dingle Lane (8)	30 "
Northway School, Wavertree (15)	60 "
Notre Dame Demonstration School, Maryland Street (1)	60 "
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 "
Salisbury School, Netherfield Road (5)	60 "
Southbank Road School, Garston, (19)	40 "
Stalisfield Avenue Hut (11)	60 "
Stockton Wood School, Speke (19)	80 "
Trinity District C.E. School, Prince Alfred Road (15)	30 "
Winstone Road School, Dovecot (14)	40 "

(2) *Full-time Nurseries for Children aged 0-5 years—*

	Accommodation for
Banks Road Hut, Garston (19)	50 children
"The Bridge," Ibbotson's Lane, Sefton Park (17)	36 "
25, Derwent Road (13)	67 "
1, The Elms, Dingle (8)	36 "
Formosa Drive School, Fazakerley (10)	60 "
18, Great George Square (1)	73 "
25, Grove Park, Lodge Lane (8)	58 "
12, Holly Road, Fairfield (7)	75 "
Mill Road Nurses' Home (6)	70 "
Monksdown Road Council School, Norris Green (11)	60 "
Orwell Road Hut, Kirkdale (4)	50 "
Salisbury Street Council School, Everton (3)	60 "
5/7, Swiss Road, Fairfield (6)	60 "
97/99, Upper Canning Street (8)	62 "
Wavertree Playground Hut (15)	50 "
Wellesbourne Road Council School, Norris Green (11)	60 "
262/264, Westminster Road, Kirkdale (4)	45 "

(3) *Residential Nurseries for Children aged 2-5 years—*

		Accommodation for
Unit, 5, Gwydrin Road, 7, Montclair Drive, 22, Sinclair Drive (18)		25 children
Kilrea Road Hut, West Derby (11)		36 „
Olive Mount, Wavertree (15)		42 „

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 1st January and 31st December, 1944, 494 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 389 of the mothers (or guardians) agreed to carry out instructions as to disinfection. In 105 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 engaged in 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.

The heads of 56 mothers were cleansed—50 at home and 6 at cleansing stations.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Notification.

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930.

SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1944,
TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1944 :—

TABLE I.

Age periods.	Notifications on Schedule A.												Total Notifica- tions on Form A. (includ- ing dupli- cates.)
	Number of Primary Notifications of New Cases of Tuberculosis.												
	0-	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	Total Primary Notifica- tions.	
Pulmonary—													
Males	5	15	15	17	68	95	162	156	140	111	24	808	1,025
Females	2	7	11	25	91	175	166	74	42	36	4	633	791
Non Pulmonary—													
Males	4	26	13	12	22	12	15	11	6	1	3	125	154
Females	3	12	15	18	14	18	22	10	6	3	4	125	159

Out of a total of 1,441 primary notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis 990 were received from private and 451 from hospital practitioners, whilst in the case of non-pulmonary tuberculosis these figures are 75 and 175 respectively, forming a total of 250

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 (1,949) 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

	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Totals.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Number of cases on the Notification Register ...	2,485	2,324	668	814	6,291
Number of established cases on the Dispensary Register	1,810	1,587	419	526	4,342
Difference	675	737	249	288	1,949

In Table III is given an analysis of the 1,949 persons whose names are on the notification register but are not on the dispensary register, according to the latest information concerning them.

TABLE III

Whereabouts Known.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.						Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.						Totals.
	Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.			
	State of the Disease.						State of the Disease.						
	Arrested.	Quiescent.	Active.	Arrested.	Quiescent.	Active.	Arrested.	Quiescent.	Active.	Arrested.	Quiescent.	Active.	
Totals ...	24	183	468	48	153	536	27	120	102	36	134	118	1,949

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 IV.

DIAGNOSIS.	PULMONARY.				NON-PULMONARY				TOTAL.				Grand Total	
	Adults.		Children		Adults.		Children		Adults.		Children.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
A.—NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts):														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	592	443	31	19	58	68	51	40	650	511	82	59	1,300	
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	46	26	20	131	
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	566	500	153	136	1,355	
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year :—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	1	6	3	2	—	—	—	1	1	6	3	3	14	
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	81	151	157	415	
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as :—														
(a) Recovered ...	70	51	11	12	18	20	22	16	88	71	33	28	229	
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	592	581	304	293	1,770	
D.—NUMBER OF CASES on Dispensary Register on Dec. 31st														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	1,670	1,464	140	123	205	331	214	195	1,810	1,587	419	526	4,342	
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	46	26	20	131	

1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st ...	4,082	2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years ...	30
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of" ...	509	4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes) ...	63
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts) ...	10,801	6. Number of Insured Persons under Domestic Treatment on the 31st December	1,25
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners :— (a) Personal ... (b) Other ...	8 3,560*	8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations) ...	62
9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes of patients ...	18,031	10. Number of :— (a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined (b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work. ...	2,24 1,98
11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A (a) and A (b) above... ..	10	12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st ...	1,61

* In addition to 3,560 consultations, 2,414 reports concerning patients were sent to medical practitioners.

General Remarks.

The city death rates for the year 1944 for pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis are 0.90 and 0.12 per 1,000 respectively, making a total of 1.02 per 1,000 for all forms of the disease. The comparable rate for 1943 was 1.16 for all forms of tuberculosis. These figures indicate a welcome trend towards the lower rates obtaining before the war. 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 323 reports have been submitted to the Ministry of Labour. A further 403 reports have been rendered in accordance with the requirements of the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1940 (Men), and 61 reports under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1942 (Women).

There continues to be an 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.

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 428 persons who were known to have been in contact with infectious cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and found evidence of disease in 13 or 3.03 per cent.

Tuberculosis Welfare Department.

This department, set up to administer the recommendations of the Ministry of Health's Memorandum 266/T, has been in full operation for over twelve months. It is responsible for the assessment and distribution of financial allowances to patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis whose cases fulfil the requirements laid down in the memorandum. A summary of cases dealt with is given below :—

Total number of applications from January 1st to December 31st.

1944	*** *** *** *** *** *** *** ***	755
------	--	-----

Number of above eligible for and granted allowances	450
---	-----	-----	-----

Number of above ineligible for and not granted allowances—

(a) On medical grounds	...	...	...	103
(b) On grounds other than medical	...	...	...	202

Total amount of allowances paid in the above period ... £17,047 13 8

The effect of the allowance scheme is reflected in the increased number of patients willing to undertake treatment recommended by the tuberculosis officers and is, in part, a factor contributing to an increase in the number of cases awaiting admission to Sanatorium.

REHABILITATION. The Tuberculosis Welfare Department is also responsible for maintaining close liaison with the Ministry of Labour in connection with the very important problem of rehabilitation. By reciprocal arrangement with the local Labour Bureau the Tuberculosis Officer refers to it convalescent cases, suitable for and seeking employment, with appropriate recommendations as to type of work and length of hours, whilst conversely, he advises the Labour Bureau in the case of persons referred by it, known to have had tuberculosis, and regarding whose fitness for work there may be some doubt.

Summary of cases dealt with during the year ending December 31st, 1944:—

Cases referred by Ministry of Labour to Tuberculosis Officer—

Examined and found fit for full employment	...	...	27
Examined and found unfit for full employment	...	...	11
Cases referred by Tuberculosis Officer to Ministry of Labour	...	...	39
Cases found suitable for part or full-time employment who were offered advice and assistance towards securing positions	...	...	121
		Total	198

Mass Radiography Department.

The new Mass Radiography Unit, allocated to this Authority by the Ministry of Health, commenced to operate at 2a, Rodney Street on November 22nd, 1944. As, owing to the exigencies of war, a full-time medical staff is not yet available, the unit will not be able to reach full output at the commencement. The period from November to December 31st, 1944, is too short to allow of any statistics being included in this report.

TABLE V.

PATIENTS UNDER DISPENSARY TREATMENT AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

		Pulmonary.	Non-pulmonary.	Totals.	
INSURED PERSONS	Males	—	1	1	6
	Females	5	—	5	
NON-INSURED PERSONS	Male Adults	—	2	2	39
	Female Adults	19	3	22	
	Male Children*	2	6	8	
	Female Children*	1	6	7	
TOTALS ...	... ..	27	18	45	

* 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.	
INSURED PERSONS	Males	543	119	662	1249
	Females	428	159	587	
NON-INSURED PERSONS	Male Adults	64	22	86	870
	Female Adults	200	112	312	
	Male Children*	88	159	247	
	Female Children*	76	149	225	
TOTALS ...	... ..	1399	720	2119	

* 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. During the year, 57 pulmonary and 33 non-pulmonary cases were nursed in their homes, and to these cases 3,929 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, 1,254 patients remained under domiciliary treatment of whom 937 were persons insured under the National Health Insurance Act, and in receipt of treatment from their panel doctors and 317 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 442. 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.
INSURED PERSONS	Males	594	24	618
	Females	301	18	319
NON-INSURED PERSONS	Male Adults ...	98	10	108
	Female Adults ...	163	13	176
	Male Children*	13	11	24
	Female Children*	7	2	9
TOTALS ...	... ..	1176	78	1254

* Under 15 years of age.

Co-operation.

During the year, 1,293 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)...	257	*X-ray Examinations (Films) ...	6,042
Gold and other treatments	152	„ „ (Screenings). ..	14,563
Light Therapy (Exposures) ...	8,367		
Artificial Pneumothorax (New Inductions)	182	Dental Treatment (Extractions)...	757
Artificial Pneumothorax (Refills)..	13,514	„ „ (Fillings) ...	139
		„ „ (Miscellaneous). ..	320

* Includes 2321 cases referred by the Tuberculosis Clinics.

Notification and Deaths.

During the year 43 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.

DISEASE.	Reasons for Non-notification of Persons who died within the City.						
	No. of Persons who died within the City.	No. of Cases not notified before death.	Diagnosis made at a Post-mortem Examination. (Includes Coroner's Cases.)	Diagnosis delayed owing to Clinical difficulties.	Doctor thought case had been notified by another Practitioner.	Notification forgotten.	Patient died before notification could be effected.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	597	22 3·6%	9 1·5%	1 0·1%	4 0·6%	3 0·5%	5 0·8%
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	82	21 25·6%	7 8·5%	8 9·7%	2 2·4%	4 4·8%	— —

Deaths from Tuberculosis.

The number of deaths from pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis in Liverpool from 1933 to 1944, 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.
1933.....	2,279	2·63	1,009	1·19	0·69
1934.....	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
1944.....	1,441	2·16	597	0·90	0·52

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	0·51	103	0·15	0·11
1944.....	250	0·37	82	0·12	0·10

TABLE XI.

AGE PERIODS OF DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS DURING 1944.

Age Periods.	PULMONARY.		NON-PULMONARY.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
0—	4	3	3	1
1—	4	1	19	9
5—	1	—	1	3
10—	—	6	3	5
15—	12	24	6	1
20—	25	56	2	4
25—	56	82	2	7
35—	57	34	5	4
45—	98	18	2	2
55—	68	13	1	1
65—	26	9	1	—
TOTALS ...	351	246	45	37

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The Clinics operated by the Corporation during 1944 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.

An unadvertised clinic at the Royal Infirmary deals with many late cases and their families. The sources of supply are the general wards, the ophthalmic and aural departments of general hospitals and the special hospitals for diseases of the eye, ear and throat.

The employment of a nurse almoner and contact tracer has proved of great value in connexion with the operation of Regulation 33B and with the defaulting female. Form I 33B was responsible for the notification of 159 females and 2 males on one occasion only and of 6 females on two occasions.

The issue of contact slips to patients attending and whose contacts were known to them resulted in 83 females and 12 males being examined.

During the year research on the treatment of syphilis by penicillin has been in progress and this drug has been used in the treatment of cases of gonorrhœa resistant to other methods.

The following table summarises the work of the Clinics for the year 1944:—

	Seamen's Dis- pensary. Males only.	†Royal Infirmary.		Mill Road Infirmary and †Belmont Road Hospital.		†Edge Lane Medical Home. Females only.	TOTAL. Males and Females.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
New cases	4,233	964	631	12	829	150	6,819
Old and new patients							
Total attendances	38,520	13,098	10,017	221	19,894	272	82,022
In-patient days ...	—	—	15	8,727	8,088	5,199	22,029

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

There was a decrease in the number of new cases (6,819 in 1944 compared with 7,014 in 1943), also in the number of attendances (82,022 and 88,483 in 1944 and 1943), also a decrease in in-patient days of treatment (22,029 and 22,311 respectively).

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

1939.		1940.		1941.		1942.		1943.		1944.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
187	25	354	59	584	139	567	260	507	279	417	278

National dispensaries which treat venereal diseases in addition to other diseases now attend to the needs of Dutch, Norwegian, Belgian and Polish merchant seamen.

SCABIES.

The Scabies Order, 1941, under the Emergency Powers (Defence) Regulations 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. Of these two have since been closed following the decline of the epidemic. The existing units are:—

(2) Stalisfield Avenue, Norris Green	...	...	2 Baths
(3) Carnegie Welfare Centre	...	...	2 „
(4) Walton Hospital Decontamination Unit	...	...	2 „
(5) Alder Hey Hospital	...	...	3 „
(7) 50, Eldon Place	...	...	1 Bath
(8) South Tuberculosis Dispensary, Park Road	...	...	3 Baths
(9) 33, Walton Road	...	...	3 „
(10) Belmont Road Hospital	...	...	7 „
(11) 71, Everton Road	...	...	4 „
(12) Clifton Street, Garston	...	...	2 „
(13) 1, Upper Parliament Street	...	...	2 „

The total number of baths thus provided is 31.

An additional centre with 2 baths has been established for adults at Belmont Road. The clinic is run by the staff of the Hospital and is open on two nights per week, one night for males and one night for females. 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 1944 was 10,090, as against 15,845 in 1943. The new cases now average 194 per week as against 260 in 1943. The contacts of school children are followed up and some 3,360 cases were brought to light and received treatment.

INFECTIOUS HOSPITALS and SANATORIA.

During 1944 the hospital accommodation for infectious cases was as follows:—

City Hospitals North (182 beds), South (96 beds), East (178 beds), Fazakerley (118 beds), Fazakerley Annexe (149 beds), total 732 beds. Fazakerley Sanatorium and Annexe (430 beds), Cleaver Sanatorium (230 beds), total, 657 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 1944:—

DISEASES	Remaining Dec. 31st, 1943.	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.
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City Hospital North, Netherfield Road.

Scarlet Fever ...	36	271	4	311	—	1	259	51	—
Diphtheria ...	37	169	11	217	—	8	161	42	—
Other Diseases ...	15	236	35	286	—	19	243	22	1
Totals ...	88	676	50	814	—	28	663	115	1

City Hospital South, Grafton Street.

Scarlet fever ...	19	114	—	133	—	1	108	23	1
Measles ...	4	29	4	37	—	1	34	2	—
Whooping Cough ...	—	21	4	25	—	1	24	—	—
Tropical Diseases ...	—	716	—	716	—	—	693	22	—
Other Diseases ...	—	19	2	21	—	2	18	1	—
Totals ...	23	899	10	932	—	5	877	48	1

DISEASES.			Remaining Dec. 31st, 1943.	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.
City Hospital East, Mill Lane, Old Swan.												
Scarlet Fever	...	...	23	260	4	287	—	4	254	29	—	—
Measles	...	...	—	109	7	116	—	5	95	16	—	—
Diphtheria	...	...	67	269	27	363	—	11	281	60	2	11
Other Diseases	...	...	31	354	30	415	—	26	348	36	3	5
Totals	...	...	121	992	68	1,181	—	46	978	141	5	16
City Hospitals, Fazakerley.												
Scarlet fever	...	...	32	324	15	371	—	17	314	39	—	1
Enteric fever group	...	...	—	10	—	10	—	—	5	3	—	2
Diphtheria	...	...	82	265	23	370	—	14	295	52	1	9
Measles	...	...	3	60	13	76	—	6	61	9	—	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	21	124	9	154	—	2	128	24	—	—
Other diseases	...	...	64	1,114	119	1,297	—	78	1,098	87	11	34
Totals	...	...	202	1,897	179	2,278	—	117	1,901	214	12	46
Fazakerley Sanatorium.												
Tuberculosis	...	...	322	423	120	865	—	22	340	399	—	104
Cleaver Sanatorium.												
Tuberculosis	...	...	219	159	45	423	—	26	160	203	—	34
Totals—All Isolation Hospitals and Sanatoria.												
Diseases	...	...	975	5,046	472	6,493	—	244	4,919	1,120	19	210

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

Hospital or Establishment.	Remaining 25/12/43	Admitted.	Trans- ferred to	Born.	Dis- charged.	Trans- ferred from	Died.	Remaining 31/12/44
Administered under the Poor Law								
Acts :—								
Belmont Road Institution ...	1,534	8,411	765	—	6,291	927	1,902	1,590
Kirkdale Homes ...	1,164	303	716	—	396	208	270	1,309
Olive Mount Children's Hospital ...	300	1,784	553	—	1,872	367	23	375
Cottage Homes, Fazakerley ...	428	54	176	—	186	83	—	389
Shaw Street Boys' Home ...	32	20	3	—	20	—	—	35
Seafeld House (Greaves Hall) ...	85	2	2	—	2	3	—	84
Administered under the Public Health Acts :—								
Walton Hospital ...	1,200	16,406	206	3,486	18,698	275	1,165	1,160
Alder Hey Hospital ...	846	9,139	96	—	8,182	431	347	1,121
Smithdown Road Hospital ...	613	8,292	101	2,068	9,181	603	660	630
Broadgreen Emergency Hospital ...	439	9,652	74	1,736	10,756	221	364	560
TOTAL ...	6,641	54,063	2,692	7,290	55,584	3,118	4,731	7,253

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

MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS and INSTITUTIONS.

General Review of Hospital Services.

The Liverpool Municipal Hospitals have continued to carry a heavy burden of work during the year 1944, as in earlier war years, and this work was considerably increased from the date of the Normandy invasion. Large numbers of casualties among the forces were treated and several special centres under the Emergency Medical Services were developed. In addition to the Skin Unit at Belmont Road Emergency Hospital and the Orthopaedic Unit at Alder Hey Hospital which have been in operation since early in the war, other important units were developed, mainly in 1944, namely, (a) a thoracic surgery unit at Broadgreen Hospital, (b) a facio-maxillary surgical unit at Broadgreen Hospital, (c) a peripheral nerve injury unit at Alder Hey Hospital, and (d) a tropical diseases unit at Smithdown Road and Grafton Street Hospitals. The work done in these units, being highly specialised, has been of corresponding value in the war effort.

The development of these special units was only made possible by the appointment of a number of specialists—medical, surgical and dental—under the E.M.S., to the hospitals concerned. I would like to pay tribute to the extremely valuable work that has been carried out by them in these centres. It is only by the existence of a strong Medical School and Tropical Diseases School in Liverpool that it has been possible to develop these units; on the other hand, the provision of wards, laboratory, operative and other facilities and medical and nursing staff by the municipal hospitals has been equally essential. It is the combination of these two services that has produced such admirable results, a combination which is of good augury for the future.

In order to attract nursing staff to the Tropical Diseases Unit, special three-month periods of training in these diseases for trained nurses was organised in association with the staff of the School of Tropical Diseases. This secured an adequate supply of nurses at the unit and from it a steady stream of well-trained nurses has gone out to the forces and colonies.

The building up of these units has involved certain structural alterations which have been carried out at the cost of the Ministry of Health under the E.M.S. Scheme:—

(a) The transference of the Thoracic Surgery Unit from Clatterbridge Hospital to Broadgreen Hospital involved the reorganisation of two pairs of Ward, F 1 and 2 and G 1 and 2 for this purpose. The verandahs were enclosed to provide side-wards, etc., and the covered and enclosed corridors from the Administrative Block to E Ward were extended to F and G Wards. A large Hut was built in 1944-45 for rehabilitation in connection with this Unit.

(b) The Dental Section of the facio-maxillary unit was housed in a verandah which was enclosed for the purpose. A dental workshop was built in a courtyard in the Administrative Block.

(c) The Tropical Diseases Unit at Smithdown Road Hospital has been mainly housed in Ward 26, a two-storied building, which had formerly housed mental patients, becoming available for the purpose. Minor structural alterations were carried out such as the provision of lavatories, sterilisers and a treatment room. A pack store and Military Registrar's Office were also provided.

STRUCTURAL WORK.

(a) SANATORIA. Apart from the above alterations sanction was obtained for carrying out certain additions to the two Sanatoria.

At Cleaver Sanatorium the alteration in the character of the sanatorium required additional Nurses' Home accommodation and the provision of a lecture theatre and artificial pneumothorax room. The two latter were housed by enclosing a verandah and a three-storey extension of the Nurses' Home providing 12 bedrooms was built and occupied early in 1945.

At Fazakerley Sanatorium the need for provision for the surgical treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis became pressing. Sanction was obtained from the Ministry of Health for the construction of two single-storey wards, each of 24 beds, together with a dining and recreation room and a heating chamber, united by a corridor which also connected with the building used for radiographic and operative work. This work

DETAILS OF ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, ETC., AND WORK UNDERTAKEN AT THE FIVE MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS FOR PERIOD 1940 to 1944.

	WALTON HOSPITAL					SMITHDOWN ROAD HOSPITAL					MILL ROAD INFIRMARY					ALDER HEY HOSPITAL					BROADGREEN EMERGENCY HOSPITAL			
	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1941	1942	1943	1944
*Admissions ...	14,018	16,209	17,000	16,390	16,406	7,937	7,276	7,907	8,223	8,292	8,857	3,081	—	—	—	6,612	7,981	8,251	8,371	9,139	1,986	3,482	7,368	9,652
*Transferred to ...	160	205	181	84	206	103	152	68	78	101	164	66	—	—	—	134	83	91	77	96	—	48	148	74
*Born ...	2,196	2,409	3,258	3,602	3,486	1,597	1,211	1,892	2,046	2,068	1,458	482	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	267	1,736
*Discharged ...	14,105	16,745	18,588	18,399	18,698	8,066	7,417	8,473	8,775	9,181	9,370	3,211	—	—	—	5,306	7,173	7,475	7,651	8,182	1,913	3,108	7,158	10,756
*Transferred from ...	266	309	334	286	275	496	506	541	614	603	334	102	—	—	—	727	230	242	344	431	—	20	95	221
*Died ...	1,604	1,773	1,540	1,477	1,165	962	868	835	934	660	699	278	—	—	—	551	637	463	487	347	58	231	383	364
Surgical Operations ...	4,932	5,580	6,432	6,119	6,476	2,668	2,810	2,591	3,019	2,736	3,631	1,277	—	—	—	2,308	2,375	2,520	2,239	3,075	—	2,242	3,406	4,177
Out-Patient Attendances ...	59,799	67,412	79,991	82,070	84,474	43,866	41,713	42,022	48,248	48,664	91,420	58,071	41,344	76,338	77,514	38,820	15,215	41,081	47,593	45,265	3,772	8,290	20,991	33,262
Pathological Examinations ...	25,377	27,742	30,697	28,895	26,191	31,557	38,769	52,639	53,225	57,290	21,917	8,219	—	—	—	20,718	19,767	21,643	19,861	17,274	—	10,203	14,677	19,132
Post-mortems ...	1,000	962	930	890	708	88	137	195	215	210	198	51	—	—	—	96	118	107	130	131	—	42	95	89
X-Ray Examinations (Radiographs) ...	22,278	23,441	22,463	23,528	26,752	8,885	9,343	11,455	14,823	16,126	17,706	7,829	—	—	—	12,243	13,150	13,361	15,382	17,220	—	8,124	19,694	27,467

*These figures correspond with the returns to the Ministry of Health and are made up to the last week-end of each year. This accounts for the slight variation between the figures returned by the respective Hospitals which are for the actual Calendar year.

NOTE.—Mill Road Infirmary statistics compiled to date of evacuation, viz.:—4,541, with the exception of O.P. attendances which are for the full year 1944.

was put in hand in the autumn of 1944, but owing to the inclemency of the weather in the autumn and winter and shortage of labour, this construction is still in hand at the time of writing as is the addition to the Nurses' Home of 24 bedrooms.

(b) The occupation by adult patients suffering from tuberculosis of A and B Wards at Fazakerley Sanatorium made the provision of additional lavatory accommodation necessary. Similarly the use of a ward block at Grafton Street Hospital by service patients led to the need for a small addition to the sanitary annexe of that block.

(c) Some rehabilitation at Mill Road Infirmary of B and E Blocks, the Nurses' Home and Administrative Block was carried out in view of the severe pressure on hospital and institution beds.

Apart from the treatment of civilian and service casualties and service sick in 8 of the City Hospitals it may now be stated that at Belmont Road Hospital, Kirkdale Homes and Fazakerley Sanatorium Annexe a number of evacuees and refugees have been received and have remained for considerable periods. Among these may be mentioned refugees from Gibraltar, British citizens returning from overseas who for one reason or another were unable to return to their homes, elderly evacuees from Great Yarmouth and chronic and tuberculosis patients from London. Numerous patients of all nationalities have been treated from ship-board, including many cases of tuberculosis; the greatly increased use of the Mersey in war-time placed additional work on the hospitals.

It may be mentioned that several of the City Hospitals housed emergency ambulance sections and that 7 of them, including Walton, Mill Road, Smithdown Road, Sparrow Hall, Olive Mount and Alder Hey, housed sections of the N.F.S. at one time or another.

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 were 3,317 in 1942, 3,612 in 1943, and 3,459 in 1944, and those at Smithdown Road 1,951, 2,098 and 2,061 in the same three years. The new maternity unit, approved for the training of pupil

midwives, which was opened in Broadgreen Hospital, late in 1943, recorded a total of 1,722 births, an increase of 1,440 over the figures for the part year 1943. The total rise was from 5,268 in 1942, to 7,242 in 1944.

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. Some cases for thoracic surgery were admitted to Broadgreen Thoracic Surgery Unit, most of the remainder receiving such treatment in Fazakerley Sanatorium and the remainder in Cleaver Sanatorium.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES. Diphtheria continued to be the most pressing problem although the numbers of cases again showed an additional decline in comparison with 1942. Measles were prevalent in the second 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.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

During the year, sanitary inspectors made 144,842 inspections and visits for the investigation and abatement of nuisances. 24,687 complaints of nuisances were received as compared with 18,410 the previous year. The total number of nuisances reported was 40,282. The number of notices served for the abatement of nuisances was 18,042 informal, and 16,129 statutory, 3,090 of these being served for the provision of dustbins. In 112 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 3,470, whilst the number of references to other departments was 5,898.

Infected Houses.

The sanitary inspectors made 8,473 investigations relating to cases of infectious disease, involving 9,447 visits to infected houses, and 1,507 visits to phthisis cases, also 490 inquiries relating to suspected smallpox contacts.

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.

1,354 drainage systems were tested, 378 by colour test, of which 198 were positive and 180 negative; 226 by smoke rocket test, of which 112 were positive and 114 negative; 750 by smoke machine test, of which 395 were positive and 355 negative. In some cases the assistance of the City Engineer's Department has been utilised. Where defects have been revealed by these tests, repairs were carried out.

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 4,871, viz. :—

With mechanical power	2,515
Without mechanical power	2,356

6,293 visits were made to factories, 370 in consequence of complaints to the department, 5,923 in the course of ordinary routine inspection. During these visits 570 defects were found, in respect of which 285 informal notices and 26 statutory notices were issued on owners or occupiers, the defects not remedied at the end of the year being 34.

Register of Workplaces (including Offices).

The number of workplaces on the register was 3,259. 2,636 visits were made to workplaces, and 1,263 in respect of offices. There were 88 defects, 22 of which were unsuitable or defective sanitary conveniences, 4 inadequate ventilation, and the remainder want of cleanliness, the defects not remedied at the end of the year being 14.

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

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

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.

Six visits to two factories in which rag flock is manufactured and 50 visits to premises where rag flock was used, were made, 43 samples of rag flock being taken and with the exception of 6 were in accordance with the standard of cleanliness required by the rag flock regulations. In two cases the offender was cautioned. Four summonses were served on two bedding and upholstery manufacturers who issued summonses against the suppliers and proved warranty.

One supplier was discharged with a caution under the Probation of Offenders Act, 1907. The other supplier was fined £15, in addition £7 7s. 0d. and £11 11s. 0d. costs respectively were awarded the Corporation.

Bakehouses.

The number of bakehouses in use at the end of the year was 335, of which 111 were without mechanical power, 13 of these being basement, and 235 with mechanical power, of which 28 were basement bakehouses. 1,413 visits were made to bakehouses. 30 informal notices and 29 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 371 in use at the end of the year, 2,515 visits were made to restaurant and café kitchens, 65 informal and 134 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 11.

Licensed Premises.

2,151 visits were made to licensed premises. Measures have been taken to maintain a good standard of cleanliness. 133 informal and 99 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.

Offensive Trades.

There were on the register of offensive trades at the end of the year 83 businesses, and 332 visits were made to these premises.

Fish Friers' Premises.

At the end of the year there were 404 fish friers' premises within the city, and 1,306 visits were made.

Furniture Removers.

83 visits were made to the premises of furniture removers and 91 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 24 licensed employment agencies on the register.

Railway Carriages and Fish Arrivals.

During the year 202 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, and

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.

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 327 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 56,328, and 60 special complaints were investigated under the various enactments. The number of shops registered was 3,663.

In connection with the closing of shops on the weekly half-holiday, 48,657 visits were made, whilst the visits on Sunday amounted to 837. Re-visits in connection with contraventions numbered 2,040, calls incidental to the Shops Acts were 1,120, including premises visited respecting nuisances dealt with under the Public Health Act. Eight informations for contraventions of the Shops Acts were laid and the defendants convicted; the fines amounted to £8 and 12s. costs. Warning letters were sent in 81 instances regarding minor offences. For the purpose of the Young Persons (Employment) Act, 1938, 313 visits were made to premises other than shops, revisits being required in 25 cases in connection with the provision of prescribed notices.

Food Control.

The total number of visits made by Enforcement Inspectors was 4,288, and the complaints investigated included 107 cases in which informations were laid. The fines totalled £173, and costs allowed amounted to £12 12s. 0d. 36 cases were withdrawn and five dismissed.

Theatres, Cinemas, etc.

724 visits were made by the Shops Inspectors, and in 64 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 1944, there were on the register 28 lodging houses providing accommodation for 1,526 lodgers. One application was received from one person for registration as Keeper consequent upon the death of the Keeper of a lodging house, but the application was later withdrawn.

Twenty-five applications were received from persons for renewal of registration as Keepers, of which number 19 were granted for a further period of twelve months, and two applications were granted provisionally until the termination of hostilities or for a period of twelve months, whichever being the less. Four applications were refused on the grounds that the premises concerned were found to be unsuitable for use as common lodging houses. The Keeper concerned with three of the applications not granted, being aggrieved by the refusal of the Council to renew registration, in pursuance of Section 239 of the Public Health

Act, 1936, lodged an appeal and summoned the Local Authority to appear before a Court of Summary Jurisdiction to answer his complaint. These proceedings have been adjourned on several occasions, upon application to the Court by the appellant's solicitor, who has submitted on his behalf schemes of improvements and repair works which have been approved by the Council with a view to the premises being rendered suitable for use as common lodging houses. During the year, five houses ceased to be used as common lodging houses and were removed from the register. In four cases the action was taken voluntarily by the keepers.

At the end of the year, there were on the register 20 lodging houses providing accommodation for 1,214 lodgers, 16 houses with accommodation for 1,061 males, and four houses with accommodation for 153 females. The number of inspections of these houses was 585. In 36 cases informal action was taken for infringements of the byelaws, and in 31 cases the requirements were complied with. Two informations were laid against a Keeper during the year for non-compliance with the bye-laws, and the proceedings were successful. 180 statutory nuisances were found upon inspection of the lodging houses, and of this number 124 were abated.

Houses Let-in-Lodgings.

During the year, 1,409 inspections were made of houses occupied by members of more than one family. Offences were observed in 35 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 30 cases, and of this number all cases were abated. Formal action was taken in 5 cases and these were later complied with.

Three informations were laid during the year against an owner for non-compliance with notices served under Sections 83 (1) (a), 83 (1) (b) and 92 of the Public Health Act, 1936, and as the result of these proceedings the owner concerned ceased to use the premises for human habitation and the summonses were withdrawn.

Seamen's Lodging Houses.

Since the outbreak of hostilities there has been an abnormal increase in the number of houses within the city accommodating British and Allied merchant seamen. The majority of the lodging houses are large,

aged dwelling-houses of the terrace type, situate within the old city boundary and generally provided with the usual sanitary arrangements associated with premises of this type and sufficient only to meet the needs of one family.

In order to provide the necessary legislation to control seamen's lodging houses, the Council of the City of Liverpool made byelaws relating thereto which have been approved by the Ministry of War Transport, and the byelaws came into force on the 10th April, 1944. The byelaws, amongst other things, provide:—

1. For the licensing, inspection and sanitary conditions of seamen's lodging houses, including:

- (a) the fixing of the number of persons who may be received into a house and the separation of the sexes therein;
- (b) the provision of suitable and sufficient water-closet accommodation;
- (c) the provision of sufficient baths and wash basins;
- (d) effective provision for securing and maintaining adequate and suitable natural and artificial lighting and ventilation;
- (e) the taking of precautions when a case of infectious disease occurs in a lodging-house;
- (f) provision for keeping houses in a clean and wholesome state and for the maintenance of the structure of houses in good order and repair;

2. For the publication of the fact of a house being licensed;

3. For the due execution of the byelaws;

4. For the preventing of persons not duly licensed holding themselves out as keeping or purporting to keep licensed houses; and

5. For the exclusion from licensed houses of persons of improper character.

Since the byelaws become operative, 82 applications have been received from persons for licences to keep seamen's licensed lodging houses. All known seamen's lodging houses within the city, to the total of 132, were inspected, and in all cases the premises were found not to conform with

the byelaws. Schedules of works necessary to be carried out in order to comply with the byelaws have been sent to the keepers concerned, and as the result eight persons have withdrawn their applications for licences and a total of 24 houses have ceased to be used as seamen's lodging houses. At the end of the year there were 108 seamen's lodging houses.

The number of contraventions of the byelaws totalled 5,403. Of this number 579 were remedied, and in the majority of the other cases the works are in progress or are about to be commenced. The number of inspections of these houses was 1,365.

The Scabies Order, 1941.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.—496 inspections of 28 Common Lodging Houses were made under the above Order. Body lice were found in 23 beds and bedding from 7 houses. 20 beds and bedding were disinfested by the Department, 3 by the keepers concerned, and 2 beds were destroyed. 22 persons said to have occupied the verminous beds were advised to attend hospital for treatment and cleansing, 14 of whom attended. The bed bug was found in one lodging house and in 40 beds, and the premises and beds were disinfested.

SEAMEN'S LODGING HOUSES. 1,365 inspections were made of 132 Seamen's Lodging Houses under the above Order. Bed bugs were found in 3 lodging houses, and in 3 beds. 3 beds were disinfested by the keepers concerned. All beds inspected were found to be free from body lice.

PRIVATE DWELLING-HOUSES.—There were also three instances where bedding was found to be infested with lice and one case where a dwelling-house was infested, the necessary disinfestation being carried out by the department.

Canal Boats.

Three new boats were registered, and 2 broken up, making a total of 395 canal boats on the register at the end of the year, with a population of 299 males and 5 females. The number of inspections of these boats was 1,551, 27 contraventions were found on 24 boats, and of this number 25 contraventions were remedied. 24 notices were issued to owners.

The Hydrogen Cyanide (Fumigation) Act, 1937.

Official notice has been received in respect of 24 fumigations under the Hydrogen Cyanide (Fumigation) Act, 1937. 10 dwelling-houses and 14 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 4,179, the number occupied was 461, and the number disused was 945. 34 visits were made to manure depots.

MARINE STORES. During the year 99 visits were paid to 11 marine stores, and in 12 cases nuisances were found and the necessary steps taken for their abatement.

PARKS. Fortnightly visits are paid 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. 341 visits were paid and in 5 instances they were found to be incorrect. The necessary action was taken to remedy the defects.

POULTRY DEPOTS. 24 poultry depots were visited fortnightly and no nuisances were found.

SCHOOLS. 2,311 visits were made to all schools, and in 45 instances defects were found. The necessary steps were immediately taken to have the defects remedied.

Court and Alley Inspections.

1,663 inspections were made of courts and alleys, and 3,078 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.

467 visits have been paid to premises, 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, S.R. & O. 680.

During the year the Sanitary Inspectors and rodent exterminators visited 142,238 buildings and lands to ascertain if they were infested by rodents; of this total 6,246 buildings and lands were found to be infested by rats or mice, and 1,314 notices were served upon the persons responsible under the above-mentioned Act and Order.

17,284 rats were collected; of this number 11,488 were caught in traps and 5,796 dead rats were collected as the result of poisoning operations. 14,583 rats were brown and 2,701 black. 1,833 rats were examined by the City Bacteriologist and found to be free from plague, and the remainder were burnt. 1,644 mice were caught and of this number 16 were examined by the City Bacteriologist and the remainder were burnt.

Disinfestation of rodent-infested lands and buildings by the use of poisons, in accordance with the recommendation of the Infestation Division of the Ministry of Food, was commenced by this department on the 4th October, 1943, and is proceeding with satisfactory results. It is estimated, using the formula employed by the Ministry of Food for calculating the "kill", that a total of 35,282 rats were destroyed by the use of poisons within buildings and lands.

The total number of rats destroyed by trapping and poisoning during the year is calculated to be 46,770. This total does not include rats

destroyed in sewers as the result of poisoning operations carried out by the City Engineer and Surveyor's Department, which is estimated to be 73,598.

Table No. 1 indicates the number and species of rats and mice collected as the result of trapping and poisoning, and the number examined during the year 1944. Table No. 2 indicates the number of buildings and lands disinfested from rats and mice during the year. Table No. 3 indicates the total poison baits, in ounces, consumed by rodents at the locations concerned and the estimated number of rats destroyed by this method, and Table No. 4 indicates the total rats destroyed by trapping and poisoning during the year 1944.

TABLE No. 1.

NUMBER AND SPECIES OF RATS AND MICE DESTROYED AND EXAMINED IN THE CITY OF LIVERPOOL DURING THE YEAR 1944.

	City.			Sewers.		Total Examined.		Total Burnt.		Total Rats.	Total Mice.
	Black.	Brown.	Mice.	Black.	Brown.	Rats.	Mice.	Rats.	Mice.		
January	39	218	43	—	758	152	—	863	43	1,015	43
February	69	334	26	—	729	154	—	978	26	1,132	26
March	468	463	26	—	748	216	—	1,463	26	1,679	26
April	217	530	95	—	596	144	14	1,199	81	1,343	95
May	171	753	90	—	719	173	—	1,470	90	1,643	90
June	270	590	75	—	724	154	—	1,430	75	1,584	75
July	331	691	46	—	735	140	—	1,617	46	1,757	46
August	382	545	125	—	552	124	—	1,355	125	1,479	125
September	305	648	63	—	692	163	—	1,482	63	1,645	63
October	182	1,072	357	—	575	179	—	1,650	357	1,829	357
November	165	369	384	—	565	144	—	955	384	1,099	384
December	102	470	314	—	507	90	2	989	312	1,079	314
Grand Total	2,701	6,683	1,644	—	7,900	1,833	16	15,451	1,628	17,284	1,644

TABLE No. 2.

TOTALS OF BUILDINGS AND LANDS DISINFESTED.

	Dwelling-houses.	Business Premises.	Bombed Sites.	Other Lands.	Total.
From Rats	1,670	776	305	83	2,834
From Mice	645	37	—	17	699

TABLE No. 3.

TYPE AND QUANTITY OF POISON BAIT TAKEN BY RATS IN LANDS AND BUILDINGS WHICH HAVE BEEN DISINFESTED AND THE ESTIMATED NUMBER OF RATS DESTROYED.

Arsenic.	Zinc Phosphide.	Barium Carbonate.	Red Squill.	Dead Rats found.	Estimated Rats destroyed.
4,607	7,348	3,265	1,128 ounces	5,796	35,282

TABLE No. 4.

TOTAL RATS DESTROYED BY TRAPPING AND POISONING DURING 1944.

Trapping.		Poisoning.	Total Rats Destroyed.
Rats caught.	Dead Rats Found.	Estimated Rats destroyed : Not Found.	
11,488	5,796	29,486	46,770

Inspection of Air Raid Shelters.

During the year 1944, 37,197 inspections were made of all types of shelters, and reports were submitted to the appropriate departments where work was necessary, 1,432 complaints, including many from the Chief Warden and Chief Constable were investigated. For various reasons, some of this investigation work is carried out at night. Only one shelter is now being used for dormitory purposes.

The entrances of many public shelters have been used for improper purposes, particularly those in the centre of the City. Serious nuisances have arisen, and this has thrown a considerable amount of unnecessary work on the City Engineer and Surveyor, who is responsible for the cleansing of shelters.

None of the 23 shelter canteens is now open, but regular inspections are made to ensure that the canteens and equipment are ready for use should they be required.

It is essential that all basement shelters be visited regularly in order that any evidence of dry rot may be attended to without delay. A number of shelters have been affected, and only by constant supervision can serious consequences be averted.

Wilful damage is still being done to shelters by youths and children. During the year 3,187 shelters were damaged, the repair of which entails the use of labour and materials which could be employed on work of more vital importance.

PRELIMINARY SURVEY.

SUMMARY INDICATING THE EXTENT TO WHICH LANDS ARE INFESTED BY RATS
AND MICE.

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Premises and Land Surveyed.	Total Surveyed.	Total Rat Infested.	Total Rat and Mouse Infested.	Total Mouse Infested.	Category of Infestation.			Species of Rats found.	
					Reservoir.	Major Primary.	Minor Secondary.	<i>Rattus Rattus</i> (Black)	<i>Rattus Norvegicus</i> (Brown).
Air Raid Shelters—Public	8 722	12	—	—	—	—	12	4	11
Air Raid Shelters—Private	36	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	1
Allotments	28	6	—	—	—	1	5	—	6
Bakehouses	322	42	3	5	—	3	47	6	41
Camps	16	6	—	1	—	1	6	—	6
Canal Boats	223	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cemeteries	6	4	—	1	—	1	4	—	4
Churches, Chapels, etc	446	12	1	5	—	—	18	3	12
Clinics	37	4	—	5	—	—	9	1	4
Clubs	190	25	8	3	—	1	35	13	28
Coal Banks	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Cowsheds	160	11	—	—	—	1	10	1	11
Dairies	528	12	1	2	—	—	15	3	13
Derelict Buildings	3,457	342	3	2	2	2	343	22	343
Dwelling houses	177,558	2,032	63	1,164	—	14	3,245	125	2,071
Factories—Food	210	105	12	9	6	10	110	74	76
Factories—Non-Food	2,272	570	33	5	7	24	577	221	511
Farms	72	51	1	—	1	24	27	1	52
Garages	776	78	4	5	—	2	85	19	75
Gardens—Market	11	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Government Buildings	126	11	—	2	—	1	12	4	10
Hospitals	63	12	3	3	1	2	15	2	14
Hotels—Residential	65	11	1	—	—	1	11	2	11
Institutions: Homes	35	2	2	1	—	—	5	2	4
Land, Banks, etc.	352	39	—	—	—	3	36	2	39
Land, Bombed Sites	1,636	300	4	—	3	13	288	156	302
Manure Wharfs	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Marine Stores	42	11	—	1	—	—	12	3	11
Markets—Food	5	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Nursing Homes	20	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	1
Offensive Trade Buildings	(82)	(37)	—	—	(11)	(8)	(18)	(31)	(35)
Offices	3,092	325	44	49	—	4	414	230	242
Parks, Recreation Gardens	53	6	—	2	—	1	7	—	6
Piggeries	37	24	—	—	—	14	10	—	24
Places of Public Entertainment ..	192	18	—	4	—	—	22	4	15
Poultry Stores	14	3	1	1	—	—	5	1	4
Public Buildings	145	14	2	5	—	—	21	5	12
Public Houses	1,125	103	7	5	—	5	110	32	87
Railway Banks	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Railway Sidings	11	5	2	—	1	—	6	2	7
Railway Stations	31	6	8	—	—	4	10	3	14
Refreshment Houses	324	104	13	4	—	11	110	54	92
Refuse Destructor	4	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	4
Refuse Tips—Public	4	3	—	—	2	—	1	1	3
Refuse Tips—Private	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Schools—Public	303	23	7	18	—	—	48	5	28
Schools—Private	39	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—
Sewers	366	179	—	—	12	77	90	—	179
Shops—Food	5,300	328	19	94	—	8	433	44	324
Shops—Non-Food	7,230	427	22	46	—	8	487	138	368
Slaughter-Houses	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Sports Grounds	23	2	—	1	—	—	3	—	2
Stables	474	91	9	11	—	3	108	18	96
Store Sheds	136	20	—	2	—	—	22	4	20
Warehouses—Food	367	221	9	—	1	20	209	155	174
Warehouses—Forage	38	26	—	2	—	1	27	16	23
Warehouses—General	755	410	17	2	2	78	349	284	330
Wharfs	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
GRAND TOTAL	217,487	6,055	300	1,461	40	345	7,431	1,664	5,723

NOTE.—Details in respect of Offensive Trade Buildings are included in Categories Nos. 16, 17, 28 and 57.

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 3,976. The number of houses disinfected after infectious disease was 4,454, whilst the number of articles of bedding, clothing, etc., disinfected by steam after exposure to infectious disease was 143,144.

DISINFESTATION OF PREMISES AND HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS.

Premises. 1,162 Corporation houses and 549 Corporation tenements were inspected for vermin. 511 houses and 416 tenements were infested with bugs, and the table below describes the action taken in these cases.

	Corporation Houses.		Non-Corporation Houses.
	Houses.	Tenements.	
Number treated	537	282	0
Awaiting treatment at the end of the year ...	74	93	0
War damaged and requisitioned houses treated	191	0	95

City Mortuary.

The number of bodies removed to the mortuary was:—

From the river	5
From the city	322

The number of still-births received was 50.

Cremation.

The number of cremations which took place at the Liverpool Cremation during 1944 was 608, 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.

Water Supply.

The following particulars have been kindly supplied by the Water Engineer.

The water supply in the area over the past year has been satisfactory, both in quantity and quality.

Bacteriological examinations are made regularly by the City Bacteriologist, these routine examinations being carried out both in the City and at Prescott Storage Reservoirs—the results of the chemical analyses have all been satisfactory.

The waters are not liable to plumbo-solvent action.

The supplies both from Rivington and Lake Vyrnwy are treated by slow sand filtration and chlorination, and further chlorination is carried out at Prescott Storage Reservoirs.

There are no parts of the area dependent upon standpipes for a supply.

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.

Slaughter-houses.	Butchers' shops.	Fruit shops.	Fish & Fruit shops.	Food Hawkers' premises.	Jam factories.	Pickle factories.	Ice Cream premises	Food factories	Knackers' yards.	Total visits paid.
5	10,791	15,923	12,796	1,370	27	20	—	402	10	41,344

Private Slaughter-houses.

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

The City Abattoir.

193,902 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	306	18,503	14,353	5,627	18,041	135,259	1,717	96	—
TOTALS	306	18,503	14,353	5,627	18,041	135,259	1,717	96	—

TABLE III.

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

Brought into the—	Beef.	Veal.	Mutton.	Lamb.	Pork.
Meat Market	6,409	878	76	26,710	341
TOTALS	6,409	878	76	26,710	341

In addition to the above, 3,027 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.
2,870	7,851	91,463	396,181	16,139

In addition to the above, 295,273 boxes and packages of imported meat and offal were dealt with in the meat market.

7,046 lbs. imported beef and 1,702 lbs. imported offal were destroyed for unsoundness, chiefly mould and brine damage.

Diseased Conditions.

The carcasses of 36,579 animals showed abnormal conditions, and a detailed examination was made in each case, 2,489 carcasses being rejected as unfit for human food. Of these, 1,689 were destroyed at the abattoir and 800 were destroyed at knackers' yards. A description of the diseased conditions found during 1944 which led to the total or partial destruction of carcasses is given in Table V.

TABLE V.

Disease.	No.	Disease.	No.
Abscess (total)	2	Melanosis (total)	—
„ (partial)	71	„ (partial)	2
Arthritis, Septic (total)	19	Moribund	7
„ Simple (partial)	66	Nephritis Septic	12
Asphyxia	166	Parturient Fever	6
Caseous Lymphadenitis	—	Pyæmia	2
„ (partial)	—	Peritonitis Septic	11
Contamination (partial)	8	Peritonitis (partial)	5
Decomposition (total)	7	Pneumonia	27
„ (partial)	1	Pleurisy	8
Distomatosis	39	Pleurisy (partial)	39
Dropsy	211	Presternal Calcification (partial)	—
„ (partial)	11	Sarcoma	1
Emaciation	1	Septicæmia	7
Enteritis	140	Septic Mastitis	11
Gangrene (total)	1	„ Metritis	5
Gastritis (total)	1	„ Pericarditis	8
Immaturity	—	Swine Fever	—
Injury (total)	3	Swine Erysipelas	1
„ (partial)	204	Tuberculosis (total)	945
Jaundice	31	„ (partial)	676
Johnes Disease	4	Uræmia (total)	—
Joint Ill	10	Urticaria (partial)	4
Malignant Neoplasm... ..	3		

In addition to the number of carcasses 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.

Beef, Veal, Mutton, Pork.	Offal.	Fish.		Crabs, Lobsters, Oysters, Crayfish, Shrimps, Prawns, Scallops.	Cockles, Mussels, and Winkles.	Poultry.	Game.	Rabbits and Hares.	Fruit.	Vegetables.	Nuts, Cokernuts, Almonds, etc.	Canned Food- stuffs.	Eggs.
		Wet.	Dry.										
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Bags.	Head.	Head.	Head.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Liquid 248 lbs Dried 1,403lbs In shell 9,431
632,801	873 396	377,632	43,879	10,639	342	1,535	278	3,465	106,092	291,743	—	248,855	140,267

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 1944, 59 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: 2 for new licences, 4 for renewal of existing licences and 192 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 14 cases. £17 10s. 0d. was imposed in fines and £3 3s. 6d. 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 1943.	New applications for registration.	Registration refused.	Dairies removed from the register.	Number of registered dairies at the end of 1944.
528	—	—	6	522

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

Inspection of Dairies.

2,792 visits of inspection were paid to dairies. In 14 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 1943 were 2,658.

Registration of Dairymen.

TABLE VIII.

Number of registered dairymen on Jan. 1st, 1944.	Applications for transfer of registration.	Applications refused.	Ceased to be dairymen.	Remaining on the register, Dec. 31st, 1944.
537	19	—	8	529

Of the 529 dairymen on the register at the end of the year, 7 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. 4 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 1943.	End of 1944.
Number of licensed cowsheds... ..	160	157
Number of cows specified on the licences	3,107	3,046
Approximate average number of cows kept	2,626	2,480

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

936 visits of inspection were paid to cowsheds. Twenty 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.

	End of 1944.
Number of licensed piggeries	93
Number of pigs specified on the licences	3,456
Approximate average number of pigs kept	972

Four new licences to keep pigs were applied for, involving the keeping of seventeen pigs. These applications were granted. Six licences were surrendered. 364 visits of inspection to piggeries were made, seven 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 licensed for the keeping of milch cows may be also used for keeping store cattle. At the end of 1944, 504 store cattle were kept on licensed 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 1944.

Grade of Milk.									Quantity in Gallons.
Tuberculin-tested (Certified)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	None
Tuberculin-tested	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
Tuberculin-tested (Pasteurised)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,300
Accredited	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,530
Raw ungraded	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,388
Pasteurised under licence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,000
Heat-treated to pasteurisation standard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,050
Sterilized	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,000
Total									69,668

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 1944.

Produced from cows kept within the City.	Brought into the City by road.	Brought into the City by rail.
7,440 gallons	48,128 gallons	14,100 gallons

Total, 69,668 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	31	0
Producer and retail vendor ...	0	0	1	32	5
Retail vendor only ...	0	1	36	5	0

The following changes in licence-holders took place, namely: Seven new licences were granted to producers of "Accredited" milk. Six new licences were granted to vendors of Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk. The licences of four producer-retailers of "Accredited" milk and one Pasteuriser's licence were not renewed.

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 79,160 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, 115 samples were examined bacteriologically and chemically, and the results as a whole were highly 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.

Supplied by	Number of Samples	Where taken	METHYLENE BLUE REDUCTION TEST.		PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF COLIFORM BACILLI.			
			Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	Absent in 1 ml.	Present in 1 ml.	Present in $\frac{1}{10}$ ml.	Present in $\frac{1}{100}$ ml.
A	11	Hospitals and Institutions.	10	1	9	2	0	0
B	12	Do.	12	0	9	2	1	0
C	19	Do.	16	3	9	4	2	4
D	360	Wholesale depot	227	133	147	70	48	95
TOTALS	402		265	137	174	78	51	99

During the year there has been an intensive effort to encourage cow-keepers to produce cleaner milk, and the results summarised in Tables XIV and XV show that this effort met with success. Accredited milk produced within the City is considerably cleaner than that sent in from outside areas.

The bacteriological quality of Tuberculin-tested milk produced in areas outside and sent into the City was low (Table XIII). Approximately 37 per cent. of the samples failed to pass the methylene blue test, and 26 per cent. failed in the B. Coli test. Fortunately most of this milk is pasteurised in the City before reaching consumers.

TABLE XIV.

THE EXAMINATION OF ACCREDITED MILKS PRODUCED IN LIVERPOOL.

Total Number of Samples.	METHYLENE BLUE TEST.		PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF COLIFORM BACILLI.				
	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	Absent in	Present in			
			1 ml.	1 ml.	$\frac{1}{10}$ ml.	$\frac{1}{100}$ ml.	$\frac{1}{1000}$ ml.
774	562	212	341	96	119	106	110
	72.6%	27.4%	44.1%	12.5%	15.4%	13.7%	14.3%

THE EXAMINATION OF ACCREDITED MILKS PRODUCED OUTSIDE LIVERPOOL.

Total Number of Samples.	METHYLENE BLUE TEST.		PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF COLIFORM BACILLI.				
	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	Absent in 1 ml.	Present in			
				1 ml.	$\frac{1}{10}$ ml.	$\frac{1}{100}$ ml.	$\frac{1}{1000}$ ml.
52	30	22	21	5	11	8	7
	57.7%	42.3%	40.4%	9.6%	21.2%	15.4%	13.4%

TABLE XV.

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

Month.	Number of Samples	METHYLENE BLUE REDUCTION TEST.		PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF COLIFORM BACILLI.				
		Satis- factory.	Unsatis- factory.	Absent in 1 ml.	Present in			
					1 ml.	$\frac{1}{10}$ ml.	$\frac{1}{100}$ ml.	$\frac{1}{1000}$ ml.
January ...	58	43	15	24	10	7	12	5
February ...	48	40	8	16	12	12	3	5
March ...	52	41	11	24	9	6	8	5
April ...	49	35	14	19	8	10	7	5
May ...	50	45	5	21	8	12	6	3
June ...	47	20	27	7	9	12	8	11
July ...	54	13	41	8	3	9	7	27
August ...	47	14	33	7	4	7	5	24
September	48	26	22	4	7	8	12	17
October ...	47	31	16	10	6	12	10	9
November...	51	35	16	19	6	15	5	6
December...	45	40	5	17	10	9	7	2
TOTAL ...	596	383	213	176	92	119	90	119
		64.3%	35.7%	29.5%	15.6%	19.9%	15.1%	19.9%

The Examination of Bulk Milk from Creameries.

During the year a 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.

Out of a total of 10 samples, 8 were found to have a bacterial count of over 500,000 and in all samples coliform bacilli were present in a dilution of $\frac{1}{10000}$ millilitre.

TUBERCULOUS MILK.

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

TABLE XVI.

Kind of Milk.	Number of samples.	Tubercle bacilli present.	Percentage tuberculous.
Graded milk	674	23	3·4%
Ungraded raw milk ...	526	14	2·7%

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

TABLE XVII.

Kind of Milk.	Number of samples	Tubercle bacilli present.	Percentage tuberculous.
Graded milk	399	1	0·25%
Ungraded raw milk ...	204	13	6·3%

TABLE XVIII.

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

County.	Description of Milk.		Number of Tuberculous samples.		Tubercle bacilli present.	Percentage tuberculous.
	Ungraded.	Graded.	Ungraded.	Graded.	Totals.	
Lancashire ...	9	73	—	—	—	—
Cheshire	168	252	11	1	12	2·8%
Denbighshire ...	20	9	—	—	—	—
Flintshire	7	12	2	—	2	10·5%
Shropshire	—	41	—	—	—	—
Cumberland	—	12	—	—	—	—
	204	399	13	1	14	2·3%

THE ADULTERATION OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

During 1944, 5,333 samples of food and drugs were purchased or taken and submitted for examination. Of these samples 927 were formal samples and 4,406 were informal samples.

TABLE XIX.

OFFENCES UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938, PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933.

Number of Informations laid.	Nature of Sample.	Nature of Offence.	RESULT OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS		
			Number of convictions.	Fines.	Costs.
40	Milk	Contained added water	40	£ s. d. 49 0 0	£ s. 45 4
5	Milk	Deprived of Milk Fat	5	2 0 0	6 6
2	Milk	Refusal to sell to Inspector	2	—	0 8
2	Whisky	Contained excess of water	2	10 0 0	2 2
2	Rum	Contained excess of water	2	10 0 0	2 2
1	Mixed Spice	Contained 15% Leguminous starch	—	Warranty successful pleaded.	
1	Strong Ammonia	Unlawfully selling strong ammonia	1	3 0 0	2 2
53			52	74 0 0	58 4
				132 4 0	

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act,

During 1944, 77 samples of fertilisers and feeding stuffs were submitted for analysis. It was not necessary to take any legal proceedings.

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 475. Legal proceedings were taken against one unregistered vendor. See Table XIX.

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 423 houses were demolished and 590 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 6 certificates of fitness were issued. One application for examination under the Act was made by a tenant, 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).

47 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 71 dwelling-houses which were not in a reasonable state of repair.

Houses Erected on Suburban Estates at 31st December, 1944.
(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	—	252
Fazakerley Estate	...	...	...	...	1,030	410	1,440
Finch Lane	...	...	...	...	54	—	54
Highfield Estate	...	...	...	...	—	618	618
King Street, etc., Garston	...	...	...	...	76	—	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	—	312
Springwood Estate	...	...	...	...	250	1,249	1,499
" " (Flats)	...	...	...	...	—	49	49
Walton-Clubmoor Estate	...	...	...	...	1,525	1,671	3,196
Woolton	...	...	...	...	416	73	489
Partly-developed Estates	...	...	...	...	—	554	554
Total within the area of the City					15,534	11,941	27,475
Huyton Farm Estate	...	...	...	...	937	79	1,016
Knowsley Estate	...	...	...	...	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 maisonnettes.

The number of houses inspected for housing defects under Public Health or Housing Acts was 280, and the number of inspections made for the purpose was 331.

Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied under the Public Health Act in respect of 19,763 houses. The number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices was 14,872, and 3,712 defective dwelling-houses were rendered fit in consequence of informal action.

Housing Act 1936, Part IV. Overcrowding.

61,019 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, 1944 (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 ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil |

The following table shows the accommodation which has been provided in the Corporation's housing and rehousing schemes up to 31st December, 1944, including 6 cottages ex-West Lanes. R.D.C., 2 flats at Maintenance Depots and 20 houses sold to occupiers.

No. of rooms per dwelling (exclusive of bathroom, sculleries, etc.)	Number of Houses and Flats erected.					TOTALS.
	On Suburban Estates.			In Central Areas.		
	Houses.	Aged persons' cottages.	Flats.	Houses.	Flats.	
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 inhabited houses at 31st December, 1944	192,018
Number of structurally separate dwellings occupied (1931 Census)...	173,938
Rateable value	£6,568,434
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£24,830

APPENDIX A.

CITY OF LIVERPOOL.

Birth-Rates, Death-Rates, and Analysis of Mortality during the year 1944.

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

	Rate per 1,000 Population.		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.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years).	Total Deaths under one year.
England and Wales	17·6	0·50	11·6	0·00	...	0·01	0·00	0·03	0·02	0·12	4·8	46
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	20·3	0·64	13·7	0·00	...	0·01	0·00	0·03	0·03	0·10	7·3	52
148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at Census 1931)	20·9	0·61	12·4	0·00	...	0·01	0·00	0·02	0·03	0·11	4·4	44
London	15·0	0·42	15·7	0·00	...	0·00	0·00	0·04	0·01	0·08	10·1	61
Liverpool	23·1	0·74	13·5	0·00	...	0·02	0·00	0·05	0·05	0·09	3·4	57

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

Puerperal Sepsis,	Others.	Total.
0·59	1·34	1·93

A SUMMARY CITY OF LIVERPOOL

Birth-Rates, Death-Rates, and Analysis of Mortality during
England and Wales, London, 128 County Boroughs and Great Towns, and 128

The material mortality rates (provisional) for England and Wales are as follows: per 1,000					
Year	England and Wales	128 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	128 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London (Resident Population 25,000 or over at Census 1921)	London	Liverpool
1921	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
1922	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
1923	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
1924	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
1925	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
1926	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
1927	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
1928	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
1929	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
1930	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
1931	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
1932	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
1933	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
1934	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
1935	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
1936	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
1937	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
1938	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
1939	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
1940	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
1941	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
1942	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
1943	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
1944	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
1945	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
1946	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
1947	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
1948	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
1949	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
1950	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
1951	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
1952	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
1953	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
1954	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
1955	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
1956	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
1957	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
1958	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
1959	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
1960	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
1961	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
1962	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
1963	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
1964	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
1965	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
1966	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
1967	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
1968	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
1969	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
1970	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
1971	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
1972	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
1973	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
1974	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
1975	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
1976	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
1977	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
1978	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
1979	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
1980	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
1981	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
1982	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
1983	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
1984	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
1985	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
1986	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
1987	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
1988	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
1989	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
1990	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
1991	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
1992	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
1993	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
1994	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
1995	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
1996	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
1997	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
1998	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
1999	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
2000	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
2001	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
2002	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
2003	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
2004	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
2005	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
2006	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
2007	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
2008	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
2009	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
2010	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
2011	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
2012	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
2013	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
2014	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
2015	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
2016	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
2017	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
2018	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
2019	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1
2020	17.5	20.2	20.9	19.0	16.1

The material mortality rates (provisional) for England and Wales are as follows: per 1,000

CITY OF LIVERPOOL.

Causes of, and ages at, Death during the year 1944.

Causes of Death.		NET DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGES, OF "RESIDENTS," WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT.									Total Deaths in Liverpool District, whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents."
		At all ages.	AT AGES—YEARS.								
			Under 1	1—	3—	5—	15—	25—	45—	65—	
All Causes	Certified	8998	879	122	62	168	274	810	2502	4181	10082
	Uncertified	12	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	12
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers		1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
2. Measles		16	10	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	17
3. Scarlet Fever		2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
4. Whooping Cough		34	22	7	4	1	—	—	—	—	38
5. Diphtheria		31	1	8	8	12	1	—	1	—	33
6. Influenza		61	3	1	1	1	1	10	17	27	65
7. Encephalitis Lethargica		15	—	—	—	—	2	3	8	2	15
8. Cerebro-spinal Fever		21	6	6	2	4	1	1	1	—	24
9. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System		597	7	4	1	7	117	229	197	35	636
10. Other Tuberculous Diseases		82	4	20	8	12	13	18	6	1	98
11. Syphilis		52	7	—	—	—	2	11	21	11	58
12. General Paralysis of the Insane		5	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	6
13. Cancer		1215	—	—	2	1	8	92	565	547	1412
14. Diabetes		49	—	—	—	—	1	2	20	26	55
15. Cerebral Haemorrhage		566	—	—	—	—	—	21	145	400	624
16. Heart Disease		1971	—	1	1	14	30	93	524	1308	2153
17. Aneurysm		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
18. Other Circulatory Diseases		625	1	1	—	—	1	9	156	457	679
19. Bronchitis		706	20	4	—	1	4	38	229	410	748
20. Pneumonia (all forms)		486	212	24	3	7	8	37	82	113	554
21. Other Respiratory Diseases		91	3	2	—	—	3	14	36	33	101
22. Peptic Ulcer		76	—	—	—	—	—	14	45	17	91
23. Diarrhoea, etc.		86	52	1	—	—	—	5	8	20	97
24. Appendicitis		32	—	1	3	9	1	6	11	1	36
25. Cirrhosis of Liver		9	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	12
26. Other Diseases of Liver		32	1	1	—	—	—	4	15	11	40
27. Other Digestive Diseases		127	10	3	3	6	1	10	47	47	151
28. Acute and Chronic Nephritis		200	1	2	—	2	10	25	78	82	217
29. Puerperal Sepsis		13	—	—	—	—	2	11	—	—	16
30. Other Puerperal Causes		18	—	—	—	—	7	11	—	—	21
31. Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc.		425	417	2	1	2	—	2	1	—	503
32. Senility		377	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	373	420
33. Suicide		44	—	—	—	—	3	13	22	6	45
34. Other Violence		361	22	19	20	50	21	53	83	93	413
35. Other Defined Causes		581	85	10	4	37	36	76	172	161	708
36. Causes Ill-defined or unknown.....		2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
TOTALS		9010	884	122	62	168	274	810	2503	4187	10094

CITY OF LIVERPOOL

Causes of and ages at death during the year 1901

Disease	Males	Females	Total	Age at death			
				Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 and over
All Causes	12,000	11,000	23,000	1,000	2,000	3,000	17,000
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	1	1	2	—	—	—	2
2. Malaria	10	10	20	—	—	—	20
3. Enteric Fever	2	2	4	—	—	—	4
4. Whooping Cough	24	24	48	—	—	—	48
5. Diphtheria	31	31	62	—	—	—	62
6. Influenza	61	61	122	—	—	—	122
7. Enteric Febrile Conditions	10	10	20	—	—	—	20
8. Gastro-intestinal Fevers	21	21	42	—	—	—	42
9. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	497	497	994	—	—	—	994
10. Other Tuberculous Diseases	83	83	166	—	—	—	166
11. Syphilis	32	32	64	—	—	—	64
12. General Paralysis of the Insane	4	4	8	—	—	—	8
13. Cancer	1,218	1,218	2,436	—	—	—	2,436
14. Diabetes	49	49	98	—	—	—	98
15. Cerebral Haemorrhage	304	304	608	—	—	—	608
16. Heart Disease	1,071	1,071	2,142	—	—	—	2,142
17. Anæmia	1	1	2	—	—	—	2
18. Other Chronic Diseases	829	829	1,658	—	—	—	1,658
19. Bronchitis	708	708	1,416	—	—	—	1,416
20. Pneumonia (all forms)	430	430	860	—	—	—	860
21. Other Respiratory Diseases	61	61	122	—	—	—	122
22. Epilepsy	74	74	148	—	—	—	148
23. Paralysis, etc.	34	34	68	—	—	—	68
24. Spinales	3	3	6	—	—	—	6
25. Cerebral Haemorrhage in non-tuberculous cases	9	9	18	—	—	—	18
26. Other Diseases of Liver	63	63	126	—	—	—	126
27. Other Diseases of Kidney	121	121	242	—	—	—	242
28. Acute and Chronic Nephritis	29	29	58	—	—	—	58
29. Pyæmia	13	13	26	—	—	—	26
30. Other Acute Diseases	19	19	38	—	—	—	38

CITY OF LIVERPOOL.

Infant Mortality during the year 1944.

Net Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under One Year.

CAUSE OF DEATH.							Under 1 Week.	1 Week and under 2 Weeks.	2 Weeks and under 3 Weeks.	3 Weeks and under 4 Weeks.	Total under 4 Weeks.	4 Weeks and under 3 Months.	3 Months and under 6 Months.	6 Months and under 9 Months.	9 Months and under 12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes.	Certified	...	...	...	...	...	271	49	72	34	426	197	148	68	40	879
	Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	6	3	10
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	7	6	5	4	22
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Cerebro Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	1	6
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	3
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	3	7
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	5
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1	—	2	2	1	—	—	5
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	2	1	4	5	7	3	1	20
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	19	6	33	76	73	22	8	212
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	5	5	13	22	11	5	1	52
Other Diseases of Stomach	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	3
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1	—	2	2	3	—	—	7
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1	1	3	7	2	—	1	13
Injury at Birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	1	1	—	22	—	—	—	—	22
Atelectasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	1	3	—	31	2	—	—	—	33
Malformations	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	11	8	6	54	16	5	5	3	83
Premature Birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	169	19	20	12	220	13	3	—	—	236
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	6	2	14	10	1	—	—	25
Other Causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	9	4	1	31	28	27	18	9	113
							276	49	72	34	431	197	148	68	40	884

Net Births in the year { Legitimate ... 14,138
 { Illegitimate ... 1,274

Net Deaths in the year of { Legitimate Infants 760
 { Illegitimate Infants 124

APPENDIX D.

CITY OF LIVERPOOL.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the Year 1944.

DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.													Cases admitted to Hospital	TOTAL DEATHS
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years													
		Under 1	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	20—	35—	45—	65—		
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	2356	5	46	107	134	165	1056	577	152	84	17	13	—	531	2
Diphtheria	765	15	29	53	56	62	271	141	61	53	18	5	1	746	31
Enteric Fever (including Para- typhoid)	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia.....	348	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	264	62	1	—	335	—
Pneumonia	913	68	81	58	50	28	90	33	46	110	90	201	58	231	161
Cerebro-spinal Fever	58	19	5	5	4	—	5	3	5	4	5	3	—	56	21
Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis..	5	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	5	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Dysentery	262	20	34	35	22	19	37	18	10	22	4	15	26	239	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	215	215	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	188	—
Erysipelas	301	1	5	4	—	—	7	5	19	31	55	129	45	103	4
Malaria	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	29	18	8	—	34	1
Anthrax	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Measles	6178	350	693	740	748	732	2619	179	78	29	7	3	—	335	16
Whooping Cough	1898	259	333	308	262	216	492	26	2	—	—	—	—	201	34
TOTALS	13360	953	1226	1311	1277	1222	4578	982	399	627	276	379	130	3006	291

DEATHS REGISTERED DURING THE YEAR 1944.

DISEASES	SEX		AGE-BELOW																				REGISTRATION DISTRICT (SOUTH)	REGISTRATION DISTRICT (NORTH)	TOTAL																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
	Males	Females	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10					11		12		13		14		15		16		17		18		19		20		21		22		23		24		25		26		27		28		29		30		31		32		33		34		35		36		37		38		39		40		41		42		43		44		45		46		47		48		49		50		51		52		53		54		55		56		57		58		59		60		61		62		63		64		65		66		67		68		69		70		71		72		73		74		75		76		77		78		79		80		81		82		83		84		85		86		87		88		89		90		91		92		93		94		95		96		97		98		99		100		101		102		103		104		105		106		107		108		109		110		111		112		113		114		115		116		117		118		119		120		121		122		123		124		125		126		127		128		129		130		131		132		133		134		135		136		137		138		139		140		141		142		143		144		145		146		147		148		149		150		151		152		153		154		155		156		157		158		159		160		161		162		163		164		165		166		167		168		169		170		171		172		173		174		175		176		177		178		179		180		181		182		183		184		185		186		187		188		189		190		191		192		193		194		195		196		197		198		199		200		201		202		203		204		205		206		207		208		209		210		211		212		213		214		215		216		217		218		219		220		221		222		223		224		225		226		227		228		229		230		231		232		233		234		235		236		237		238		239		240		241		242		243		244		245		246		247		248		249		250		251		252		253		254		255		256		257		258		259		260		261		262		263		264		265		266		267		268		269		270		271		272		273		274		275		276		277		278		279		280		281		282		283		284		285		286		287		288		289		290		291		292		293		294		295		296		297		298		299		300		301		302		303		304		305		306		307		308		309		310		311		312		313		314		315		316		317		318		319		320		321		322		323		324		325		326		327		328		329		330		331		332		333		334		335		336		337		338		339		340		341		342		343		344		345		346		347		348		349		350		351		352		353		354		355		356		357		358		359		360		361		362		363		364		365		366		367		368		369		370		371		372		373		374		375		376		377		378		379		380		381		382		383		384		385		386		387		388		389		390		391		392		393		394		395		396		397		398		399		400		401		402		403		404		405		406		407		408		409		410		411		412		413		414		415		416		417		418		419		420		421		422		423		424		425		426		427		428		429		430		431		432		433		434		435		436		437		438		439		440		441		442		443		444		445		446		447		448		449		450		451		452		453		454		455		456		457		458		459		460		461		462		463		464		465		466		467		468		469		470		471		472		473		474		475		476		477		478		479		480		481		482		483		484		485		486		487		488		489		490		491		492		493		494		495		496		497		498		499		500		501		502		503		504		505		506		507		508		509		510		511		512		513		514		515		516		517		518		519		520		521		522		523		524		525		526		527		528		529		530		531		532		533		534		535		536		537		538		539		540		541		542		543		544		545		546		547		548		549		550		551		552		553		554		555		556		557		558		559		560		561		562		563		564		565		566		567		568		569		570		571		572		573		574		575		576		577		578		579		580		581		582		583		584		585		586		587		588		589		590		591		592		593		594		595		596		597		598		599		600		601		602		603		604		605		606		607		608		609		610		611		612		613		614		615		616		617		618		619		620		621		622		623		624		625		626		627		628		629		630		631		632		633		634		635		636		637		638		639		640		641		642		643		644		645		646		647		648		649		650		651		652		653		654		655		656		657		658		659		660		661		662		663		664		665		666		667		668		669		670		671		672		673		674		675		676		677		678		679		680		681		682		683		684		685		686		687		688		689		690		691		692		693		694		695		696		697		698		699		700		701		702		703		704		705		706		707		708		709		710		711		712		713		714		715		716		717		718		719		720		721		722		723		724		725		726		727		728		729		730		731		732		733		734		735		736		737		738		739		740		741		742		743		744		745		746		747		748		749		750		751		752		753		754		755		756		757		758		759		760		761		762		763		764		765		766		767		768		769		770		771		772		773		774		775		776		777		778		779		780		781		782		783		784		785		786		787		788		789		790		791		792		793		794		795		796		797		798		799		800		801		802		803		804		805		806		807		808		809		810		811		812		813		814		815		816		817		818		819		820		821		822		823		824		825		826		827		828		829		830		831		832		833		834		835		836		837		838		839		840		841		842		843		844		845		846		847		848		849		850		851		852		853		854		855		856		857		858		859		860		861		862		863		864		865		866		867		868		869		870		871		872		873		874		875		876		877		878		879		880		881		882		883		884		885		886		887		888		889		890		891		892		893		894		895		896		897		898		899		900		901		902		903		904		905		906		907		908		909		910		911		912		913		914		915		916		917		918		919		920		921		922		923		924	

THE EAST END OF THE ISLAND		THE WEST END OF THE ISLAND	
Area	Population	Area	Population
1-10	100	1-10	100
11-20	200	11-20	200
21-30	300	21-30	300
31-40	400	31-40	400
41-50	500	41-50	500
51-60	600	51-60	600
61-70	700	61-70	700
71-80	800	71-80	800
81-90	900	81-90	900
91-100	1000	91-100	1000
101-110	1100	101-110	1100
111-120	1200	111-120	1200
121-130	1300	121-130	1300
131-140	1400	131-140	1400
141-150	1500	141-150	1500
151-160	1600	151-160	1600
161-170	1700	161-170	1700
171-180	1800	171-180	1800
181-190	1900	181-190	1900
191-200	2000	191-200	2000
201-210	2100	201-210	2100
211-220	2200	211-220	2200
221-230	2300	221-230	2300
231-240	2400	231-240	2400
241-250	2500	241-250	2500
251-260	2600	251-260	2600
261-270	2700	261-270	2700
271-280	2800	271-280	2800
281-290	2900	281-290	2900
291-300	3000	291-300	3000
301-310	3100	301-310	3100
311-320	3200	311-320	3200
321-330	3300	321-330	3300
331-340	3400	331-340	3400
341-350	3500	341-350	3500
351-360	3600	351-360	3600
361-370	3700	361-370	3700
371-380	3800	371-380	3800
381-390	3900	381-390	3900
391-400	4000	391-400	4000
401-410	4100	401-410	4100
411-420	4200	411-420	4200
421-430	4300	421-430	4300
431-440	4400	431-440	4400
441-450	4500	441-450	4500
451-460	4600	451-460	4600
461-470	4700	461-470	4700
471-480	4800	471-480	4800
481-490	4900	481-490	4900
491-500	5000	491-500	5000
501-510	5100	501-510	5100
511-520	5200	511-520	5200
521-530	5300	521-530	5300
531-540	5400	531-540	5400
541-550	5500	541-550	5500
551-560	5600	551-560	5600
561-570	5700	561-570	5700
571-580	5800	571-580	5800
581-590	5900	581-590	5900
591-600	6000	591-600	6000
601-610	6100	601-610	6100
611-620	6200	611-620	6200
621-630	6300	621-630	6300
631-640	6400	631-640	6400
641-650	6500	641-650	6500
651-660	6600	651-660	6600
661-670	6700	661-670	6700
671-680	6800	671-680	6800
681-690	6900	681-690	6900
691-700	7000	691-700	7000
701-710	7100	701-710	7100
711-720	7200	711-720	7200
721-730	7300	721-730	7300
731-740	7400	731-740	7400
741-750	7500	741-750	7500
751-760	7600	751-760	7600
761-770	7700	761-770	7700
771-780	7800	771-780	7800
781-790	7900	781-790	7900
791-800	8000	791-800	8000
801-810	8100	801-810	8100
811-820	8200	811-820	8200
821-830	8300	821-830	8300
831-840	8400	831-840	8400
841-850	8500	841-850	8500
851-860	8600	851-860	8600
861-870	8700	861-870	8700
871-880	8800	871-880	8800
881-890	8900	881-890	8900
891-900	9000	891-900	9000
901-910	9100	901-910	9100
911-920	9200	911-920	9200
921-930	9300	921-930	9300
931-940	9400	931-940	9400
941-950	9500	941-950	9500
951-960	9600	951-960	9600
961-970	9700	961-970	9700
971-980	9800	971-980	9800
981-990	9900	981-990	9900
991-1000	10000	991-1000	10000